

**Sir,
Response to Dr Soleimani**

My co-authors and I thank Dr Soleimani¹ for his comments on our article.² We share the same opinion regarding the possible role of an ischemia of the iris root.^{3,4} The mydriasis induced by topical atropine 1% is indeed one of the possible causes of iris ischemia in the UZS. Its implication was actually suspected for many cases of UZS, including the first description of this syndrome.⁵⁻⁷ But these cases are anecdotal compared to the number of patients treated with atropine eye drops for anterior uveitis and who never developed any definite mydriasis. Thus, we believe that topical atropine eye drops are not sufficient enough to cause UZS. They only serve as a 'revealer'. But it requires a prior impairment of the iris root and/or of the ciliary body due to a surgery procedure, a pathology, or some other circumstances. It is this prior impairment of the ciliary body that we attribute to cidofovir.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

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**Sir,
Intraoperative modifications required during femtosecond laser-assisted cataract surgery for lamellar cataracts**

Lamellar cataract usually develops after the establishment of fixation, involves the lamellae surrounding the fetal nucleus peripheral to the Y sutures, and is usually progressive and bilateral.¹ Herein, we describe challenges in intraoperative imaging and the software modifications required for successful femtosecond laser cataract surgery (FLACS) in such cataracts.

Case report

A 26-year-old male presented with bilateral lamellar cataracts visualized on slitlamp examination and Scheimpflug Imaging (Figure 1). His best-corrected visual acuity was 20/60 OD and 20/40 OS. He elected to undergo bilateral FLACS followed by implantation of a multifocal intraocular lens (IOL).

During femtosecond laser treatment (Catalys Precision Laser System, Optimedica, Sunnyvale, CA, USA), in-built

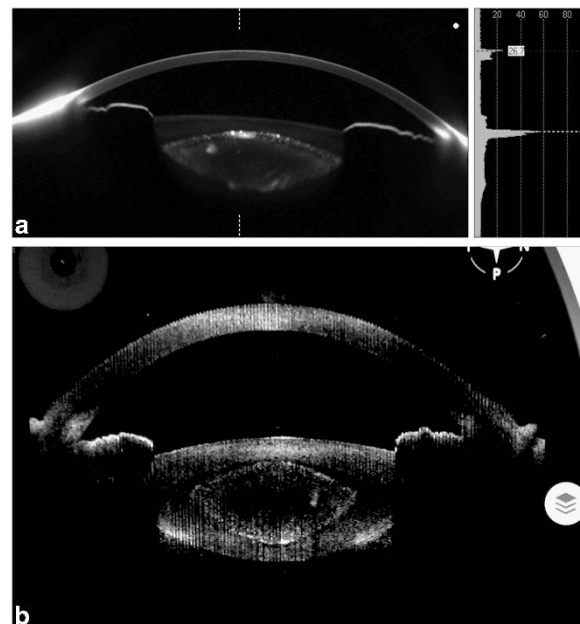


Figure 1 Preoperative Scheimpflug image (a) and intraoperative anterior-segment optical coherence tomography (AS-OCT) (b) demonstrating the lamellar cataract.