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Sir,

Response to Mahroo *et al*

In response to the comment by Mahroo *et al.*¹ on determining the accuracy of higher cut-off values of light meter readings to determine time spent outdoors *vs* indoors, we have evaluated the accuracy of cut-offs higher than 1000 Lux of 1200 and 1500 Lux.

The Intra Class correlation for the cut-off values of 1200 and 1500 Lux showed higher correlations between the light meter and diary recordings during the week in a school term and school holidays, compared with cut-offs of 800 and 1000 Lux (Table 1).

Thus, we agree with the proposal that the best cut-off value for evaluating outdoor *vs* indoor activities is 1500 Lux instead of 1000 Lux.

Table 1 Intra Class Correlation co-efficients (ICC) for cut-off values of 800, 1000, 1200, and 1500 Lux during the school term and school holidays

Cut-off light intensity (in Lux)	ICC—school term	ICC—school holidays
800	0.1 (–0.13, 0.32)	0.23 (–0.07, 0.49)
1000	0.21 (–0.02, 0.42)	0.28 (–0.02, 0.53)
1200	0.26 (0.03, 0.46)	0.28 (–0.02, 0.53)
1500	0.29 (0.07, 0.49)	0.25 (–0.05, 0.50)

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Reference

- 1 Mahroo OA, Gavin EA, Williams KM, De Smit E, Hammond CJ, Morrison DA. Potential effect of 'cut-off intensity' on correlation between light meter measurements and time outdoors. *Eye* 2013; **27**(8): 990–991.

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Sir,

In vivo confocal microscopy detects preclinical corneal lattice dystrophy

Lattice dystrophy of the cornea is caused by the deposition of amyloid in characteristic linear branching patterns in the corneal stroma. *In vivo* laser confocal microscopy (IVCM) images the different layers of the cornea with a resolution of up to 4 microns and has the potential to provide ultra-structural information that may not be visible on slit-lamp examination. The IVCM appearance in lattice dystrophy is well described.¹

Case report

A 25-year-old male patient was referred to the ophthalmologist by his optician, who noted lattice

Figure 1 Colour photos of (a) the right eye and (b) left eye.