Efficacy and cost-effectiveness of toric intraocular lenses in correcting astigmatism in cataract surgery: A Randomised Clinical Trial

Published: 28-09-2009 Last updated: 04-05-2024

The primary objective of this study is to compare the quality of vision following toric IOL implantation and monofocal IOL implantation. The secondary objectives are to compare uncorrected distance vision, spectacle dependence, residual refractive...

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruitment stopped
Health condition type	Vision disorders
Study type	Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON36797

Source ToetsingOnline

Brief title Toric IOL Study

Condition

- Vision disorders
- Eye therapeutic procedures

Synonym astigmatism, cylinder

Research involving Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Kliniek voor Oogheelkunde Source(s) of monetary or material Support: ZonMW

Intervention

Keyword: Astigmatism, Cataract, Intraocular lenses, Randomized clinical trial

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

The primary endpoint is the quality of vision, measured using a patient

questionnaire (the National Eye Institue 42 items Refractive Quality of LIfe,

NEI RQL-42)

Secondary outcome

Secondary endpoints are: visual acuity, frequency of spectacle wear, manifest

refraction, higher-order wavefront aberrations, contrast sensitivity,

occurrence of complications and costs of postoperative spectacles.

Study description

Background summary

A recent innovation in cataract surgery consists of the introduction of toric intraocular lenses (IOLs) that can correct corneal astigmatism. It offers the opportunity for patients with substantial astigmatism to achieve optimal distance vision without using spectacles. Good near vision may subsequently be achieved with low-cost reading glasses. The current practice of non-toric IOL implantation in astigmatic patients warrants the use of expensive bifocal or multifocal spectacles with cylinder correction to achieve good distance and near vision. The toric IOL costs about ¤400 more than a non-toric IOL and it is estimated that implementation of toric IOLs in cataract surgery could lead to a considerable increase in costs of about ¤14.000.000. Before these new toric IOLs can be implemented in the regular health care system their efficacy in improving distance vision and cost-effectiveness have to be proven in a randomised clinical trial.

Study objective

The primary objective of this study is to compare the quality of vision following toric IOL implantation and monofocal IOL implantation. The secondary objectives are to compare uncorrected distance vision, spectacle dependence, residual refractive astigmatism, wavefront aberrations, contrast sensitivity, complication profile, costs of postoperative spectacles and cost-effectiveness.

Study design

Multi-centre randomised controlled clinical trial.

Intervention

Cataract surgery with implantation of a toric IOL (AcrySof SN6ATT) or a monofocal IOL (AcrySof SN60WF).

Study burden and risks

Most measurements and examinations in this study are part of the standard of care in cataract surgery. Extra examinations are aberrometry, contrast sensitivity and patient questionnaires. Aberrometry and contrast sensitivity are non invasive, cause no side-effects and each take about 5 minutes to perform. Patients will be asked to fill out questionnaires three times. Five postoperative visits for each patient are included in this study, which is one more compared to standard (sequential) cataract surgery. Patients will be offered a travel compensation for this extra visit. We suspect that patients implanted with a toric IOL might benefit from this study, because of an improved distance vision and reduction in cost of postoperative spectacles.

Contacts

Public Selecteer

P. Debyelaan 25 6202 AZ Maastricht NL **Scientific** Selecteer

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Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age Adults (18-64 years) Elderly (65 years and older)

Inclusion criteria

- Bilateral cataract
- Regular corneal astigmatism of minimal 1.25 diopters in both eyes
- Both eyes eligible for a toric intraocular lens implantation

Exclusion criteria

- Severe age-related macular degeneration
- Glaucoma related extensive visual field loss
- Extensive Diabetic macular disease
- Fuchs endothelial dystrophy

Study design

Design

Study type:	Interventional
Intervention model:	Parallel
Allocation:	Randomized controlled trial
Masking:	Double blinded (masking used)

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Control:	Active
Primary purpose:	Treatment

Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	02-02-2010
Enrollment:	82
Туре:	Actual

Medical products/devices used

Generic name:	Toric intraocular lens
Registration:	Yes - CE intended use

Ethics review

Approved WMO	
Date:	28-09-2009
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	METC academisch ziekenhuis Maastricht/Universiteit Maastricht, METC azM/UM (Maastricht)
Approved WMO	
Date:	09-02-2010
Application type:	Amendment
Review commission:	METC academisch ziekenhuis Maastricht/Universiteit Maastricht, METC azM/UM (Maastricht)
Approved WMO	
Date:	29-07-2011
Application type:	Amendment
Review commission:	METC academisch ziekenhuis Maastricht/Universiteit Maastricht, METC azM/UM (Maastricht)
Approved WMO	
Date:	11-11-2011
Application type:	Amendment
Review commission:	MEC academisch ziekenhuis Maastricht/Universiteit Maastricht, MEC azM/UM (Maastricht)

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Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register ClinicalTrials.gov CCMO

ID NCT01075542 NL29280.068.09