

Interactive comment on “Estimated UV doses to psoriasis patients during climate therapy at Gran Canaria in March 2006” by L. T. N. Nilsen et al.

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The paper present results from outdoor treatment of psoriasis patients. The UV exposure has been estimated because personal dosimeters have not been used. This is a disadvantage, but ambient UV conditions has been measured. The paper describes how the UV dose have been estimated using a combination of ambient UV measurements, modelling of UV and patients diaries for outdoor activities. The method implies an uncertainty in the estimate of UV exposure which is larger than using personal dosimeters, which is to be recommended. But on the other hand the estimate of UV exposure will be equal for all patients (assuming they use the diary in the same way. Combination of measurements (taking e.g. cloud conditions into consideration) and spectral modelling to retrieve different CIE-weighted UV in addition to the time spend

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in the sun, is the only way to indicate UV doses in this experiment. Although there is no correlation between %PASI and amount of UV exposure, the results are worth to be published. The paper use relevant literature to discuss the results, and conclude that UV doses might have been too high. If this experiment should be repeated the results from this paper will be important.

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