Check for updates

Corrigendum: Effectiveness of myopia control interventions: a systematic review of 12 randomized control trials published between 2019 and 2021

Carla Lanca[1,2], Chi Pui Pang[3,4,5] and Andrzej Grzybowski[6,7]*

[1]Escola Superior de Tecnologia da Saúde de Lisboa (ESTeSL), Instituto Politécnico de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal, [2]Comprehensive Health Research Center (CHRC), Escola Nacional de Saúde Pública, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal, [3]Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China, [4]Hong Kong Hub of Paediatric Excellence, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China, [5]Joint Shantou International Eye Center, Shantou University/The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shantou, China, [6]Department of Ophthalmology, University of Warmia and Mazury, Olsztyn, Poland, [7]Institute for Research in Ophthalmology, Foundation for Ophthalmology Development, Poznan, Poland

KEYWORDS

myopia, progression, axial length, elongation, treatment, efficacy, systematic review

---

A Corrigendum on

Effectiveness of myopia control interventions: a systematic review of 12 randomized control trials published between 2019 and 2021

by Lanca, C., Pang, C. P., and Grzybowski, A. (2023). *Front. Public Health*. 11:1125000. doi: 10.3389/fpubh.2023.1125000

In the published article, there was an error in Figure 2 as published. The legend inside Figure 2 was incorrect. "Favours [control]" and "Favours [experimental]" were swapped. The corrected Figure 2 and its caption appear below.

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

Publisher's note

All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated organizations, or those of the publisher, the editors and the reviewers. Any product that may be evaluated in this article, or claim that may be made by its manufacturer, is not guaranteed or endorsed by the publisher.
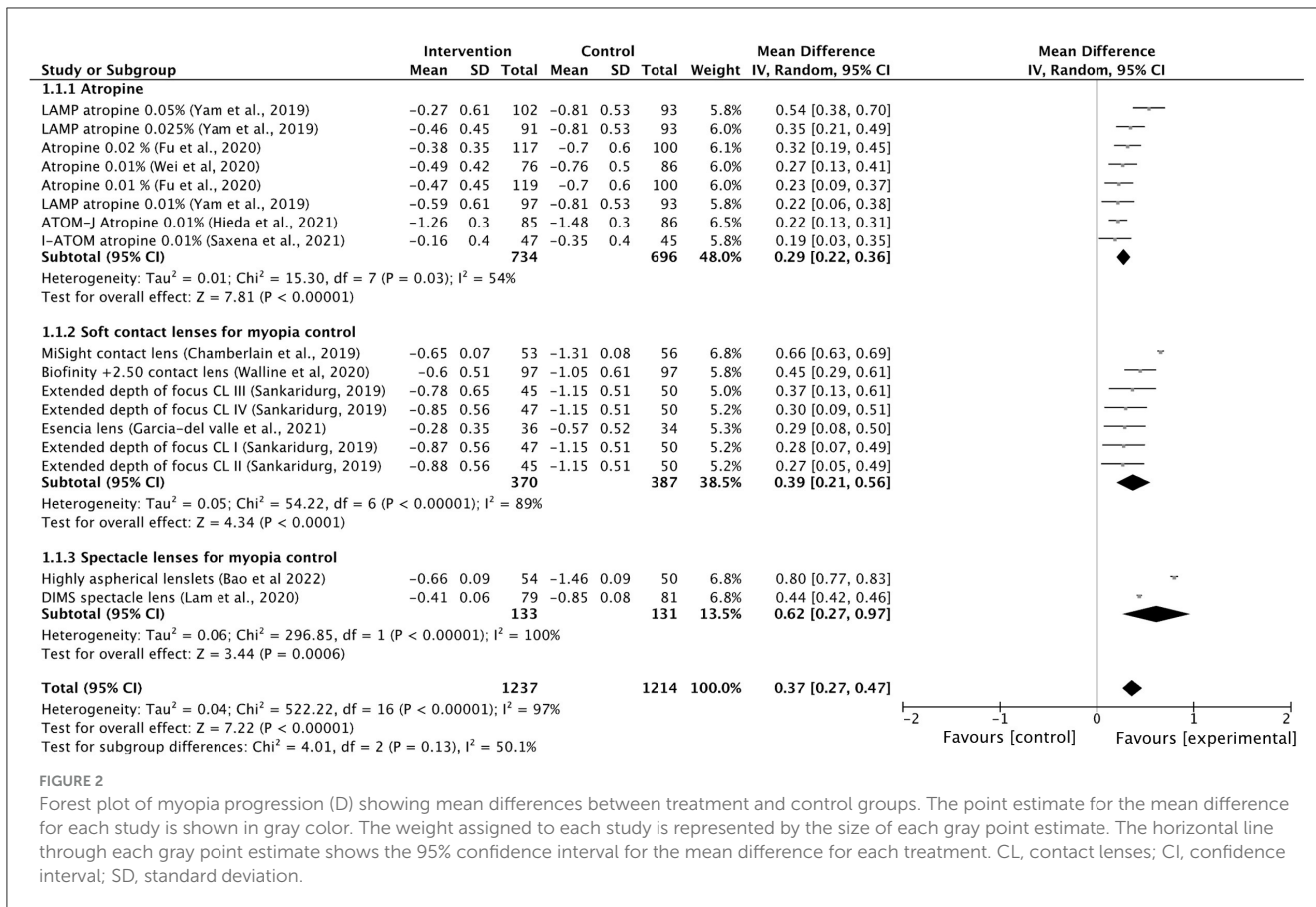
Study or Subgroup	Intervention Mean	SD	Total	Control Mean	SD	Total	Weight	Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% CI	Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% CI
1.1.1 Atropine									
LAMP atropine 0.05% (Yam et al., 2019)	−0.27	0.61	102	−0.81	0.53	93	5.8%	0.54 [0.38, 0.70]	
LAMP atropine 0.025% (Yam et al., 2019)	−0.46	0.45	91	−0.81	0.53	93	6.0%	0.35 [0.21, 0.49]	
Atropine 0.02 % (Fu et al., 2020)	−0.38	0.35	117	−0.7	0.6	100	6.1%	0.32 [0.19, 0.45]	
Atropine 0.01% (Wei et al, 2020)	−0.49	0.42	76	−0.76	0.5	86	6.0%	0.27 [0.13, 0.41]	
Atropine 0.01 % (Fu et al., 2020)	−0.47	0.45	119	−0.7	0.6	100	6.0%	0.23 [0.09, 0.37]	
LAMP atropine 0.01% (Yam et al., 2019)	−0.59	0.61	97	−0.81	0.53	93	5.8%	0.22 [0.06, 0.38]	
ATOM–J Atropine 0.01% (Hieda et al., 2021)	−1.26	0.3	85	−1.48	0.3	86	6.5%	0.22 [0.13, 0.31]	
I–ATOM atropine 0.01% (Saxena et al., 2021)	−0.16	0.4	47	−0.35	0.4	45	5.8%	0.19 [0.03, 0.35]	
Subtotal (95% CI)			**734**			**696**	**48.0%**	**0.29 [0.22, 0.36]**	
Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0.01; Chi² = 15.30, df = 7 (P = 0.03); I² = 54%									
Test for overall effect: Z = 7.81 (P < 0.00001)									
1.1.2 Soft contact lenses for myopia control									
MiSight contact lens (Chamberlain et al., 2019)	−0.65	0.07	53	−1.31	0.08	56	6.8%	0.66 [0.63, 0.69]	
Biofinity +2.50 contact lens (Walline et al, 2020)	−0.6	0.51	97	−1.05	0.61	97	5.8%	0.45 [0.29, 0.61]	
Extended depth of focus CL III (Sankaridurg, 2019)	−0.78	0.65	45	−1.15	0.51	50	5.0%	0.37 [0.13, 0.61]	
Extended depth of focus CL IV (Sankaridurg, 2019)	−0.85	0.56	47	−1.15	0.51	50	5.2%	0.30 [0.09, 0.51]	
Esencia lens (Garcia–del valle et al., 2021)	−0.28	0.35	36	−0.57	0.52	34	5.3%	0.29 [0.08, 0.50]	
Extended depth of focus CL I (Sankaridurg, 2019)	−0.87	0.56	47	−1.15	0.51	50	5.2%	0.28 [0.07, 0.49]	
Extended depth of focus CL II (Sankaridurg, 2019)	−0.88	0.56	45	−1.15	0.51	50	5.2%	0.27 [0.05, 0.49]	
Subtotal (95% CI)			**370**			**387**	**38.5%**	**0.39 [0.21, 0.56]**	
Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0.05; Chi² = 54.22, df = 6 (P < 0.00001); I² = 89%									
Test for overall effect: Z = 4.34 (P < 0.0001)									
1.1.3 Spectacle lenses for myopia control									
Highly aspherical lenslets (Bao et al 2022)	−0.66	0.09	54	−1.46	0.09	50	6.8%	0.80 [0.77, 0.83]	
DIMS spectacle lens (Lam et al., 2020)	−0.41	0.06	79	−0.85	0.08	81	6.8%	0.44 [0.42, 0.46]	
Subtotal (95% CI)			**133**			**131**	**13.5%**	**0.62 [0.27, 0.97]**	
Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0.06; Chi² = 296.85, df = 1 (P < 0.00001); I² = 100%									
Test for overall effect: Z = 3.44 (P = 0.0006)									
Total (95% CI)			**1237**			**1214**	**100.0%**	**0.37 [0.27, 0.47]**	
Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0.04; Chi² = 522.22, df = 16 (P < 0.00001); I² = 97%									
Test for overall effect: Z = 7.22 (P < 0.00001)									
Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 4.01, df = 2 (P = 0.13), I² = 50.1%									

−2   −1   0   1   2
Favours [control]   Favours [experimental]

FIGURE 2
Forest plot of myopia progression (D) showing mean differences between treatment and control groups. The point estimate for the mean difference for each study is shown in gray color. The weight assigned to each study is represented by the size of each gray point estimate. The horizontal line through each gray point estimate shows the 95% confidence interval for the mean difference for each treatment. CL, contact lenses; CI, confidence interval; SD, standard deviation.