NKR 04 PICO 10 Monofokal IOL vs Multifokal IOL

Review information

Authors

Sundhedsstyrelsen[1]

[1][Empty affiliation]

Citation example: S. NKR 04 PICO 10 Monofokal IOL vs Multifokal IOL. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews [Year], Issue [Issue].

Characteristics of studies

Characteristics of included studies

Alió 2011

Methods	**Study design:** Randomized controlled trial **Study grouping:** Parallel group
Participants	● **Baseline Characteristics** ● Intervention 1 ● Intervention 2 ● Intervention 3 ● Kontrol ● Overall ● **Included criteria:** The inclusion criteria were age older than 45 years and the need for bilateral cataract refractive surgery for presbyopia in the presence of significant nuclear sclerosis. ● **Excluded criteria:** Exclusion criteria were active ocular disease and illiteracy.
Interventions	**Intervention Characteristics** Intervention 1 ● *Description*: Acrysof Restor SN6AD3 multifokal ● *Duration*: ● *Followup time efter EoT*: 6 mdr Intervention 2 ● *Description*: Acri.Lisa 366D multifokal ● *Duration*: ● *Followup time efter EoT*: 6 mdr Intervention 3 ● *Description*: Rezoom multifokal ● *Duration*: ● *Followup time efter EoT:* 6 mdr Kontrol ● *Description*: AcriSmart 48S monofokal ● *Duration*: ● *Followup time efter EoT*: 6 mdr

Outcomes	*Postoperativt UCDVA (mean)* ● **Outcome type**: ContinuousOutcome
Notes	

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not described
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not described
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	The lenses are inserted with different methods. Likely not possible to blind and this has not been described.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	Patients chose their subjectively convenient reading distance, allowing evaluation of everyday reading abilities
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	All participants seem to be included in the analysis, however not described.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	No protocol however relevant outcomes seem to be included.
Other bias	Low risk	The study seems to be free from other sources of bias.

Cillino 2008

Methods	
Participants	
Interventions	
Outcomes	
Notes	For information on risk of bias see de Silva SR, Evans JR, Kirthi V, Ziaei M, Leyland M. Multifocal versus monofocal intraocular lenses after cataract extraction. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2016, Issue 12. Art. No.: CD003169. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD003169.pub4.

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	de Silva SR, et al
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	de Silva SR, et al
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	de Silva SR, et al
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	de Silva SR, et al
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al

Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Other bias	Unclear risk	No judgement in Cochrane review

el Maghraby 1992

Methods	
Participants	
Interventions	
Outcomes	
Notes	For information on risk of bias see de Silva SR, Evans JR, Kirthi V, Ziaei M, Leyland M. Multifocal versus monofocal intraocular lenses after cataract extraction. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2016, Issue 12. Art. No.: CD003169. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD003169.pub4.

Risk of bias table

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Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	de Silva SR, et al
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	de Silva SR, et al
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High risk	de Silva SR, et al
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	High risk	de Silva SR, et al
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Other bias	Unclear risk	No judgement in Cochrane review

Haaskjold 1998a

Methods	
Participants	
Interventions	
Outcomes	
Notes	

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	de Silva SR, et al

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	de Silva SR, et al
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High risk	de Silva SR, et al
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Other bias	Unclear risk	No judgement in Cochrane review

Harman 2008

Methods	
Participants	
Interventions	
Outcomes	
Notes	

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	de Silva SR, et al
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	de Silva SR, et al
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	de Silva SR, et al
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Other bias	Unclear risk	No judgement in Cochrane review

Javitt 2000

Methods	
Participants	
Interventions	
Outcomes	
Notes	

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	de Silva SR, et al
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	de Silva SR, et al
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	de Silva SR, et al
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Other bias	Unclear risk	No judgement in Cochrane review

Ji 2013

Methods	
Participants	
Interventions	
Outcomes	
Notes	

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	de Silva SR, et al
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High risk	de Silva SR, et al
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Other bias	Unclear risk	No judgement in Cochrane review

Jusufovic 2011

Methods	
Participants	
Interventions	
Outcomes	
Notes	

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	de Silva SR, et al
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	de Silva SR, et al
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	de Silva SR, et al
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High risk	de Silva SR, et al
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Other bias	Unclear risk	No judgement in Cochrane review

Kamlesh 2001

Methods	
Participants	
Interventions	
Outcomes	
Notes	

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	de Silva SR, et al
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	de Silva SR, et al
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High risk	de Silva SR, et al
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Other bias	Unclear risk	No judgement in Cochrane review

Labiris 2015

Methods	
Participants	
Interventions	
Outcomes	
Notes	

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	de Silva SR, et al
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	de Silva SR, et al
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	de Silva SR, et al
Other bias	Unclear risk	No judgement in Cochrane review

Leyland 2002

Methods	
Participants	
Interventions	
Outcomes	
Notes	

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	de Silva SR, et al
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	de Silva SR, et al
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Other bias	Unclear risk	No judgement in Cochrane review

Monaco 2017

Methods	**Study design:** Randomized controlled trial **Study grouping:** Parallel group
Participants	**Baseline Characteristics** Intervention 1 Intervention 2 Intervention 3 Intervention 4 Kontrol Overall **Included criteria:** Inclusion criteria were lens opacity causing a reduction in visualquality and the motivation for spectacle independence **Excluded criteria:** Exclusioncriteria were professional night drivers, pilots, and those withother occupations for whom induced dysphotopsia could put theircareer at risk; inability to cooperate; difficulties comprehendingwritten or spoken language; ocular comorbidity that mighthamper postoperative visual acuity; previous refractive surgery;pseudoexfoliation and/or zonular fiber weakness; optical biometryimpractical because of dense cataract; axial lengths of 22.00 mm orshorter or 26.00 mm or longer; a mean central corneal power of41.00 diopters (D) or lower or 46.00 D or higher; corneal astigmatism of 0.75 D or higher; an irregular astigmatism index of 0.54 orhigher; root mean square (RMS) of corneal higher-order aberrations (HOAs) of 0.30 mm or higher at a 4.0 mm pupil diameter;and angle k of 0.29 mm or higher. **Pretreatment:**
Interventions	**Intervention Characteristics** Intervention 1 ● *Description*: TFNT00 Acrysof Trifocal multifokal ● *Duration*: ● *Followup time efter EoT*: 4 mdr Intervention 2 ● *Description*: ● *Duration*: ● *Followup time efter EoT*: Intervention 3 ● *Description*: ● *Duration*: ● *Followup time efter EoT*: Intervention 4 ● *Description*: ● *Duration*: ● *Followup time efter EoT*: Kontrol ● *Description*: SN60WF Acrysof monofokal ● *Duration*: ● *Followup time efter EoT*: 4 mdr

Outcomes	*Antal personer med adverse events* ● **Outcome type**: DichotomousOutcome *Antal personer med optiske fænomener* ● **Outcome type**: DichotomousOutcome *Postoperativt UCNVA (mean SD)* ● **Outcome type**: ContinuousOutcome *Postoperativt UCNVA (Antal personer)* ● **Outcome type**: DichotomousOutcome *Postoperativt UCDVA (mean)* ● **Outcome type**: ContinuousOutcome *Postoperativt UCDVA (antal personer)* ● **Outcome type**: DichotomousOutcome *Brilleafhængighed (any)* ● **Outcome type**: DichotomousOutcome
Notes	

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Judgement Comment: Randomization by minimization program
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Judgement Comment: No information
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Patient's were blinded. It is not stated wheter surgeons were blinded or not
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Examiners were blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	no missing outcome data
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Judgement Comment: Ingen protokol. Det ser dog ud til at alle relevante outcomes er rapporteret.
Other bias	Low risk	Judgement Comment: The study appears to be free of other sources of bias

Nijkamp 2004

Methods	
Participants	
Interventions	
Outcomes	
Notes	

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	de Silva SR, et al
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	de Silva SR, et al
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	de Silva SR, et al
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High risk	de Silva SR, et al
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	High risk	de Silva SR, et al
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Other bias	Unclear risk	No judgement in Cochrane review

Palmer 2008

Methods	
Participants	
Interventions	
Outcomes	
Notes	

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	de Silva SR, et al
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Other bias	Unclear risk	No judgement in Cochrane review

Peng 2012

Methods	
Participants	
Interventions	
Outcomes	
Notes	

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Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	de Silva SR, et al
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Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	de Silva SR, et al
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Other bias	Unclear risk	No judgement in Cochrane review

Percival 1993

Methods	
Participants	
Interventions	
Outcomes	
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Risk of bias table

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Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High risk	de Silva SR, et al
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	High risk	de Silva SR, et al
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Other bias	Unclear risk	No judgement in Cochrane review

Rasp 2012

Methods	
Participants	
Interventions	
Outcomes	
Notes	

Risk of bias table

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Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	de Silva SR, et al
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Other bias	Unclear risk	No judgement in Cochrane review

Rossetti 1994

Methods	
Participants	
Interventions	
Outcomes	
Notes	

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Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High risk	de Silva SR, et al
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al

Other bias	Unclear risk	No judgement in Cochrane review

Sen 2004

Methods	
Participants	
Interventions	
Outcomes	
Notes	

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
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Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High risk	de Silva SR, et al
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	High risk	de Silva SR, et al
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Other bias	Unclear risk	No judgement in Cochrane review

Shah 2015

Methods	**Study design:** Randomized controlled trial **Study grouping:** Parallel group
Participants	**Baseline Characteristics** Intervention 1 Intervention 2 Intervention 3 Intervention 4 Kontrol Overall **Included criteria:** Eligible patients were either nonastigmatic or were astigmatic with preoperative regular corneal astigmatism of 2.5 diopters (D) or less, with otherwise healthy eyes, and were available to undergo cataract removal in the second eye 6 weeks or less after the first eye surgery. Additionally, it was required that both eyes meet qualification criteria for onlabel implantation of the AcrySof IQ ReSTOR family of IOLs **Excluded criteria:** Key exclusion criteria included previous cornealsurgery or corneal reshaping, corneal abnormalities, conditions or diseases that contraindicated implantation of atoric IOL, or planned multiple procedures during phacoemulsification and IOL implantation surgery.

	Pretreatment:
Interventions	**Intervention Characteristics** Intervention 1 ● *Description*: Acrysof IQ Restor toric or nontoric multifocal iol ● *Duration*: ● *Followup time efter EoT*: 6 mdr Intervention 2 ● *Description*: ● *Duration*: ● *Followup time efter EoT*: Intervention 3 ● *Description*: ● *Duration*: ● *Followup time efter EoT*: Intervention 4 ● *Description*: ● *Duration*: ● *Followup time efter EoT*: Kontrol ● *Description*: commercially available nontoric monofocal iols ● *Duration*: ● *Followup time efter EoT*: 6 mdr
Outcomes	*Antal personer med adverse events* ● **Outcome type**: DichotomousOutcome *Antal personer med optiske fænomener* ● **Outcome type**: DichotomousOutcome *Postoperativt UCNVA (mean SD)* ● **Outcome type**: ContinuousOutcome *Postoperativt UCNVA (Antal personer)* ● **Outcome type**: DichotomousOutcome *Postoperativt UCDVA (mean)* ● **Outcome type**: ContinuousOutcome *Postoperativt UCDVA (antal personer)* ● **Outcome type**: DichotomousOutcome *Brilleafhængighed (any)* ● **Outcome type**: DichotomousOutcome
Notes	

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Judgement Comment: No information of how the allocation sequence was generated
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Judgement Comment: No information
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	Judgement Comment: patinter var blindede, operatør var ikke blindet. Side 660 første spalte lige over afsnittet Safety Assessments
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Judgement Comment: The observer-technicans who measured vision acuity and refraction were blinded for lens information
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	Judgement Comment: Der redegøres for frafald i de to grupper. Frafald fordelt ensartet mellem grupperne, årsager til frafald angivet. Har ITT analyser der inkluderer alle der har fået præcenteret eller implanteret den linse de blev randomiseret til.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Judgement Comment: Protokol på Clinical trials. Det ser ud til at alle outcomes of interests er rapporteret som beskrevet i protokollen.Rapporterer på UCNVA, UCDVA, brille uafhængighed, quality of life, (optiske fænomener er inkluderet i QOL-skala) samt adverse events.
Other bias	Low risk	Judgement Comment: The study appears to be free of other sources of bias

Steinert 1992

Methods	
Participants	
Interventions	
Outcomes	
Notes	

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Low risk	de Silva SR, et al
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	de Silva SR, et al
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	High risk	de Silva SR, et al

Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Other bias	Unclear risk	No judgement in Cochrane review

Wilkins 2013

Methods	
Participants	
Interventions	
Outcomes	
Notes	

Risk of bias table

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Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	de Silva SR, et al
Other bias	Unclear risk	No judgement in Cochrane review

Zhao 2010

Methods	
Participants	
Interventions	
Outcomes	
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Risk of bias table

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Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	de Silva SR, et al
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	de Silva SR, et al
Other bias	Unclear risk	No judgement in Cochrane review

Footnotes

References to studies

Included studies

Alió 2011

[Empty]

Cillino 2008

[Empty]

el Maghraby 1992

[Empty]

Haaskjold 1998a

[Empty]

Harman 2008

[Empty]

Javitt 2000

[Empty]

Ji 2013

[Empty]

Jusufovic 2011

[Empty]

Kamlesh 2001

[Empty]

Labiris 2015

[Empty]

Leyland 2002

[Empty]

Monaco 2017

Monaco G.; Gari M.; Di Censo F.; Poscia A.; Ruggi G.; Scialdone, A.. Visual performance after bilateral implantation of 2 new presbyopia-correcting intraocular lenses: Trifocal versus extended range of vision.. Journal of cataract and refractive surgery 2017;43(6):737-747. [DOI:]

Nijkamp 2004

[Empty]

Palmer 2008

[Empty]

Peng 2012

[Empty]

Percival 1993

[Empty]

Rasp 2012

[Empty]

Rossetti 1994

[Empty]

Sen 2004

[Empty]

Shah 2015

Shah S.; PerisMartinez C.; Reinhard T.; Vinciguerra, P.. Visual outcomes after cataract surgery: Multifocal versus monofocal intraocular lenses.. Journal of Refractive Surgery 2015;31(10):658-664. [DOI:]

Steinert 1992

[Empty]

Wilkins 2013

[Empty]

Zhao 2010

[Empty]

Data and analyses

1 Multifocal versus monofocal intraocular lenses

Outcome or Subgroup	Studies	Participants	Statistical Method	Effect Estimate
1.1 Adverse events, number of people unless otherwise stated	7	1037	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.06 [0.54, 2.09]

1.2 Mean unaided distance VA [logMAR]	9	1418	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI [logMAR])	0.01 [-0.02, 0.04]
1.2.1 Binoculær emmetropi	8	1232	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI [logMAR])	0.01 [-0.02, 0.04]
1.2.2 Monovision	1	186	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI [logMAR])	0.02 [-0.02, 0.06]
1.7 Mean unaided near VA [logMAR]	7	1095	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI [logMAR])	-0.22 [-0.37, -0.06]
1.7.1 Binoculær emmetropi	6	909	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI [logMAR])	-0.25 [-0.39, -0.10]
1.7.2 Monovision	1	186	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI [logMAR])	-0.04 [-0.08, -0.00]
1.10 Spectacle dependence (any)	14	1498	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.54 [0.45, 0.65]
1.10.1 Binoculær emmetropi	12	1236	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.57 [0.47, 0.68]
1.10.2 Monovision	2	262	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.40 [0.30, 0.53]
1.12 Contrast sensitivity	5	507	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.22 [-0.40, -0.05]
1.12.1 Binoculær emmetropi	3	245	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.19 [-0.44, 0.06]
1.12.2 Monovision	2	262	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.19 [-0.63, 0.24]
1.13 Participant-reported outcomes: visual function questionnaires	4	480	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	3.09 [-2.77, 8.96]
1.14 Participant-reported outcomes: vision-related quality-of-life questionnaires	1	137	Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.00 [-0.15, 0.15]
1.19 Participant-reported outcomes: glare	8	731	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.41 [1.18, 1.68]
1.19.1 Binoculær emmetropi	7	544	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.41 [1.03, 1.93]
1.19.2 Monovision	1	187	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.41 [1.14, 1.73]
1.20 Participant-reported outcomes: haloes	7	662	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	3.58 [1.99, 6.46]

Figures

Figure 1 (Analysis 1.2)

	Multifocal			Monofocal				Mean Dif
Study or Subgroup	**Mean [logMAR]**	**SD [logMAR]**	**Total**	**Mean [logMAR]**	**SD [logMAR]**	**Total**	**Weight**	**IV, Random, 9**
1.2.1 Binoculær emmetropi								
Leyland 2002 (1)	0.0736	0.1201	44	0.03	0.12	16	7.8%	0
Nijkamp 2004 (2)	0.13	0.2	68	0.16	0.2	69	8.0%	-0
Harman 2008 (3)	0.07	0.13	24	0.08	0.1	19	7.8%	-0
Palmer 2008 (4)	0.1587	0.1145	90	0.13	0.09	24	11.5%	0
Alió 2011 (5)	0.1301	0.12	232	0.09	0.15	72	12.4%	
Peng 2012 (6)	0.03	0.14	100	0.08	0.15	102	12.1%	-0.
Rasp 2012 (7)	0.1347	0.1106	234	0.08	0.11	58	13.5%	
Monaco 2017	0	0.04	40	0.02	0.06	40	14.9%	-0
Subtotal (95% CI)			**832**			**400**	**88.1%**	**0**
Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0.00; Chi² = 28.43, df = 7 (P = 0.0002); I² = 75%								
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.51 (P = 0.61)								
1.2.2 Monovision								
Wilkins 2013	0.08	0.12	94	0.06	0.16	92	11.9%	0
Subtotal (95% CI)			**94**			**92**	**11.9%**	**0**
Heterogeneity: Not applicable								
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.96 (P = 0.34)								
Total (95% CI)			**926**			**492**	**100.0%**	**0**
Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0.00; Chi² = 28.91, df = 8 (P = 0.0003); I² = 72%								
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.69 (P = 0.49)								
Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 0.23, df = 1 (P = 0.63), I² = 0%								

Footnotes
(1) 3 months, binocular
(2) 3 months, unclear whether eyes/people reported
(3) 18 months, binocular
(4) 3 months, binocular
(5) 6 mdr, binoculær
(6) 6 months, binocular
(7) 12 months, unclear whether eyes/people reported

Forest plot of comparison: 1 Multifocal versus monofocal intraocular lenses, outcome: 1.2 Mean unaided distance VA [logMAR].

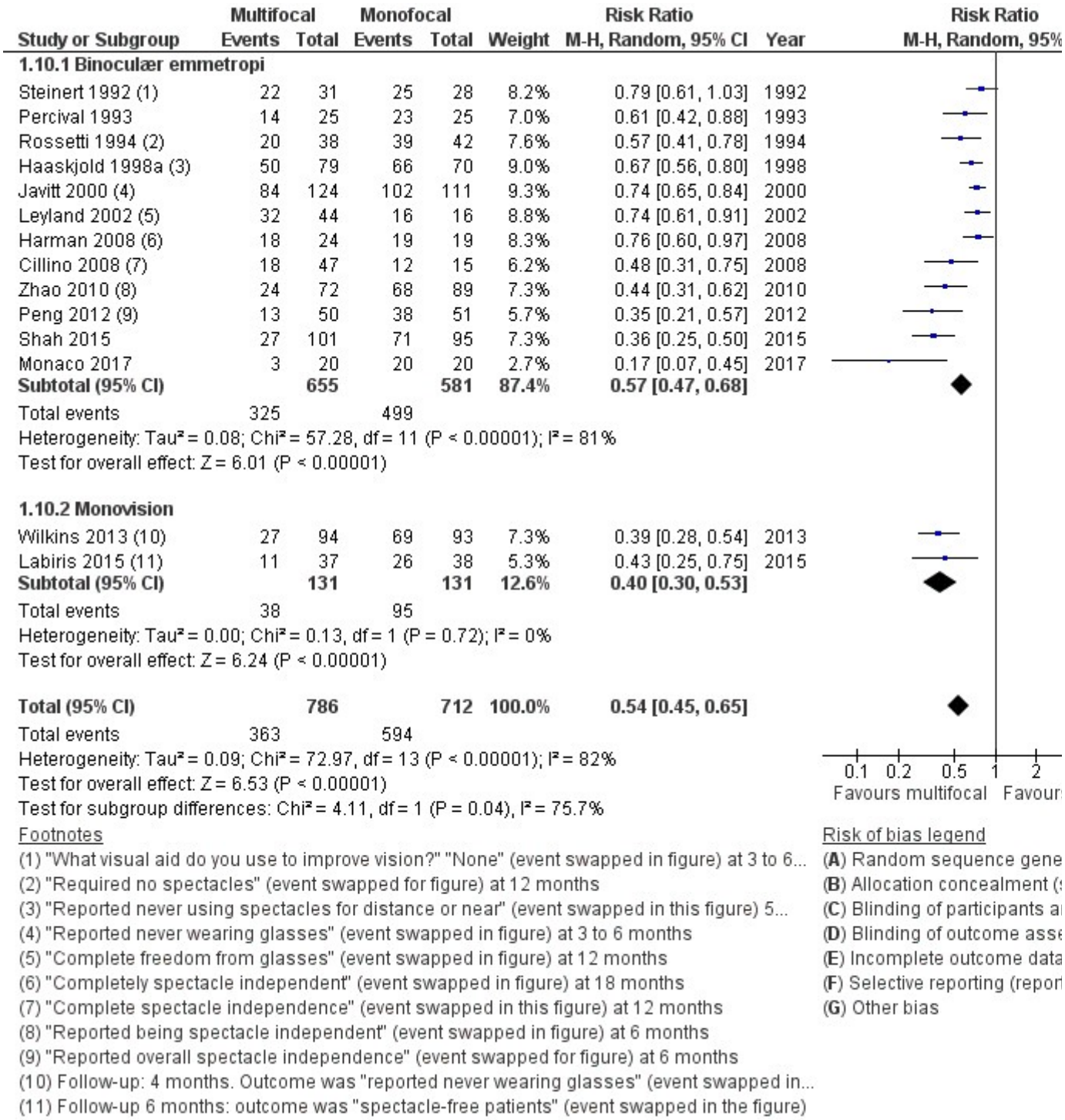
Figure 2 (Analysis 1.7)

	Multifocal			Monofocal				Mean Dif
Study or Subgroup	Mean [logMAR]	SD [logMAR]	Total	Mean [logMAR]	SD [logMAR]	Total	Weight	IV, Random, 9
1.7.1 Binoculær emmetropi								
Javitt 2000 (1)	0.11	0.14	123	0.3	0.22	109	14.4%	-0.
Leyland 2002 (2)	0.443	0.1816	44	0.46	0.16	16	13.8%	-0
Harman 2008 (3)	0.49	0.15	24	0.64	0.12	19	14.0%	-0.
Rasp 2012 (4)	0.3	0.15	234	0.47	0.15	58	14.4%	-0.
Peng 2012 (5)	0.07	0.07	100	0.64	0.21	102	14.4%	-0.
Monaco 2017	0.02	0.06	40	0.38	0.1	40	14.5%	-0.
Subtotal (95% CI)			**565**			**344**	**85.5%**	**-0.**
Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0.03; Chi² = 263.74, df = 5 (P < 0.00001); I² = 98%								
Test for overall effect: Z = 3.22 (P = 0.001)								
1.7.2 Monovision								
Wilkins 2013	-0.03	0.13	94	0.01	0.12	92	14.5%	-0.
Subtotal (95% CI)			**94**			**92**	**14.5%**	**-0.**
Heterogeneity: Not applicable								
Test for overall effect: Z = 2.18 (P = 0.03)								
Total (95% CI)			**659**			**436**	**100.0%**	**-0.**
Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0.04; Chi² = 427.37, df = 6 (P < 0.00001); I² = 99%								
Test for overall effect: Z = 2.80 (P = 0.005)								
Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 6.88, df = 1 (P = 0.009), I² = 85.5%								

Footnotes
(1) 3 months, binocular
(2) 3 months, binocular
(3) 18 months, binocular
(4) 12 months, unclear whether eyes/people reported
(5) 6 months, binocular

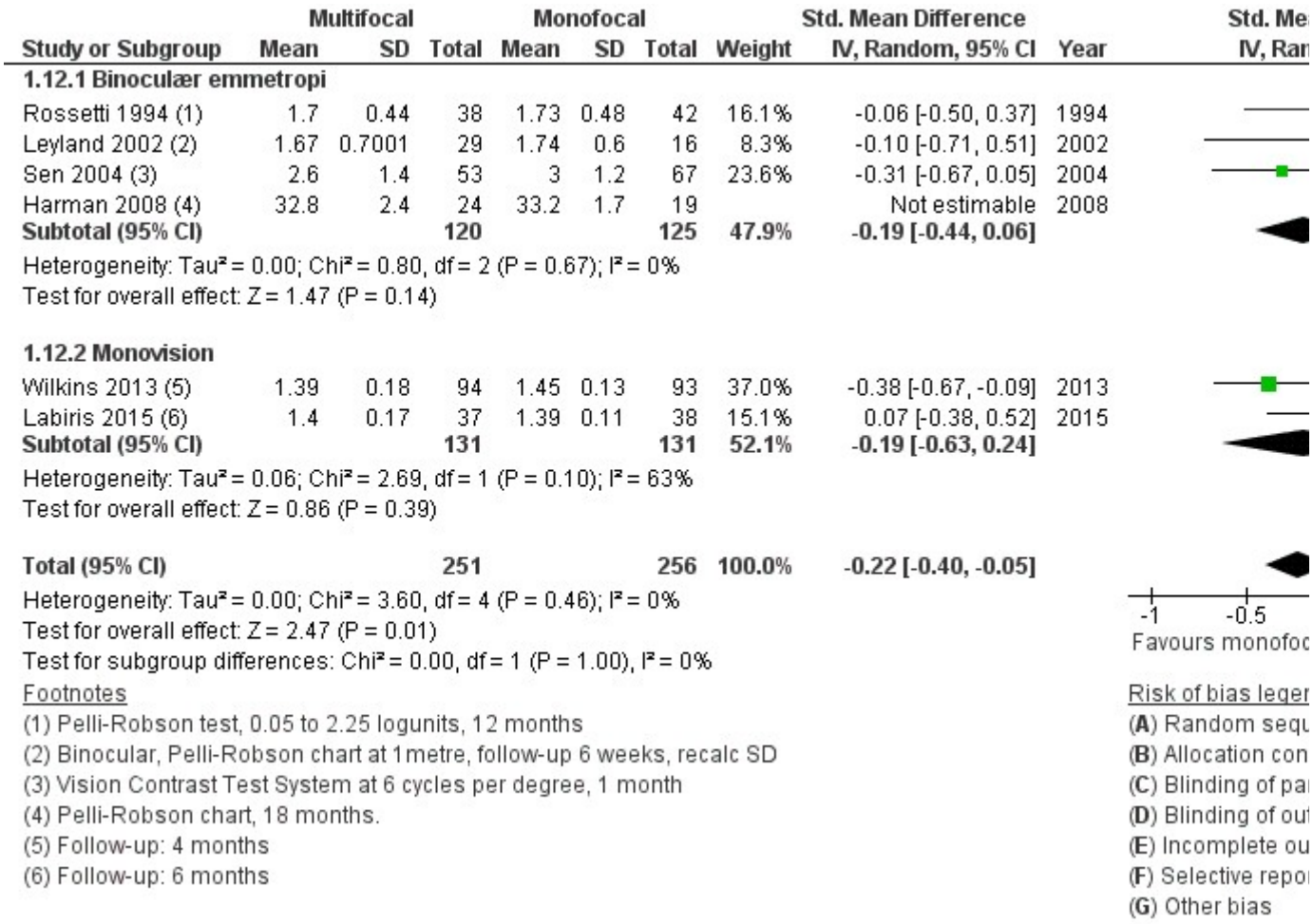
Forest plot of comparison: 1 Multifocal versus monofocal intraocular lenses, outcome: 1.7 Mean unaided near VA [logMAR].

Figure 3 (Analysis 1.10)



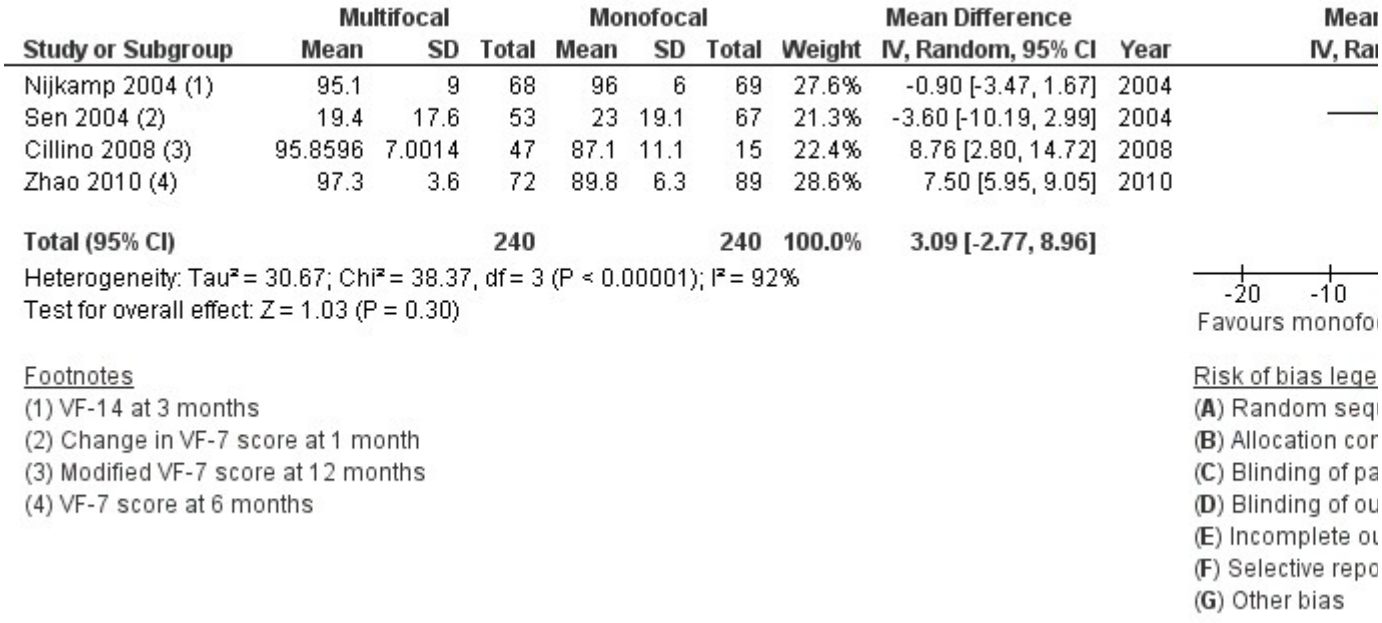
Forest plot of comparison: 1 Multifocal versus monofocal intraocular lenses, outcome: 1.10 Spectacle dependence (any).

Figure 4 (Analysis 1.12)



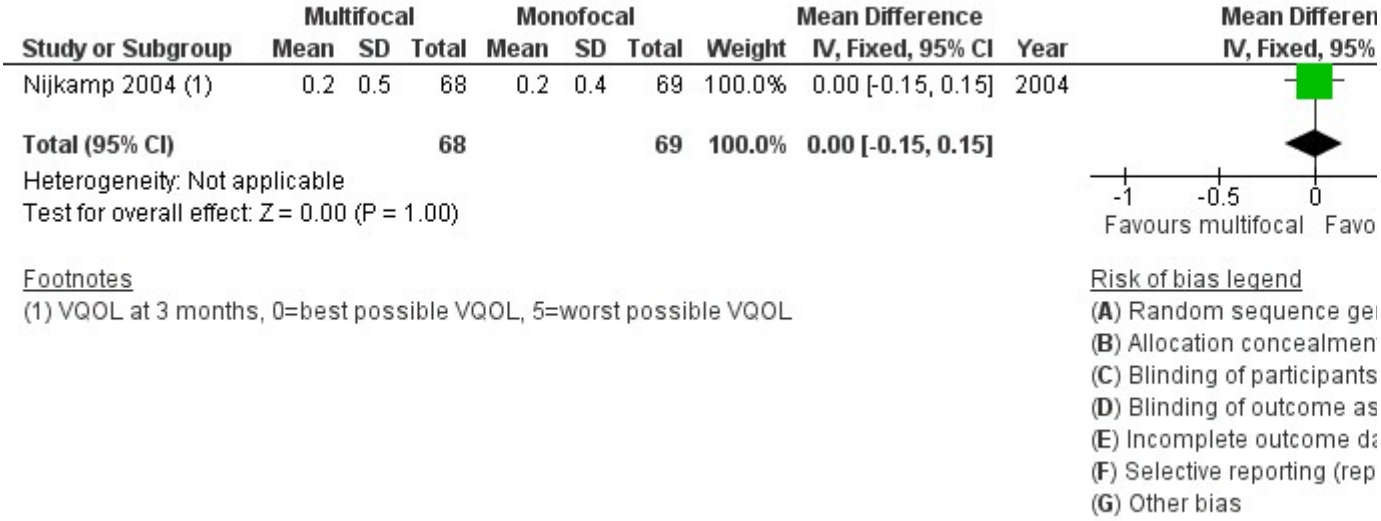
Forest plot of comparison: 1 Multifocal versus monofocal intraocular lenses, outcome: 1.12 Contrast sensitivity.

Figure 5 (Analysis 1.13)



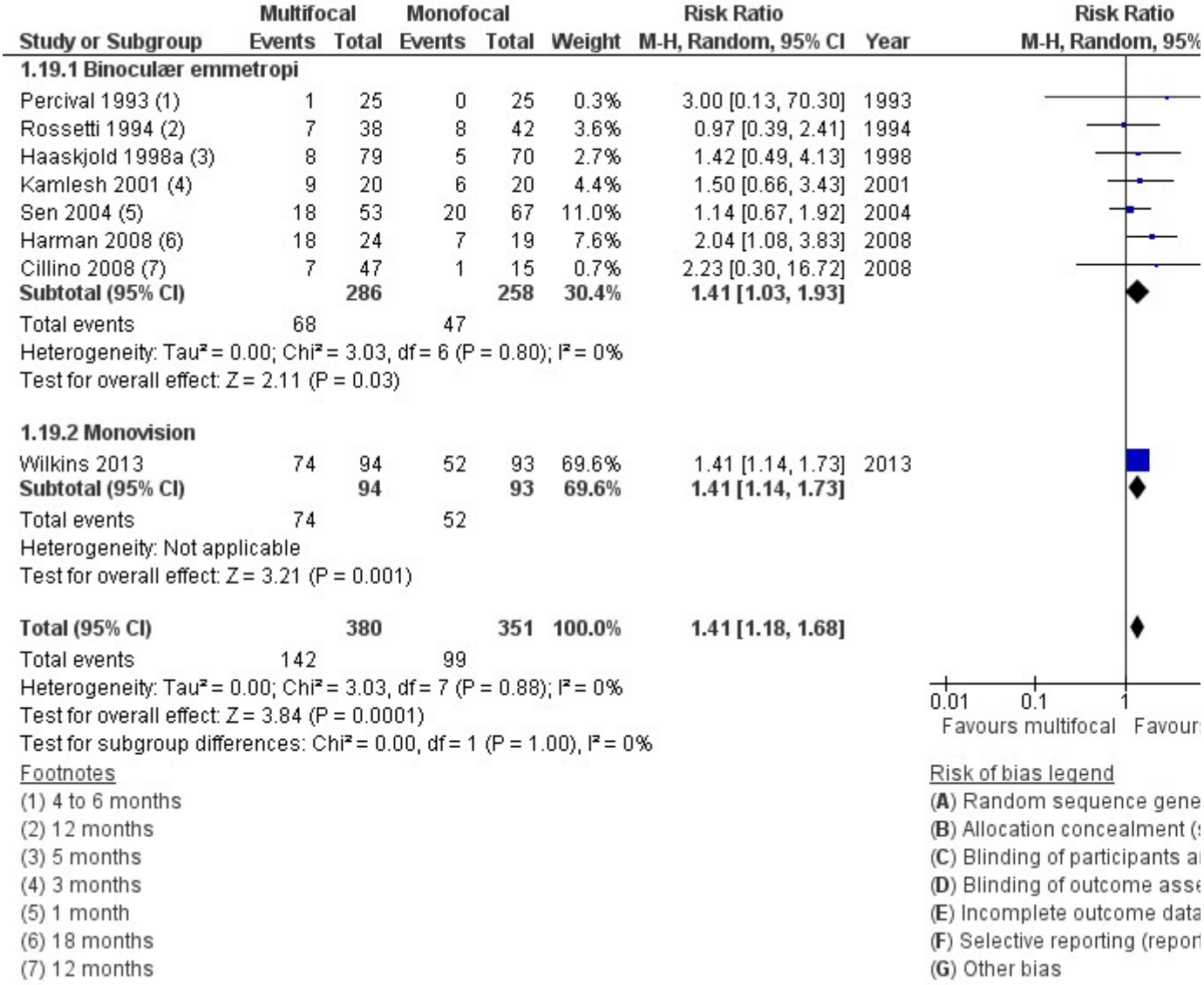
Forest plot of comparison: 1 Multifocal versus monofocal intraocular lenses, outcome: 1.13 Participant-reported outcomes: visual function questionnaires.

Figure 6 (Analysis 1.14)



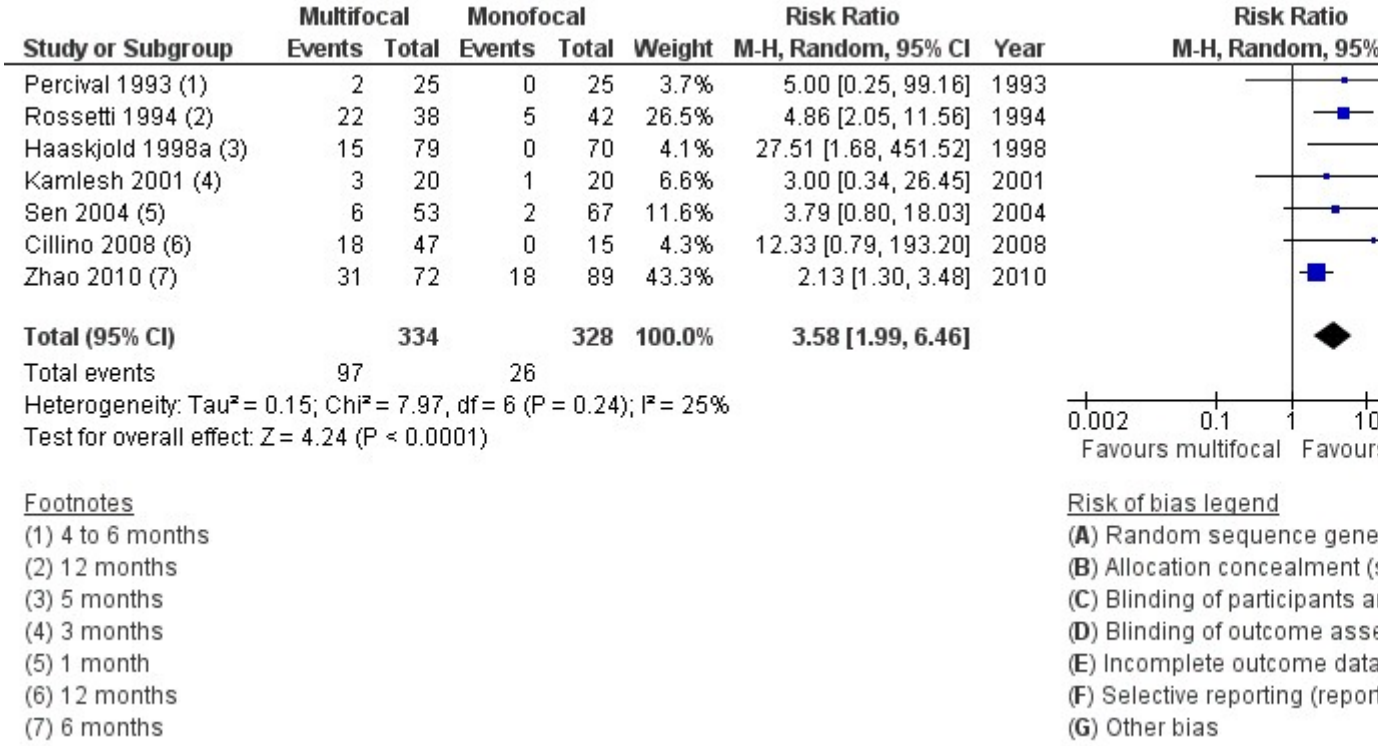
Forest plot of comparison: 1 Multifocal versus monofocal intraocular lenses, outcome: 1.14 Participant-reported outcomes: vision-related quality-of-life questionnaires.

Figure 7 (Analysis 1.19)



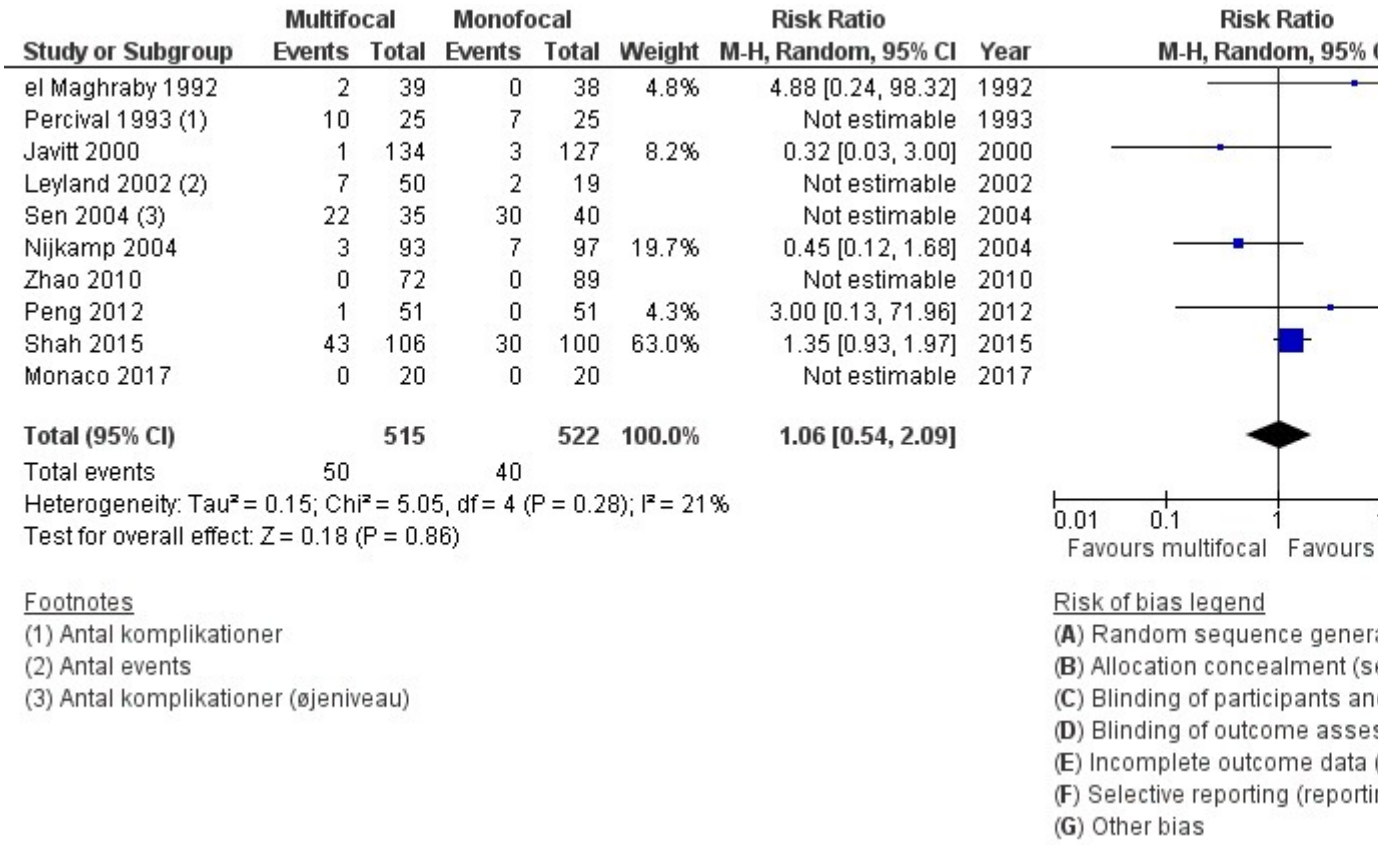
Forest plot of comparison: 1 Multifocal versus monofocal intraocular lenses, outcome: 1.19 Participant-reported outcomes: glare.

Figure 8 (Analysis 1.20)



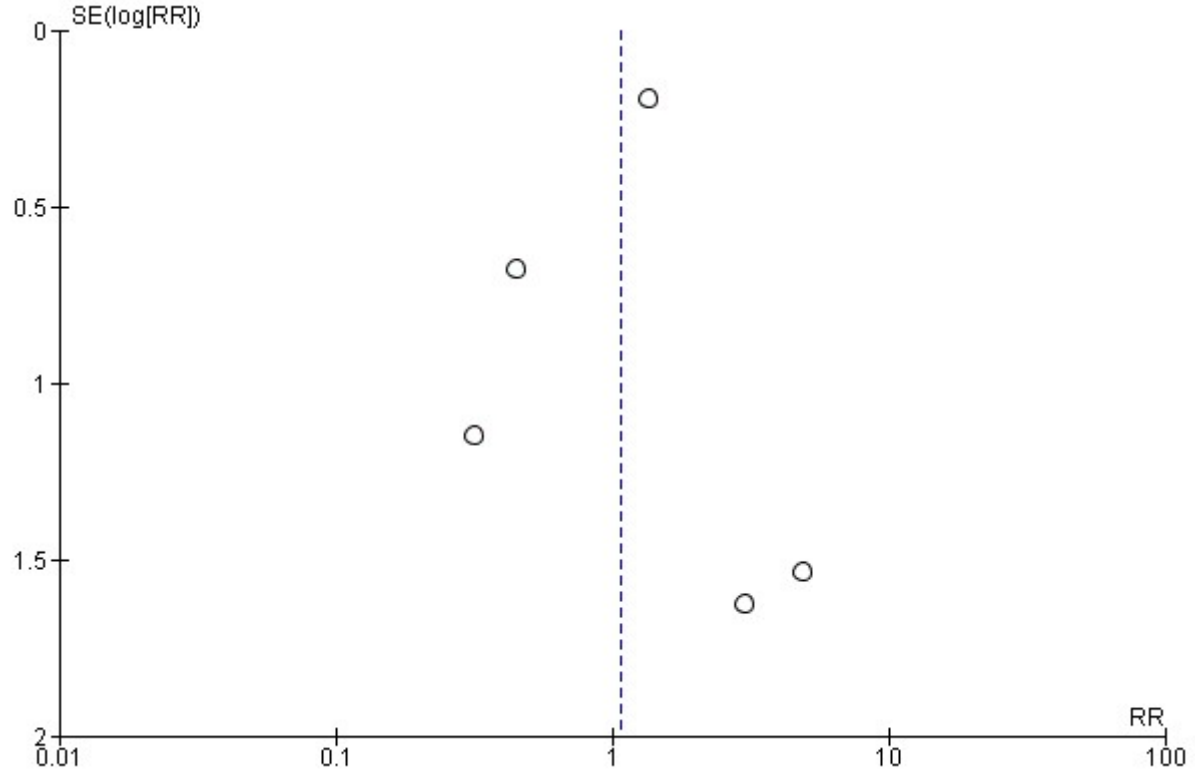
Forest plot of comparison: 1 Multifocal versus monofocal intraocular lenses, outcome: 1.20 Participant-reported outcomes: haloes.

Figure 9 (Analysis 1.1)



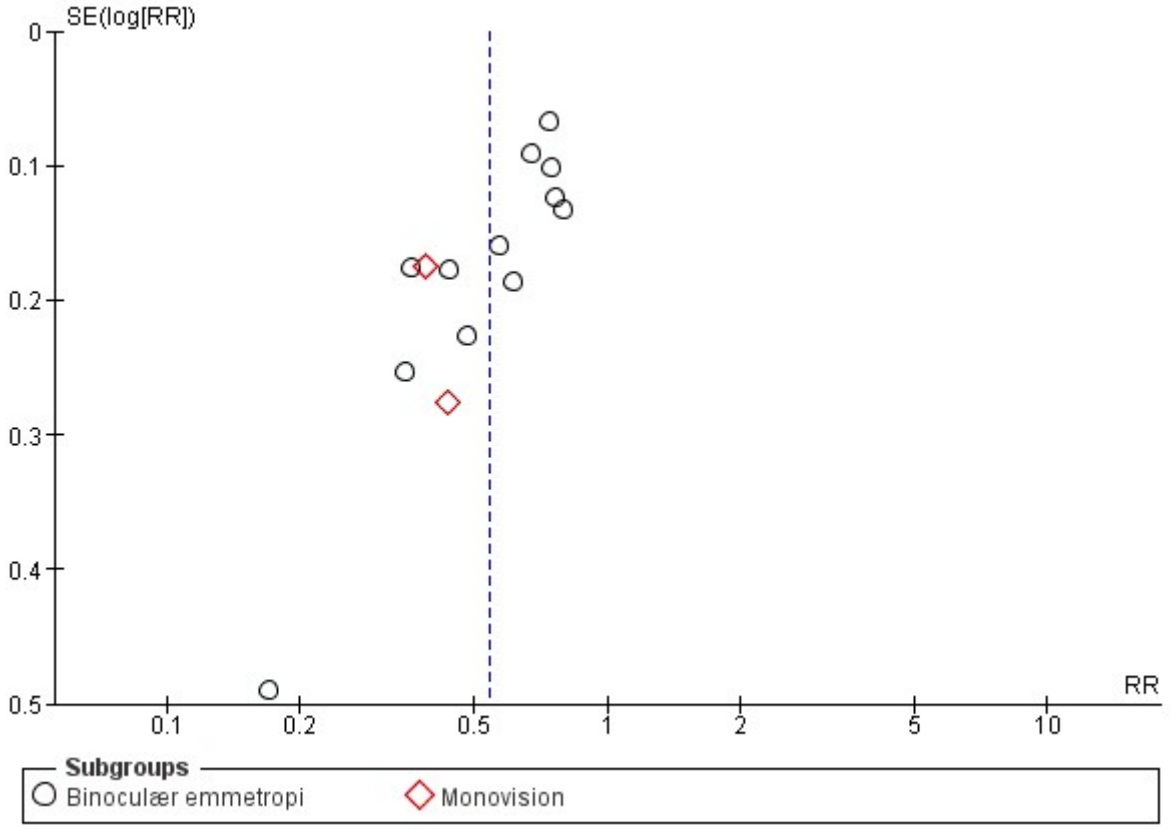
Forest plot of comparison: 1 Multifocal versus monofocal intraocular lenses, outcome: 1.1 Adverse events, number of people unless otherwise stated.

Figure 10 (Analysis 1.1)



Funnel plot of comparison: 1 Multifocal versus monofocal intraocular lenses, outcome: 1.1 Adverse events, number of people unless otherwise stated.

Figure 11 (Analysis 1.10)



Funnel plot of comparison: 1 Multifocal versus monofocal intraocular lenses, outcome: 1.10 Spectacle dependence (any).