

Randomized Clinical Trial of Treatments for Symptomatic Convergence Insufficiency in Children

Convergence Insufficiency Treatment Trial Study Group*

Objective: To compare home-based pencil push-ups (HBPP), home-based computer vergence/accommodative therapy and pencil push-ups (HBCVAT+), office-based vergence/accommodative therapy with home reinforcement (OBVAT), and office-based placebo therapy with home reinforcement (OBPT) as treatments for symptomatic convergence insufficiency.

Methods: In a randomized clinical trial, 221 children aged 9 to 17 years with symptomatic convergence insufficiency were assigned to 1 of 4 treatments.

Main Outcome Measures: Convergence Insufficiency Symptom Survey score after 12 weeks of treatment. Secondary outcomes were near point of convergence and positive fusional vergence at near.

Results: After 12 weeks of treatment, the OBVAT group's mean Convergence Insufficiency Symptom Survey score (15.1) was statistically significantly lower than those of 21.3, 24.7, and 21.9 in the HBCVAT+, HBPP, and OBPT groups, respectively ($P < .001$). The OBVAT group also

demonstrated a significantly improved near point of convergence and positive fusional vergence at near compared with the other groups ($P \leq .005$ for all comparisons). A successful or improved outcome was found in 73%, 43%, 33%, and 35% of patients in the OBVAT, HBPP, HBCVAT+, and OBPT groups, respectively.

Conclusions: Twelve weeks of OBVAT results in a significantly greater improvement in symptoms and clinical measures of near point of convergence and positive fusional vergence and a greater percentage of patients reaching the predetermined criteria of success compared with HBPP, HBCVAT+, and OBPT.

Application to Clinical Practice: Office-based vergence accommodative therapy is an effective treatment for children with symptomatic convergence insufficiency.

Trial Registration: clinicaltrials.gov Identifier: NCT00338611

Arch Ophthalmol. 2008;126(10):1336-1349

CONVERGENCE INSUFFICIENCY (CI) is a common binocular vision disorder¹⁻⁴ that is often associated with a variety of symptoms, including eyestrain, headaches, blurred vision, diplopia, sleepiness, difficulty concentrating, movement of print while reading, and loss of comprehension after short periods of reading or performing close activities.⁵⁻¹³ Various treatments^{10,14-23} are commonly prescribed, including passive treatment with base-in prism

*For editorial comment
see page 1455*

reading glasses and active treatment, such as home-based therapy using pencil push-ups (HBPP) alone, home-based therapy using pencil push-ups plus other therapy techniques, office-based vision therapy, and orthoptics. Consensus regarding the most

effective treatment is lacking and there are considerable differences among treatments in time and cost. Recent studies that surveyed the ophthalmic community suggest that HBPP is the most commonly prescribed treatment by both ophthalmologists and optometrists for young patients with symptomatic CI.²⁴⁻²⁶

Active therapies for the treatment of symptomatic CI typically involve the purposeful, controlled manipulation of target blur, vergence demand, and/or target proximity with the aim of normalizing the accommodative and vergence systems and their mutual interactions.²⁷ The various active treatment approaches for CI differ in their (1) ability to control and manipulate stimulus parameters (eg, vergence and accommodative demand), (2) dosage, (3) mode of administration, and (4) use of motor learning theory and patient feedback. It is unknown, however, whether these differences affect the outcome of treatment.

*The Authors/Writing Committee are listed at the end of this article. **Group Information:** The members of the Convergence Insufficiency Treatment Trial Study Group are listed on page 1347.

Until recently, there has been a scarcity of rigorously performed scientific studies that document the effectiveness of treatments for CI. In preparation for our randomized clinical trial, the Convergence Insufficiency Treatment Trial (CITT) Study Group completed 2 pilot studies that were placebo-controlled, randomized trials investigating the effectiveness of passive and active treatments for symptomatic CI in children.^{28,29} In the trial that evaluated the effectiveness of base-in prism reading glasses prescribed according to Sheard's criterion (convergence amplitudes less than twice the near phoria),³⁰ prism glasses were found to be no more effective than placebo reading glasses.²⁸ The other randomized trial that compared the effectiveness of HBPP, office-based vision therapy/orthoptics, and office-based placebo vision therapy/orthoptics found office-based vision therapy/orthoptics to be more effective than pencil push-ups or placebo therapy in improving both the signs and symptoms associated with CI.²⁹ A limitation of the latter study was a 19% (9 of 47) loss to follow-up before treatment completion. In addition, it was suggested that a more intensive home-based vision therapy/orthoptics regimen should have been included as a treatment arm.³¹

The purpose of this randomized clinical trial was to further evaluate the commonly used active treatments for CI. We compared the effectiveness of 12 weeks of treatment using HBPP, home-based computer vergence/accommodative therapy and pencil push-ups (HBCVAT+), office-based vergence/accommodative therapy with home reinforcement (OBVAT), and office-based placebo therapy (OBPT) in improving symptoms and signs associated with symptomatic CI in children.

METHODS

We followed the tenets of the Declaration of Helsinki throughout the study. The institutional review boards of all participating centers approved the protocol and informed consent forms. The parent or guardian (subsequently referred to as *parent*) of each study patient gave written informed consent and each patient assented to participation. There was an initial consent process for performing an eligibility examination followed by a second consent for the enrollment and randomization of eligible patients into the trial. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act authorization was obtained from parents. Study oversight was provided by an independent data and safety monitoring committee.

PATIENT SELECTION

Major eligibility criteria for the trial was being aged 9 to 17 years and having exodeviation at near of at least 4 prism diopters (Δ) greater than at far, a receded near point of convergence (NPC) break (≥ 6 cm), insufficient positive fusional vergence at near (PFV) (convergence amplitudes) (ie, failing Sheard's criterion [PFV less than twice the near phoria]³⁰ or minimum PFV of $\leq 15\Delta$ base-out blur or break), and a CI Symptom Survey (CISS) score of 16 or greater. Because patients with symptomatic CI often have an associated accommodative insufficiency,¹² patients with symptomatic CI associated with accommodative insufficiency were included in the study. However, children with monocular accommodative amplitudes of less than 5 diopters (D) were excluded because the severity of their accommodative insufficiency may indicate an organic etiology. The eTable

provides a complete listing of eligibility and exclusion criteria (available at <http://www.archophthalmol.com>).

A refractive correction was prescribed for patients if they had a significant refractive error or a significant change in refractive correction. A significant refractive error or change was defined as 1.50 D or greater of hyperopia, 0.50 D or greater of myopia, 0.75 D or greater of astigmatism, 0.75 D or greater of anisometropia in spherical equivalent, or 1.50 D or greater of anisometropia in any meridian (based on cycloplegic refraction). For hyperopes, the investigator could reduce the prescription by up to 1.25 D. For myopia, full correction was required. After wearing the glasses for at least 2 weeks, eligibility testing was repeated to determine if the patient still met the eligibility criteria. Thus, the CISS and eligibility testing were always performed with appropriate refractive correction in place.

EXAMINATION PROCEDURES

Eligibility testing included administration of the CISS to identify whether the child was symptomatic.^{12,13,32,33} Other eligibility tests included best-corrected visual acuity at distance and near, a sensorimotor examination (cover testing at distance and near, NPC, and positive and negative fusional vergence at near [fusional convergence and divergence amplitudes]), near stereoacuity, monocular accommodative amplitude, monocular accommodative facility (the ability to quickly achieve clear vision while alternately viewing 20/30 print through +2 D and -2 D lenses), a cycloplegic refraction, and an ocular health evaluation. Convergence Insufficiency Treatment Trial-trained and -certified ophthalmologists or optometrists performed all testing using a previously described standardized protocol.³⁴ Eligible patients who consented to participate were enrolled in the study, and the measures taken at their eligibility examination were used as the study baseline measures.

RANDOMIZATION

Using a permuted block design, we randomly assigned eligible patients who consented to participate with equal probability to HBPP, HBCVAT+, OBVAT, or OBPT. Randomization was achieved using a secure Web site created and managed by the data coordinating center. To ensure approximately equal numbers of patients in each treatment arm by site, randomization was stratified by clinical site.

TREATMENT PROTOCOLS

The therapy regimens each lasted 12 weeks. Patients were taught their assigned therapy procedures by CITT-trained and -certified therapists. Therapists were either optometrists, vision therapists, or orthoptists with at least 1 year of experience; most optometrists were residency-trained. Patients were required to demonstrate their understanding and ability to perform home therapy procedures in the office before the therapies were prescribed for home. Instructional handouts were also provided for the home treatment procedures. Patients in all groups maintained a home therapy log and recorded their performances for each home therapy session. Monthly office visits were scheduled for those assigned to the 2 home-based therapy groups. At these visits, the therapists answered questions, reviewed home therapy procedures, and estimated adherence (compliance). In addition, the therapist contacted the patients by telephone on a weekly basis, during which time the home therapy procedures and home logs were reviewed and attempts were made to motivate the patients to adhere to treatment. Those assigned to office-based therapy groups were scheduled for weekly office therapy visits.

All treatments included time for instruction, feedback, review of the home log, and discussion about adherence. For the office-based groups, this all occurred during the weekly office visits. For the home-based groups, these interactions occurred every 4 weeks in the office and weekly via a telephone call with the therapist. The total treatment time for each group included the time spent in therapy at home or in the office plus the contact with the therapist via the weekly phone calls (for the home-based therapy groups).

HOME-BASED PENCIL PUSH-UPS

The pencil push-ups procedure involved using a pencil with 20/60 reduced Snellen letters and a white index card placed in the background to provide a suppression check by using physiological diplopia awareness. The goal of the procedure was to move the pencil to within 2 to 3 cm of the brow, just above the nose on each push-up while trying to keep the target single and clear. Patients were instructed to perform the pencil push-ups procedure 15 minutes per day, 5 days per week. They maintained home therapy logs, recording the closest distance that they could maintain fusion after each 5 minutes of therapy.

HOME-BASED COMPUTER VERGENCE/ ACCOMMODATIVE THERAPY AND PENCIL PUSH-UPS

Patients in this group were taught to perform the pencil push-up procedure as well as procedures on the Home Therapy System/Computerized Vergence System (HTS/CVS) computer software system (Computer Orthoptics, Gold Canyon, Arizona). Using this program, they performed fusional vergence and accommodative therapy procedures, including vergence base-in, vergence base-out, autoslide vergence, and jump ductions vergence programs using random-dot stereopsis targets. The accommodative rock program was used for accommodative therapy. Much like a clinician would do at each follow-up visit, this computer program automatically modified the therapy program after each session based on the patient's performance. Patients were instructed to do pencil push-ups 5 minutes per day, 5 days per week, and the HTS software program for 15 minutes per day, 5 days per week, and to save their data on a disk provided by the study and to bring the disk to each follow-up visit.

OFFICE-BASED VERGENCE/ACCOMMODATIVE THERAPY WITH HOME REINFORCEMENT

The OBVAT group received a weekly 60-minute in-office therapy visit with additional prescribed procedures to be performed at home for 15 minutes a day, 5 days per week. The therapy procedures are described in detail elsewhere²⁹ and those performed during the weekly OBVAT sessions are shown in the eFigure. At each office-based therapy session, the patient performed 4 to 5 procedures with constant supervision and guidance from the therapist. There were no diagnostic tests performed during these sessions. The therapist followed a detailed and specific protocol from the CITT manual of procedures (<http://optometry.osu.edu/research/CITT/4363.cfm>); this document describes each procedure, amount of time procedure was performed, expected performance, and criteria for ending the procedure and advancing to a more difficult level.

OFFICE-BASED PLACEBO THERAPY

Patients in the OBPT group received therapy during a weekly 60-minute office visit and were prescribed procedures to be performed at home for 15 minutes per day, 5 days per week. The

placebo therapy program consisted of 16 in-office therapy procedures and 4 home therapy procedures, which were designed to look like real vergence/accommodative therapy procedures yet not to stimulate vergence, accommodation, or fine saccadic eye movement skills beyond normal daily visual activities. The therapist followed a detailed protocol from the CITT manual of procedures. Five procedures were performed during each office therapy visit and 2 procedures were assigned for home therapy each week. Placebo procedures included traditional vergence/accommodative therapy procedures modified to be monocular rather than binocular; binocular procedures performed at 0 vergence disparity; and testing procedures that did not require significant demand on the vergence, accommodative, or fine saccadic eye movement systems. For example, in 1 placebo procedure, the patient wore the appropriate filter glasses and performed vergence therapy at 0 vergence demand on the Computer Orthopter (Computer Orthoptics). Some procedures were designed to have increasing levels of difficulty. As in real therapy, patients frequently wore filter glasses and were told that the glasses ensured that both eyes were being used together. Objectives and goals were established for each placebo procedure to simulate real therapy. For motivational purposes, the therapist told the patient the objective of each procedure before beginning the technique.

MASKING OF THERAPISTS AND PATIENTS

Because experienced therapists provided the treatments, it was not feasible to mask them to patients' assigned treatment. However, each therapist followed a well-defined protocol for all treatments and was instructed to interact in an identical fashion with all patients. Although patients were obviously aware of whether they were assigned to office- or home-based therapy, those receiving office-based treatment were masked regarding whether they were assigned to vergence/accommodative or placebo therapy.

To determine the effectiveness of masking, patients assigned to either of the 2 office-based treatments were asked at the completion of their treatment whether they thought they were randomized into the active or placebo treatment. To assess examiner masking, examiners were asked if they thought they could identify the patient's treatment assignment at the completion of each masked examination. In addition, at the completion of the 12-week outcome examination, examiners were asked to guess the patient's group assignment and to report a level of confidence in the response.

FOLLOW-UP EXAMINATIONS

Protocol-specified follow-up visits were conducted after 4 and 8 weeks of treatment. The primary outcome assessment was made at the visit following the 12th week of treatment. At these follow-up visits, an examiner who was masked to the patient's treatment group administered the CISS and a sensorimotor examination that included cover testing at distance and near, NPC, PFV, accommodative amplitude, and accommodative facility testing. After the clinical testing was completed, the CISS was readministered.

TREATMENT ADHERENCE DATA

To assess adherence with home-based therapy, at each masked examination the therapist was asked, "What percent (0%, 1%-24%, 25%-49%, 50%-74%, 75%-99%, or 100%) of the time do you feel the patient adhered to the home protocol?" The therapists' estimate was based on a review of the home log, electronic data from the computer therapy program, and a discussion with the patient about home therapy. Thus, this estimate was primarily based on patient reports. The response options of 0%, 1% to 24%,

Clinician instructions: Read the following subject instructions and then each item exactly as written. If subject responds with "yes," please qualify with frequency choices.

Do not give examples.

Subject instructions: Please answer the following questions about how your eyes feel when reading or doing close work.

		Never	(Not Very Often) Infrequently	Sometimes	Fairly Often	Always
1.	Do your eyes feel tired when reading or doing close work?					
2.	Do your eyes feel uncomfortable when reading or doing close work?					
3.	Do you have headaches when reading or doing close work?					
4.	Do you feel sleepy when reading or doing close work?					
5.	Do you lose concentration when reading or doing close work?					
6.	Do you have trouble remembering what you have read?					
7.	Do you have double vision when reading or doing close work?					
8.	Do you see the words move, jump, swim or appear to float on the page when reading or doing close work?					
9.	Do you feel like you read slowly?					
10.	Do your eyes ever hurt when reading or doing close work?					
11.	Do your eyes ever feel sore when reading or doing close work?					
12.	Do you feel a "pulling" feeling around your eyes when reading or doing close work?					
13.	Do you notice the words blurring or coming in and out of focus when reading or doing close work?					
14.	Do you lose your place while reading or doing close work?					
15.	Do you have to reread the same line of words when reading?					
		__×0	__×1	__×2	__×3	__×4

Total Score: ____

Figure 1. Convergence Insufficiency Symptom Survey.

25% to 49%, and 50% to 74% were combined into 1 category (0%-74%) for data analysis because only 16% of patients were categorized into the response options below 75%.

MAINTENANCE THERAPY

Patients who demonstrated sufficient improvement on the CISS at the 12-week outcome visit were considered asymptomatic (CISS score <16) and were prescribed maintenance therapy of 15 minutes per week using home therapy procedures specific to the patient's assigned treatment group. Patients not demonstrating sufficient improvement on the CISS, and thus considered symptomatic (CISS score ≥16), were referred to a non-CITT eye care provider to receive alternative treatment for their CI.

OUTCOME MEASURES

Patients with CI who seek treatment usually do so because they are symptomatic (or perceived to be by their parents), and successful treatment should result in a lessening or abatement of symptoms. Thus, we used symptom level (as measured by the CISS) as the primary outcome measure (**Figure 1**). The questionnaire consisted of 15 items that were read aloud to the child by the examiner. The examiner read the questions while the child looked at a card with 5 answer options and was instructed to choose 1 of those possible answers (never, infrequently, sometimes, fairly often, or always). Each response was scored on a scale of 0 to 4, with 4 representing the highest frequency of symptom occurrence (ie, always). The 15 items were summed to obtain the total CISS score. The lowest possible score (least symptomatic) was 0 and the highest was 60 (most symptomatic). Based on our previous work,^{13,32} a CISS score of less than 16 is considered asymptomatic and a decrease of at least 10 or more points is considered improved.

The goal of treatment for CI is not only to eliminate patient symptoms, but also to improve the patient's convergence ability.

Thus, we used NPC and PFV as secondary outcome measures. A normal NPC was defined as less than 6 cm and an improved NPC was defined as an improvement (decrease) in NPC of 4 cm or more from baseline to the 12-week outcome examination. To be classified as having normal PFV, a patient had to pass Sheard's criterion (ie, PFV blur or if no blur, then break value at least twice the near phoria magnitude) and have a PFV blur/break of more than 15Δ. Improvement in PFV was defined as an increase of 10Δ or more from baseline to the 12-week outcome examination.

To evaluate each treatment's ability to improve both signs and symptoms, we also developed a composite outcome classification that considered the change in all 3 outcome measures from baseline to the 12-week examination. A successful outcome was a score of less than 16 on the CISS, a normal NPC (<6 cm), and a normal PFV (>15Δ and passing the Sheard's criterion). Improved was defined as a score of less than 16 or a 10-point decrease in the CISS score, and at least 1 of the following: normal NPC, an improvement in NPC of more than 4 cm, normal PFV, or an increase in PFV of more than 10Δ. Patients who did not meet the criteria for successful treatment or improved outcome were considered nonresponders.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

All sample size calculations were performed using PASS 2000 software³⁵ and assuming a 2-sided test with 90% power. For a given outcome measure, the common standard deviation (SD) obtained from the CITT pilot study²⁹ was used as an estimate of variability. To control for multiple comparisons (4 groups, with 2 compared at a time [6 pair-wise comparisons]), the α level used for determining sample size was set at 0.0083 (0.05/6).

The CITT was powered to reject the null hypothesis of no difference between groups, assuming that the true population differences between groups are 10 points on the CISS, 4 cm in NPC, and 10Δ in PFV. These differences were based on clinician expert opinion and the repeatability of each measure.^{13,36}

Table 1. CITT Population Demographics and Clinical Measures at Baseline

Characteristic	Mean (SD) by Therapy Group			
	HBPP (n=54)	HBCVAT+ (n=53)	OBVAT (n=60)	OBPT (n=54)
Age, y	11.9 (2.2)	11.6 (2.3)	12.0 (2.6)	11.8 (2.2)
Convergence Insufficiency Symptom Survey score	27.8 (7.6)	31.7 (9.1)	30.2 (9.8)	29.8 (8.9)
Near point of convergence, cm	14.7 (8.4)	14.4 (7.5)	13.4 (6.6)	14.4 (7.8)
Positive fusional vergence blur/break, Δ	11.3 (4.0)	10.5 (4.2)	11.0 (4.2)	11.0 (3.1)
Negative fusional vergence blur/break, Δ	13.0 (5.5)	11.3 (4.3)	10.4 (4.9)	10.2 (3.3)
Monocular accommodative amplitude, D	10.1 (3.8)	10.0 (4.5)	10.0 (4.0)	9.4 (2.9)
Accommodative insufficiency, ^a No. (%)	27 (50)	30 (57)	36 (60)	28 (52)
Monocular accommodative facility, cycles/min	6.9 (4.2)	5.7 (4.3)	6.5 (4.4)	6.8 (4.8)
Near phoria, Δ	9.9 exo (5.0)	9.4 exo (4.5)	8.8 exo (3.7)	9.0 exo (4.5)
Distance phoria, Δ	2.4 exo (3.4)	2.0 exo (3.0)	1.7 exo (2.2)	1.8 exo (2.5)
Spherical equivalent refractive error, right eye, D	-0.34 (1.5)	0.08 (1.5)	-0.20 (1.3)	0.15 (1.5)
Female sex, No. (%)	27 (50)	31 (58)	41 (68)	32 (59)
Race/ethnicity, No. (%)				
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	3 (6)	2 (3)	5 (9)
Asian/Pacific Islander	2 (4)	0	2 (3)	0
Black	18 (34)	12 (23)	15 (25)	20 (37)
White	30 (57)	30 (57)	35 (59)	25 (46)
Other	3 (6)	8 (15)	5 (8)	4 (7)
Hispanic ethnicity, No. (%)	12 (22)	23 (45)	24 (41)	16 (30)
Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, parent report, No. (%)				
Yes	6 (11)	9 (17)	7 (12)	12 (22)
No	45 (83)	42 (79)	51 (85)	40 (74)
Missing	3 (6)	2 (4)	2 (3)	2 (4)
Glasses wearers, No. (%)	24 (44)	16 (30)	16 (27)	20 (37)
Medication use, No. (%)				
Reporting use	5 (9)	15 (28)	14 (23)	21 (39)
Psychotropic medications ^b	2 (40)	4 (27)	3 (21)	6 (29)
Pulmonary medications ^b	2 (40)	5 (33)	2 (14)	10 (48)
Allergy medications ^b	1 (20)	6 (40)	4 (29)	11 (52)

Abbreviations: CITT, Convergence Insufficiency Treatment Trial; D, diopters; exo, exophoria; HBCVAT+, home-based computer vergence/accommodative therapy and pencil push-ups; HBPP, home-based pencil push-up therapy; OBPT, office-based placebo therapy with home reinforcement; OBVAT, office-based vergence/accommodative therapy with home reinforcement; Δ, prism diopter.

^aDefined as having a monocular accommodative amplitude less than Hoffstetter's minimum accommodative amplitude criteria minus 2.0 D.

^bAmong those who reported medication use.

The sample size of 52 children per group was based on the required sample size for the 3 outcome variables and adjusted for a 10% loss to follow-up.

All data analyses were performed using SAS, version 9.1 (SAS Institute, Cary, North Carolina). All analyses followed the intention-to-treat principle. The mean of the 2 measures of the CISS score and the 3 measures of both the NPC and PFV obtained at each study visit were used for analyses. Positive fusional vergence at near was obtained from the base-out to blur measure if present; otherwise, base-out to break was used.

As planned a priori, a 4-group by 3-period repeated-measures analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was used to compare the treatment groups at week 12. Using data from both the 4- and 8-week visits maximizes the degrees of freedom, thus ensuring the most appropriate estimate of the mean square error used in group mean comparisons. The baseline value of the outcome measure was used as a covariate because our initial pilot data showed a strong correlation between baseline and all subsequent values. In addition, all clinical and demographic variables collected at baseline were examined as potential confounders of the true relationship between a particular outcome measure and treatment group. For these analyses, the α level for inclusion in the final ANCOVA model was set at 0.10. If the final ANCOVA model indicated a significant group effect or group \times time interaction, Tukey's method of adjustment for multiple pairwise group comparisons was used to hold the overall error rate at $\alpha = 0.05$. The mean square error from

the ANCOVA model was also used to construct 95% confidence intervals for the mean difference between groups.

A χ^2 test was used to compare the percentage of patients in each group who were classified as having successful or improved outcomes or as a nonresponder. Post hoc pairwise group comparisons of the percentage in each classification were achieved using logistic regression models. The baseline value of each outcome measure was included in the regression model. An unweighted κ statistic and the 95% confidence interval were used to assess the agreement between the examiner's guess and the patient's actual group assignment.

RESULTS

ENROLLMENT

Between July 2005 and October 2006, 221 patients were enrolled in the study. The number of patients enrolled at the 9 sites ranged from 14 to 35 (median, 25). The mean age of the patients was 11.8 years (SD, 2.3 years); 59% were female, 55% were white, 30% were African American, and 34% were Hispanic. At baseline, the mean (SD) clinical findings were 2Δ (2.8Δ) exodeviation at distance; 9.3Δ (4.4Δ) exodeviation at near; NPC break/recovery of 14.2 (7.5) cm/17.9 (8.2) cm; and PFV break/recovery at near of 12.7 (4.6)Δ/8.8 (4.5)Δ. **Table 1**

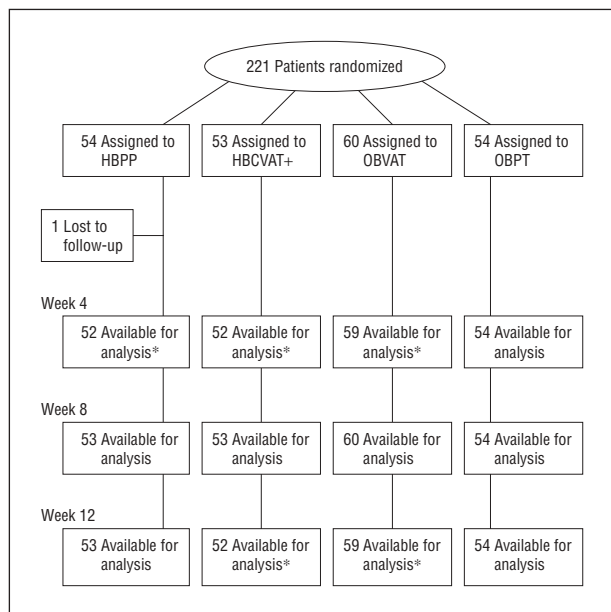


Figure 2. Flowchart of the randomized, clinical Convergence Insufficiency Treatment Trial. HBCVAT+ indicates home-based computer vergence/accommodative therapy and pencil push-ups; HBPP, home-based pencil push-up therapy; OBPT, office-based placebo therapy with home reinforcement; and OBVAT, office-based vergence/accommodative therapy with home reinforcement. *One missed visit.

provides the study population demographics and pertinent clinical measures at baseline by treatment group. While children with constant strabismus were excluded, patients with intermittent exotropia were eligible for the study and a small number (4-7 patients) were randomized to each treatment group. Although there was an imbalance at baseline in medication used among the 4 groups (highest in the OBPT group), only psychotropic medications had potential effects on accommodation, and the groups were balanced for these medications. Based on initial bivariate analyses, no confounders were identified for inclusion in the ANCOVA model for any of the 3 outcome measures.

PATIENT FOLLOW-UP

Of the 221 patients who entered the trial, 218 (99%) completed the 12-week outcome examination (**Figure 2**). Less than 2% of all study visits through week 12 were missed. The highest percentage of missed visits occurred in the OBPT group (18 of 648 visits [2.8%]). Of the 720 study visits scheduled in the OBVAT group, only 17 were missed (2.4%). In both of the home-based treatment groups, the percentage of visits missed was less than 1.5% (1.3% of 639 visits in the HBPP group and 1.4% of 636 visits in the HBCVAT+ group).

TREATMENT ADHERENCE DATA

At 12 weeks, the percentage of CITT patients rated by therapists as compliant with the home therapy protocol at least 75% of the time was 67.3% in the HBCVAT+ group, 84.9% in the HBPP group, 87% in the OBPT group, and 91.4% in the OBVAT group (**Table 2**). Accounting

Table 2. Patients Rated by Therapist as Compliant With Home Therapy Protocol at Least 75% of the Time

Week	Patients by Therapy, No. (%)			
	HBPP	HBCVAT+	OBVAT	OBPT
4	48 (92.3)	37 (69.8)	54 (94.7)	52 (98.1)
8	45 (84.9)	35 (66.0)	55 (91.7)	50 (96.1)
12	45 (84.9)	35 (67.3)	53 (91.4)	47 (87.0)

Abbreviations: HBCVAT+, home-based computer vergence/accommodative therapy and pencil push-ups; HBPP, home-based pencil push-up therapy; OBPT, office-based placebo therapy; OBVAT, office-based vergence/accommodative therapy with home reinforcement.

for the observed differences in estimated adherence did not affect the results of the treatment group comparisons for symptom score, NPC, or PFV (data not shown).

MASKING

Eighty-five percent of the patients assigned to placebo therapy and 93% of those assigned to vergence/accommodative therapy believed that they had been assigned to the active therapy group. None of the examiners felt that they could identify the patients' group assignment at the 4- or 8-week masked examinations, and only 1 examiner felt that he could identify the group assignment at outcome. One-third of the examiners responded that their patient was assigned to the OBVAT group, 24% responded that he/she was assigned to HBCVAT+, 21% said their patient was assigned to HBPP, and 21% said their patient was assigned to the OBPT group. Examiners, when asked to guess, were correct in identifying the patient's group assignment only 34% of the time, which is less than is expected by chance (ie, 50% correct vs incorrect, $P < .001$). There was low agreement between the actual group assignment and the examiner's guess of assigned treatment group ($\kappa = 0.11$, 95% confidence interval, 0.04-0.20).

PRIMARY OUTCOME MEASURE

Figure 3 displays the cumulative distribution plots of the mean symptom level for the 4 treatment groups at baseline and after 12 weeks of treatment. At the 12-week outcome examination, patients assigned to the OBVAT group reported a significantly lower mean symptom level compared with patients in the 3 other treatment groups (**Table 3**). The mean CISS score at 12 weeks in patients in the OBVAT group was 6.8 points lower than that in patients assigned to OBPT (95% confidence interval, 3.4-10.3; $P < .001$). A mean difference of 7.9 points was found between the OBVAT and HBPP groups (95% confidence interval, 4.4-11.4; $P < .001$). The largest difference in mean symptom level was 8.4 points (95% confidence interval, 4.9-11.9; $P < .001$), observed between the OBVAT and HBCVAT+ groups. No significant differences were observed among the HBPP, HBCVAT+, and OBPT groups (pairwise $P \geq .38$ for all).

As seen in **Table 4**, the percentage of patients in each group who were considered asymptomatic (ie, CISS score

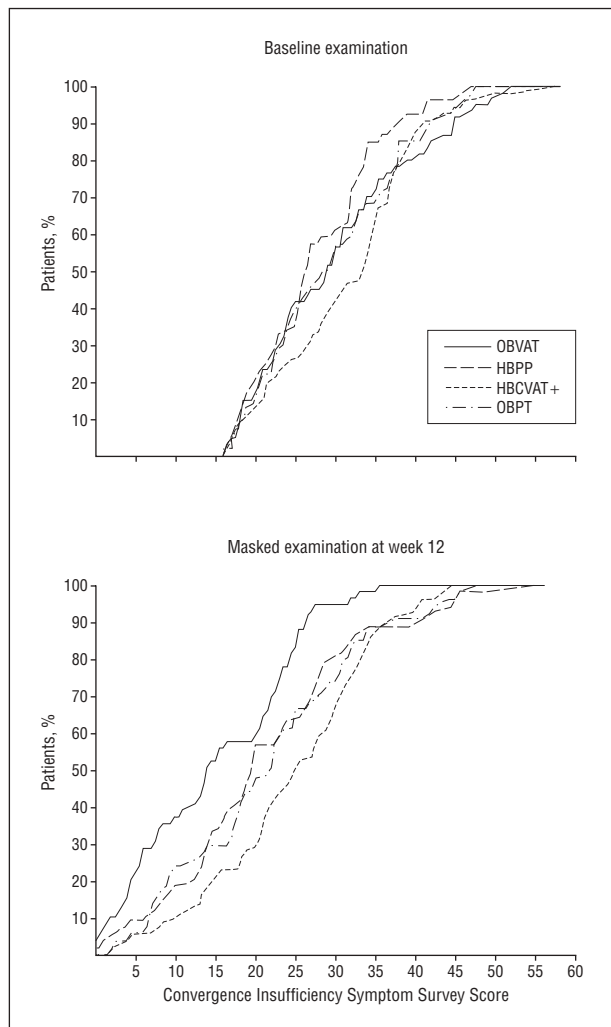


Figure 3. Cumulative distribution of Convergence Insufficiency Symptom Survey scores collected during the eligibility examination and at the masked examination at week 12. HBCvat+ indicates home-based computer vergence/accommodative therapy and pencil push-ups; HBPP, home-based pencil push-up therapy; OBPT, office-based placebo therapy with home reinforcement; and OBvat, office-based vergence/accommodative therapy with home reinforcement.

<16) or improved (ie, change in score of ≥ 10 points at the outcome examination) was significantly higher in the OBvat group compared with the other treatment groups (HBPP, $P = .013$; HBCvat+, $P < .001$; OBPT, $P = .004$). There was no significant difference in the percentage of patients considered asymptomatic or improved between the OBPT group and the 2 home-based groups (pairwise $P > .60$ for all).

We also used an alternate definition of success in which patients who achieved a symptom score of less than 16 were only considered to have had successful treatment if improvement was 10 or more points (Table 4). This eliminated the chance that patients with CISS scores that just met the eligibility criterion (≥ 16) would be classified as achieving successful treatment when the change in the CISS score was within the normal variability of the survey. Sixty-six percent of patients in the OBvat group met this criterion, which was significantly greater than that observed in any of the other treatment groups (38% in HBPP, $P = .003$;

33% in HBCvat+, $P < .001$; 35% in OBPT, $P = .001$); there were no statistical differences among the latter 3 treatment groups (pairwise $P > .50$ for all).

SECONDARY OUTCOME MEASURES

NPC Break

Figure 4 displays the cumulative distribution plots of the mean NPC break for the 4 treatment groups at baseline and after 12 weeks of treatment. At the outcome visit, the mean NPC was significantly improved in the OBvat group compared with the other 3 groups (pairwise $P \leq .005$ for all) (Table 3). While the mean NPC of both home-based groups measured significantly closer than that of the OBPT group (pairwise $P \leq .01$ for all), there were no statistically significant differences between the 2 home-based therapy groups ($P = .33$).

The percentage of patients who had normal (break < 6 cm) or improved (decrease of ≥ 4 cm) NPC at the 12-week outcome examination was significantly greater in the OBvat group compared with the other treatment groups (HBPP, $P = .008$; HBCvat+, $P = .006$; OBPT, $P < .001$) (Table 4). There were slightly more patients with a normal or improved NPC in both the HBPP and HBCvat+ groups compared with the OBPT group; however, the difference was not statistically significant ($P = .06$ and $.07$, respectively). There was no significant difference between the 2 home-based groups ($P = .93$).

We also used an alternate definition of successful treatment in which patients who achieved a normal NPC were only considered to have had a successful treatment if improvement was greater than 4 cm (Table 4). Eighty-seven percent of patients in the OBvat group achieved this criterion, a significantly higher percentage than that found in any of the other treatment groups (71% in HBCvat+, $P = .023$; 64% in HBPP, $P = .002$; and 54% in OBPT group, $P < .001$). There was also a significant difference between the HBCvat+ and the OBPT groups ($P = .032$); no differences were found between the HBPP group and either the HBCvat+ ($P = .37$) or OBPT ($P = .20$) groups. This conservative estimate would not include some patients who would be considered to have had clinically successful treatment (eg, a 7 cm NPC at baseline, which improves to 3.5 cm).

PFV at Near

Figure 5 displays the cumulative distribution plots of the mean PFV at near for the 4 treatment groups at baseline and after 12 weeks of treatment. At the outcome examination, the mean PFV for patients in the OBvat group was significantly greater than all other groups (pairwise $P < .001$ for all). The mean PFV in the HBCvat+ group was significantly better (higher) than in the HBPP ($P = .037$) and OBPT ($P = .008$) groups. There was no significant difference in response in the HBPP and OBPT groups ($P = .57$).

As seen in Table 4, the percentage of patients with normal or improved PFV at the outcome examination was significantly higher in the OBvat group compared with all other treatment groups (HBPP, $P = .002$; HBCvat+, $P = .007$;

Table 3. Means and 95% Confidence Intervals for Each Outcome by Treatment Group and Time

Outcome	Mean (95% Confidence Interval)			
	HBPP	HBCVAT+	OBVAT	OBPT
CISS score				
Baseline	27.8 (25.8 to 29.8)	31.7 (29.3 to 34.1)	30.2 (27.7 to 32.7)	29.8 (27.4 to 32.2)
Week 12				
Unadjusted	21.3 (18.0 to 24.6)	24.7 (21.9 to 27.5)	15.1 (12.6 to 17.6)	21.9 (18.8 to 25.0)
Adjusted ^a	22.9 (20.4 to 25.5)	23.5 (20.9 to 26.0)	15.0 (12.6 to 17.4)	21.9 (19.3 to 24.4)
Total change ^a	-7.1 (-9.6 to -4.5)	-6.0 (-8.6 to -3.4)	-14.8 (-17.2 to -12.4)	-7.8 (-10.4 to -5.3)
NPC break, cm				
Baseline	14.7 (12.5 to 16.9)	14.4 (12.4 to 16.4)	13.3 (11.6 to 15.0)	14.4 (12.3 to 16.5)
Week 12				
Unadjusted	8.0 (6.1 to 9.9)	6.8 (5.2 to 8.4)	3.5 (3.0 to 4.0)	10.3 (8.4 to 12.2)
Adjusted ^a	7.8 (6.4 to 9.2)	6.8 (5.4 to 8.2)	4.0 (2.7 to 5.3)	10.3 (8.9 to 11.6)
Total change ^a	-6.4 (-7.8 to -5.0)	-7.5 (-8.9 to -6.1)	-10.4 (-11.7 to -9.0)	-3.9 (-5.3 to -2.5)
PFV blur or break, Δ ^b				
Baseline	11.3 (10.2 to 12.4)	10.5 (9.4 to 11.6)	11.0 (9.9 to 12.1)	11.0 (10.2 to 11.8)
Week 12				
Unadjusted	19.1 (16.8 to 21.4)	22.8 (19.8 to 25.8)	30.7 (27.5 to 33.9)	17.8 (15.5 to 20.1)
Adjusted ^a	18.9 (16.2 to 21.6)	23.0 (20.3 to 25.7)	30.5 (28.0 to 33.1)	17.8 (15.2 to 20.5)
Total change ^a	7.9 (5.2 to 10.6)	12.0 (9.3 to 14.8)	19.7 (17.1 to 22.3)	6.9 (4.2 to 9.5)

Abbreviations: CISS, Convergence Insufficiency Symptom Survey; HBPP, home-based pencil push-up therapy; HBCVAT+, home-based computer vergence/accommodative therapy and pencil push-ups; NPC, near point of convergence; OBPT, office-based placebo therapy with home; OBVAT, office-based vergence/accommodative therapy with home reinforcement; PFV, positive fusional vergence; Δ, prism diopter.

^aAdjusted for measurement obtained at the baseline examination.

^bThe blur finding was used, but if the patient did not report a blur, the break finding was used.

OBPT, $P < .001$). There were no significant differences in the percentage of patients with normal or improved PFV in the latter 3 treatment groups (pairwise $P > .10$ for all).

As with CISS score and NPC break, an alternate definition of success was used in which patients who achieved a normal PFV were only considered to have had a successful treatment outcome if improvement was greater than 10Δ (Table 4). Seventy-three percent of patients in the OBVAT group achieved this criterion, a significantly higher percentage than that in any of the other treatment groups (52% in the HBCVAT+ group, $P = .02$; 40% in the HBPP group, $P < .001$; and 26% in the OBPT group, $P < .001$). There was also a significant difference between the HBCVAT+ and OBPT groups ($P = .007$); however, no other significant differences were detected ($P > .10$ for all). Again, this conservative estimate would not include some patients who would be considered clinically successful (eg, 10Δ exophoria at near with a PFV at near of 16Δ at baseline, which improves to 25Δ).

Successful, Improved, and Nonresponder Criteria

Using the composite outcome classification, which combines symptoms, NPC, and PFV, the proportion of patients found to have had successful treatment or improved outcome in the OBVAT group was significantly greater than that in any of the other groups ($P < .002$ for all). While nearly three-quarters of patients in the OBVAT group (73%) had either successful or improved outcomes, less than half the patients in the HBPP group (43%), one-third of the patients in the HBCVAT+ group (33%), and just more than one-third in the placebo group (35%) were similarly classified.

Secondary Measures Combined

Previous studies have assessed treatment effectiveness by evaluating whether improvements occurred in both NPC and PFV. Seventy-three percent, 40%, 37%, and 22% of patients in the OBVAT, HBPP, HBCVAT+, and OBPT groups, respectively, achieved both a normal NPC and PFV. The percentage of patients who achieved both a normal NPC and a normal PFV was significantly higher in the OBVAT group compared with the other treatment groups ($P < .001$ for each pairwise comparison). No other group differences were significant ($P > .11$ for each pairwise comparison).

Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder

Children with parent-reported attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) scored higher on the CISS at baseline than children without parent-reported ADHD, and there were slight differences in the distribution of these children among treatment groups at baseline. However, ADHD was not a confounder and did not affect the mean treatment differences among the groups. There was also no interaction between ADHD and treatment ($P = .93$). We examined the 3-way interaction between ADHD, treatment, and time and found no significant effect ($P = .26$).

ADVERSE EVENTS

Six adverse events that included eyes or vision were reported. All were unexpected and further evaluations determined that none of the events were serious or related to the study treatment.

Table 4. Improvement in Signs and Symptoms of Convergence Insufficiency by Therapy Group

Treatment Group	CISS				
	% of Patients				
	Patients, No.	Score ≥ 16 but Improved by ≥ 10	Score < 16 but Improved by < 10	Score < 16 and Improved by ≥ 10	Score < 16 and/or Improved by ≥ 10
HBPP	53	13.2	9.4	24.5	47.1
HBCVAT+	52	15.4	5.8	17.3	38.5
OBVAT	59	17.0	6.8	49.2	72.9
OBPT	54	13.0	7.4	22.2	42.6

Treatment Group	NPC Break ^a				
	% of Patients				
	Patients, No.	Receded NPC but Improved by ≥ 4 cm	Normal NPC but Improved by < 4 cm	Normal NPC and Improved by ≥ 4 cm	Normal NPC and/or Improved by ≥ 4 cm
HBPP	53	28.3	13.2	35.9	77.4
HBCVAT+	52	23.1	5.8	48.1	77.0
OBVAT	59	8.5	8.5	78.0	95.0
OBPT	54	33.3	5.6	20.4	59.3

Treatment Group	PFV ^b				
	% of Patients				
	Patients, No.	Insufficient PFV but Improved by $> 10\Delta$	Normal PFV but Improved by $\leq 10\Delta$	Normal PFV and Improved by $> 10\Delta$	Normal PFV and/or Improved by $> 10\Delta$
HBPP	53	9.4	17.0	30.2	56.6
HBCVAT+	52	7.7	7.7	44.2	59.6
OBVAT	59	3.4	10.2	69.5	83.1
OBPT	54	1.9	18.5	24.1	44.5

Abbreviations: CISS, Convergence Insufficiency Symptom Survey; HBPP, home-based pencil push-up therapy; HBCVAT+, home-based computer vergence/accommodative therapy and pencil push-ups; NPC, near point of convergence; OBPT, office-based placebo therapy with home; OBVAT, office-based vergence/accommodative therapy with home reinforcement; PFV, positive fusional vergence; Δ , prism diopter.

^aNormal is defined as NPC less than 6 cm; improved is defined as a decrease in NPC of 4 cm or more; receded is defined as NPC 6 cm or greater.

^bNormal is defined as PFV greater than 15 Δ and meeting Sheard's criterion; improved is defined as an increase in PFV of more than 10 Δ ; insufficient is defined as PFV of 15 Δ or less or failing Sheard's criterion.

COMMENT

We compared the effectiveness of 3 active vision therapy approaches in 221 children with symptomatic CI. Office-based vergence/accommodative therapy with home reinforcement was significantly more effective than HBPP, HBCVAT+, and OBPT in improving both the symptoms and clinical signs associated with symptomatic CI. Although symptoms did improve in the 2 home-based therapies, these treatments were no more effective in improving symptoms than office-based placebo therapy.

We established 4 criteria, a priori, to determine the clinical relevance of the data from this study: (1) the score differences on the CISS between treatment groups at outcome, (2) the proportion of children who achieved a normal or improved symptom score on the CISS at outcome, (3) the change in secondary outcome measures, NPC, and PFV (convergence amplitudes) at outcome, and (4) the proportion of patients classified as having had successful or improved outcomes when using the compos-

ite outcome classification (combining the treatment effects of all 3 outcome measures).

The first criterion, the treatment group difference in the CISS score at outcome, was difficult to establish a priori. Our survey instrument had not been incorporated into clinical practice, and, consequently, the magnitude of the difference between 2 treatment regimens that indicated clinical relevance had not been established. Based on the group mean differences found for the CISS in our previous pilot study,²⁹ the CITT was designed to have 90% power to reject the null hypothesis of no group mean differences if the true population difference between groups in the CISS score was 10 points. This difference of 10 points, along with data on the variability in CISS scores obtained from 3 separate randomized trials conducted by the CITT Study Group, translates into an effect size of greater than 1 SD.

In the present study, we did not find a difference in group means of 10 or more points on the CISS. Instead, we found statistically significant group differences that ranged from 7 to 8.5 points between the OBVAT group

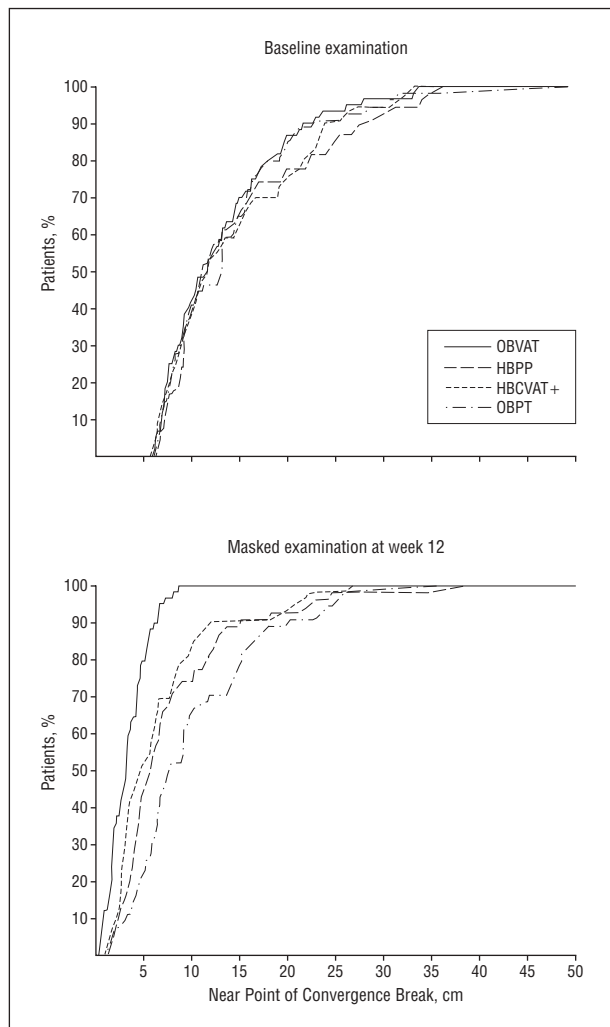


Figure 4. Cumulative distribution of near point of convergence data collected during the eligibility examination and at the masked examination at week 12. HBCVAT+ indicates home-based computer vergence/accommodative therapy and pencil push-ups; HBPP, home-based pencil push-up therapy; OBPT, office-based placebo therapy with home reinforcement; and OBVAT, office-based vergence/accommodative therapy with home reinforcement.

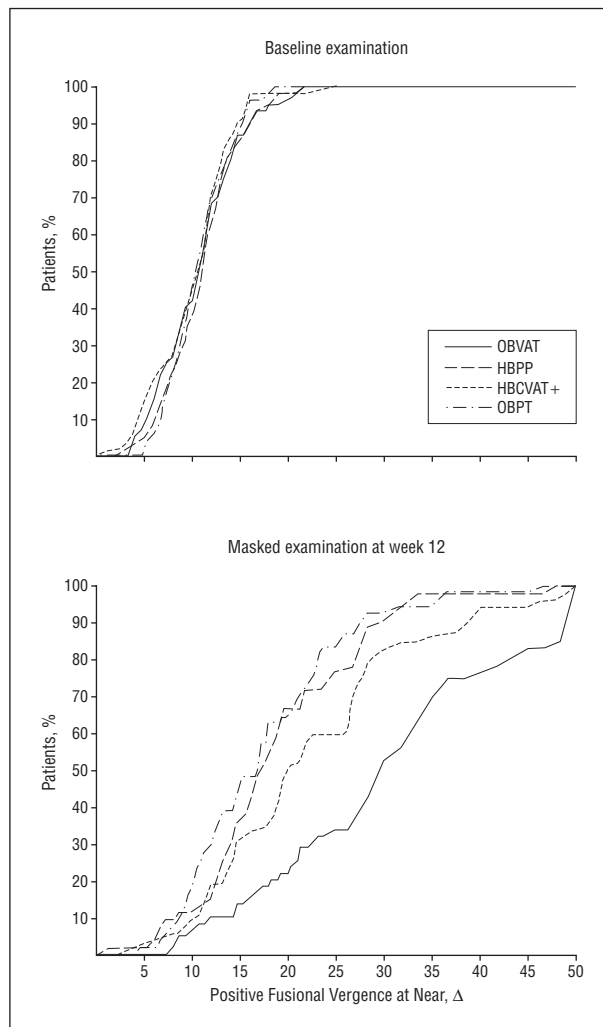


Figure 5. Cumulative distribution of positive fusional vergence data collected during the eligibility examination and at the masked examination at week 12. HBCVAT+ indicates home-based computer vergence/accommodative therapy and pencil push-ups; HBPP, home-based pencil push-up therapy; OBPT, office-based placebo therapy with home reinforcement; OBVAT, office-based vergence/accommodative therapy with home reinforcement; and Δ , prism diopter.

and each of the other 3 treatment groups. This translates to an effect size that ranges from 0.77 to 0.94 SD. Using Cohen's³⁷ guidelines for interpretation of effect size (0.2 is small, 0.5 is medium, 0.8 is large), the group differences we found are considered large. Sloan et al³⁸ contend that an effect size of 0.5 is a conservative estimate of a clinically meaningful difference that is scientifically supportable and unlikely to be one that can be disregarded. Thus, group differences observed in this study are considered clinically meaningful, though they are less than the a priori estimate of a 10 or more points change between groups. Looking retrospectively and reviewing the literature on effect size, the 10-point difference was a significant overestimate of the potential treatment effect. Further study and refinement of the CISS will help clarify the issue.

The second criterion used to assess clinical relevance was whether there were differences among treatment groups in patients' ability to achieve a normal or improved symp-

tom level on the CISS. After treatment, 73% of patients assigned to OBVAT met this criterion, in contrast to 47% assigned to HBPP, 39% assigned to HBCVAT+, and 43% assigned to OBPT. Changing the criterion to require that patients achieved both a score of less than 16 and a change of 10 or more points on the CISS resulted in lower success rates for all groups, but the differences among treatment groups remained the same.

The third criterion used was an evaluation of the secondary outcome measures, NPC and PFV (vergence amplitudes), as they are often used clinically to determine treatment success for CI. The proportion of patients who achieved a clinically normal level for both measures was 73% in the OBVAT group compared with no more than 40% in each of the other 3 treatment groups.

The fourth a priori criterion for determining clinical significance was the proportion of patients classified as having successful or improved outcomes when

using the composite outcome classification (combining the treatment effects of all 3 outcomes). A significantly higher proportion of children assigned to OBVAT (73%) compared with the 3 other treatment groups was classified as having successful treatment or improved outcome. No significant differences were observed between the 2 home-based groups and the placebo therapy group. Thus, based on the analysis of all 4 a priori criteria, we conclude that there are both statistically significant and clinically meaningful differences between the groups.

The results of this large, randomized clinical trial are similar to those from the only previous randomized trial of vision therapy/orthoptics for CI in children²⁹ in which 3 treatment groups were studied: HBPP, office-based vision therapy/orthoptics, and OBPT. In that pilot study, only the OBVAT group experienced a significant improvement in symptoms, NPC, and PFV.

The current study was not designed to show the maximal possible improvement with treatment. Longer treatment may have resulted in additional changes in signs and symptoms. Office-based vergence/accommodative therapy programs for CI often include 12 to 24 office visits.¹⁹⁻²¹ Our 12-week treatment program was based on the assumption that this represented the maximum length of time that a symptomatic patient who was not improving would stay on the assigned treatment. Because our 12-week treatment program is at the low end of the range of time recommended for office-based CI therapy, it is possible that OBVAT might have been effective in more patients had the treatment program been longer. Likewise, a longer treatment program may have resulted in additional improvements by those assigned to the home-based treatment groups. It is also possible that using more home-based therapy procedures or prescribing longer periods of daily home-based therapy may have produced different results. Answers to these questions will have to await further study.

While a placebo effect could be associated with any of the 4 treatments owing to the patient's expectation that the treatment would be effective, office-based therapy might be more susceptible to this effect owing to the enthusiasm, caring, and compassion of a therapist who spends 60 minutes per week with the patient.³⁹ However, this is the second randomized trial of OBVAT that was designed to control for the effect of the therapist as a placebo⁴⁰; placebo therapy was designed to simulate bona fide therapy procedures and therapists were trained to behave identically for patients in both of the office-based therapy groups. The data reported herein confirm that we were successful in achieving this objective, as 85% of the patients assigned to OBPT believed they had been assigned to the actual OBVAT group. This compares well with our previous pilot study in which 90% of the patients assigned to placebo therapy believed they had been assigned to actual therapy.²⁹ A no treatment group was not included; therefore, it is not known whether any improvements were due to regression to the mean or natural history of the disease. However, this should have affected all treatment groups similarly because there were no statistically significant or clinically relevant differences in any primary or secondary outcome measure

among the treatment groups at baseline. Therefore, the observed differences in effectiveness between the OBVAT and placebo therapy groups are most likely attributable to treatment effect.

The OBVAT used in this study represents a typical approach used in clinical practice.²¹ We conclude that this specific therapy protocol was successful in this study and should be applicable to children with similar clinical findings. A better understanding of which procedures were most effective will require additional research.

While this study was not designed to determine which factors within a particular group contributed to the outcome, the procedures that comprise the OBVAT provide therapists with the greatest ability to control and manipulate stimulus parameters (eg, vergence amplitude and accommodative demand) and to incorporate motor learning theory (eg, modeling and demonstration, transfer of training, patient feedback). The weekly visits with the therapist during OBVAT also permit the inclusion of a variety of procedures that stress convergence and accommodative abilities not typically addressed in home therapy programs. There were also differences among the treatment groups in time spent performing therapy and interacting with the therapist. The 2 office-based groups had a mean prescribed therapy time of 135 minutes per week; the HBCVAT+ group averaged 115 minutes; and the HBPP group averaged 90 minutes, which included weekly telephone calls with the therapist. However, this study was not designed to equalize time spent performing therapy and/or interacting with a therapist; rather, it was designed as an effectiveness study to evaluate 3 clinical treatments typically provided in clinical practice. It is possible that the difference in treatment effect found in this study could be related to the OBVAT group having been prescribed more minutes of therapy per day than the home-based groups. However, having a patient perform a greater amount of daily home-based therapy, particularly pencil push-ups, is likely impractical.

There are limited data in the literature that suggest there is a relationship between CI and ADHD.^{41,42} Although we asked parents whether their child had ADHD (ie, parental report), this study was not designed to assess this relationship and was not powered for such subgroup analyses, nor was the diagnosis of ADHD definitive. However, investigation of this possible association is of interest and merits additional research.

We could not identify any other sources of bias or confounding factors to explain our findings. Accounting for slight differences in the distribution of baseline factors between groups in the analyses did not alter the interpretation of the results. The follow-up visit rate was excellent and almost identical in all 4 groups. The investigators performing the 4-, 8-, and 12-week examinations were masked to the treatment group, and the patients in the 2 office-based treatment groups were effectively masked as well. We did have slight differences in adherence among the groups, however, and accounting for these differences in estimated adherence did not affect the results of the treatment group comparisons for the CISS

Clinical Sites

Sites are listed in order of the number of patients enrolled in the study, with the number of patients in parentheses after the site name and location. Personnel are listed as PI for principal investigator, SC for site coordinator, E for examiner, and VT for vision therapist.

Bascom Palmer Eye Institute, Miami, Florida (35): Dr Tamkins (PI); Hilda Capo, MD (E); Mark Dunbar, OD (E); Craig McKeown, MD (co-PI); Arlanna Moshfeghi, MD (E); Kathryn Nelson, OD (E); Vicky Fischer, OD (VT); Adam Perlman, OD (VT); Ronda Singh, OD (VT); Eva Olivares (SC); Ana Rosa (SC); Nidia Rosado (SC); and Elias Silverman (SC).

State University of New York College of Optometry, New York, New York (28): Dr Cooper (PI); Audra Steiner, OD (E, Co-PI); Marta Brunelli (VT); Stacy Friedman, OD (VT); Steven Ritter, OD (E); Lily Zhu, OD (E); Lyndon Wong, OD (E); Ida Chung, OD (E); and Kaity Colon (SC).

University of Alabama at Birmingham School of Optometry, Birmingham (28): Dr Hopkins (PI); Marcela Frazier, OD, MPH (E); Janene Sims, OD (E); Marsha Swanson, OD (E); Katherine Weise, OD, MBA (E); Adrienne Broadfoot, MS, OTR/L (VT, SC); Michelle Anderson, OD (VT); and Catherine Baldwin (SC).

Nova Southeastern University, Ft Lauderdale, Florida (27): Dr Coulter (PI); Deborah Amster, OD (E); Gregory Fecho, OD (E); Tanya Mahaphon, OD (E); Jacqueline Rodena, OD (E); Mary Bartuccio, OD (VT); Yin Tea, OD (VT); and Annette Bade, OD (SC).

Pennsylvania College of Optometry, Philadelphia (25): Dr Gallaway (PI); Brandy Scombordi, OD (E); Mark Boas, OD (VT); Tomohiko Yamada, OD (VT); Ryan Langan (SC), Ruth Shoge, OD (E); and Lily Zhu, OD (E).

The Ohio State University College of Optometry, Columbus (24): Dr Kulp (PI); Michelle Buckland, OD (E); Michael Earley, OD, PhD (E); Gina Gabriel, OD, MS (E); Aaron Zimmerman, OD (E); Kathleen Reuter, OD (VT); Andrew Toole, OD, MS (VT); Molly Biddle, MEd (SC); and Nancy Stevens, MS, RD, LD (SC).

Southern California College of Optometry, Fullerton (23): Dr Cotter (PI); Eric Borsting, OD, MS (E); Dr Rouse (E); Carmen Barnhardt, OD, MS (VT); Raymond Chu, OD, MS (VT); Susan Parker (SC); Rebecca Bridgeford (SC); Jamie Morris (SC); and Javier Villalobos (SC).

University of California–San Diego Ratner Children’s Eye Center, San Diego (17): Dr Granet (PI); Lara Hustana, OD (E); Shira Robbins, MD (E); Erica Castro (VT); and Cintia Gomi, MD (SC).

Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota (14): Dr Mohney (PI); Jonathan Holmes, MD (E); Melissa Rice, OD (VT); Virginia Karlsson, BS, CO (VT); Becky Nielsen (SC); Jan Sease, COMT, BS (SC); and Tracee Shevlin (SC).

CITT Study Chair

Dr Scheiman (study chair); Karen Pollack (study coordinator); Dr Cotter (vice chair); Dr Hertle (vice chair); and Dr Rouse (consultant).

CITT Data Coordinating Center

Ms Mitchell (PI); Tracy Kitts (project coordinator); Melanie Bacher (programmer); Linda Barrett (data entry); Loraine Sinnott, PhD (biostatistician); Kelly Watson (student worker); and Pam Wessel (office associate).

National Eye Institute, Bethesda, MD

Dr Redford; and Paivi Miskala, PhD.

CITT Executive Committee

Dr Scheiman; Ms Mitchell; Dr Cotter; Dr Hertle; Dr Kulp; Dr Redford; and Dr Rouse.

Data and Safety Monitoring Committee

Marie Diener-West, PhD (chair); Rev Andrew Costello, CSsR; William V. Good, MD; Ron D. Hays, PhD; Argye Hillis, PhD (through March 2006); and Ruth Manny, OD, PhD.

score, NPC, or PFV. The placebo effect was accounted for by incorporating the OBPT group.

When translating these study results into clinical practice, it is important to recognize that they can only be applied to children with symptomatic CI who are aged 9 to 17 years. Adults with symptomatic CI may respond differently, as suggested by our pilot study.⁴³ Our findings indicate that the specific form of vision therapy/orthoptics we used, OBVAT with home reinforcement, is the most effective of the treatments we studied in this trial, with about 75% of patients achieving normalization of or improvement in symptoms and signs within 12 weeks.

With regards to home-based therapy, it is important to note that the data reported in this study for the HBPP

group were derived from a therapy program designed with considerably closer follow-up than is typical in clinical practice. Patients were called on a weekly basis by a therapist, completed a home log, and returned for office visits every fourth week. It is possible that this treatment would be less effective if prescribed according to usual clinical practice, which does not include weekly telephone calls from a therapist and often has less frequent follow-up. The results of the CITT pilot study, in which the HBPP group did not receive weekly phone calls, provide some support for this hypothesis, as none of the 11 patients were classified as having successful or improved outcomes.²⁹

It is easy to understand the clinical popularity of home-based treatment because of its simplicity and

cost-effectiveness. Both HBPP and HBCVAT+ can be taught to patients in a short time and require fewer follow-up visits than office-based therapy (4 visits for home-based treatments compared with 12 visits for office-based treatment). While our study was not designed to conduct a cost-utility analysis, this is worthwhile to explore in future research.

There are a number of interesting clinical questions that cannot be answered at this time. It is possible that there may be psychological effects from the interaction between the therapist and the patient that could affect the office-based and home-based treatment groups' results differentially (if these effects were present, and if they were dependent on patient-therapist contact time). In this study, we did not have a placebo home-based therapy group and thus, do not know whether the changes found in the 2 home-based groups are due to a real or placebo treatment effect. It is possible that different protocols that more closely monitor and encourage adherence would affect the outcomes. For the OBVAT regimen, we do not know which procedures were most effective or whether the treatment protocol can be modified to make it more effective. This includes understanding the nature of the synergistic role of the active home treatment component as well as the therapist interaction. It is also not known whether the treatment effect will be sustained over time. Therefore, a conclusion about the long-term benefit of treatment must await the results of the 12-month follow-up study we are conducting.

CONCLUSIONS

This large-scale multi-center, randomized clinical trial of treatments for children with symptomatic CI demonstrates that a 12-week regimen of OBVAT with home reinforcement is more effective than a 12-week program of HBPP or HBCVAT+ in improving symptoms and signs associated with CI.

Submitted for Publication: December 11, 2007; final revision received June 4, 2008; accepted June 5, 2008.

***Authors/Writing Committee:** The following members of the Convergence Insufficiency Treatment Trial Study Group take authorship responsibility for the results: Lead authors: Mitchell Scheiman, OD; Susan Cotter, OD, MS; G. Lynn Mitchell, MAS; Marjean Kulp, OD, MS; Michael Rouse, OD, MEd; Richard Hertle, MD; and Maryann Redford, DDS, MPH. Additional writing committee members (alphabetical): Jeffrey Cooper, MS, OD; Rachel Coulter, OD; Michael Gallaway, OD; David Granet, MD; Kristine Hopkins, OD, MSPH; Brian G. Mohney, MD; and Susanna Tamkins, OD.

Correspondence: Mitchell Scheiman, OD, Pennsylvania College of Optometry, 1200 W Godfrey Ave, Philadelphia, PA 19141 (mscheiman@pco.edu).

Financial Disclosure: Dr Cooper has a financial interest in Computer Orthoptics, the company that sells the program used for the HBCVAT+ group.

Funding/Support: This study was supported by the National Eye Institute of the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services.

Additional Information: The eTable and eFigure are available at <http://www.archophthalmol.com>.

REFERENCES

1. Létourneau JE, Lapierre N, Lamont A. The relationship between convergence insufficiency and school achievement. *Am J Optom Physiol Opt.* 1979;56(1):18-22.
2. Létourneau JE, Ducic S. Prevalence of convergence insufficiency among elementary school children. *Can J Optom.* 1988;50:194-197.
3. Porcar E, Martinez-Palomera A. Prevalence of general binocular dysfunctions in a population of university students. *Optom Vis Sci.* 1997;74(2):111-113.
4. Rouse MW, Borsting E, Hyman L, et al. Frequency of convergence insufficiency among fifth and sixth graders. *Optom Vis Sci.* 1999;76(9):643-649.
5. Daum KM. Convergence insufficiency. *Am J Optom Physiol Opt.* 1984;61(1):16-22.
6. Cooper J, Duckman R. Convergence insufficiency: incidence, diagnosis, and treatment. *J Am Optom Assoc.* 1978;49(6):673-680.
7. Kent PR, Steeve JH. Convergence insufficiency: incidence among military personnel and relief by orthoptic methods. *Mil Surg.* 1953;112(3):202-205.
8. Poynter HL, Schor C, Haynes HM, Hirsch J. Oculomotor functions in reading disability. *Am J Optom Physiol Opt.* 1982;59(2):116-127.
9. Mazow ML. The convergence insufficiency syndrome. *J Pediatr Ophthalmol.* 1971;8:243-244.
10. Duke-Elder S, Wybar K. Ocular motility and strabismus. In: Duke-Elder S, ed. *System of Ophthalmology.* St Louis, MO: Mosby; 1973.
11. Pickwell LD, Hampshire R. The significance of inadequate convergence. *Ophthalmic Physiol Opt.* 1981;1(1):13-18.
12. Borsting E, Rouse MW, Deland PN, et al. Association of symptoms and convergence and accommodative insufficiency in school-age children. *Optometry.* 2003;74(1):25-34.
13. Borsting EJ, Rouse MW, Mitchell GL, et al. Validity and reliability of the revised convergence insufficiency symptom survey in children aged 9-18 years. *Optom Vis Sci.* 2003;80(12):832-838.
14. von Noorden GK. *Binocular Vision and Ocular Motility: Theory and Management of Strabismus.* St Louis, MO: Mosby; 1996.
15. Abrams D. *Duke-Elder's Practice of Refraction.* Edinburgh, Scotland: Churchill-Livingstone; 1993.
16. Cibis G, Tongue A, Stass-Isern M. *Decision Making in Pediatric Ophthalmology.* Philadelphia, PA: Mosby-Year Book; 1993.
17. Pratt-Johnson JA, Tillson G. *Management of Strabismus and Amblyopia.* New York, NY: Thieme Medical Publishers; 2001.
18. von Noorden G, Helveston E. *Strabismus: A Decision Making Approach.* St Louis, MO: Mosby-Year Book; 1994.
19. Griffin JR, Grisham JD. *Binocular Anomalies: Diagnosis and Vision Therapy.* Boston, MA: Butterworth-Heinemann; 2002.
20. Press LJ. *Applied Concepts in Vision Therapy.* St Louis, MO: Mosby-Year Book; 1997.
21. Scheiman M, Wick B. *Clinical Management of Binocular Vision: Heterophoric, Accommodative and Eye Movement Disorders.* Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott, Williams and Wilkins; 2002.
22. Hugonnier R, Clayette-Hugonnier C. *Strabismus, Heterophoria and Ocular Motor Paralysis.* St Louis, MO: CV Mosby; 1969.
23. Gallaway M, Scheiman M, Malhotra K. The effectiveness of pencil pushups treatment for convergence insufficiency: a pilot study. *Optom Vis Sci.* 2002;79(4):265-267.
24. Chin FH, Faibish B, Hisaka C, Thal L, Tsuda K. A survey of the treatment of convergence insufficiency. *J Beh Optom.* 1995;6:91-92, 109.
25. Scheiman M, Cooper J, Mitchell GL, et al. A survey of treatment modalities for convergence insufficiency. *Optom Vis Sci.* 2002;79(3):151-157.
26. Scheiman M, Mitchell GL, Cotter S, et al. Convergence insufficiency: randomized clinical trial [reply]. *Arch Ophthalmol.* 2005;123(12):1760-1761.
27. Ciuffreda KJ. The scientific basis for and efficacy of optometric vision therapy in nonstrabismic accommodative and binocular vision disorders. *Optometry.* 2002;73(12):735-762.
28. Scheiman M, Cotter S, Rouse M, et al. Randomised clinical trial of the effective-

- ness of base-in prism reading glasses versus placebo reading glasses for symptomatic convergence insufficiency in children. *Br J Ophthalmol*. 2005;89(10):1318-1323.
29. Scheiman M, Mitchell GL, Cotter S, et al. A randomized trial of the effectiveness of treatments for convergence insufficiency in children. *Arch Ophthalmol*. 2005;123(1):14-24.
 30. Sheard C. Zones of ocular comfort. *Am J Optom*. 1930;7:9-25.
 31. Kushner BJ. The treatment of convergence insufficiency [editorial]. *Arch Ophthalmol*. 2005;123(1):100-101.
 32. Borsting E, Rouse MW, De Land PN. Prospective comparison of convergence insufficiency and normal binocular children on CIRS symptom surveys. Convergence Insufficiency and Reading Study (CIRS) group. *Optom Vis Sci*. 1999;76(4):221-228.
 33. Mitchell G, Scheiman M, Borsting E, et al. Evaluation of a symptom survey for convergence insufficiency patients. *Optom Vis Sci*. 2001;78(12S):37.
 34. The Convergence Insufficiency Treatment Trial (CITT) Study Group. The Convergence Insufficiency Treatment Trial: design, methods, and baseline data. *Ophthalmic Epidemiol*. 2008;15(1):24-36.
 35. Hintze J. *NCSS and PASS*. Kaysville, UT: Number Cruncher Statistical Systems; 2000.
 36. Rouse MW, Hyman L, Hussein M. Reliability of binocular vision measurements used in the classification of convergence insufficiency. *Optom Vis Sci*. 2002;79(4):254-264.
 37. Cohen J. *Statistical Power Analyses for the Behavioral Sciences*. Hillsdale, NH: Earlbaum Associates; 1988.
 38. Sloan JA, Cella D, Hays RD. Clinical significance of patient-reported questionnaire data: another step toward consensus. *J Clin Epidemiol*. 2005;58(12):1217-1219.
 39. Brody H. The doctor as a therapeutic agent: a placebo effect research agenda. In: Harrington A, ed. *The Placebo Effect: An Interdisciplinary Exploration*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press; 1997.
 40. Margo CE. The placebo effect. *Surv Ophthalmol*. 1999;44(1):31-44.
 41. Borsting E, Rouse M, Chu R. Measuring ADHD behaviors in children with symptomatic accommodative dysfunction or convergence insufficiency: a preliminary study. *Optometry*. 2005;76(10):588-592.
 42. Granet DB, Gomi CF, Ventura R, Miller-Scholte A. The relationship between convergence insufficiency and ADHD. *Strabismus*. 2005;13(4):163-168.
 43. Scheiman M, Mitchell GL, Cotter S, et al. A randomized clinical trial of vision therapy/orthoptics versus pencil pushups for the treatment of convergence insufficiency in young adults. *Optom Vis Sci*. 2005;82(7):583-595.

Call for Papers

The editorial staff of *Archives of Ophthalmology* is pleased to announce a new section in the journal. In 2008 the Surgeon's Corner will be phased in as a regular feature in *Archives* and will focus on surgical aspects of ophthalmology. The goal for this section is to provide readers with current information on surgical techniques, devices and outcomes and perioperative management. Consideration for inclusion in Surgeon's Corner will be given to manuscripts addressing broadly applicable techniques using reasonably accessible technology. Preference for publication will be given to concise manuscripts whose results and conclusions are adequately supported by data and rigorous statistical analysis. Manuscripts submitted along with high-quality videos for online publication in *Archives of Ophthalmology* (<http://www.archophthalmol.com>) are strongly encouraged, and the accompanying video will be considered during the review process. Papers should fit into existing categories for Clinical Trials, Clinical Science, New Instruments, Surgical Techniques, or Research Letters as described in Instructions for Authors. A desire to be considered for this new section should be indicated by the authors at the time of manuscript submission.