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[Intervention Review]

Day care versus in-patient surgery for age-related cataract

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Editorial group: Cochrane Eyes and Vision Group.

Publication status and date: Unchanged, published in Issue 4, 2004.

Citation: Hamed WW, Fedorowicz Z, Wagih Hamed W. Day care versus in-patient surgery for age-related cataract. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2003, Issue 4. Art. No.: CD004242. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD004242.pub2.

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ABSTRACT

Background

Age-related cataract accounts for more than 40% of cases of blindness in the world with the majority of people who are blind from cataract found in the developing world. With the increased number of people with cataract there is an urgent need for cataract surgery to be made available as a day-care procedure.

Objectives

The objective of this review is to provide reliable evidence regarding the safety, feasibility, effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of cataract extraction performed as day-care versus in-patient procedure.

Search methods

We searched the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) (which contains the Cochrane Eyes and Vision Group trials register) on *The Cochrane Library* (Issue 4 2002), MEDLINE (1966 to November 2002), EMBASE (1980 to November 2002) and LILACS (November 2002).

Selection criteria

This review includes randomised controlled trials comparing day-care and in-patient surgery for age-related cataract. The primary outcome was the achievement of a satisfactory visual acuity six weeks after the operation.

Data collection and analysis

Although two trials are included in the review, adequate data were available for only one trial and therefore pooling of data from studies was not attempted. A descriptive summary is presented.

Main results

Two trials, involving a total of 1284 people, are included in this review. One trial reported statistically significant differences in early postoperative complication rates in the day-care group, with an increased risk of increased intraocular pressure, which had no clinical relevance to visual outcomes four months postoperatively. The mean change in visual acuity (Snellen lines) of the operated eye four months postoperatively was 4.1 (standard deviation (SD) 2.3) for the day-care group and 4.1 (SD 2.2) for the in-patient group and not statistically significant. The four-month postoperative mean change in quality of life score measured using the VF14 showed minimal differences between the two groups. Costs were 20% more for the in-patient group and this was attributed to higher costs for overnight stay. One study only reported hotel costs for the non-hospitalised participants making aggregation of data on costs impossible.



Authors' conclusions

This review provides some evidence that there is a cost saving but no significant difference in outcome or risk of postoperative complications between day-care and in-patient cataract surgery. This is based on one detailed and methodologically sound trial conducted in the developed world. The success, safety and cost-effectiveness of cataract surgery as a day-care procedure appears to be acceptable but additional well-designed trials are required to confirm these perceptions.

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Day surgery may be as effective as overnight stay for cataract extraction

The lens in eyes can become cloudy with age, leading to blurry vision or total vision loss. Cataracts can be surgically removed, with an artificial lens implanted to restore vision. Phacoemulsification is a recently developed cataract surgery method. It reduces the length of the procedure and leads to quicker recovery, making day surgery a possibility. The review of trials found that in developed countries at least, there is some evidence that day surgery for this type of cataract extraction may be cheaper but just as effective as hospitalisation.