

# Atropine for the Treatment of Myopia 2 (ATOM2) - 2012



## Objective

To determine the safety and efficacy of three lower doses of atropine (0.01%, 0.1%, and 0.5%) in slowing the rate of myopia progression in children

## Methods

**Design:** Double-blinded RCT

**Sample Size:** 400 children

**Treatment Groups:**

- 161 to atropine 0.5%
- 155 to atropine 0.1%
- 84 to atropine 0.01%

Comparison made to atropine 1% and placebo from ATOM1 study

**Outcome Measures:**

- Primary: Myopia progression at 2 years
- Changes in axial length at 1 and 2 years
- Side effect profile of the three doses

## Results

**Point 1:** The 3 doses of atropine demonstrated a clinically insignificant, but statistically significant difference in myopia progression at 2 years.

- At 2 years, the myopia progression was  $-0.49 \pm 0.60D$ ,  $-0.38 \pm 0.60D$ , and  $-0.30 \pm 0.63D$  in the 0.01%, 0.1%, and 0.5% groups with a statistically significant difference between the 0.01% and 0.5% groups ( $p < 0.001$ )

**Point 2:** Treatment with atropine 0.01% results in a greater change in axial length at both 1 and 2 years.

- Patients treated with atropine 0.01% ( $0.24 \pm 0.19mm$ ) had a statistically larger change in axial length at 1 year when compared to the 0.1% ( $0.13 \pm 0.18mm$ ) and 0.5% ( $0.11 \pm 0.17mm$ ) groups ( $p < 0.001$ ), which persisted at 2 years

**Point 3:** Treatment with atropine 0.01% minimized visual side effects and adverse events as compared to the 0.1% and 0.5% groups.

- The 0.01% group had greater preservation of accommodation amplitude with a decrease to 11.8D vs. 6.8D and 4.0D in the 0.1% and 0.5% groups
- Pupil size increased by only 1mm in the 0.01% group vs. 3mm in both the 0.1% and 0.5% groups
- Those treated with atropine 0.01% were less likely to require progressive lens power in their glasses
- Atropine-related side effects were uncommon and mild in the 0.01% group

**TLDR: All 3 lower doses of atropine are effective at slowing myopia progression compared to placebo. Atropine 0.01%, the lowest dose, was clinically effective at reducing myopia progression while minimizing adverse events and visual side effects.**