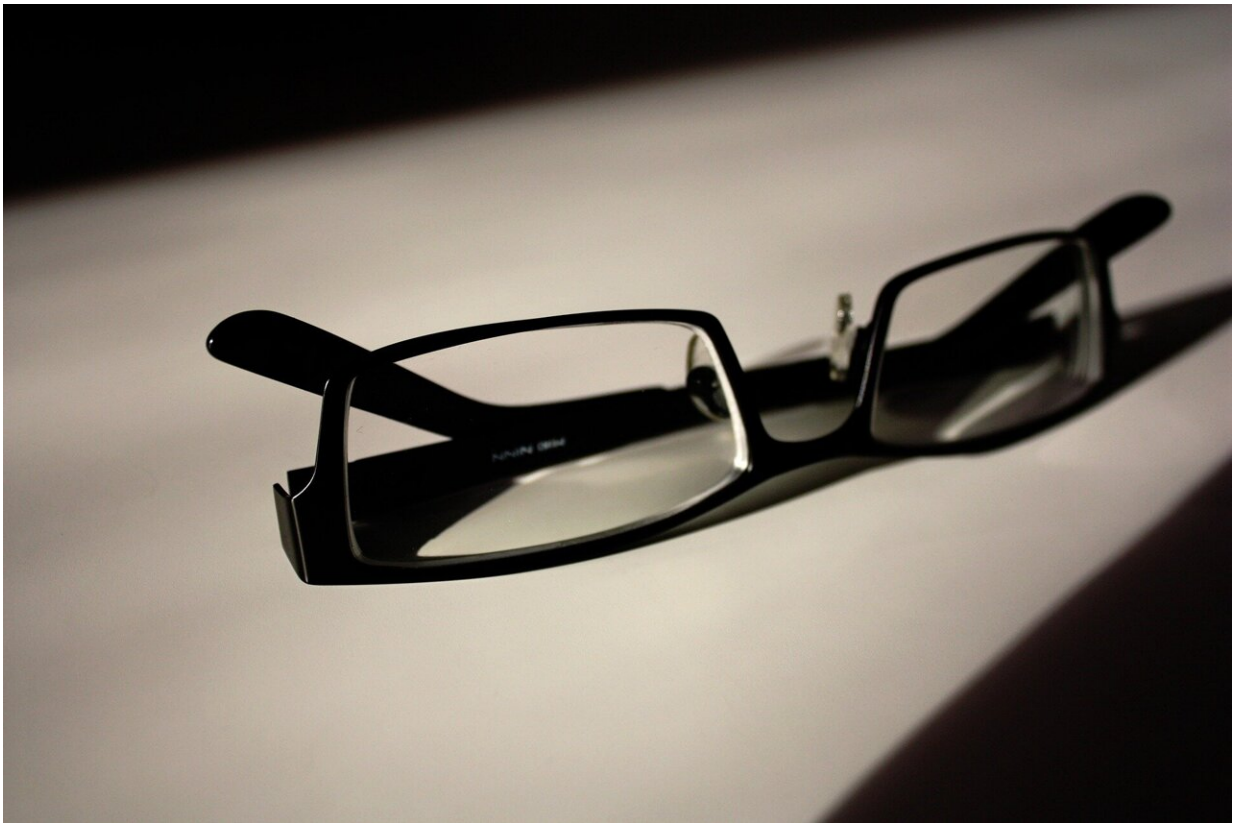


Low-dose atropine eyedrops no better than placebo for slowing myopia progression

July 13 2023



Credit: Pixabay/CC0 Public Domain

Use of low-dose atropine eyedrops (concentration 0.01%) was no better than placebo at slowing myopia (nearsightedness) progression and elongation of the eye among children treated for two years, according to

a randomized controlled trial conducted by the Pediatric Eye Disease Investigator Group (PEDIG) and funded by the National Eye Institute (NEI). The trial aimed to identify an effective way to manage this leading and increasingly common cause of refractive error, which can cause serious uncorrectable vision loss later in life. Results from the trial were published in *JAMA Ophthalmology*.

Importantly, the findings contradict results from recent trials, primarily in East Asia, which showed a benefit from 0.01% [atropine](#) in slowing myopia.

"The overall mixed results on low-dose atropine show us we need more research. Would a different dose be more effective in a US population? Would combining atropine with other strategies have a synergistic effect? Could we develop other approaches to [treatment](#) or prevention based on a better understanding of what causes myopia progression?" said Michael F. Chiang, M.D., director of the NEI, which is part of the National Institutes of Health.

Identifying an optimal approach for preventing high (advanced) myopia is urgently needed given the escalating prevalence of myopia overall and the risk of it progressing to high myopia. By 2030, it's predicted that [39 million people in the U.S. will have myopia](#). By 2050, that number is expected to grow to 44 million in the U.S. and to 50% of the global population.

Much stronger concentrations of atropine eyedrops (0.5-1.0%) have long been used by pediatric eye doctors to slow myopia progression. While effective, such doses cause light sensitivity and blurry near vision while on the nightly eyedrops. Thus, there is interest in [clinical studies](#) assessing lower concentrations that have been shown to have fewer side effects.

"The absence of a treatment benefit in our U.S.-based study, compared with East Asian studies, may reflect [racial differences](#) in atropine response. The study enrolled fewer Asian children, whose myopia progresses more quickly, and included Black children, whose myopia progresses less quickly compared with other races," noted the study's lead co-author, Michael X. Repka, M.D., professor of ophthalmology, Johns Hopkins University.

For the study, 187 children ages 5 to 12 years with low-to-moderate bilateral myopia were randomly assigned to use nightly atropine (0.01%) (125 children) or placebo (62 children) eyedrops for two years. Study participants, their parents, and the eye care providers were masked to the group assignments. Patient care was provided at 12 study center sites throughout the U.S.

After the treatment period, and 6 months after treatment stopped, there were no significant differences between the groups in terms of changes in degree of myopia compared with baseline. Nor were there significant differences in axial length within the two groups when compared with baseline measurements.

"It's possible that a different concentration of atropine is needed for U.S. children to experience a benefit," noted the study's other lead co-author, Katherine K. Weise, O.D., professor, University of Alabama at Birmingham. "Clinical researchers could evaluate new pharmaceuticals and special wavelengths of light in combination with optical strategies, like special glasses or contact lenses, to see what works in reducing the progression of myopia."

Among children, myopia will stabilize in about half of [children](#) around age 16 years, and among an increasingly larger percentage as they get older. By their early twenties, about 10% of individuals with myopia will continue to grow more nearsighted, and by age 24 years that percentage

is 4%.

"Vision scientists may help us figure out what's different about the myopic eye, even among different races and ethnicities, to help create new treatment strategies," she said. It will take a real convergence of eye research to solve the environmental, genetic, and structural mystery of [myopia](#)."

More information: Low-Dose 0.01% Atropine Eye Drops vs Placebo for Myopia Control A Randomized Clinical Trial, *JAMA Ophthalmology* (2023). [DOI: 10.1001/jamaophthalmol.2023.2855](https://doi.org/10.1001/jamaophthalmol.2023.2855)

Provided by National Eye Institute

Citation: Low-dose atropine eyedrops no better than placebo for slowing myopia progression (2023, July 13) retrieved 9 May 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2023-07-low-dose-atropine-eyedrops-placebo-myopia.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.
