

The Effect of Home-Based Dichoptic Therapy on Young Adults with Non-Strabismic Anisometropic Amblyopia on Stereo Acuity [Letter]

Robert Arnold 

Alaska Blind Child Discovery, Alaska Children's EYE & Strabismus, Anchorage, AK, 99508, USA

Correspondence: Robert Arnold, 3500 Latouche Street #280, Anchorage, AK, USA, Tel +19075611917, Fax +19075635373, Email eyedoc@alaska.net

Dear editor

I read with marked interest the recent study on dichoptic therapy on adults with never-before-treated refractive amblyopia compared to age-matched normal adults.¹ Most normal subjects would be expected to have normal stereo reaching the “floor” of 40 second of arc, but there was absolutely zero change in normal subjects with several weeks of prescribed therapy. Perhaps the changes would be easier to demonstrate if stereo were reported as log(arc seconds)?

The authors list as a weakness that some patients exceeded the prescribed time of therapy, indicating a higher level of compliance than most forms of amblyopia therapy, which is a good thing. Things that should be listed as strengths in this paper and unique are: 1) adults with never-before-treated refractive amblyopia, 2) weekly follow-up for 8 weeks of therapy, 3) age-matched normal controls got similar therapy and follow-up, and 4) impressive results.

The study focuses on changes in stereopsis with home-based therapy, but also includes important visual acuity findings in the treatment group. The remarkable improvement of 0.21 logMAR from 0.52±0.06 logMAR to 0.31±0.03 logMAR almost rivals the recent Israeli study of Curesight.² I wonder if the authors could report visual acuity changes for the control group compared to the dichoptic group? It would be very helpful if the acuity results make it to an update of the abstract.

Disclosure

Dr. Arnold is a board member of PDI Check, which makes and has a patent on autostereoscopic vision screening; coordinates the Alaska Blind Child Discovery (ABCD), which has received discounted vision screening technology from several vendors; and is an investigator and protocol developer for PEDIG. Dr. Arnold is also a Board member from Glacier Medical Software, outside the submitted communication.

References

1. Ojiabo SN, Munsamy AJ. The effect of home-based dichoptic therapy on young adults with non-strabismic anisometropic amblyopia on stereo acuity. *Clin Optometry*. 2022;14:237–247. doi:10.2147/OPTO.S385845
2. Wagnanski-Jaffe T, Kushner BJ, Moshkovitz A, Belkin M, Yehezkel O; CureSight Pivotal Trial Group. An eye-tracking-based dichoptic home treatment for amblyopia: a multicenter randomized clinical trial. *Ophthalmology*. 2022. doi:10.1016/j.ophtha.2022.10.020

Dove Medical Press encourages responsible, free and frank academic debate. The content of the Clinical Optometry 'letters to the editor' section does not necessarily represent the views of Dove Medical Press, its officers, agents, employees, related entities or the Clinical Optometry editors. While all reasonable steps have been taken to confirm the content of each letter, Dove Medical Press accepts no liability in respect of the content of any letter, nor is it responsible for the content and accuracy of any letter to the editor.

Clinical Optometry

Dovepress

Publish your work in this journal

Clinical Optometry is an international, peer-reviewed, open access journal publishing original research, basic science, clinical and epidemiological studies, reviews and evaluations on clinical optometry. All aspects of patient care are addressed within the journal as well as the practice of optometry including economic and business analyses. Basic and clinical research papers are published that cover all aspects of optics, refraction and its application to the theory and practice of optometry. The manuscript management system is completely online and includes a very quick and fair peer-review system, which is all easy to use. Visit <http://www.dovepress.com/testimonials.php> to read real quotes from published authors.

Submit your manuscript here: <https://www.dovepress.com/clinical-optometry-journal>

<https://doi.org/10.2147/OPTO.S400270>