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| **Study, Year** | **Study DesignPurpose of StudyCountry** | **Patients** | **InterventionDuration of Followup** | **Results** | **Quality** |
| Coleman, 200684 | RCTTo evaluate the benefits of eyeglasses and magnifiers in elderly patients with uncorrected refractive error U.S. | N=131Mean age 80.4 years (SD 8.2)72% female63% white; 18% black; 8% Asian; 3% Hispanic; 8% other Mean baseline visual acuity 20/63 | Intervention group: Received vision correction aids immediately (glasses, magnifier or both)Control group: Received a voucher and prescription to obtain vision correction aids at the conclusion of the trial (3 months later) 3-month followup | Mean change from baseline at 3 months, with glasses vs. without glasses National Eye Institute Visual Functioning Questionnaire: Composite score: 6.5 (SD 9.3) vs. -0.8 (SD 10.8); p<0.01 Selected individual components:General health: 4.2 (SD 18.0) vs. -0.4 (SD 17.4); p=0.17 General vision: 10.4 (SD 18.2) vs. -2.1 (SD 14.0); p<0.01 Near vision: 7.6 (SD 19.1) vs. 0.4 (SD 17.4); p=0.04 Distance vision: 3.3 (SD 23.2) vs. -6.3 (SD 22.7); p=0.03 Social functioning: 4.5 (SD 21.0) vs. -0.9 (SD 19.6); p=0.17 Mental health: 11.2 (SD 25.3) vs. 0.4 (SD 24.2); p=0.02 GDS score: -0.3 (SD 1.9) vs. -0.1 (SD 2.1); p=0.58 Rosow-Breslau functioning scale: 0.07 (SD 1.3) vs. -0.4 (SD 1.4); p=0.07 Distance visual acuity: 5.5 (SD 10.0) vs. 3.9 (10.4); p=0.41 Near visual acuity: 6.1 (SD 13.3) vs. 2.2 (SD 11.4); p=0.10 | Fair |
| Owsley, 200785 | RCTTo examine the effect of treating uncorrected refractive error through spectacle correction on vision-targeted health-related quality of life and depressive symptoms in nursing home residentsU.S. | N=151Mean age 78.7 years (SD 8.3)76% female | Immediate (within 1 week) refractive error correction with glasses vs. delayed correction (glasses dispensed 2 months later)2-month followup | Immediate vs delayed correction at 2 months:NHVQoL subscale score (range 0-100):General vision: 77.3 vs. 65.0; p<0.001Reading: 92.9 vs. 84.7; p<0.001Ocular symptoms: 81.4 vs. 78.3; p=0.23Mobility: 91.5 vs. 90.0; p=0.24Psychological distress: 76.0 vs. 70.7; p=0.02Activities of daily living: 99.7 vs. 99.1; p=0.17Activities and hobbies: 98.0 vs. 94.0; p=0.04Adaptation and coping: 92.4 vs. 90.0; p=0.11Social interaction: 97.3 vs. 94.1; p=0.03VF-14 total score (range 0-100): 95.7 vs. 83.1; p<0.001SF-36 score (range 0-100): Mental component summary: 81.9 vs. 80.8; p=0.96Physical component summary: 47.6 vs. 46.1; p=0.24GDS score: 3.6 vs. 4.9; p=0.003 | Fair |

**Abbreviations:** GDS = Geriatric Depression Scale; NHVQoL = Nursing Home Vision-Targeted Health-Related Quality of Life Questionnaire; SD = standard deviation; RCT = randomized controlled trial; SF-36 = Short-Form Health Survey 36-item; VF-14 = Visual Function (14 Questions).