

# The economic effects of free reading glasses for near vision in Kenya

<b>Submission date</b>	<b>Recruitment status</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
20/05/2025	Recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b>	<b>Overall study status</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
22/05/2025	Ongoing	<input type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b>	<b>Condition category</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data
06/10/2025	Eye Diseases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

## Plain English summary of protocol

### Background and study aims

Many people worldwide are living with uncorrected impairment of their near vision, caused by a condition called presbyopia. Presbyopia occurs when eyes gradually lose the ability to see things clearly up close, and this process usually starts during the 4th decade of life. Presbyopia can be corrected with glasses. However, without glasses, people with presbyopia may struggle or are prevented from carrying out some daily tasks at home or in the workplace. Therefore, it is possible that a lack of access to glasses which correct someone's presbyopia may have a negative impact on their income. Uncorrected presbyopia may also negatively impact an individual's quality of life. We would like to test if providing free glasses to people with presbyopia improves their household consumption (a measure of economic position) and/or their quality of life related to vision.

### Who can participate?

Adults between the ages of 35 and 65 years with presbyopia (<N8) identified through established screening programmes. Participants should not own a pair of near vision glasses, should be resident in the locality where the study is being conducted and should provide informed consent and agreement to participate.

### What does the study involve?

We are carrying out a trial involving people with presbyopia (aged between 35 and 65 years), who have been identified through vision screening programme which will be running in Kisii County Kenya. In this trial half of the participants will receive glasses immediately, while the other half will receive glasses at the end of the trial (in two years). Participants will be allocated to one of the two groups at random. The main outcomes we are interested in are (1) the amount the household consumes (on average) over one year; and (2) vision related quality of life. These outcomes will be measured at the beginning of the study, and after 1 and 2 years follow-up, to assess for changes over time. If glasses are found to improve household consumption and quality of life, this information could encourage funding to improve access to eyeglasses within India and in other LMICs.

### What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Participation in this study is not expected to pose undue risks and this specific intervention has

been reviewed by various ethics committees. Near vision glasses provide tangible benefit to the individual using them by correcting their vision impairment.

Where is the study run from?  
Kisii County, Kenya

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?  
October 2024 to March 2029

Who is funding the study?  
1. Givewell (US)  
2. Founders Pledge (UK)  
3. Livelihood Impact Fund (US)

Who is the main contact?  
Ms Sarah Karanja, sashkaranja@gmail.com

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## Additional identifiers

### Clinical Trials Information System (CTIS)

Nil known

### ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT)

Nil known

### Protocol serial number

31099

## Study information

### Scientific Title

Randomised controlled trial of the economic advantages of free near-vision glasses in working-age people with bilateral presbyopia in Kenya

### Acronym

EARN - Kenya

### Study objectives

The provision of near vision glasses to people of working age with presbyopia leads to increased household level consumption and/or vision related quality of life.

### Ethics approval required

Ethics approval required

### Ethics approval(s)

1. approved 30/10/2024, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine Interventions Research Ethics Committee (Keppel Street, London, WC1E 7HT, United Kingdom; +44 (0)20 7636 8636; ethics@lshtm.ac.uk), ref: 31099
2. approved 26/03/2025, Kenya Medical research Institute (KEMRI) Scientific and Ethics Review Unit (Mbagathi Rd, Nairobi, -, Kenya; +254 20 2722541; ddrt@kemri.go.ke), ref: 5116

### Study design

Prospective single-masked parallel group two-arm individually randomised controlled trial

### Primary study design

## Interventional

### Study type(s)

Other, Quality of life, Treatment

### Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Presbyopia

### Interventions

Trial participants will be randomised to one of the following arms:

1. Intervention arm: individuals will be given free near-vision glasses (spherical, non-astigmatic correction), appropriate for their degree of presbyopia. As they are given glasses, they will be counselled about the use and care of the glasses.
2. Control arm: Individuals will not be given free near-vision glasses at baseline. They will be given free near-vision glasses (spherical, non-astigmatic correction), appropriate for their degree of presbyopia, at the end of the trial follow-up period (2 years). However, they will be informed that they have presbyopia at baseline, so some may choose to independently purchase glasses themselves.

Near vision glasses for the trial will be prescribed using a smartphone-based near-vision acuity test embedded within a validated mobile phone application. The near vision test includes an algorithm that allows an individual to prescribe near-vision (reading) glasses. This includes the following steps: (i) a rapid distance vision test to determine if a participant is eligible for potential presbyopia screening (ii) near-vision test to determine if someone may benefit from near-vision glasses (iii) use data on the participants age and uncorrected near-vision score to determine the start point for the near-vision test and (iv) guiding the data collector in terms of processes that a clinician would follow to determine the correct power for reading glasses.

### Intervention Type

Device

### Phase

Not Applicable

### Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Near vision glasses

### Primary outcome(s)

1. Household consumption measured using an adapted version of the Kenya Life Panel Survey-round 4 (KLPS-4) at baseline, 1 year and 2 years
2. Vision-related quality of life measured using the WHO/VFQ20 Questionnaire at baseline, 1 year and 2 years

### Key secondary outcome(s)

1. Employment status and characteristics measured using an adapted version of the Kenya Life Panel Survey-round 4 (KLPS-4) at baseline, 1 year and 2 years
2. Self-reported productivity (presenteeism and absenteeism) measured using an adapted version of the Work Productivity and Activity Impairment Questionnaire (WPAI - SHP) at baseline, 1 year and 2 years
3. Self-reported income sufficiency measured using an adapted version of the 2019 Gambia National Eye Health Survey at baseline, 1 year and 2 years

4. Self-reported individual income measured using an adapted version of the Kenya Life Panel Survey-round 4 (KLPS-4) at baseline, 1 year and 2 years
5. Health-related quality of life measured using the EQ5D with vision bolt-on question at baseline, 1 year and 2 years

**Completion date**

31/03/2029

## Eligibility

**Key inclusion criteria**

1. Bilateral presbyopia (<N8) and do not currently own/use glasses for near vision.
2. Adults aged between 35 and 65 years.
3. Normally resident in the locality where the study is being conducted, defined as: lived there >6 months and intend to continue living there for the next two years.
4. Provide informed consent and agreement to be randomly allocated to one of the two study arms.

**Participant type(s)**

Patient

**Healthy volunteers allowed**

No

**Age group**

Adult

**Lower age limit**

35 years

**Upper age limit**

65 years

**Sex**

All

**Key exclusion criteria**

1. Presbyopia and owns near vision glasses (met need or partially met need)
2. Pinhole distance VA of worse than 6/12 in the better eye
3. Current illness or incapacity preventing the individual from working.
4. Inability to communicate.
5. Any occupation with formal guidance requiring safety glasses for near work.
6. Another member of the household has already been enrolled into the trial.

**Date of first enrolment**

12/01/2026

**Date of final enrolment**

01/10/2026

# Locations

## Countries of recruitment

Kenya

## Study participating centre

Kenya Medical Research Institute  
Mbagathi Road  
Nairobi  
Kenya

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## Study participating centre

Kisii Eye Hospital  
Nyanchwa  
Kisii  
Kenya

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# Sponsor information

## Organisation

London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

## ROR

<https://ror.org/00a0jsq62>

# Funder(s)

## Funder type

Charity

## Funder Name

Livelihood Impact Fund

## Funder Name

GiveWell

**Funder Name**  
Founders Pledge

## Results and Publications

### Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated during the current study will be stored in a non-publicly available repository to protect anonymity. Summary data will be published in a journal article. Further anonymous data will be available upon request from Ms Sarah Karanja (sashkaranja@gmail.com). The date when data will be available is currently not known.

### IPD sharing plan summary

Stored in non-publicly available repository, Available on request

### Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
<a href="#">Participant information sheet</a>	Participant information sheet	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes
<a href="#">Protocol file</a>	version 1.3	01/01/2025	23/05/2025	No	No