

# Maximum human objectively measured pharmacologically stimulated accommodative amplitude

Andrzej Grzybowski<sup>1,2</sup>  
Ronald A Schachar<sup>3</sup>  
Magdalena Gaca-Wysocka<sup>2</sup>  
Ira H Schachar<sup>4</sup>  
Barbara K Pierscionek<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute for Research in Ophthalmology, Foundation for Ophthalmology Development, Poznan,

<sup>2</sup>Department of Ophthalmology, University of Warmia and Mazury, Olsztyn, Poland; <sup>3</sup>Department of Physics, University of Texas, Arlington, TX, <sup>4</sup>Byers Eye Institute of Stanford University, Palo Alto, CA, USA; <sup>5</sup>School of Science and Technology, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham, UK

**Purpose:** To measure the maximum, objectively measured, accommodative amplitude, produced by pharmacologic stimulation.

**Methods:** Thirty-seven healthy subjects were enrolled, with a mean age of  $20.2 \pm 1.1$  years, corrected visual acuity of 20/20, and mean spherical equivalent refraction (SER)  $= -0.83 \pm 1.60$  diopters. For each subject, the right pupil was dilated with phenylephrine 10%. After 30 minutes, the pupil was measured, the left eye was patched, and the right eye was autorefracted. Pilocarpine 4% was then instilled in the right eye, followed by phenylephrine. At 45 minutes after the pilocarpine, autorefractometry and pupil size were again measured.

**Results:** Mean pupil size pre- and postpilocarpine was  $8.0 \pm 0.8$  mm and  $4.4 \pm 1.9$  mm, respectively. Pre- and postpilocarpine, the mean SER was  $-0.83 \pm 1.60$  and  $-10.55 \pm 4.26$  diopters, respectively. The mean pilocarpine-induced accommodative amplitude was  $9.73 \pm 3.64$  diopters. Five subjects had accommodative amplitudes  $\geq 14.00$  diopters. Accommodative amplitude was not significantly related to baseline SER ( $p$ -value  $= 0.24$ ), pre- or postpilocarpine pupil size ( $p$ -values  $= 0.13$  and  $0.74$ ), or change in pupil size ( $p$ -value  $= 0.37$ ). Iris color did not statistically significantly affect accommodative amplitude ( $p$ -value  $= 0.83$ ).

**Conclusion:** Following topically applied pilocarpine, the induced objectively measured accommodation in the young eye is greater than or equal to the reported subjectively measured voluntary maximum accommodative amplitude.

**Keywords:** maximum, accommodative amplitude, objective, pilocarpine

## Introduction

Using the subjective push-up technique, Duane<sup>1</sup> demonstrated that accommodative amplitude declines with age and that the amplitudes for a given age had a wide variability. For example, for a 20 year old, Duane<sup>1</sup> reported lower, mean, usual upper, and extreme upper limits for accommodative amplitude of 9.7, 11.5, 13.0, and 14.0 diopters, respectively. However, the reported, objectively measured, voluntary accommodative amplitude for this same age group, when assessed by dynamic retinoscopy<sup>2</sup> and autorefractometry,<sup>3,4</sup> had significantly lower means and less variability. Using these methods, the maximum mean accommodative amplitudes were  $7.31 \pm 0.77$  diopters<sup>2</sup> and  $6.25 \pm 1.13$  diopters,<sup>3</sup> respectively. It was also reported that following one drop of pilocarpine 6% stimulated accommodation, the mean objectively measured mean accommodative amplitude for this age group was  $5.05 \pm 3.05$  diopters.<sup>5</sup>

Based upon these studies, it has been suggested that the maximum accommodative amplitude for the eye peaks and/or plateaus at approximately 8 diopters.<sup>4</sup> To evaluate the upper limit of accommodative amplitude in young adults, we objectively measured

Correspondence: Ronald A Schachar  
Department of Physics, University of  
Texas at Arlington, PO Box 8669, La  
Jolla, CA 92038, USA  
Tel +1 858 784 1705  
Fax +1 212 973 7132  
Email ron@2ras.com

the change in refraction with an autorefractor following topical administration of pilocarpine.

## Methods

### Subjects

To be included in this cohort study, the subjects had to be aged  $\geq 18$  years and  $\leq 24$  years. Each had to execute an informed consent and have a normal ophthalmological examination with best-corrected visual acuity of 20/20 in the right eye with spherical equivalent refractive error between  $-5.00$  diopters and  $+2.50$  diopters. All methods adhered to the Tenets of the Declaration of Helsinki and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act and were approved by the institutional review board at the Wielkopolska Medical Chamber, Poznan, Poland. Written informed consent was obtained from all participants.

Preliminary testing was performed to design the protocol for the frequency of administration of phenylephrine 10%, which has no effect on accommodative amplitude,<sup>6</sup> and pilocarpine 4% required to maximize refractive change while minimizing miosis. Phenylephrine 10% was instilled in the right eye every minute for five applications. Thirty minutes later, using the right eye, the subject fixated on a nonaccommodative target within an autorefractor and the refraction and pupil size were measured. Pilocarpine 4%, 1 drop every minute three times, was placed in the right eye. Five minutes later, phenylephrine 10%, 1 drop every minute five times, was also placed in the right eye. Forty-five minutes later, autorefraction and pupil size measurements of the right eye were obtained. The left eye of the subject was patched, and the overall illumination of the examining room was kept constant during all measurements.

### Autorefraction, keratometry, and pupil size

The auto-keratorefractometer (KR8100A; Topcon Medical Systems, Oakland, NJ, USA) enabled keratometric measurements (33.75–67.50 diopters) and closed-view refractive measurements ( $-25$  to 22 diopters) through a pupil  $\geq 2$  mm. This model autorefractor has been used as a standard for comparing other refracting techniques and has an accuracy of approximately 0.25 diopters.<sup>7</sup> The average of three refractions of the right eye of all subjects was measured with the autorefractor pre- and postpilocarpine instillation. The postpilocarpine change in refraction was defined as the change in accommodative amplitude.<sup>5</sup> Using an IOLMaster 700 (Zeiss IOLMaster 700; Carl Zeiss Meditec AG, Jena, Germany), the pupils were measured three times pre- and postpilocarpine within approximately 1 minute after the autorefraction.

## Analysis

Descriptive statistics and linear regression were performed to assess the association of accommodative amplitude to prepilocarpine spherical equivalent refraction (SER), change in pupil size, and pre- and postpilocarpine pupil size. A box plot and a general linear model with univariate analysis of variance were performed to evaluate the effect of iris color (IC) on accommodative amplitude (IBM SPSS Statistics, Version 24; IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA).

## Results

Thirty-seven subjects were enrolled in the study, with a mean  $\pm$  standard deviation age of  $20.2 \pm 1.1$  years and a mean prepilocarpine SER of  $-0.83 \pm 1.60$  diopters. The color of the subjects' irises (*n*) were blue (10), green (12), hazel (4), and brown (11). The mean pupil size pre- and postpilocarpine was  $8.0 \pm 0.8$  mm and  $4.4 \pm 1.9$  mm, respectively. The mean SER postpilocarpine was  $-10.55 \pm 4.26$  diopters. The mean accommodative amplitude was  $9.73 \pm 3.64$  diopters.

Five of the subjects had accommodative amplitudes  $\geq 14.00$  diopters. Two of these subjects had brown IC. The prepilocarpine mean keratometry (average of the steep and flat meridians) and refractive cylinder were  $43.37 \pm 1.92$  diopters and  $0.61 \pm 0.51$  diopters, respectively. The postpilocarpine mean keratometry and refractive cylinder were  $43.15 \pm 1.58$  diopters and  $0.82 \pm 0.55$  diopters, respectively (Table 1). Using linear regression, accommodative amplitude was not statistically significantly related to baseline SER ( $r^2=0.04$ ,  $p$ -value =0.24), pre- or postpilocarpine pupil size ( $r^2=0.07$  and  $<0.01$ ,  $p$ -values =0.13 and 0.74, respectively), or change in pupil size ( $r^2=0.02$ ,  $p$ -value =0.37). The mean accommodative amplitude for subjects with blue (10), green (12), hazel (4), and brown (11) irises was 10.03 (95% CI: 7.54–12.19), 10.15 (95% CI: 8.08–12.01), 10.14 (95% CI: 4.94–13.12), and 8.84 diopters (95% CI: 6.64–11.12; Figure 1). From the general linear model, there was no statistically significant correlation between IC and amplitude of accommodation ( $r^2=0.03$ ,  $p$ -value =0.83).

In addition, green, hazel, and brown irises were pooled as dark when compared to blue irises (Figure 2). The mean accommodative amplitude for subjects with blue and dark irises was 10.03 (95% CI: 7.36–12.69) and 9.815 diopters (95% CI: 8.16–11.07), respectively. There was no statistical correlation between blue or dark IC and accommodative amplitude ( $r^2<0.01$ ,  $p$ -value =0.77).

## Discussion

The objectively measured, pilocarpine stimulated, mean accommodative amplitude for the subjects of this study

**Table 1** Age, IC, pre- and postpilocarpine mean keratometry, SER, refractive cylinder, pupil size, and accommodative amplitude

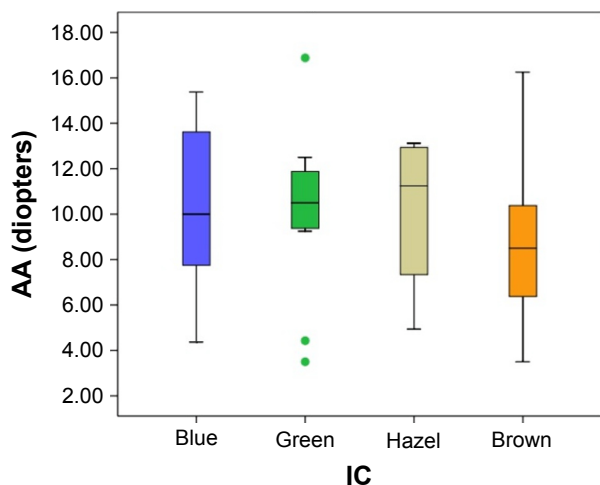
Subject	IC	Age (years)	Prepilocarpine				Postpilocarpine				
			Mean K (diopters)	SER (diopters)	Cyl (diopters)	Pupil (mm)	Mean K (diopters)	SER (diopters)	Cyl (diopters)	Pupil (mm)	AA (diopters)
1	Brown	24	43.87	-0.12	0.62	8.1	43.50	-10.25	0.87	3.4	10.13
2	Blue	20	45.62	0.00	1.12	6.6	45.50	-9.25	0.75	3.0	9.25
3	Green	19	43.25	-0.37	0.25	7.2	43.50	-9.62	1.12	3.8	9.25
4	Brown	19	41.25	-0.62	0.12	9.1	41.12	-4.37	0.25	3.2	3.75
5	Blue	20	44.00	1.50	1.25	7.0	43.37	-9.75	0.50	7.2	11.25
6	Blue	20	42.37	-0.62	0.25	8.2	45.75	-16.00	0.75	7.4	15.38
7	Hazel	20	39.50	1.37	0.37	8.2	40.37	-8.37	0.37	3.2	9.74
8	Blue	19	42.12	-0.75	0.75	7.6	42.25	-5.12	0.50	7.0	4.37
9	Green	20	47.37	-4.25	1.00	7.7	44.00	-14.75	1.25	7.6	10.50
10	Blue	20	47.25	-0.62	0.25	6.6	43.87	-5.50	0.87	6.3	4.88
11	Hazel	20	43.50	-0.75	0.87	8.2	43.25	-13.87	0.37	4.8	13.12
12	Green	20	42.87	-0.37	0.37	8.6	42.25	-17.25	0.37	6.4	16.88
13	Brown	19	44.87	-1.25	0.50	8.7	44.87	-4.75	0.50	6.2	3.50
14	Blue	19	44.25	0.25	1.00	8.9	44.00	-13.37	1.75	6.9	13.62
15	Hazel	19	40.62	0.75	0.50	8.4	40.62	-4.19	0.37	5.8	4.94
16	Green	19	43.00	0.12	0.12	7.8	43.00	-4.31	0.12	7.6	4.43
17	Green	19	44.62	-0.37	3.00	6.6	44.37	-3.87	2.87	3.7	3.50
18	Brown	22	42.37	-3.12	0.62	8.9	42.37	-19.37	1.37	6.5	16.25
19	Brown	22	42.75	-1.25	0.25	7.6	43.62	-9.75	1.37	6.2	8.50
20	Brown	19	42.87	1.62	0.75	5.6	42.75	-5.75	0.87	3.4	7.37
21	Blue	20	45.50	-1.37	0.62	8.6	45.00	-9.12	0.50	7.6	7.75
22	Green	20	41.12	0.12	0.50	8.0	41.00	-10.62	0.50	4.5	10.74
23	Green	20	43.12	-0.62	0.37	8.1	43.00	-13.12	1.12	3.0	12.50
24	Green	21	45.25	-0.37	0.75	8.7	44.62	-10.62	1.62	2.4	10.25
25	Brown	21	44.00	-4.25	0.50	8.8	44.00	-14.50	0.75	2.7	10.25
26	Brown	19	44.75	-2.75	0.25	8.0	44.00	-17.00	1.25	2.7	14.25
27	Green	19	41.75	0.00	0.00	8.7	41.50	-9.50	0.50	3.4	9.50
28	Blue	20	44.00	0.00	0.50	8.4	42.00	-14.00	1.50	2.6	14.00
29	Blue	21	45.25	0.25	0.50	8.3	45.00	-8.75	0.75	2.8	9.00
30	Green	20	42.25	-4.25	1.00	7.8	42.75	-16.50	0.25	2.9	12.25
31	Brown	21	41.00	-1.50	0.50	7.0	41.00	-12.00	0.50	2.9	10.50
32	Brown	21	46.00	-0.25	0.75	7.8	46.00	-6.00	1.00	2.7	5.75
33	Green	21	42.50	-1.00	0.50	7.4	42.25	-11.50	0.25	3.6	10.50
34	Hazel	21	43.75	-1.00	0.50	8.0	43.25	-13.75	0.75	2.3	12.75
35	Brown	21	42.25	-1.25	0.75	8.9	42.75	-8.25	0.50	2.8	7.00
36	Green	21	39.50	1.25	0.00	9.3	39.70	-10.25	0.75	3.1	11.50
37	Blue	21	45.00	-4.75	0.75	8.7	44.75	-15.50	0.75	2.3	10.75
	Mean	20.2	43.37	-0.83	0.61	8.0	43.15	-10.55	0.82	4.4	9.73
	SD	1.1	1.92	1.60	0.51	0.8	1.58	4.26	0.55	1.9	3.64
	Median	20.0	43.25	-0.62	0.50	8.1	43.25	-10.25	0.75	3.4	10.25

**Abbreviations:** IC, iris color; K, keratometry; SER, spherical equivalent refraction; Cyl, refractive cylinder; AA, accommodative amplitude.

was 9.73 diopters. Eleven subjects had accommodative amplitudes  $\geq 11.5$  diopters, of whom five subjects had accommodative amplitudes  $\geq 14.00$  diopters. Although these measurements exceed the accommodative amplitudes reported in the modern literature,<sup>2-5</sup> these measurements correspond to the lower limit, mean, and extreme upper limit of Duane's push-up measurements for 20-year-old subjects.<sup>1</sup> Following pilocarpine topical administration, the subjects in this study were capable of accommodating equal to or

more than the reported subjective push-up measurement of voluntary accommodation for their age. A similar large accommodative response to pilocarpine was reported in healthy 25–29 year old subjects.<sup>8</sup>

To prevent poor autorefractive measurements, the effect of pupillary constriction from pilocarpine was mitigated by pretreatment with phenylephrine. As a result, pupil size was on average 4.4 mm, which was more than sufficient to obtain reliable autorefractions. When using this methodology, pupil

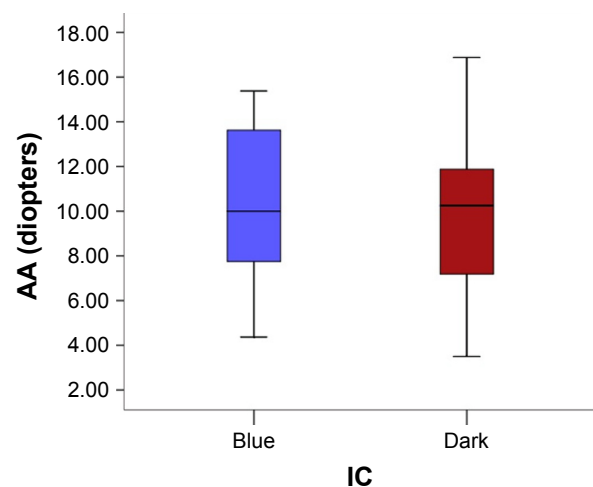


**Figure 1** Box plot of accommodative amplitude versus iris color showing the medians and 25% and 75% quartiles.

**Abbreviations:** AA, accommodative amplitude; IC, iris color.

size was not statistically associated with accommodative amplitude. Consistent with the reported lack of change of corneal topography<sup>9,10</sup> and lenticular astigmatism<sup>11</sup> during accommodation, the mean change for both keratometry and refractive cylinder in this study was less than the repeatability of the autorefractor, ie, <0.25 diopters. Although baseline subjective accommodative amplitude was not measured, it is unlikely that in the young healthy study subjects baseline push-up accommodative amplitude would have significantly differed from that reported by Duane,<sup>1,12</sup> or that the magnitude of their subjective accommodation would have affected their autorefractor measured response to pilocarpine.<sup>5,13</sup>

One potential source of error is the variability of pilocarpine-induced ciliary muscle constriction in our



**Figure 2** Box plot of accommodative amplitude versus blue and dark iris color showing the medians and 25% and 75% quartiles.

**Abbreviations:** AA, accommodative amplitude; IC, iris color.

subject population. There are a number of reasons that possibly explain this high degree of variation. Pilocarpine is bound and inactivated by melanin.<sup>14</sup> Therefore, pigmented eyes containing higher amounts of melanin may experience less of a pharmacologic effect. In this study, IC did not have a statistically significant effect on accommodative amplitude; however, there was a large variation in accommodative amplitude in subjects with the same color iris (Figure 1). This large variation may be due to differing rates of pilocarpine absorption through the cornea and/or individual genetic differences in the metabolism of pilocarpine.<sup>15,16</sup>

An additional limitation of this study is that the subjects were in a narrow age group preventing a meaningful assessment of the effect of age. However, previous clinical studies have shown that in older subjects pilocarpine can induce a greater accommodative response than anticipated from voluntary accommodation.<sup>8,17,18</sup>

## Conclusion

To fully understand the mechanism of accommodation, it is important to accurately characterize the factors that limit accommodative amplitude. Since accommodation is effort based, recent studies may have underestimated the full accommodative amplitude in young subjects.<sup>2-5,13</sup> In accommodative studies, this demonstrates the importance of training and encouraging subjects to try to focus on the nearest target before assuming maximum voluntary accommodation.<sup>19</sup> In addition, the results of this study assist in defining limits for mathematical parametric studies. And for patients with accommodative spasm, the results of this study can give an estimation for the severity of the spasm.

## What was known

- In young subjects, objectively measured voluntary and pilocarpine-stimulated accommodative amplitude was less than push-up-measured voluntary accommodative amplitude.<sup>13</sup>
- In young subjects, objectively measured accommodative amplitude peaks or plateaus at 8 diopters.<sup>4</sup>

## What this article adds

- When objectively measured, pilocarpine-stimulated accommodative amplitude was greater than previously reported voluntary-stimulated accommodative amplitude for healthy subjects aged 19–24 years.<sup>2-5,13</sup>
- In healthy subjects aged 19–24 years old, objectively measured pilocarpine-stimulated accommodative amplitude was equal to or greater than reported push-up-measured voluntary accommodative amplitude.<sup>1,12</sup>

- In young subjects, the eye is capable of objectively accommodating significantly more than 8 diopters.

## Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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