

# Comparing the effect of different eye drop instillation techniques

<b>Submission date</b> 02/08/2021	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b> 10/08/2021	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 09/08/2021	<b>Condition category</b> Eye Diseases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data <input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

## Plain English summary of protocol

### Background and study aims

Eye drops are commonly used in the treatment of eye conditions. They are used for the prevention or treatment of infective or inflammatory disorders, to prevent and decrease the complaints of dry eye, and for eye examinations.

Failure to properly administrate eye drops can prolong the condition, clinical outcomes can be negatively affected and may present a risk to the patients' vision.

The aim of this study is to investigate whether instillation of cyclopentolate eye drops to the corner of the eye and immediately opening the eyelid or opening of the lids in few seconds after instillation would make any difference on dilating the pupil and feeling of irritation while also comparing the traditional method with these two methods.

### Who can participate?

Patients who require eye drops for eye examination

### What does the study involve?

Participants were split into two groups. In both groups, one drop was administered in the traditional method into the right eye; in the left eye, the drop was instilled while the lids were closed. In the first group, the patient was asked to open his or her eye immediately, in the second group the patient was asked to open his or her eye after 10 seconds. The diameters of both pupils were measured before and after 40 minutes after the instillation of the eye drop. After the instillation, the feeling of irritation was evaluated with a visual analogue scale (VAS).

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

Patients might benefit from a more comfortable eye drop instillation experience, while the risk is the need for second eye drop instillation in the case the investigated method fails.

### Where is the study run from?

University of Kocaeli (Turkey)

### When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

November 2017 to January 2019

Who is funding the study?  
Investigator initiated and funded

Who is the main contact?  
Dr Neriman Elibol, nerimanelibol@gmail.com

## Contact information

**Type(s)**  
Scientific

**Contact name**  
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## Additional identifiers

**Clinical Trials Information System (CTIS)**  
Nil known

**Protocol serial number**  
2-2018

## Study information

**Scientific Title**  
Comparing efficiency of different eye drop instilling methods to traditional method within 10-70 age old patients.

**Study objectives**  
There is no difference on efficiency between traditional and new eye drop instilling methods.

**Ethics approval required**  
Old ethics approval format

**Ethics approval(s)**  
Approved 07/02/2018, Ethical Committee of Kocaeli University (Kocaeli Üniversitesi Umuttepe Yerleşkesi İzmit/Kocaeli; +902623037500; etikkurul@kocaeli.edu.tr), ref: KÜ GOKAEK 2018/32

## **Study design**

Single center interventional non-randomized controlled trial

## **Primary study design**

Interventional

## **Study type(s)**

Treatment

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

Eye drop instillation method comparison

## **Interventions**

Participants were randomly allocated to one of two groups. Participant patients arrive in a random time sequence (Patients arrive for periodic eye examination and asked to join the study prior to the examination and if volunteered patient consents are taken. Patients are not aware of which group they are participating in). The first patient was registered to group 1 and second to group 2 third to group 1 and so on until registrations are closed.

One drop of cyclopentolate was administered in the traditional method with the patient's head tilted back, the lower eyelid held and drop instilled into the inferior fornix in right eye. In the left eye the drop was instilled to the inner canthus while the lids were closed.

In the first group the patient was asked to open his or her eye immediately, in the second group the patient asked to open his or her eye after 10 seconds.

## **Intervention Type**

Behavioural

## **Primary outcome(s)**

Pupil size was measured under constant illumination with the Plusoptix A09 autorefractometer. The diameters of both pupils were measured before and after 40 minutes after the instillation of the eye drop. All drops were instilled by the same investigator while all pupil measurements were made by an ophthalmic specialist technician unaware of the study.

## **Key secondary outcome(s)**

Feeling of irritation was evaluated with visual analogue scale (VAS), patients were asked how much irritation felt according to the scale 40 minutes after eye drop instillation

## **Completion date**

30/01/2019

## **Eligibility**

### **Key inclusion criteria**

1. In need of pupil dilatation for ophthalmic examination.
2. Volunteering to participate in this study

### **Participant type(s)**

Patient

**Healthy volunteers allowed**

No

**Age group**

Mixed

**Sex**

All

**Total final enrolment**

94

**Key exclusion criteria**

1. Patient requests to be excluded
2. Patients who use of ocular and systemic medications known to affect pupil size,
3. Patients who have pupil effecting disorders like pseudoexfoliation syndrome and pupillary membranes,
4. Patients with history of ocular surgery and trauma and cyclopentolate allergy

**Date of first enrolment**

01/02/2018

**Date of final enrolment**

01/11/2018

**Locations****Countries of recruitment**

Türkiye

**Study participating centre**

**Dünyagöz İzmit Hastanesi**

Kadıköy

Atatürk Blv. No:2

Kocaeli

Türkiye

41050

**Sponsor information****Organisation**

University of Kocaeli

**ROR**

<https://ror.org/0411seq30>

# Funder(s)

## Funder type

Other

## Funder Name

Investigator initiated and funded

# Results and Publications

## Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study will be stored in a publically available repository

## IPD sharing plan summary

Stored in repository

## Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
<a href="#">Dataset</a>		26/07/2021	03/08/2021	No	No