

edema due to CRVO was definitely set by the level I evidence of the Swedish trials.<sup>4</sup>

In conclusion, we favor long-term IVB treatment and add paretinal photocoagulation only in CRVO patients with intraocular neovascularization unless this complication subsides after medical treatment.<sup>5</sup>

#### Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

#### Acknowledgements

We have completed and submitted the ICMJE form for disclosure of potential conflicts of interest. The authors have not a financial relationship. No organization sponsored the research. Both authors (DC and MC) were involved in design and conduct of the study; collection, management, analysis, and interpretation of the data; and preparation, review, or approval of the manuscript. We have full control of the primary data and agree to allow the *Eye* Journal to review our data if requested.

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#### Sir, Combination of peripheral laser photocoagulation with intravitreal bevacizumab in naïve eyes with macular edema secondary to CRVO: prospective randomized study

We thank Drs Călugăru for their interest in our publication.<sup>1,2</sup> Owing to the limited number of words in our manuscript we could not provide detailed data about the study patients. We did match the groups for baseline characteristics and found no significant difference. Necessary systemic investigations were performed for the patients. 1 Electroretinography was performed at 6 months and 12 months, and we did not notice any ischemic conversion. We repeated fluorescein angiography at 6 months and at 12 months follow-up to assess the ischemia. One patient required additional laser photocoagulation at 6 months in view of visible ischemia on FFA. We did not find any neovascular complication in our study patients.

We again thank the authors for their interest.

#### Conflict of interest

The author declares no conflict of interest.

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#### Sir, Visual loss in uveitis

Quartilho *et al*<sup>1</sup> present the recent aetiology of visual impairment in England and Wales. A brief scan of these figures raises the immediate question—where is uveitis? These inflammations may cause severe vision impairment in up to 22% of patients in the UK,<sup>2</sup> disproportionately in patients of working age. The problem is worldwide: a recent study from Brazil<sup>3</sup> found that uveitis was the second most common cause of vision impairment (15.7%)