Acute optic neuritis: retinal ganglion cell loss precedes retinal nerve fiber thinning

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Dear Editor,

We congratulate Huang-Link et al. [1] for their report entitled ‘Acute optic neuritis: retinal ganglion cell loss precedes retinal nerve fiber thinning’. The authors reported the longitudinal OCT results of four patients with optic neuritis and showed that ganglion cell layer (GCL) thickness decreased before the thinning in retinal nerve fiber layer (RNFL). RNFL thickness decreased over 9 months, while GCL thickness became stable 3 months after optic neuritis onset. This is an important finding which means that GCL thickness is a better indicator of ganglion cell loss in the acute stage of optic neuritis.

The authors reported only the OCT results of the patients. One of the most important findings would be the correlation of GCL and RNFL thickness with visual acuity

in the follow-up period. Which one of the parameters best correlates with visual acuity? What is the importance of initial GCL and RNFL thickness with the final visual acuity? We think that the results of these questions may improve the understanding of the clinical importance of these measurements.

Conflict of interest All the authors have no conflict of interest.

Reference

1. Huang-Link YM, Al-Hawasi A, Lindehammar H (2014) Acute optic neuritis: retinal ganglion cell loss precedes retinal nerve fiber thinning. Neurol Sci. doi:[10.1007/s10072-014-1982-3](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10072-014-1982-3)

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