Visual outcomes and safety after bilateral implantation of a trifocal presbyopia correcting intraocular lens in a Korean population: a prospective single-arm study

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Abstract

Background: To investigate the 3-month postoperative performance and safety after implantation of a trifocal intraocular lens (IOL) in a Korean population.

Methods: This was a clinical, prospective, multicenter, single-arm study. Forty-four subjects (88 eyes) with bilateral cataract with expected postoperative corneal astigmatism of < 1.00 diopter (D) and no ocular disease or eye condition underwent bilateral implantation of the AcrySof IQ® PanOptix IOL (TFNT00). Postoperative examination at 3 months included binocular defocus curve; binocular best corrected distance visual acuity (BCDVA); monocular/ binocular uncorrected VA (UCVA) at distance (4 m), intermediate (60 cm), and near (40 cm); contrast sensitivity under photopic conditions with/without glare; and subjective outcomes, including satisfaction and spectacle independence.

Results: Binocular defocus curve at 3 months after bilateral implantation showed VA of 0.1 logMAR or better from +0.5 D through −2.5 D. Binocular BCDVA mean ± SD at 4 m was −0.05 ± 0.07 logMAR. Binocular and monocular UCVA was 0.03 ± 0.1 and 0.08 ± 0.12 logMAR (4 m), −0.00 ± 0.11 and 0.05 ± 0.13 logMAR (60 cm), and 0.03 ± 0.12 and 0.09 ± 0.13 logMAR (40 cm), respectively. Contrast sensitivity with glare was 1.67 ± 0.13, 1.91 ± 0.17, 1.54 ± 0.21, and 1.14 ± 0.20 log units at 3, 6, 12, and 18 cycles/degree, respectively. At near and intermediate distances, 84 and 77% of subjects reported good/excellent satisfaction, and 84 and 91% of subjects reported spectacle independence, respectively.

Conclusions: In a Korean population, visual performance of the trifocal TFNT00 IOL 3 months postoperatively was <0.1 logMAR for binocular UCVA at all distances, with high subject satisfaction and spectacle independence.

Trial registration: www.ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT03268746). Registered August 31, 2017.

Keywords: Intraocular lens, Satisfaction, Spectacle independence, Trifocal, Visual acuity
Background
Many subjects who receive monofocal intraocular lenses (IOLs) ultimately require corrective glasses after cataract surgery to improve their intermediate or near distance vision [1]. Most multifocal IOLs can produce 2 foci for distance and near vision, providing a more complete range of vision compared with monofocal IOLs [2, 3]; however, glasses may be needed for intermediate vision [3, 4]. Because many daily activities, such as viewing computer or smartphone screens, are performed at intermediate distances [5, 6], trifocal IOLs with 3 focal points have been developed to address the need for improved intermediate vision after cataract surgery [7].

The first generation of trifocal IOLs, including AT LISA® tri 839MP (Carl Zeiss Meditec, Jena, Germany) and FineVision® Micro F (PhysIOL, Liège, Belgium), has an intermediate focal point at 80 cm [8, 9]. However, for many people, the optimal distance for daily intermediate vision tasks is at arm’s length, approximately 60 to 70 cm for populations of average height [6, 10]. The AcrySof® IQ PanOptix® IOL model TFNT00 (Alcon Vision LLC, Fort Worth, TX, USA) has near and distance focal points similar to a conventional multifocal IOL and an intermediate focal point at 60 cm [11, 12]. In an optical bench study, TFNT00 provided better image quality at intermediate distance compared with either AT LISA tri 839MP or FineVision Micro F because of improved light utilization [13]. Clinical studies of TFNT00 have shown that subjects achieved visual acuity (VA) of 20/25 or better from near (40 cm) through intermediate distance (60 cm) 6 to 12 months after IOL implantation [14–16]. The results of these studies indicate that the 60-cm focal point may provide optimal intermediate vision compared with the 80-cm focal point of earlier-generation trifocal IOLs.

The popularity of cataract surgery and IOL implantation has increased in Korea over the past decade, and multifocal IOLs are the most frequently selected lenses [17]. The TFNT00 IOL may provide good VA at intermediate distance for Korean subjects, for whom average arm length is between 53 and 59 cm [18, 19]; however, no clinical studies have been conducted in this population.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of TFNT00 in a Korean population 3 months after implantation, including visual performance, quality of vision, and subject satisfaction of postoperative vision.

Methods

Intraocular Lens

The TFNT00 IOL is intended for implantation in the capsular bag to correct presbyopia after cataract surgery [12]. TFNT00 is a single-piece, ultraviolet-absorbing, and blue-light-filtering IOL with a 13.0-mm overall diameter and a 6.0-mm biconvex optic. The anterior surface of the IOL has 0.1-μm negative spherical aberration to compensate for the positive spherical aberration of an average cornea. The multifocal diffractive structure in the central 4.5-mm portion of the anterior surface of the optical zone divides incoming light to create + 2.17 diopter (D) (intermediate) and + 3.25 D (near) add powers. Cataract surgery was performed following surgeons’ routine procedures. Clear corneal incisions (1.8 to 2.75 mm) were made either on temporal or on steep axis. After phacoemulsification, implantation of the TFNT00 IOL was carried out according to the local guidelines and product information provided by Alcon Vision LLC [12].

Study design and population

This prospective, single-arm, unmasked, nonrandomized, multicenter study enrolled subjects aged > 20 years requiring bilateral cataract surgery. The study was conducted at 4 sites in Korea: Samsung Medical Center (n = 15), Asan Medical Center (n = 12), and Severance Hospital (n = 15) in Seoul and Seoul National University Bundang Hospital (n = 10) in Seongnam-si. Eligible subjects were those without ocular disease that could confound study outcomes who wanted an IOL that provided near, intermediate, and distance vision. Inclusion criteria were clear intraocular media other than cataract in both eyes, calculated lens power between +16.0 D and +24.0 D, and preoperative or expected postoperative regular corneal astigmatism of < 1.00 D. Exclusion criteria were clinically significant corneal abnormalities; previous corneal transplantation; ocular trauma; previous refractive surgery or refractive procedures throughout the study duration; history of concurrent retinal conditions; anterior chamber ≤2.5 mm not caused by swollen cataract; concurrent anterior or posterior segment inflammation; and expectation of ocular surgical treatment, large capsulotomy, or retinal laser treatment during the study (excluding neodymium-doped yttrium aluminum garnet [Nd:YAG] capsulotomy).

Study visits included a screening visit, an operative visit for each eye, and postoperative visits at week 1 and months 1 and 3. At the screening visit, the eye with worse best corrected distance VA (BCDVA) was selected as the first operative eye; if BCDVA was the same in both eyes, the right eye was selected as the first operative eye. Implantation of the IOL in the second eye occurred within 30 days of the first eye, and according to the standard visit schedule at each participating site.

Effectiveness endpoints

The primary endpoint was the binocular defocus curve measured 3 months after implantation. Best distance correction was varied from −5.00 to +2.00 D in
steps of 0.50 D under photopic conditions (approximately 85 cd/m²), and VA was recorded at each refractive correction.

Secondary endpoints were the binocular defocus curve measured 1 month after implantation, VA at 1 and 3 months after implantation, contrast sensitivity 3 months after implantation, and responses to the subject satisfaction questionnaire at the preoperative visit and 3 months after implantation. BCDVA and mean monocular and binocular uncorrected distance VA (UCDVA, 4 m), uncorrected intermediate VA (UCIVA, 60 cm), and uncorrected near VA (UCNVA, 40 cm) were measured under photopic conditions with ambient lighting lower than chart luminance using CSV-1000 charts (distance) and Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study charts (distance, intermediate, and near). Photopic best corrected binocular contrast sensitivity was measured at 3, 6, 12, and 18 cycles per degree (cpd) using CSV-1000E charts at a distance of 2.45 m, without glare and with glare (approximately 2.5 cd/m²).

Subjects completed a 12-item questionnaire to determine satisfaction levels and spectacle independence. Other exploratory endpoints were photopic and mesopic pupil size 3 months after implantation, measured with a pupillometer to the nearest 0.5 mm at distance, and manifest refraction spherical equivalent (MRSE) at week 1, month 1, and month 3 after implantation, measured under photopic conditions at 2.45 m in steps of 0.25 D.

Safety analyses
Ocular nonserious and serious adverse events (AEs), including secondary surgical interventions related to the optical properties of the IOL, were assessed for ≤3 months after implantation and coded using the Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities Version 21.0. Additional safety endpoints included IOL tilt/decentration, intraocular pressure, surgical problems, and device deficiencies.

Statistical analyses
Binocular effectiveness was evaluated for all subjects with successful bilateral IOL implantation (full analysis set), monocular effectiveness was evaluated for all eyes with successful IOL implantation (all-implanted analysis set), and safety data were collected for all subjects with attempted IOL implantation (safety set).

Subject demographics were summarized using descriptive statistics. Effectiveness endpoints were evaluated using a 2-sided 90% CI of the mean for VA data (logarithm of the minimum angle of resolution [logMAR]). BCDVA and monocular/binocular UCDVA, UCIVA, and UCNVA were also summarized as categorical variables by visit as percentage of subjects with 20/20, 20/25, 20/32, or 20/40 vision or better. Subjective symptom questions were summarized by visit per question as total number of observations and counts and percentages in each category. AEs were summarized as counts and percentages of eyes with ocular AEs for first and second operative eyes.

Ethics
This clinical study was conducted under an approved Institutional Review Board protocol in accordance with the ethical principles of the Declaration of Helsinki, ISO14155:2011 Clinical Investigation of Medical Devices for Human Subjects – Good Clinical Practice, and Standards for Medical Devices for Good Clinical Practice. All subjects provided voluntary informed consent before initiation of any study procedures.

Results
Subject disposition
Of 52 enrolled subjects, 7 discontinued the study before IOL implantation because of screen failure. Most subjects (84%) were aged < 65 years and female (Table 1). Of the 45 subjects who received TFNT00, 1 subject withdrew from the study after the first eye implantation and did not receive an IOL in the second eye. The implanted eye was included in the all-implanted and safety analysis sets; the subject was excluded from the full analysis set.

Table 1 Demographics and Baseline Characteristics (Full Analysis Set)

| Characteristic                          | TFNT00 (n = 44) |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Age, mean (SD), y                      | 60 (8)          |
| Sex, n (%)                             |                 |
| Female                                 | 33 (75)         |
| Race, n (%)                            |                 |
| Asian                                  | 44 (100)        |
| Height, mean (SD), cm                  | 159.9 (8.3)     |
| Arm length, mean (SD), cm              | 54.2 (6.3)      |
| Axial length, mean (SD), mm            |                 |
| First eye                              | 23.6 (0.67)     |
| Second eye                             | 23.6 (0.67)     |
| Corneal astigmatism, mean (SD), D     |                 |
| First eye                              | 0.62 (0.32)     |
| Second eye                             | 0.57 (0.25)     |
| Monocular BCDVA, mean (SD), logMAR    |                 |
| First eye                              | 0.26 (0.29)     |
| Second eye                             | 0.10 (0.18)     |
| MRSE, mean (SD), D                     |                 |
| First eye                              | 0.36 (1.48)     |
| Second eye                             | 0.30 (1.57)     |

BCDVA Best corrected distance visual acuity, D Diopeter, logMAR Logarithm of the minimum angle of resolution, MRSE Manifest refraction spherical equivalent
Effectiveness
At month 3 after implantation, the binocular defocus curve showed mean VA of 0.1 logMAR (20/25 Snellen) or better between +0.50 and −2.50 D defocus (Fig. 1). Overall, the binocular defocus curve showed that TFNT00 provided functional VA across a full range of distances, with most refractive steps showing better VA at month 3 compared with month 1.

Binocular and monocular visual acuity are summarized in Table 2. Mean binocular BCDVA decreased from approximately 0.1 logMAR before implantation to 0.0 logMAR (20/20 Snellen) at month 1 (Fig. 2a) and month 3 (Fig. 2b) after implantation. By month 3, binocular UCVA was 0.3 logMAR or better at distance (4 m), intermediate (60 cm), and near (40 cm). Similarly, monocular UCVA improved from month 1 (Fig. 2c) to month 3 (Fig. 2d). All subjects had BCDVA 20/40 or better at month 3 compared with the preoperative visit (Fig. 3a). Most subjects had 20/40 vision or better at month 3 for binocular UCDVA (100%), UCIVA (100%), and UCNVA (96%) (Fig. 3b). Mean photopic best corrected contrast sensitivity was similar for conditions without glare (Fig. 4a) or with glare (Fig. 4b) and was highest for 6 cpd.

Overall, after implantation of TFNT00, subject satisfaction was higher for near and intermediate vision compared with distance vision (Table 3). Before surgery, 89 and 86% of subjects were dissatisfied with their near and intermediate vision, respectively. At month 3 after IOL implantation, 84 and 77% of subjects were satisfied with their near and intermediate vision, respectively. Spectacle independence for distance, intermediate, and near vision increased by >60% after IOL implantation. Of the 2 subjects who reported being “very dissatisfied” with surgery results at month 3, 1 experienced mild posterior capsule opacification that was not resolved and the other experienced visual impairment, conjunctivitis, corneal edema, and dry eye.

Although the study sample size was relatively small, a range of pupil sizes were observed in the all-implanted analysis set (Table 4). Subgroup analysis of the defocus curve by pupil size at month 3 did not show an effect of photopic pupil size on visual performance at any range of defocus.

After IOL implantation, mean MRSE was approximately −0.1 D throughout the study period (Fig. 5). By month 3, absolute residual refraction was within 0.3 D of the target MRSE, indicating good refractive predictability of TFNT00.

Safety
The most common AEs were dry eye (24%) and glare (22%). All other AEs occurred in <10% of subjects.

Fig. 1 Binocular defocus curves 1 and 3 months after implantation of TFNT00. Error bars represent 90% CI. D = diopter; logMAR = logarithm of the minimum angle of resolution.
Table 2 Mean Binocular and Monocular Visual Acuity. (All-Implanted Analysis Set)

|                          | BCDVA, 4 m | UCDVA, 4 m | UCIVA, 60 cm | UCNVA, 40 cm |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| **Mean binocular visual acuity, logMAR** |            |            |              |              |
| Month 1                  | 0.02       | 0.05       | 0.02         | 0.05         |
| Month 3                  | 0.05       | 0.03       | 0.03         | 0.03         |

|                          | First eye | Second eye | First eye | Second eye |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| **Mean monocular visual acuity, logMAR** |           |            |           |            |
| UCDVA, 4 m               | 0.09      | 0.10       | 0.07      | 0.08       |
| UCIVA, 60 cm             | 0.08      | 0.08       | 0.05      | 0.04       |
| UCNVA, 40 cm             | 0.12      | 0.10       | 0.09      | 0.09       |

BCDVA = best corrected distance visual acuity; logMAR = logarithm of the minimum angle of resolution; UCDVA = uncorrected distance VA; UCIVA = uncorrected intermediate VA; UCNVA = uncorrected near VA; VA = visual acuity

Fig. 2 Binocular visual acuity (a) 1 month and (b) 3 months and monocular visual acuity at (c) 1 month and (d) 3 months after implantation of TFN00 (full analysis set). Error bars represent 90% CI. BCDVA = best corrected distance visual acuity; logMAR = logarithm of the minimum angle of resolution; UCDVA = uncorrected distance VA; UCIVA = uncorrected intermediate VA; UCNVA = uncorrected near VA; VA = visual acuity.
(Table 5), and no subjects discontinued the study because of an AE. Although halo vision occurred in 7% of eyes, no subjects required secondary surgical intervention because of halos. Two serious ocular AEs were reported in 1 subject who experienced mild decentration (2 mm) of the IOL due to capsular contraction and subsequently underwent secondary surgical intervention for repositioning of the IOL.

Clinically significant subjective posterior capsule opacification was reported in 3 eyes of 2 subjects and was assessed by the investigator as mild and not related to the IOL. One eye required an Nd:YAG laser treatment
of 2-mm-diameter posterior capsulotomy. Two nonserious ocular device AEs were reported by 2 subjects: 1 subject reported mild halo vision in both eyes that resolved at month 3, and 1 subject reported mild visual impairment in both eyes that resolved without sequelae.

Discussion
Subjects who receive IOLs increasingly expect to achieve an extended range of vision after cataract surgery [20]. Compared with a standard monofocal IOL, the trifocal TFNT00 IOL had better corrected and uncorrected near and intermediate VA [21] and may be a suitable choice for subjects who want to achieve spectacle independence after cataract surgery. In 2 large multicenter clinical trials of TFNT00 with study sites located in Australia, Europe, South America, and the United Kingdom, subjects reported high levels of satisfaction with TFNT00 in addition to improved visual outcomes for near, intermediate, and distance vision [16]. Although TFNT00 has been studied in western populations, it has not been evaluated in the Korean population. Recently, the prevalence of myopia in Korea has increased [22], and ophthalmic evaluation surveys from 2008 to 2014 showed that 71% of Korean subjects aged < 50 years and

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**Fig. 4** Photopic best corrected binocular contrast sensitivity at 3 months after implantation of TFNT00 (a) without glare and (b) with glare (full analysis set). Error bars represent 90% CI. cpd = cycles per degree
| Question                                                                 | Response                          | TFNT00 (n = 44) |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
|                                                                       | Preoperative n (%) | Month 3 n (%)    |
| How satisfied are you with your vision for seeing objects at near distance? | Dissatisfied/very dissatisfied 39 (89) | 3 (7)           |
|                                                                       | Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied 3 (7) | 4 (9)           |
|                                                                       | Satisfied/very satisfied 2 (5) | 37 (84)        |
| How often do you wear eyeglasses or contact lenses for seeing objects at near distance? | None of the time 7 (16) | 37 (84)        |
|                                                                       | Some of the time 7 (16) | 6 (14)          |
|                                                                       | Most of the time 11 (25) | 0               |
|                                                                       | All of the time 19 (43) | 1 (2)           |
| How satisfied are you with your vision for seeing objects at intermediate distance? | Dissatisfied/very dissatisfied 38 (86) | 5 (11)        |
|                                                                       | Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied 3 (7) | 5 (11)        |
|                                                                       | Satisfied/very satisfied 3 (7) | 34 (77)        |
| How often do you wear eyeglasses or contact lenses for seeing objects at intermediate distance? | None of the time 9 (21) | 40 (91)        |
|                                                                       | Some of the time 12 (27) | 3 (7)           |
|                                                                       | Most of the time 11 (25) | 0               |
|                                                                       | All of the time 12 (27) | 1 (2)           |
| How satisfied are you with your vision for seeing objects at distance?  | Dissatisfied/very dissatisfied 28 (64) | 4 (9)          |
|                                                                       | Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied 11 (25) | 9 (21)        |
|                                                                       | Satisfied/very satisfied 5 (11) | 31 (70)        |
| How often do you wear eyeglasses or contact lenses for seeing objects at distance? | None of the time 14 (32) | 42 (96)        |
|                                                                       | Some of the time 9 (21) | 1 (2)           |
|                                                                       | Most of the time 5 (11) | 0               |
|                                                                       | All of the time 16 (36) | 1 (2)           |
| How often do you experience halos?                                     | None of the time 10 (23) | 3 (7)           |
|                                                                       | Some of the time 20 (46) | 11 (25)        |
|                                                                       | Most of the time 10 (23) | 15 (34)        |
|                                                                       | All of the time 4 (9) | 15 (34)        |
| How severe were these halos?                                           | None 9 (21) | 3 (7)           |
|                                                                       | Mild 13 (30) | 5 (11)          |
|                                                                       | Moderate 15 (34) | 22 (50)        |
|                                                                       | Severe 7 (16) | 14 (32)        |
| If you currently drive, how much difficulty do you have driving at night? | No difficulty at all 5 (11) | 4 (9)          |
|                                                                       | A little difficulty 5 (11) | 5 (11)          |
|                                                                       | Moderate difficulty 13 (30) | 11 (25)      |
|                                                                       | Extreme difficulty 11 (25) | 10 (23)       |
|                                                                       | I do not drive at night 10 (23) | 14 (32)     |
| If you do not drive at night, what is the reason?                      | Because of your current eyesight 12 (27) | 11 (25)      |
|                                                                       | Because you are not interested in driving 5 (11) | 5 (11)      |
|                                                                       | Because you have other reasons 10 (23) | 12 (27)     |
|                                                                       | I do not drive at night 17 (39) | 16 (36)     |
| How satisfied are you with your cataract surgery result?               | Dissatisfied/very dissatisfied N/A | 3 (7)          |
|                                                                       | Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied 8 (18) | 8 (18)      |
|                                                                       | Satisfied/very satisfied 33 (75) | 33 (75)      |
| Would you recommend the cataract surgery and the new lenses that were put into your eyes to other people? | No N/A | 16 (36)        |
|                                                                       | Yes N/A | 28 (64)        |

N/A Not applicable
65% of children had myopia [23, 24]. In some regions, the prevalence of myopia has been reported to be > 80% [25], which may result from increased time spent performing near-distance work [23]. Consequently, many people in Korea have worn glasses since childhood, leading to high expectations for spectacle independence after cataract surgery. In addition, approximately 33% of Korean subjects undergoing cataract surgery are aged < 65 years [19], and this relatively young population wants to achieve spectacle independence after surgery for daily intermediate-distance activities such as computer work.

In this study, visual outcomes and safety were evaluated 3 months after implantation of the TFNT00 IOL in a Korean population. The intermediate focal point at 60 cm was expected to provide optimal intermediate vision for most subjects in the study, because average arm length is 54 cm. At month 3, the binocular defocus curve showed that TFNT00 provided vision of approximately 0.1 logMAR or better over a full range of defocus, and between defocus corresponding to distances of 80 to 40 cm, subjects achieved 0.06 logMAR or better. Study results showed that the Korean population had similar visual outcomes compared with those of western populations who received TFNT00. In a 12-month single-arm trial of 145 subjects in western countries, the mean ± SD best corrected intermediate VA was 0.04 ± 0.12 and 0.08 ± 0.14 logMAR at 60 cm and 80 cm, respectively, andVA of 20/25 or better was achieved across a range of distances from 4 m to 40 cm [15]. In the current study, binocular UCIVA measured at 60 cm was 0.02 logMAR 1 month after IOL implantation and improved to −0.03 logMAR by month 3, indicating that TFNT00 provided excellent intermediate vision. Overall, 90% of Korean subjects achieved 20/25 vision or better at intermediate distance. Approximately 80% of subjects were satisfied with their postoperative vision, and spectacle independence for intermediate vision increased from 21% before IOL implantation to 91% after implantation. This finding suggests that overall subject satisfaction was improved by better intermediate vision.

In previous comparative clinical trials of TFNT00 with other trifocal IOLs, TFNT00 showed improved visual

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Table 4 Photopic and Mesopic Pupil Size 3 Months Post-Implantation (All-Implanted Analysis Set)

|                     | TFNT00 First Eye (n = 45) | TFNT00 Second Eye (n = 44) |
|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Photopic pupil size, mean (SD), mm | 3.84 (0.71) | 3.82 (0.84) |
| Photopic pupil size category, n (%) | | |
| Small (≤2.5 mm) | 0 | 2 (5) |
| Medium (2.5–4 mm) | 27 (61) | 25 (57) |
| Large (≥4 mm) | 17 (39) | 17 (39) |
| Mesopic pupil size, mean (SD), mm | 5.31 (0.95) | 5.26 (1.01) |
| Mesopic pupil size category, n (%) | | |
| Small (≤2.5 mm) | 0 | 0 |
| Medium (2.5–4 mm) | 4 (9) | 3 (7) |
| Large (≥4 mm) | 40 (91) | 41 (93) |

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Fig. 5 Mean manifest refraction spherical equivalent over time after implantation of TFNT00 (all-implanted analysis set). Error bars represent 90% CI. D = diopter. *At week 1, n = 45 for the first eye.
Adverse Events (Safety Set)

| Preferred Term                        | TFNT00 First Eye n (%) | Second Eye n (%) |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
|                                       | E                      | E                |
| Dry eye                               | 11 (24)                | 11 (23)          |
| Glare                                 | 10 (22)                | 10 (21)          |
| Visual impairment                     | 3 (7)                  | 4 (7)            |
| Halo vision                           | 3 (7)                  | 3 (7)            |
| Foreign body sensation in eyes        | 3 (7)                  | 2 (5)            |
| Vitreous floaters                     | 2 (4)                  | 2 (7)            |
| Posterior capsule opacification       | 1 (2)                  | 1 (2)            |
| Vision blurred                        | 1 (2)                  | 1 (2)            |
| Conjunctivitis allergic               | 1 (2)                  | 1 (2)            |
| Corneal abrasion                      | 1 (2)                  | 1 (2)            |
| Corneal edema                         | 1 (2)                  | 1 (2)            |
| Meibomian gland dysfunction           | 1 (2)                  | 1 (2)            |
| Conjunctivitis                        | 1 (2)                  | 0 (0)            |
| Corneal opacity                       | 1 (2)                  | 1 (0)            |
| Meibomian gland dysfunction           | 1 (2)                  | 0 (0)            |
| Conjonctivitis                        | 1 (2)                  | 1 (0)            |
| Conjonctivitis                        | 0 (0)                  | 1 (0)            |
| Meibomian gland dysfunction           | 1 (2)                  | 0 (0)            |
| Optic disc hemorrhage                 | 1 (2)                  | 1 (0)            |
| Photophobia                           | 1 (2)                  | 1 (0)            |
| Surgery                               | 0 (0)                  | 1 (2)            |

AE Adverse event, E Event, n Number of eyes with an event. * If an eye had multiple occurrences of an AE, the eye was presented only once in the respective eye count column for the corresponding AE. Events were counted each time in the event column. AEs were coded using the Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities Version 21.0

Conclusions

In conclusion, this study showed that Korean subjects who received TFNT00 had functional results across the full range of distance, particularly from near to intermediate, had good quality of vision at all distances, and high satisfaction. Overall, the TFNT00 IOL may provide this population with the best intermediate distance results compared with other available trifocal IOLs.

Abbreviations

AEs: Adverse events; BCDVA: Best corrected distance visual acuity; cpd: Cycles per degree; D: Diopeter; IOLs: Intraocular lenses; logMAR: Logarithm of the minimum angle of resolution; MRSE: Manifest refraction spherical equivalent; Nd:YAG: Neodymium-doped yttrium aluminum garnet; UCDVA: Uncorrected distance visual acuity; UCNVA: Uncorrected near visual acuity; VA: Visual acuity
Acknowledgements

Medical writing assistance was provided by Catherine DelRosse, PhD, of ICON (North Wales, PA), and was funded by Alcon.

Authors’ contributions

TIK, TYC, MJK, KHL, and JYH contributed to the concept and design of the study, acquisition, analysis and interpretation of the data, drafting and revising of the manuscript, administrative and technical support, and final approval of the manuscript. KHL’s contributions also included statistical analysis and securing funding for this study.

Funding

This study was funded by Alcon Research LLC, Fort Worth, TX, USA, and Alcon Korea Ltd., Seoul, South Korea. The sponsor participated in study design; data management, analysis, and interpretation; and funding for the manuscript preparation.

Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

This clinical study was conducted under an approved Institutional Review Board protocol in accordance with the ethical principles of the Declaration of Helsinki, ISO14155:2011 Clinical Investigation of Medical Devices for Human Subjects – Good Clinical Practice, and Standards for Medical Devices for Good Clinical Practice. All subjects provided voluntary written informed consent before initiation of any study procedures.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

TIK is an advisory board member of and has received personal fees from Hoya Surgical Optics. TYC has nothing to disclose. MJK received grants from TIK is an advisory board member of and has received personal fees from Hoya Surgical Optics. TYC has nothing to disclose. MJK received grants from Alcon Laboratories, Inc.; 2015.

Disclaimer

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

Revised: 24 April 2020 Accepted: 6 July 2020

Published online: 15 July 2020

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