severe anterior capsule of fibrosis with decentration of the intraocular lens implant developed postoperatively. Another similar case was described by Nishi and Nishi.9 Their patient underwent phacoemulsification but postoperatively developed severe anterior capsular fibrosis leading to complete posterior chamber lens encapsulation. Aside from anterior capsule fibrosis, there is a high rate of postoperative posterior capsule opacification in these patients. Tassignon et al<sup>10</sup> studied the effect of posterior curvilinear capsulorhexis in patients prone to postoperative inflammation, including patients with retinitis pigmentosa. They found that reclosure of the capsule still occurred and even though the technique did not prevent posterior capsular opacification, it can be useful in certain situations. Despite higher potential complications when performing cataract surgery in this group of patients, Jackson et al11 showed that majority of patients with retinitis pigmentosa do benefit from surgery especially those with relatively minor lens opacities. Knowing and anticipating the potential peroperative and postoperative complications, and by adjusting one's surgical technique and management when treating this group of patients, will help in maximising the visual benefits for patients with this disorder.

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## Sir,

# Re Diagnostic effectiveness of noncontact slitlamp examination in the identification of retinal tears

Natkunarajah *et al* claim that indirect ophthalmoscopy is superior to noncontact slit-lamp examination in the identification of retinal tears. They may be correct, but unfortunately this conclusion is not supported by their data. No statistical analysis of their figures was included.

McNemar's test shows no evidence of any difference in detection rates (P = 0.5) between the two groups.

There are now publication standards for reporting studies of diagnostic accuracy (STARD),<sup>1</sup> which readers may find useful in planning work of this type.

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