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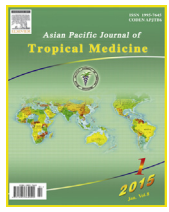

Original research http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apjtm.2017.07.012

Clinical study inpatient-reported outcomes after binocular implantation of aspheric intraocular lens of different negative spherical aberrations

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 30 May 2017
Received in revised form 30 Jun 2017
Accepted 5 Jul 2017
Available online xxx

Keywords:
Catquest nine-item short-form
Patient-reported outcomes
Vision-related quality
Aspheric intraocular lens
Spherical aberration

ABSTRACT

Objective: To compare patient-reported outcomes after implantation of the ZA9003 intraocular lens (IOLs), or the MCX11 ASP IOLs or the spherical IOLs (HQ-201HEP).
Methods: Prospective nonrandomized controlled trial was used. A total of 105 patients (210 eyes) were divided into three groups according to the type of IOLs: ZA9003 (35 patients, 70 eyes), MCX11 ASP (35 patients, 70 eyes) or HQ-201HEP (35 patients, 70 eyes). The main outcome was scores of Catquest nine-item short-form questionnaire. Additional outcome was best corrected visual acuities, spherical aberration (SA) and total higher-order aberrations (HOAs).
Results: The global score was significantly lower in the spherical IOL group than the aspherical IOL group of −020 μm SA ($P < 0.05$) and the aspherical IOL group of −027 μm SA ($P < 0.05$), and no significant difference was found in the global score between the aspherical IOL group of −020 μm SA than the aspherical IOL group of −027 μm SA ($P > 0.05$). Significant differences were also found in question 2, question 5, question 6 and question 8 between the spherical IOLs and the aspherical IOLs.
Conclusion: Implantation of an aspherical IOL could improve vision-related quality of life compared with a spherical IOL. However, there were no statistically significant differences in vision-related quality of life between aspheric IOLs with different negative spherical aberrations.

1. Introduction

Over the years, the incidence of cataract cases and the demand of a better quality of life are both increasing. Thus, the cataract surgeries techniques are evolving, as a results, better designs of intraocular lens (IOLs) used to substitute for the human lens are now available. The human cornea generally has a positive spherical aberration (SA) with a mean of (0.280 ± 0.086) μm [1]. Conventional spherical IOL could increase the positive SA after IOL implantation, to reduce the retinal image quality, whereas the advanced aspherical IOL is designed to neutralize the SA. Up to date, several aspheric IOLs are available, including the Tecnis Z9003 (SA = −0.27), MCX11 ASP (SA = −0.20). Previous studies already confirmed that a aspherical IOL neutralizes ocular SA and decreases total higher-order aberrations (HOAs) while enhancing contrast sensitivity compared with a spherical IOL [2–4]. However, what still remains controversial is the amount of residual SA: whether correcting all residual SA or remaining

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Peer review under responsibility of Hainan Medical University.

Foundation project: This work was supported by the Health Bureau of Shanghai City (201440029).

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Please cite this article in press as: Xu Z-Q, et al., Clinical study inpatient-reported outcomes after binocular implantation of aspheric intraocular lens of different negative spherical aberrations, Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Medicine (2017), http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apjtm.2017.07.012

partial SA (0.1) could provide the best postoperative visual quality. Some researchers suggested a target of 0 μm, which is the aim of Tecnis Z9003 IOL [5]. On the contrary, some researchers suggested target of 0.1 μm, which is the aim of the MCX11 ASP IOL [6], because they believed that residual SA could improve depth of focus [7]. Because the function of SA is still not completely clear and it has complex interaction with other aberrations [8], the relationship between residual SA and better visual-related quality of life is still ill-defined.

To the best of our knowledge, studies on aspherical IOLs mainly focused on conventional clinical measurements of visual function (visual acuity and contrast sensitivity). However, few studies concerned subjective visual-related quality of life. Patient-reported outcomes (PROs), the foremost representative of which is reliable and validated multi-item questionnaires [9], could directly and effectively reflect the visual-related quality of life. And Catquest nine-item short-form (Catquest-9SF) is a reliable and valid questionnaire which specifically measures the visual-related quality of life of cataract patients [10,11].

We conducted this prospective study to compare the vision-related quality of life of patients who were respectively implanted with Tecnis Z9003 IOLs, MCX11 ASP IOLs or HQ-201HEP IOLs, by using the Catquest-9SF questionnaire.

2. Subjects and methods

2.1. Patients

This prospective nonrandomized study included patients undergoing bilateral implantation of HQ-201HEP IOLs (group 1), MCX11 ASP IOLs (group 2) or ZA9003 IOLs (group 3) from September 2014 to March 2016. HQ-201HEP (HexaVision, Inc.) is a conventional spheric IOL with a positive SA, MCX11 ASP (HumanOptics Inc.) is an aspheric IOL with a negative SA (Z[4,0] = −0.20 μm) while TecnisZA9003 (AMO Inc.) is an aspheric IOL with a negative SA (Z[4,0] = −0.27 μm).

We included patients as follows: The presence of bilateral cataract, age between 60 and 80 years, corneal astigmatism <1.5 diopters. We excluded patients as follows: ocular co-pathology that may influence vision; complicated cataract (included congenital cataract); amblyopia; tremor or mobility problems causing inconvenience during slit-lamp examination; previous corneal surgery or intraocular or laser therapy. Patients who had intraoperative or postoperative complications which have influence on visual result were also excluded.

The written informed consent which was approved by the Office of Research Ethical Committee of the Shanghai Jiao Tong University Affiliated Sixth People's Hospital was obtained from all subjects. The Declaration of Helsinki was strictly followed in every step.

A total of 105 patients were recruited in this study. There were slightly more females (59%). The median age was 67 (60–87) years. Gender and age did not differ among the three groups ($P > 0.05$).

2.2. Methods

All patients had a complete ocular examination 3 d before surgery. The examination included best corrected visual acuities (BCVAs), auto-refraction (KR-1W, Topcon) and Wavefront analysis (KR-1W, Topcon) included SA and total higher-order aberrations (HOAs), intraocular pressure, fundus evaluation and PROs measured by Catquest-9SF. Post-operation assessments were performed 6 months after surgery in the second eye.

BCVAs were analyzed using logMAR. Shack-Hartmann aberrometry (KR-1W, Topcon) was used to obtain mean root mean square scores for total HOAs and SA under a 4.0 mm pupil. Data of auto-refraction under a 4.0 mm pupil were also obtained from KR-1W. Vision-related quality of life was evaluated by PROs measured with Catquest-9SF. Through explanations of the questions were given by our team member to assist the patients to complete the Catquest-9SF if the patient requested.

All operations were performed by the same surgeon using an identical technique with an interval of 1–4 weeks between the two eyes.

2.3. Statistical analysis

All data are recorded as mean ± SD, and statistical analysis was performed with SPSS 22.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, Illinois). The data fitted the normal distribution after the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test. ANOVA was used to evaluate differences between the three groups, and $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

3. Results

3.1. Results of BCVA, SA and HOAs

Table 1 summarizes the mean preoperative and postoperative BCVA, SA and HOAs. There were no significant differences between groups in BCVA. However, SA was significantly higher in the spherical IOL group than the aspherical IOL group of −020 μm SA ($P < 0.05$) and the aspherical IOL group of −027 μm SA ($P < 0.05$), respectively. Meanwhile, SA was significantly higher in the aspherical IOL group of −020 μm SA than the aspherical IOL group of −027 μm SA ($P < 0.05$).

HOAs were significantly higher in the spherical IOL group than the aspherical IOL group of −020 μm SA ($P < 0.05$) and the aspherical IOL group of −027 μm SA ($P < 0.05$), respectively. However, no significant difference was found in HOAs between the aspherical IOL group of −020 μm SA and the aspherical IOL group of −027 μm SA ($P > 0.05$).

3.2. Results of Catquest-9SF scores

Table 2 summarizes the mean preoperative and postoperative Catquest-9SF scores: no significant difference was found in global scores and scores of each item among the three groups.

Table 2 also summarizes the mean postoperative Catquest-9SF scores. Global score was significantly lower in the spherical IOL group than the aspherical IOL group of −020 μm SA ($P < 0.05$) and the aspherical IOL group of −027 μm SA ($P < 0.05$), and no significant difference was found in the global score between the aspherical IOL group of −020 μm SA than the aspherical IOL group of −027 μm SA ($P > 0.05$).

Significant differences were also found in question 2, question 5, question 6 and question 8 between the spherical IOL group and the aspherical IOL group.

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