

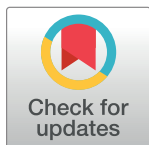
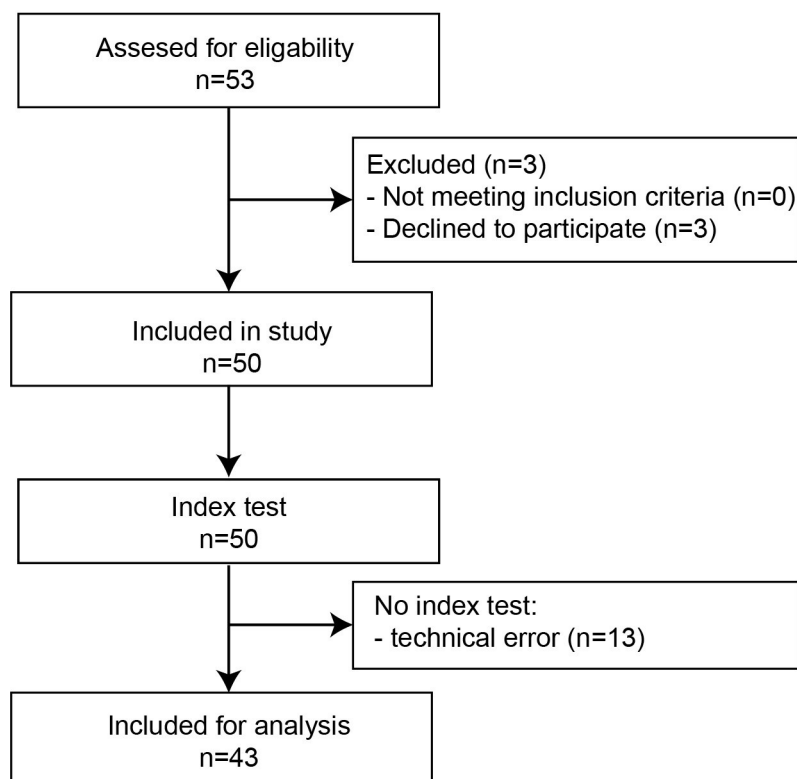
CORRECTION

Correction: The evaluation of a web-based tool for measuring the uncorrected visual acuity and refractive error in keratoconus eyes: A method comparison study

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Figs 1, 2 and 3 in the original article are incorrect. The authors have provided the following explanations:

STARD flow diagram



OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Muijzer MB, Claessens JJJ, Cassano F, Godefrooij DA, Prevoo YFDM, Wisse RPL (2021) Correction: The evaluation of a web-based tool for measuring the uncorrected visual acuity and refractive error in keratoconus eyes: A method comparison study. PLoS ONE 16(12): e0261421. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0261421>

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Fig 1. STARD flow diagram illustrating participant flow of the keratoconus population of the MORE-trial. All included participants underwent the web-based (index test) and manifest assessments (reference test) of visual acuity and refractive error.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0261421.g001>

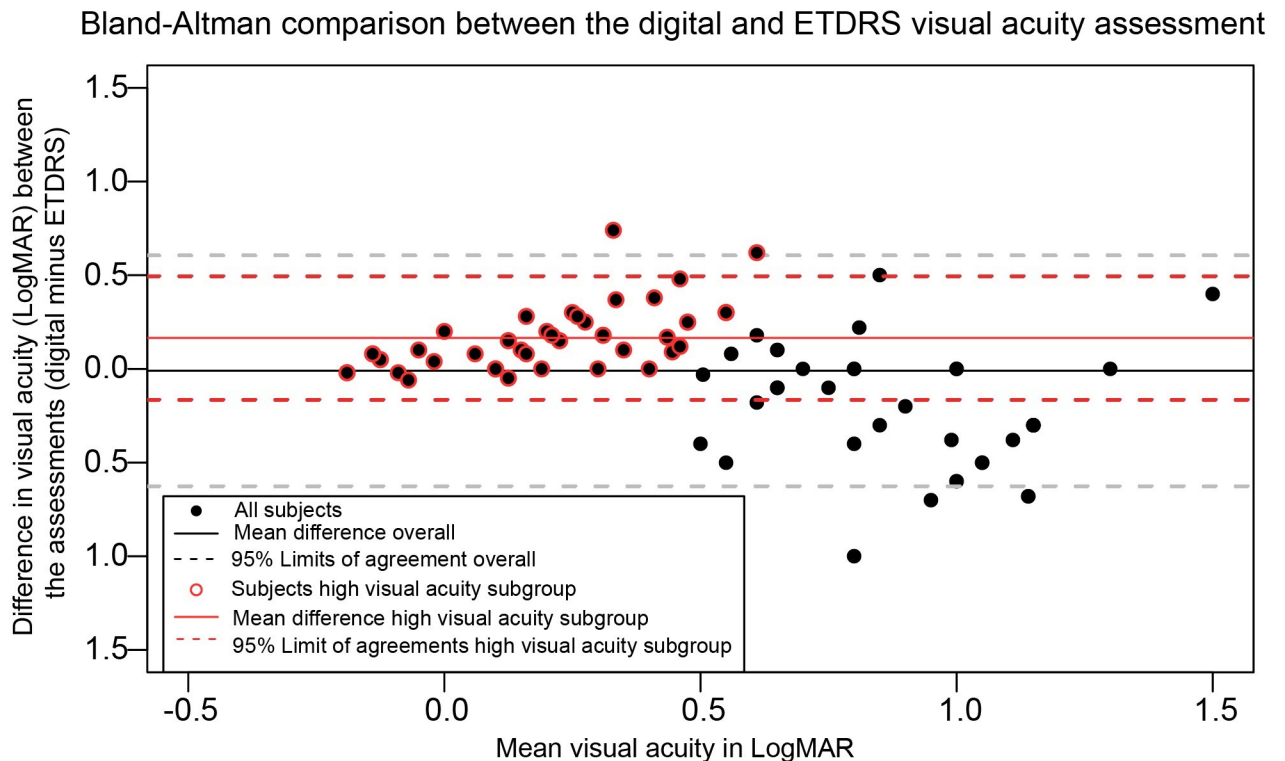


Fig 2. A Bland-Altman plot displaying the differences in logarithmic minimum angle of resolution (LogMAR) between the web-based uncorrected distance visual acuity assessment (index test) and the ETDRS uncorrected distance visual acuity measurement (reference test). The differences between the reference test and index test shown on the Y-axis are expressed as the difference of the web-based uncorrected distance visual acuity assessment outcome minus the ETDRS uncorrected distance visual acuity outcome. The x-axis shows the mean visual acuity in LogMAR of the two assessments, where a more negative value represents a higher visual acuity. The outcome is stratified for a 'Higher visual acuity' subgroup (uncorrected distance visual acuity ≤ 0.5 LogMAR) highlighted with a red circle.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0261421.g002>

In Fig 1, “Eligibility” was spelled incorrectly. Furthermore, to prevent confusion about the total number of study participants, the revised figure is more appropriate. A total of 50 subjects have been included in the study and are present in the Results section. All the subjects underwent both the index and the reference test (for 13 individuals the index test outcomes were missing, but these subjects are still discussed in the article).

For Fig 2, the title and Y-axis have been altered: “web-based” replaced “digital”. In the legend, “Better visual acuity” replaced “Higher visual acuity”.

For Fig 3, “Web-based” replaced “Digital” in the title and Y-axis.

Please see the complete, correct Figs 1–3 and their captions here.

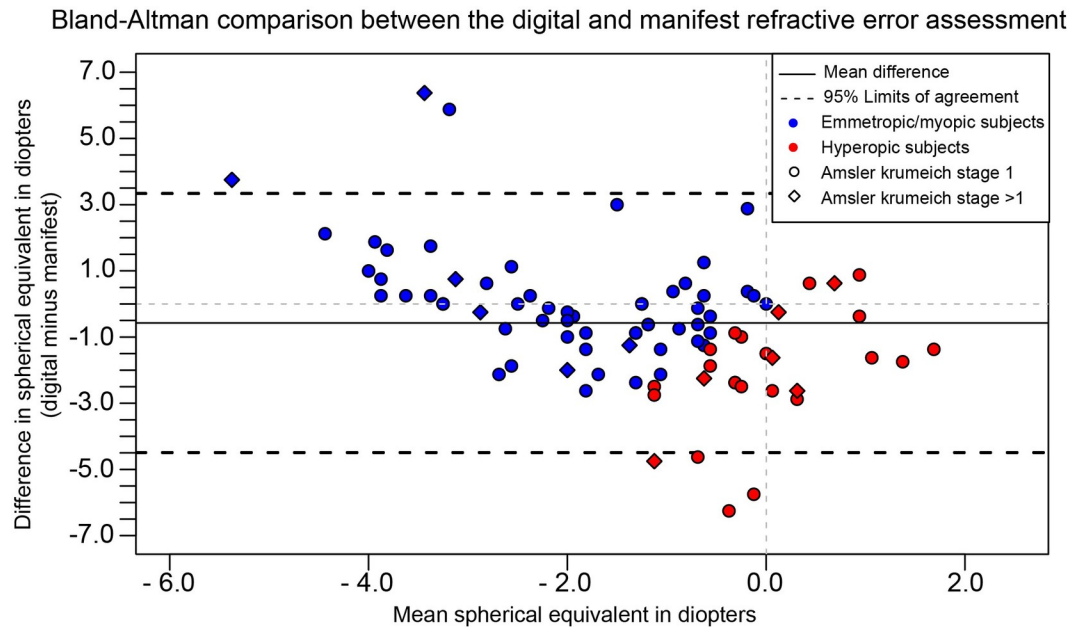


Fig 3. A Bland-Altman plot displaying the differences in refractive error between the web-based refractive assessment (index test) and the manifest refraction (reference test). The difference between the reference and index test shown on the Y-axis is expressed as the difference of the web-based refractive assessment outcome compared to the manifest refraction. The x-axis shows the mean spherical equivalent of the two assessments. Myopia and hyperopia were based on the spherical equivalent of the manifest refraction.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0261421.g003>

Reference

1. Muijzer MB, Claessens JLJ, Cassano F, Godefrooij DA, Prevoo YFDM, Wisse RPL (2021) The evaluation of a web-based tool for measuring the uncorrected visual acuity and refractive error in keratoconus eyes: A method comparison study. *PLoS ONE* 16(8): e0256087. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0256087> PMID: [34407131](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34407131/)