Gus Gazzard

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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50244 28275 156 13,354 46 105 citations h-index g-index papers 166 166 166 9591 docs citations times ranked citing authors all docs

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Global causes of blindness and distance vision impairment 1990–2020: a systematic review and meta-analysis. The Lancet Global Health, 2017, 5, e1221-e1234.	2.9	2,053
2	Magnitude, temporal trends, and projections of the global prevalence of blindness and distance and near vision impairment: a systematic review and meta-analysis. The Lancet Global Health, 2017, 5, e888-e897.	2.9	1,443
3	Causes of blindness and vision impairment in 2020 and trends over 30 years, and prevalence of avoidable blindness in relation to VISION 2020: the Right to Sight: an analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study. The Lancet Global Health, 2021, 9, e144-e160.	2.9	1,148
4	Myopia and associated pathological complications. Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics, 2005, 25, 381-391.	1.0	820
5	Trends in prevalence of blindness and distance and near vision impairment over 30 years: an analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study. The Lancet Global Health, 2021, 9, e130-e143.	2.9	500
6	Outdoor activity and myopia in Singapore teenage children. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2009, 93, 997-1000.	2.1	345
7	Selective laser trabeculoplasty versus eye drops for first-line treatment of ocular hypertension and glaucoma (LiGHT): a multicentre randomised controlled trial. Lancet, The, 2019, 393, 1505-1516.	6.3	338
8	Prevalence and risk factors associated with dry eye symptoms: a population based study in Indonesia. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2002, 86, 1347-1351.	2.1	300
9	Myopia-Related Optic Disc and Retinal Changes in Adolescent Children from Singapore. Ophthalmology, 2011, 118, 2050-2057.	2.5	217
10	Prevalence of Amblyopia and Strabismus in Young Singaporean Chinese Children. , 2010, 51, 3411.		201
11	Myopia-Related Fundus Changes in Singapore Adults WithÂHigh Myopia. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2013, 155, 991-999.e1.	1.7	174
12	Prevalence of Refractive Error in Singaporean Chinese Children: The Strabismus, Amblyopia, and Refractive Error in Young Singaporean Children (STARS) Study. , 2010, 51, 1348.		173
13	A prospective ultrasound biomicroscopy evaluation of changes in anterior segment morphology after laser iridotomy in asian eyes. Ophthalmology, 2003, 110, 630-638.	2.5	161
14	The prevalence of primary angle closure glaucoma in European derived populations: a systematic review. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2012, 96, 1162-1167.	2.1	141
15	Prevalence of Refractive Errors in a Multiethnic Asian Population: The Singapore Epidemiology of Eye Disease Study. , 2013, 54, 2590.		140
16	Pterygium in Indonesia: prevalence, severity and risk factors. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2002, 86, 1341-1346.	2.1	137
17	Ultrasonographic Biomicroscopy, Scheimpflug Photography, and Novel Provocative Tests in Contralateral Eyes of Chinese Patients Initially Seen With Acute Angle Closure. JAMA Ophthalmology, 2003, 121, 633.	2.6	136
18	Family history, near work, outdoor activity, and myopia in Singapore Chinese preschool children. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2010, 94, 1012-1016.	2.1	132

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19	Long-term outcomes in asians after acute primary angle closure. Ophthalmology, 2004, 111, 1464-1469.	2.5	117
20	Interventions for angle-closure glaucoma. Ophthalmology, 2003, 110, 1869-1879.	2.5	112
21	Initial Management of Acute Primary Angle Closure. Ophthalmology, 2012, 119, 2274-2281.	2.5	109
22	Eye growth changes in myopic children in Singapore. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2005, 89, 1489-1494.	2.1	105
23	Cornea Biomechanical Characteristics and Their Correlates with Refractive Error in Singaporean Children., 2008, 49, 3852.		100
24	Intraocular pressure associations with refractive error and axial length in children. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2004, 88, 5-7.	2.1	98
25	Myopia, Axial Length, and OCT Characteristics of the Macula in Singaporean Children., 2006, 47, 2773.		98
26	Change in Peripheral Refraction over Time in Singapore Chinese Children., 2011, 52, 7880.		97
27	Outcomes of macular hole surgery: implications for surgical management and clinical governance. Eye, 2005, 19, 879-884.	1.1	95
28	Myopia: attempts to arrest progression. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2002, 86, 1306-1311.	2.1	94
29	Direct costs of myopia in Singapore. Eye, 2009, 23, 1086-1089.	1.1	85
30	Selective laser trabeculoplasty: past, present, and future. Eye, 2018, 32, 863-876.	1.1	85
31	The Singapore 5-Fluorouracil Trabeculectomy Study. Ophthalmology, 2009, 116, 175-184.	2.5	83
32	Causes of blindness, low vision, and questionnaire-assessed poor visual function in Singaporean Chinese adults*1The Tanjong Pagar Survey. Ophthalmology, 2004, 111, 1161-1168.	2.5	82
33	Repeatability of IOLMaster Biometry in Children. Optometry and Vision Science, 2004, 81, 829-834.	0.6	80
34	Utility values among glaucoma patients: an impact on the quality of life. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2005, 89, 1241-1244.	2.1	79
35	Prevalence rates of refractive errors in Sumatra, Indonesia. Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science, 2002, 43, 3174-80.	3.3	77
36	Causes of low vision and blindness in rural Indonesia. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2003, 87, 1075-1078.	2.1	76

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37	Cataract Surgery After Trabeculectomy. JAMA Ophthalmology, 2012, 130, 165.	2.6	76
38	Intraocular pressure and visual field loss in primary angle closure and primary open angle glaucomas. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2003, 87, 720-725.	2.1	74
39	Cataract Progression after Prophylactic Laser Peripheral Iridotomy. Ophthalmology, 2005, 112, 1355-1359.	2.5	72
40	School grades and myopia. Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics, 2007, 27, 126-129.	1.0	72
41	Dietary Factors, Myopia, and Axial Dimensions in Children. Ophthalmology, 2010, 117, 993-997.e4.	2.5	72
42	Primary Selective Laser Trabeculoplasty for Open-Angle Glaucoma and Ocular Hypertension. Ophthalmology, 2019, 126, 1238-1248.	2.5	71
43	Peripheral Refraction and Refractive Error in Singapore Chinese Children. , 2011, 52, 1181.		68
44	Corneal Thickness Determination and Correlates in Singaporean Schoolchildren. , 2004, 45, 4004.		66
45	The Relationship between Growth Spurts and Myopia in Singapore Children. , 2012, 53, 7961.		65
46	The Severity and Spatial Distribution of Visual Field Defects in Primary Glaucoma. JAMA Ophthalmology, 2002, 120, 1636.	2.6	63
47	Acute primary angle closure. Ophthalmology, 2004, 111, 1470-1474.	2.5	61
48	An evidence-based analysis of surgical interventions for uncomplicated rhegmatogenous retinal detachment. Acta Ophthalmologica, 2006, 84, 606-612.	0.4	61
49	Changes in retinal nerve fiber layer thickness after acute primary angle closure. Ophthalmology, 2004, 111, 1475-1479.	2.5	59
50	Laser in Glaucoma and Ocular Hypertension (LiGHT) trial. A multicentre, randomised controlled trial: design and methodology. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2018, 102, 593-598.	2.1	59
51	Awareness of glaucoma, and health beliefs of patients suffering primary acute angle closure. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2003, 87, 446-449.	2.1	58
52	Heidelberg Retinal Tomography of Optic Disc and Nerve Fiber Layer in Singapore Children: Variations with Disc Tilt and Refractive Error., 2007, 48, 4939.		58
53	A comparison of measures of reading and intelligence as risk factors for the development of myopia in a UK cohort of children. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2008, 92, 1117-1121.	2.1	55
54	Prevalence and risk factors for refractive errors and ocular biometry parameters in an elderly Asian population: the Singapore Longitudinal Aging Study (SLAS). Eye, 2011, 25, 1294-1301.	1.1	55

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55	Intermediate-term outcome of Baerveldt glaucoma implants in Asian eyes. Ophthalmology, 2003, 110, 888-894.	2.5	50
56	Age and Sex Variation in Angle Findings Among Normal Chinese Subjects. Journal of Glaucoma, 2008, 17, 5-10.	0.8	49
57	Cycloplegic refraction in preschool children: comparisons between the handâ€held autorefractor, tableâ€mounted autorefractor and retinoscopy. Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics, 2009, 29, 422-426.	1.0	49
58	Lens Opacity, Thickness, and Position in Subjects With Acute Primary Angle Closure. Journal of Glaucoma, 2006, 15, 260-263.	0.8	48
59	Longitudinal Study of Anisometropia in Singaporean School Children. , 2006, 47, 3247.		47
60	Three-Year Findings of the HORIZON Trial. Ophthalmology, 2021, 128, 857-865.	2.5	46
61	Risk Factors for Strabismus and Amblyopia in Young Singapore Chinese Children. Ophthalmic Epidemiology, 2013, 20, 138-147.	0.8	45
62	Variations in Eye Volume, Surface Area, and Shape with Refractive Error in Young Children by Magnetic Resonance Imaging Analysis., 2011, 52, 8878.		42
63	Selective laser trabeculoplasty versus drops for newly diagnosed ocular hypertension and glaucoma: the LiGHT RCT. Health Technology Assessment, 2019, 23, 1-102.	1.3	42
64	Long-term Outcomes from the HORIZON Randomized Trial for a Schlemm's Canal Microstent in Combination Cataract and Glaucoma Surgery. Ophthalmology, 2022, 129, 742-751.	2.5	42
65	Long-term Outcomes in Fellow Eyes after Acute Primary Angle Closure in the Contralateral Eye. Ophthalmology, 2006, 113, 1087-1091.	2.5	41
66	The COVID-19 pandemic will redefine the future delivery of glaucoma care. Eye, 2020, 34, 1203-1205.	1.1	41
67	Undercorrected refractive error in Singaporean Chinese adults. Ophthalmology, 2004, 111, 2168-2174.	2.5	40
68	Ocular Dominance, Laterality, and Refraction in Singaporean Children., 2007, 48, 3533.		40
69	Variation in Prevalence of Myopia Between Generations of Migrant Indians Living in Singapore. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2012, 154, 376-381.e1.	1.7	38
70	Comparisons of the Handheld Autorefractor, Table-Mounted Autorefractor, and Subjective Refraction in Singapore Adults. Optometry and Vision Science, 2005, 82, 1066-1070.	0.6	37
71	Correlations in refractive errors between siblings in the Singapore Cohort Study of Risk factors for Myopia. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2007, 91, 781-784.	2.1	37
72	Visual Field Outcomes from the Multicenter, Randomized Controlled Laser in Glaucoma and Ocular Hypertension Trial (LiGHT). Ophthalmology, 2020, 127, 1313-1321.	2.5	37

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73	Defining myopia using refractive error and uncorrected logMAR visual acuity >0.3 from 1334 Singapore school children ages 7-9 years. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2006, 90, 362-366.	2.1	36
74	Longitudinal changes in anterior chamber depth and axial length in Asian subjects after trabeculectomy surgery. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2013, 97, 852-856.	2.1	35
75	Utility Values in Singapore Chinese Adults With Primary Open-Angle and Primary Angle-Closure Glaucoma. Journal of Glaucoma, 2005, 14, 455-462.	0.8	34
76	Utility values and myopia in teenage school students. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2003, 87, 341-345.	2.1	33
77	Association Between Breastfeeding and Likelihood of Myopia in Children. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2005, 293, 2999.	3.8	32
78	Prevalence of Cataract in Rural Indonesia. Ophthalmology, 2005, 112, 1255-1262.	2.5	32
79	Peripapillary atrophy after acute primary angle closure. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2007, 91, 1059-1061.	2.1	32
80	Central Corneal Thickness and Glaucoma in East Asian People. , 2011, 52, 8407.		31
81	Malignant glaucoma following needling of a trabeculectomy bleb. Eye, 2002, 16, 667-668.	1.1	30
82	Corneal biomechanics, thickness and optic disc morphology in children with optic disc tilt. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2008, 92, 1461-1466.	2.1	30
83	Validating the Accuracy of a Model to Predict the Onset of Myopia in Children. , 2011, 52, 5836.		30
84	Use of Surodex in Phacotrabeculectomy Surgery. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2005, 139, 927-928.	1.7	29
85	Testability of Vision and Refraction in Preschoolers: The Strabismus, Amblyopia, and Refractive Error Study in Singaporean Children. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2009, 148, 235-241.e6.	1.7	29
86	Changes in the Optic Disc after Acute Primary Angle Closure. Ophthalmology, 2006, 113, 924-929.	2.5	28
87	The Singapore 5-Fluorouracil Trial. Ophthalmology, 2013, 120, 1127-1134.	2.5	28
88	Efficacy of Repeat Selective Laser Trabeculoplasty in Medication-Naive Open-Angle Glaucoma and Ocular Hypertension during the LiGHT Trial. Ophthalmology, 2020, 127, 467-476.	2.5	27
89	Primary acute angle closure glaucoma associated with suprachoroidal fluid in three Chinese patients. Eye, 2001, 15, 358-360.	1.1	24
90	Molecular Analysis of the Myocilin Gene in Chinese Subjects with Chronic Primary-Angle Closure Glaucoma., 2005, 46, 1303.		24

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91	Visual acuity after acute primary angle closure and considerations for primary lens extraction. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2006, 90, 14-16.	2.1	24
92	Ab interno trabecular bypass surgery with Trabectome for open angle glaucoma. The Cochrane Library, 2016, , CD011693.	1.5	24
93	Selective laser trabeculoplasty versus $0\hat{A}\cdot5\%$ timolol eye drops for the treatment of glaucoma in Tanzania: a randomised controlled trial. The Lancet Global Health, 2021, 9, e1589-e1599.	2.9	24
94	Interocular asymmetry of visual field defects in primary open angle glaucoma and primary angle-closure glaucoma. Eye, 2004, 18, 365-368.	1.1	23
95	Laser iridotomy in dark irides. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2007, 91, 222-225.	2.1	22
96	The Laser in Glaucoma and Ocular Hypertension (LiGHT) trial. A multicentre randomised controlled trial: baseline patient characteristics. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2018, 102, 599-603.	2.1	22
97	Ab interno trabecular bypass surgery with SchlemmÂ's canal microstent (Hydrus) for open angle glaucoma. The Cochrane Library, 2020, 2020, CD012740.	1.5	22
98	Endoscopic cyclophotocoagulation (ECP) for open angle glaucoma and primary angle closure. The Cochrane Library, 2019, 2019, CD012741.	1.5	21
99	Effect of Trabeculectomy on Lens Opacities in an East Asian Population. JAMA Ophthalmology, 2006, 124, 787.	2.6	20
100	Choroidal expansion as a mechanism for acute primary angle closure: an investigation into the change of biometric parameters in the first 2 weeks. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2005, 89, 288-290.	2.1	19
101	Breastfeeding and association with refractive error in young Singapore Chinese children. Eye, 2010, 24, 875-880.	1.1	19
102	Redâ€green colour blindness in Singaporean children. Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology, 2008, 36, 464-467.	1.3	18
103	Uncorrected refractive error in Singapore teenagers. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2006, 90, 202-207.	2.1	17
104	Corneal Biomechanical Properties and Retinal Vascular Caliber in Children., 2009, 50, 121.		17
105	Prevalence and causes of decreased visual acuity in Singaporean Chinese preschoolers. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2010, 94, 1561-1565.	2.1	17
106	Relationship of Ocular Biometry and Retinal Vascular Caliber in Preschoolers., 2011, 52, 9561.		17
107	Optic Disc Hemorrhage in Asian Glaucoma Patients. Journal of Glaucoma, 2003, 12, 226-231.	0.8	16
108	Asymptomatic choroidal granulomas in common variable immunodeficiency. Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology, 2005, 33, 663-664.	1.3	16

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109	Randomised trial of sequential pretreatment for Nd:YAG laser iridotomy in dark irides. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2012, 96, 263-266.	2.1	16
110	Endoscopic cyclophotocoagulation (ECP) for open angle glaucoma and primary angle closure. The Cochrane Library, 0 , , .	1.5	15
111	Low-energy Selective Laser Trabeculoplasty Repeated Annually: Rationale for the COAST Trial. Journal of Glaucoma, 2021, 30, 545-551.	0.8	15
112	Effect of cataract extraction and intraocular lens implantation on nerve fibre layer thickness measurements by scanning laser polarimeter (GDx) in glaucoma patients. Eye, 2004, 18, 163-168.	1.1	14
113	Utility assessment among cataract surgery patients. Journal of Cataract and Refractive Surgery, 2005, 31, 785-791.	0.7	14
114	Has the EAGLE landed for the use of clear lens extraction in angle-closure glaucoma? And how should primary angle-closure suspects be treated?. Eye, 2020, 34, 40-50.	1.1	14
115	Statistical analysis plan for the Laser-1st versus Drops-1st for Glaucoma and Ocular Hypertension Trial (LiGHT): a multi-centre randomised controlled trial. Trials, 2015, 16, 517.	0.7	13
116	A prospective comparison of chronic primary angle-closure glaucoma versus primary open-angle glaucoma in Singapore. Singapore Medical Journal, 2013, 54, 140-145.	0.3	12
117	Red-green colour blindness in Singaporean children. Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology, 2008, 36, 464-7.	1.3	12
118	Patients With Normal Tension Glaucoma Have Relative Sparing of the Relative Afferent Pupillary Defect Compared to Those With Open Angle Glaucoma and Elevated Intraocular Pressure. , 2017, 58, 5237.		11
119	Iridotomy to slow progression of visual field loss in angle-closure glaucoma. The Cochrane Library, 2018, 2018, CD012270.	1.5	11
120	When gold standards change: time to move on from Goldmann tonometry?. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2021, 105, 1-2.	2.1	11
121	Ab interno supraciliary microstent surgery for open-angle glaucoma. The Cochrane Library, 2021, 2021, CD012802.	1.5	11
122	Ab interno trabecular bypass surgery with Schlemm \hat{A} 's Canal Microstent (Hydrus) for open angle glaucoma. The Cochrane Library, 2017, , .	1.5	10
123	Clear lens extraction for the management of primary angle closure glaucoma: surgical technique and refractive outcomes in the EAGLE cohort. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2018, 102, 1658-1662.	2.1	10
124	A Scoping Review of Quality of Life Questionnaires in Glaucoma Patients. Journal of Glaucoma, 2021, 30, 732-743.	0.8	10
125	Treatment choices for newly diagnosed primary open angle and ocular hypertension patients. Eye, 2020, 34, 60-71.	1.1	9
126	Ab interno trabecular bypass surgery with Trabectome for open-angle glaucoma. The Cochrane Library, 2021, 2021, CD011693.	1.5	9

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127	Expansion of patient eligibility for virtual glaucoma clinics: a long-term strategy to increase the capacity of high-quality glaucoma care. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2023, 107, 43-48.	2.1	9
128	Surgical exploration minimised by ultrasound biomicroscopy localisation of intraocular foreign body. Eye, 2001, 15, 234-235.	1.1	8
129	Ab interno supraciliary microstent surgery for open angle glaucoma. The Cochrane Library, 2017, , .	1.5	6
130	Direct selective laser trabeculoplasty in open angle glaucoma study design: a multicentre, randomised, controlled, investigator-masked trial (GLAUrious). British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2023, 107, 62-65.	2.1	6
131	Automated Pupillometry Using a Prototype Binocular Optical Coherence Tomography System. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2020, 214, 21-31.	1.7	4
132	Selective laser trabeculoplasty (SLT) performed by optometrists for patients with glaucoma and ocular hypertension: a scoping review. BMJ Open Ophthalmology, 2021, 6, e000611.	0.8	4
133	Laser in Glaucoma and Ocular Hypertension Trial (LIGHT) in China – A Randomized Controlled Trial: Design and Baseline Characteristics. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2021, 230, 143-150.	1.7	4
134	Validation of the RCOphth and UKEGS glaucoma risk stratification tool â€~GLAUC-STRAT-fast'. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2023, 107, 1258-1263.	2.1	4
135	Prevention of angle-closure glaucoma: balancing risk and benefit. Eye, 2022, 36, 2229-2231.	1.1	4
136	The Use of HRT With and Without the Aid of Disc Photographs. Journal of Glaucoma, 2011, 20, 207-210.	0.8	3
137	Selective laser trabeculoplasty (SLT) performed by optometrists for patients with glaucoma and ocular hypertension: a scoping review protocol. BMJ Open Ophthalmology, 2020, 5, e000438.	0.8	3
138	Intraocular pressure and diurnal fluctuation of open-angle glaucoma and ocular hypertension: a baseline report from the LiGHT China trial cohort. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2023, 107, 823-827.	2.1	3
139	Iridotomy to slow progression of angle-closure glaucoma. The Cochrane Library, 2016, 2016, .	1.5	2
140	Ciliary body arteriovenous malformation?. Eye, 2003, 17, 658-659.	1.1	1
141	Isolated Oculomotor Nerve Palsy Caused by Cavernoma of the Midbrain. Neuro-Ophthalmology, 2005, 29, 69-71.	0.4	1
142	Visual field progression 8 years after trabeculectomy in Asian eyes: results from The Singapore 5-Fluorouracil Study. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2020, 104, 1690-1696.	2.1	1
143	Managing risk in the face of adversity: design and outcomes of rapid glaucoma assessment clinics during a pandemic recovery. Eye, 2021, , .	1.1	1
144	Selective laser trabeculoplasty (SLT) performed by optometristsâ€"enablers and barriers to a shift in service delivery. Eye, 2021, , .	1.1	1

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145	Missed Opportunities in Preventing Acute Angle Closureâ€"Needlessly Blind?. JAMA Ophthalmology, 2022, 140, 604.	1.4	1
146	Cataract after Laser Iridotomy: Author Reply. Ophthalmology, 2006, 113, 1252.	2.5	0
147	Cataract After Laser Iridotomy: Author Reply. Ophthalmology, 2006, 113, 1467-1468.	2.5	O
148	Primary angle-closure glaucoma: a challenge for the 21st Century. Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology, 2008, 36, 3-4.	1.3	0
149	Reasons for non-participation in a randomised controlled trial and the effect of audiovisual material. Trials, $2015,16,.$	0.7	0
150	Angle Imaging. , 2015, , 191-200.		0
151	Laser treatment for glaucoma – Authors' reply. Lancet, The, 2020, 396, 754-755.	6.3	0
152	Gonioscopy., 0,, 127-127.		0
153	ASGARD \hat{a} e" Adverse events and safety in glaucoma patients: assessing reports on eye drops. Acta Ophthalmologica, 2022, 100, .	0.6	O
154	Selective laser trabeculoplasty for glaucoma in sub-Saharan Africa – Author's reply. The Lancet Global Health, 2022, 10, e335.	2.9	0
155	Is selective laser trabeculoplasty shifting the glaucoma treatment paradigm in developing countries?. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2022, , bjophthalmol-2022-321706.	2.1	0
156	Minimally invasive trabecular meshwork surgery for open-angle glaucoma. The Cochrane Library, 2022, 2022, .	1.5	0