

# **Lutein but not $\alpha$ -tocopherol, supplementation improves visual function in patients with age-related cataracts: a 2-y double-blind, placebo-controlled pilot study<sup>\*1</sup>**

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## **Objective**

We investigated the effect of long-term antioxidant supplementation (lutein and  $\alpha$ -tocopherol) on serum levels and visual performance in patients with cataracts.

## **Methods**

Seventeen patients clinically diagnosed with age-related cataracts were randomized in a double-blind study involving dietary supplementation with lutein (15 mg;  $n = 5$ ),  $\alpha$ -tocopherol (100 mg;  $n = 6$ ), or placebo ( $n = 6$ ), three times a week for up to 2 y. Serum carotenoid and tocopherol concentrations were determined with quality-controlled high-performance liquid chromatography, and visual performance (visual acuity and glare sensitivity) and biochemical and hematologic indexes were monitored every 3 mo throughout the study. Changes in these parameters were assessed by General Linear Model (GLM) repeated measures analysis.

## **Results**

Serum concentrations of lutein and  $\alpha$ -tocopherol increased with supplementation, although statistical significance was reached only in the lutein group. Visual performance (visual acuity and glare sensitivity) improved in the lutein group, whereas there was a trend toward the maintenance of and decrease in visual acuity with  $\alpha$ -tocopherol and placebo supplementation, respectively. No significant side effects or changes in biochemical or hematologic profiles were observed in any of the subjects during the study.

## **Conclusions**

**Visual function in patients with age-related cataracts who received the lutein supplements improved**, suggesting that a higher intake of lutein, through lutein-rich fruit and vegetables or supplements, may have beneficial effects on the visual performance of people with age-related cataracts.

**Author Keywords:** lutein;  $\alpha$ -tocopherol; cataracts; supplementation study

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