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✓ I do not have any potential conflict of interest*



MYOPIA AND VISUAL PERFORMANCE WITH DEFFERENT CONTACT LENSES

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Introduction

Myopia is a public nealth concern

By 2050, it is expected that half of the world's population (five billion people) will have myopia

Nearly one billion at high risk of sight-threatning pathology – myopic maculopathy, retinal detachment and glaucoma

Correction with contact lenses involves less aberrational blur, minification, and aniseikonia



Purpose

To analyse the visual performance in myopia patients already fitted with different contact lenses materials and designs



Retrospective cohort study

Inclusion criteria

- Adult patients with a diagnosis of myopia
- Well-fitted contact lens wearers

We excluded patients who missed the complete clinical evaluation



Demographic data

Functional parameters

Structural parameters



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Materials and Methods

Demographic data

Age

Gender

CL specifications

Duration of wear

Functional parameters



Demographic data

Functional parameters

Best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA) with contact lens (BCVA-CL)

Contrast sensitivity under photopic (PCS) and mesopic (MCS) conditions (by Metrovision-MonPack3*)

Analysis of light scatter and impact of the tear film on dynamic optical quality (by HD Analyser*)

Structural parameters



Demographic data

Functional parameters

Subfoveal choroid thickness (SCT) and nerve liber layer of optic disc

(NFL-OD)

(by Heidelberg Spectralis® Spectral-Domain Optical Coherence Tomography)

Structural parameters



Results

28 eyes of 18 patients

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n=10 male (35.7%)
aged 24 to 62 years (mean±SD of 47.8 ± 9.9 years)
spherical equivalent (SE) (median ±range of -11.25 ±21.0 diopters (D)
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Myopia

- Non-pathologic (SE < -6.0 D), n=8 (28.6%)
- Pathologic (SE > -6.0 D), n=20 (71.4%)



Results

Contact lenses

- Rigid gas permeable CL (RGPCL) 13 eyes
- Silicone hydrogel (SHCL) 15 eyes

Contact lenses use

< 10 years, n=13 (46.4%)

≥ 10 years, n=15 (53.6%)



Results - Visual Acuity

No significant differences were found regarding BCVA among groups (p = 0.722)



Rigid Gas Permeable (RGPCL) = Hydrogel Silicone (SHCL)

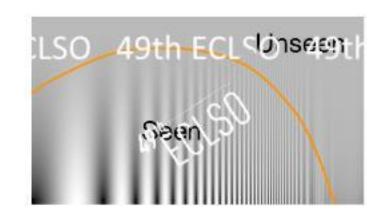


Results - Contrast Sensitivity

Photopic CS

- No significant differences between RGPCL and HSCL

$$(p = 0.763)$$



Mesopic CS

No significant differences between RGPCL and HSCL (p = 0.387)



Results - Light scattering analysis

Objetive scatter index (OSI)

- No significant differences between RGPCL and HSCL (p = 0.153)
- Higher SE, worse OSI (r = -0.500, p = 0.007)
- Lower SCT and NFL-OD, worse OSI (r = -0.611, p = 0.001 and r = -0.447, p = 0.019)

Modulation Transfer Function (MTF)

No differences between RGPCL and HSCl. (p = 0.799)



Results - Contrast Sensitivity

CL wearers for ≥ 10 years

- Lower pupil diameter (p = 0.017)
- No significant differences in photopic (p = 0.209) and mesopic (p = 0.584) CS
- No significant differences between OSI (p = 0.612)

Longer duration of CL wear is not associated with reduced vision quality



Conclusions

· Myopia is compatible with good BCVA-CL

 There is no significant variation in quality of vision with different types of CL and duration of CL wear

 Quality of vision varies significantly with refrative error and anatomical characteristics of myopic eyes 49th ECCS D SAPEN ECL SUROPEAN CONTROL

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