Comparative effectiveness of multifocal, accommodative, and monofocal intraocular lenses for cataract surgery and lens replacement

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Paul Shekelle, MD, PhD
Selene Mak, PhDc
This report is based on research conducted by the Evidence-based Synthesis Program (ESP) Center located at the Los Angeles VA Medical Center, Los Angeles, California, funded by the Department of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Health Administration, Office of Research and Development, Quality Enhancement Research Initiative. The findings and conclusions in this document are those of the author(s) who are responsible for its contents; the findings and conclusions do not necessarily represent the views of the Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States government. Therefore, no statement in this article should be construed as an official position of the Department of Veterans Affairs. No investigators have any affiliations or financial involvement (eg, employment, consultancies, honoraria, stock ownership or options, expert testimony, grants or patents received or pending, or royalties) that conflict with material presented in the report.
VA Evidence-based Synthesis Program (ESP)
Overview

Sponsored by the Quality Enhancement Research Initiative (QUERI)
Four centers: Los Angeles, CA; Portland, OR; Durham, NC; Minneapolis, MN
Reports help provide timely and accurate syntheses/reviews to support:
  - Development of clinical policies informed by evidence;
  - Implementation of effective services to improve patient outcomes and to support VA clinical practice guidelines and performance measures;
  - The direction of future research to address gaps in clinical knowledge.
Topics identified by VA clinicians, managers, and policy-makers using online topic nomination process:
Our Team

ESP Team Members

- Paul Shekelle, MD, PhD
- Sumitra S. Khandelwal, MD
- Jason Jun, MD, MPP
- Selene Mak, PhDc
- Roberta Shanman, MLS
- Marika Suttrop Booth, MS
- Jessica M. Beroes, BS

Stakeholders & Technical Experts

- Donald Higgins, MD
- William Gunnar, MD
- Amy Chomsky, MD
- Glenn Cockerham, MD
- Mary Daly, MD
- Martha Farber, MD
- Paul Greenberg, MD, MPH
Background

- A cataract is clouding of the natural lens in the eye which performs focusing.

- Cataract extraction is one of the most commonly performed ophthalmic surgeries, with 18 million surgeries occurring annually and estimated to reach 24 million in the next few years.

- Phacoemulsification is the standard of care, involving removal of the cloudy cataract and replacement with a prosthetic intraocular lens implant (IOL).

- Intraocular lens implants differ from the natural lens in a patient under 40 years old in that it cannot change shape to focus on multiple planes.

- Multiple IOL options are available.

https://www.nei.nih.gov/eyedata/cataract
# Types of intraocular lens implants (IOL)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monofocal</strong></td>
<td>• &quot;Gold standard&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Fixed focal length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Usually set at far distance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Need glasses for near/reading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Multifocal</strong></td>
<td>• Newer, &quot;advanced&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Multiple focal points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Able to focus at far and near</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- May decrease need for glasses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Possible unwanted side effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accommodative</strong></td>
<td>- Another &quot;advanced&quot; lens design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- IOL is &quot;hinged&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Movement within the eye produces multiple focal points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- May not be as predictable as Multifocal lens</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 Key Questions

1. What is the effectiveness of multifocal or accommodative versus monofocal lenses with spectacle correction for distance vision in the setting of cataract surgery?

2. What is the effectiveness of multifocal or accommodative versus monofocal lenses with spectacle correction for near vision in the setting of cataract surgery?

3. What are the harms associated with multifocal or accommodative lenses versus monofocal replacement in the setting of cataract surgery?

4. If feasible, what resources are required to best care for patients who choose multifocal or accommodative lens implants in the setting of cataract surgery?
RESULTS
Selection of Studies

760 References

- Excluded by stakeholders:
  - Not available in the United States
  - Not currently available in the VA
  - Older technology

81 Publications

- No monofocal comparison group: 21
- Not intervention of interest: 9
- Not lens of interest: 30
- Not outcome of interest: 2
- Not RCT: 16
- Commentary: 1
- Background: 1
- Duplicate: 1

93 Publications

- Study design
- Sample size
- Number of sites
- Country of origin
- Patient characteristics
- Intervention lenses
- Comparison monofocal lens
- Duration of follow-up
- Outcomes reported

12 Includes

667 References

760 References

Includes 667 References

No monofocal comparison group: 21
Not intervention of interest: 9
Not lens of interest: 30
Not outcome of interest: 2
Not RCT: 16
Commentary: 1
Background: 1
Duplicate: 1

81 Publications
Key Question 1

What is the effectiveness of multifocal or accommodative versus monofocal lenses with spectacle correction for distance vision in the setting of cataract surgery?

Main outcome measures
- Distance visual acuity
  - Uncorrected
    - 7 studies, 17 comparisons, 899 patients
  - Corrected
    - 6 studies, 15 comparisons, 899 patients
Key Question 1 – *Distance Vision*

No difference between Monofocal and Multifocal IOL in regards to uncorrected or corrected distance VA

![Corrected Distance VA (logMAR)](image-url)

- **Mean Difference [95% CI]:**
  - Alio, 2011.1: 0.02 [-0.01, 0.05]
  - Alio, 2011.2: 0.02 [-0.01, 0.05]
  - Alio, 2011.3: 0.02 [-0.01, 0.05]
  - Cilino, 2008.1: 0.01 [-0.05, 0.07]
  - Cilino, 2008.2: 0.01 [-0.10, 0.11]
  - Cilino, 2008.3: 0.00 [-0.11, 0.12]
  - Ji, 2012: 0.02 [-0.08, 0.12]
  - Palmer, 2008.1: -0.03 [-0.06, -0.00]
  - Palmer, 2008.2: -0.02 [-0.05, 0.01]
  - Palmer, 2008.3: -0.06 [-0.09, -0.03]
  - Peng, 2012: 0.02 [-0.01, 0.05]
  - Rasp, 2012.1: 0.02 [-0.03, 0.07]
  - Rasp, 2012.2: 0.08 [0.02, 0.14]
  - Rasp, 2012.3: 0.04 [-0.01, 0.09]
  - Rasp, 2012.4: 0.02 [-0.03, 0.07]
  - Zeng, 2007.1: -0.01 [-0.02, -0.00]
  - Zeng, 2007.2: 0.00 [-0.01, 0.01]

**I² = 79.2%**
*RE Model*
Total Sample Size = 899

**Favors Multifocal**
-0.1 -0.05 0 0.05 0.1

**Favors Monofocal**
Key Question 1 – Other Comparisons

Multifocal vs. monovision
- 2 studies identified
- No significant difference in uncorrected distance VA

Accommodative vs. monofocal
- 1 study identified
- No significant difference in corrected distance VA
Key Question 2

What is the effectiveness of multifocal or accommodative versus monofocal lenses with spectacle correction for near vision in the setting of cataract surgery?

Main outcome measures
- Uncorrected near vision
- Spectacle independence
- Visual function/quality of life
Key Question 2 – **Uncorrected Near Vision**

- 4 RCT’s
  - 6 comparisons
  - 375 patients
- Multifocal *favored* over monofocal

### Uncorrected Near VA (logMAR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author, Year</th>
<th>Multifocal Group</th>
<th>Multifocal Sample Size</th>
<th>Monofocal Sample Size</th>
<th>Mean Difference [95% CI]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cillino, 2008.1</td>
<td>Array SA40N</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-0.18 [-0.26, -0.10]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cillino, 2008.2</td>
<td>ReZoom NXG1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-0.16 [-0.26, -0.07]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cillino, 2008.3</td>
<td>Tecnia ZM900</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-0.23 [-0.34, -0.12]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ji, 2012</td>
<td>Acrysof ReSTOR</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>-0.44 [-0.51, -0.37]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peng, 2012</td>
<td>ReSTOR Sn6AD1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>-0.57 [-0.63, -0.51]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhao, 2009</td>
<td>ReStore SA60D3</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>-0.22 [-0.27, -0.17]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* $i^2 = 96.1\%$  
* RE Model: -0.35 [-0.53, -0.17]  
* Total Sample Size = 375
Key Question 2 – *Spectacle Independence*

- 4 RCT’s
  - 8 comparisons
  - 438 patients
- Multifocal favored over monofocal

### Table: Spectacle Independence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author, Year</th>
<th>Multifocal Group</th>
<th>Multifocal Sample Size</th>
<th>Monofocal Sample Size</th>
<th>Risk Ratio [95% CI]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cillino, 2008.1</td>
<td>Array SA40N</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2.19 [0.69, 6.94]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cillino, 2008.2</td>
<td>ReZoom NXG1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2.67 [0.87, 8.15]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cillino, 2008.3</td>
<td>Tecnis ZM900</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4.38 [1.56, 12.24]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmer, 2008.2</td>
<td>ReZoom (zonal refractive)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>11.00 [1.49, 81.16]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmer, 2008.3</td>
<td>TwinSet</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>21.87 [3.07, 155.97]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peng, 2012</td>
<td>ReSTOR Sn6AD1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>2.90 [1.77, 4.77]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhao, 2009</td>
<td>ReStore SA60D3</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>2.83 [1.88, 4.25]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$I^2 = 59.2\%$

RE Model

Total Sample Size = 438

Favor Monofocal Favor Multifocal

0.5 1 5 15
Key Question 2 – *Spectacle Independence*

2-3x higher proportion of multifocal patients achieved spectacle independence
Key Question 2 – Quality of Life

Multifocal vs. monofocal
- 3 RCT’s identified
  - 5 comparisons
  - 324 patients
- Multifocal favored over monofocal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author, Year</th>
<th>Multifocal Group</th>
<th>Multifocal Sample Size</th>
<th>Monofocal Sample Size</th>
<th>Standardized Mean Difference [95% CI]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cillino, 2008.1</td>
<td>Array SA40N</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.62 [-0.10, 1.34]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cillino, 2008.2</td>
<td>ReZoom NX/G1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.82 [0.08, 1.57]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cillino, 2008.3</td>
<td>Tecnis ZM900</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.49 [0.70, 2.29]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peng, 2012</td>
<td>ReSTOR Sv6AD1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>1.16 [0.74, 1.59]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhao, 2009</td>
<td>ReStore SA60D3</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>1.42 [1.07, 1.76]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\( I^2 = 18.9\% \)
RE Model
Total Sample Size = 324

Favors Monofocal  Favors Multifocal

-1 0 1 2
Key Question 2 – Other comparisons

Multifocal vs. monovision
- 2 RCT’s identified
- Multifocal favored for both uncorrected near vision and spectacle independence

- Accommodative vs. monofocal
- 1 RCT identified
- Distance-corrected near vision significantly better in accommodative group
Key Question 3

*What are the harms associated with multifocal or accommodative lenses versus monofocal replacement in the setting of cataract surgery?*

Main outcome measures
- Surgical complications
- Contrast sensitivity
- Glare
- Halo
- Need for IOL exchange
Key Question 3 – *Surgical Complications*

Surgical complications
- 6 studies reported on surgical complications
- Minimal complications noted
Key Question 3 – *Contrast Sensitivity*

Contrast sensitivity
- 8 studies reported
- Monofocal IOL’s favored
  - Multifocal associated with worse contrast sensitivity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Studies</th>
<th>Favors Multifocal IOLs</th>
<th>No difference</th>
<th>Favors Monofocal IOLs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zeng, 2007</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cillino, 2008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmer, 2008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhao, 2009</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ji, 2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peng, 2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilkins, 2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labiris, 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Question 3 - *Glare*

- 8 studies
- 410 patients
- Monofocal favored over multifocal
Key Question 3 – Halo

Halo
- 3 studies
- 410 patients
- Monofocal favored over multifocal
Key Question 3 – *IOL Exchange*

IOL exchange
- Wilkins, et al.
  - 6 patients underwent 2nd surgery to exchange multifocal with monofocal IOL due to dissatisfaction with the multifocal IOL
Key Question 4

If feasible, what resources are required to best care for patients who choose multifocal or accommodative lens implants in the setting of cataract surgery?

- No study specifically addressed this question
- Several studies identified specific exclusion criteria that may require additional testing
  - High corneal astigmatism
  - Age-related macular degeneration
- One study indicated the need for LASIK after multifocal IOL to correct residual refractive error
Summary

Compared to Monofocal IOLs (quality of evidence):

- Multifocal IOLs achieve better outcomes on spectacle independence and uncorrected near visual acuity, without sacrificing uncorrected or corrected distance vision. (Moderate)

- Multifocal IOLs result in better visual function/quality of life. (Low)

- Multifocal IOLs result in worse contrast sensitivity and a greater risk of glare (Moderate)

- Multifocal IOLs result in a greater risk of halos. (Low)

- Multifocal IOLs result in greater IOL exchange due to dissatisfaction. (Low)
Limitations

Study Quality
• The principal limitation to this review is the quality of the original RCTs.
• Most studies had methodologic limitations and were of small size.

Heterogeneity
• Heterogeneity was in general not large in most of the pooled analyses.

Applicability of Findings to the VA Population
• No studies were performed in VA populations, or even US populations, therefore the applicability of these results to VA patients with cataracts is uncertain.

Rapidly evolving IOL technology
• IOL technology is rapidly changing, and therefore newer lenses may have differences in the benefits and harms we report here for older lenses.
Evidence into Action

- Final report now available on VA intranet
If you have further questions, please feel free to contact:

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