

( ) R1 ( ) R2 ( ) R3 (X) PG0 ( ) PG1 ( ) Estagiário ( ) Tecnólogo ( )  
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Service (sector) Contact lenses N° CEP

### **The quality of life of 35 presbiopic patients fitted with Focus Progressive contact lenses**

Authors: Sant'Anna, N. V.; Schor, P.; Lipener, C.; Lobato G. M.; Souza, Camila **Purpose:** To evaluate the quality of life of 35 presbyopic patients fitted with Focus Progressive contact lens. **Methods:** Prospective study of 35 presbiopic patients, older than 40 years old and motivated to fit the disposable contact lens Focus Progressive. They were spontaneously referred to contact lenses section of UNIFESP. All patients underwent to an ophthalmologic examination that included refraction, far and near visual acuity, contrast sensitivity test, applanation tonometry, keratometry and funduscopy. The criteria of inclusion were absence of ocular disease and near and far visual acuity J1 and Logmar zero with eyeglasses respectively, and astigmatism less than 1.00D. The power of the contact lenses was determined according to the manufacturer. The Vision Function Questionnaire was answered before and 4 weeks after fitting the contact lens. The follow up was done on the first and fourth weeks after fitting. **Results:** 5 patients were male (14.3%) and 30 were female (85.7%). The age ranged from 40 to 62 years old (mean 50.3). Myopia and myopic astigmatism were classified as myopic refractive error and hyperopia and hyperopic astigmatism were classified as hyperopic refractive error. Related to the refractive error, 10 were myopic (28.6%) and 25 were hyperopic (71.4%). Considering the addition: 15 patients (42.8%) were within 1.00D and 1.75D and 20 patients (57.2%) within 2.00D and 2.50D. The average score of the questionnaire with eyeglasses among the presbyopes was 84.43 and with Focus Progressive 83.63 (Wilcoxon;  $p=0,65$ ). The average score of the questionnaire with eyeglasses among the hyperopic group wasn't statistically significant from the one with Focus Progressive was (Wilcoxon;  $p=0,89$ ) and the same happened with the myopic group. When the groups were divided according their median ages, the quality of life with Focus Progressive was better on the group hyperope older than 50 years and worse on the groups myopic and hyperope younger than their median ages. **Conclusion:** The quality of life with Focus Progressive was better when additions higher than 1.75D were required, no matter the ametropia.