prospective study, we allowed every patient experience with machine in form of test stimuli before starting the test and we would only start the real test once the patient feels comfortable with the whole procedure. We feel lack of familiarity with the machine will affect the mean retinal sensitivity. The authors have not mentioned the initial level of sensitivity they used as the MP 1 allows the examiner to select this setting before test is initiated. This is important as in patients with diabetic macular oedema with mean sensitivity of 2 dB. If the test was started at 16 dB, then it would take a longer time to complete the test. The prolonged time could result in decreased patient cooperation parameters such as false-positives or fixation stability and these parameters have not been reported in this study. This data would be helpful in interpreting the reliability of the results.

The 4–2 strategy is faster but we believe when measuring the macular sensitivity 4-2-1 strategy is superior. We did not understand the rationale behind using the 12° cross for fixation. It would have helped significantly if the authors compared the retinal thickness at each quadrant surrounding the fovea and correlated the retinal sensitivity to thickness both in diabetic macular oedema and normal eyes.

We read this paper with great interest and would like to once again congratulate the authors on their important work in establishing anatomic and functional correlation in the diabetic macular oedema eyes.

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VA Shah[1] and KV Chalam[2]

[1]University of Iowa, Department of Ophthalmology, Iowa city, IA, USA

[2]University of Florida College of Medicine, Jacksonville, Fl, USA

Correspondence: Dr VA Shah,
University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics,
Department of Ophthalmology, 200 Hawkins Drive, Iowa City, IA 52242, USA
Tel: +31 935 61951;
Fax: +31 935 37996.
E-mail: drvinayshah@yahoo.com

Sir,
Response to Shah and Chalam

We appreciate the interest of Drs Shah and Chalam in our article and thank them for their comments. Our study was a pilot study to examine how the retinal sensitivity measured with the MP-1 correlates with other parameters, such as retinal thickness and visual acuity. From our experience, we feel that the testing conditions should be further modified especially for patients with poor visual acuity. In this study, the age of diabetic patients ranged from 25 to 76 years, and that of the controls from 42 to 76 years, as described in the Subjects and methods section. The reduced sensitivity may be due to the ages of the normal subjects. All tests were performed in a lighted room. In order to obtain more reliable data from patients with poor VA, we used a larger cross for fixation, and allow patients to learn the test. We also appreciate the other suggestions for further studies.

S Yamamoto

Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Science,
Chiba University Graduate School of Medicine,
Chiba, Japan

Correspondence: S Yamamoto,
Tel: +81 43226 2123;
Fax: +81 46227 1810.
E-mail: shuyama@faculty.chiba-u.jp

Sir,
The subluxated lens: a patient's perspective

There are several camera systems available to the ophthalmologist for documenting ocular conditions. However, it is difficult to document what the patient