

Table 20-1
Incorrect ANSI Terminology Versus
Accepted Alpins Method Terminology

Incorrect Terminology	Correct Terminology
<i>Eydelman et al</i> ¹ (2006)	<i>Alpins Method</i> ¹⁰⁻¹⁶ (1993, 1997, 2001, 2014, 2016)
Intended refractive correction (IRC)	Target induced astigmatism vector (TIA)
Surgically induced refractive correction (SIRC)	Surgically induced astigmatism vector (SIA)
Error of magnitude	Magnitude of error
Error of angle	Angle of error
Error vector	Difference vector (DV)
Error ratio	Index of success
Correction ratio	Correction index

Abbreviation: ANSI, American National Standards Institute.

Dr. Dupps referred specifically to my work in the following passage³³:

Finally, omission of key references or attribution of work to a secondary reference rather than a primary source can distort the field by re-mapping key contributions inaccurately. This challenging issue, a recently noted example of which is Alpins¹⁰ under-acknowledged vector approach to analyzing surgically induced astigmatism, can be addressed through errata and correspondences³⁹; but once in the literature, such errors are prone to propagation. Errors of omission or inaccurate attribution also occur when review articles are used in lieu of primary sources.

Here is an example of how deficient referencing can lead to claims of novelty in the face of previously described and widely accepted techniques. A recent paper by Kanellopoulos⁴⁰ on “topography-modified refraction...in myopic topography-guided LASIK” described the use of topographic and refractive parameters in developing a treatment plan, making no reference to my previous work on the topic.^{11,19,42,43} Although the issue was raised soon after publication of the web-based paper⁴¹, the author declined to provide complete referencing, which opens the door to ongoing fallacious claims of novelty.