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Sir,
Re: Spontaneously resolved exudative retinal detachment caused by orbital cellulitis in an immune compromised adult

We thank the authors for presenting a very interesting case of orbital cellulitis and exudative serous retinal detachment with excellent MRI scans showing orbital pathology.[1] The authors suggest orbital cellulitis as a possible cause of the retinal detachment. The hematological tests suggest that the patient may have had a septicemia, with elevated ESR, C-reactive protein level, and a neutrophilic leukocytosis. Septicemia is well known to cause serous retinal detachments.

We wonder if the serous retinal detachment described in this case report was caused by the septicemia resulting from the primary infection, and if blood cultures were done to exclude this possibility.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Reference

1 Farah E, Kalantzis G, Papaefthimiou I, Koutsandrea C, Georgalas I. Spontaneously resolved exudative retinal detachment caused by orbital cellulitis in an immunocompromised adult. *Eye* 2014; **28**: 109–110.

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Sir,
Response to Perera and Ali

We would like to thank Perera and Ali[1] for their interest in our case report and their useful comments. It is true that serous retinal detachments can occur in patients suffering from septicemia or disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC).[2,3]

In our case,[4] an 89-year-old immunocompromised patient presented with fever and elevated inflammatory markers (that is, raised ESR, C-reactive protein and neutrophilic leukocytosis), but the blood cultures that were performed were negative for any microorganism. Additionally, culture of nasal aspirates revealed methycillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* and Warneri-Staphylococcus, which were consistent with ethmoid sinusitis leading to orbital cellulitis and subsequent exudative retinal detachment.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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Sir,
Maculopathy following extended usage of Clomiphene citrate

Clomiphene citrate (CC) is a selective estrogen receptor modulator mostly used for treatment of infertility associated with polycystic ovarian disease.[1] Unlike Tamoxifen, which is also a selective estrogen receptor