

# First and Third Generation Silicone Hydrogel Contact Lens Physical Properties Impact on Patient Preference's

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# Purpose

- Since the launch of silicone hydrogel lenses in 1999, there has been a trend toward naturally wettable, lower modulus, and higher water content materials in the marketplace.
- Studies to date have not seen a direct correlation between lens modulus and comfort.
- This study aimed to understand if there are comfort-related patient preference differences that correspond with lenses of different moduli and water contents after 4 weeks of daily wear.



# Study Design and Methods

- This was a prospective, double-masked, randomized, bilateral, crossover, dispensing study.
- Lenses compared were Avaira Vitality™ (fanfilcon A, FA, CooperVision), a 3rd generation silicone hydrogel lens, modulus of 0.6 MPa, water content (EWC) of 56%, and a naturally wettable surface) and Air Optix® Aqua (lotrafilcon B, LB, Alcon), modulus of 1.0 MPa, water content (EWC) of 33% and surface treatment to achieve wettability.
- Both lenses were worn by 47 adapted soft contact lens wearing subjects (37 female, 10 male) for 4-weeks each in a daily wear modality.
- Subjects used Opti-Free® PureMoist® MPS.



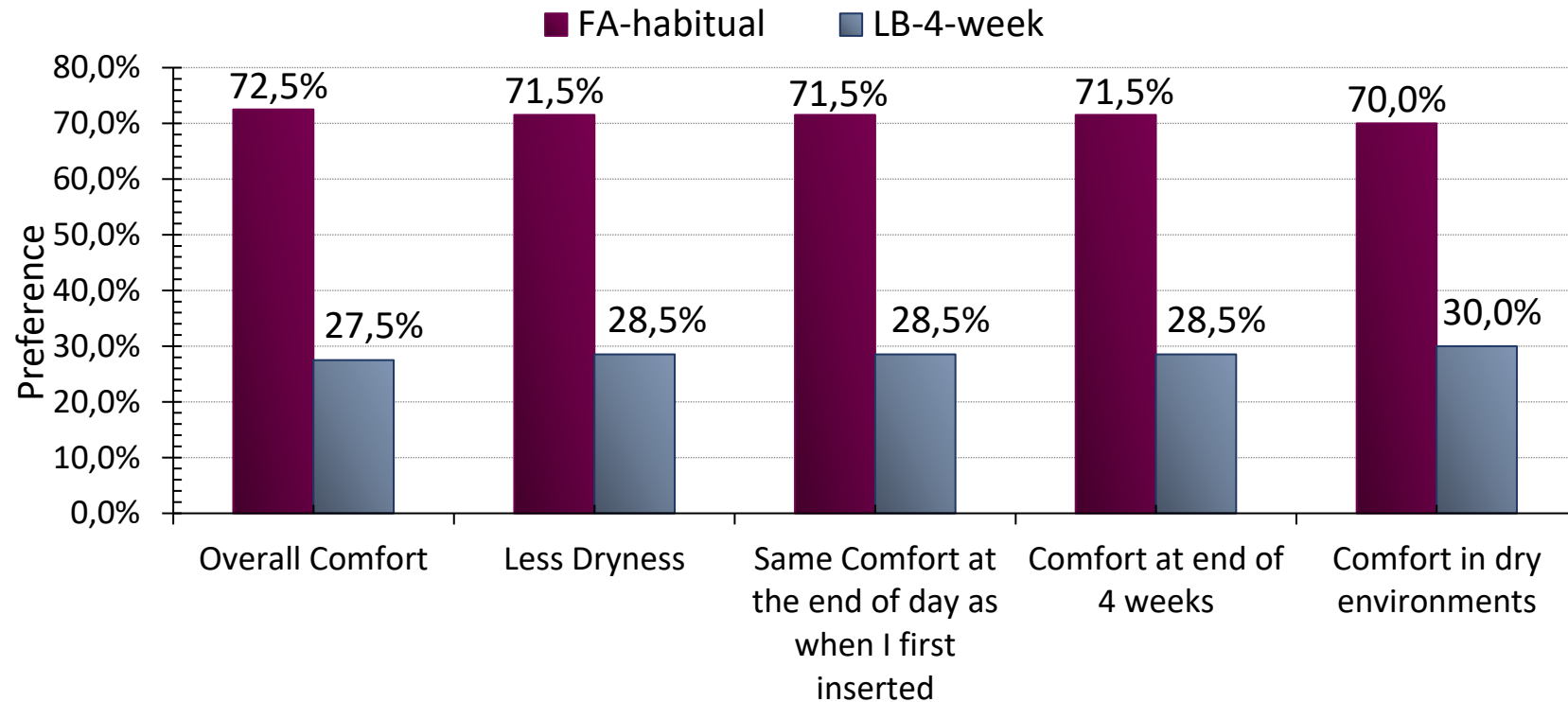
# Results

- A total of 47 habitual soft contact lens wearers with a mean age of 27.1 years, (median 23 years, ranging from 18 to 63 years), were enrolled and dispensed study lenses.
- The means auto – refractive error, sphere and cylinder power for right and left eyes was as follows:
  - Sphere: Right :  $(-2.87 \pm 1.62)$  and Left:  $(-2.84 \pm 1.58)$
  - Cylinder: Right:  $(-0.53 \pm 0.24)$  and Left:  $(-0.50 \pm 0.28)$



# Results / Preference

- Avaira Vitality (FA) was significantly preferred ( $p < 0.05$ , all) over Air Optix Aqua (LB) for all comfort-related attributes including overall comfort, less dryness, same comfort at end of day as when first inserted, comfort at end of 4 weeks and comfort in dry environments.



# Discussion (Conclusion)

- The findings suggest that lower bulk modulus and higher EWC lead to better comfort experiences and patient preferences after four weeks of wear.
- This finding is an important addition to the current state of knowledge of the impact of contact lens material properties on contact lens performance.
- Further work is needed to identify the complex interplay between key contact lens material properties and on-eye comfort to establish importance of each individual material property variable on clinical outcomes.

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