

Myopia management



Global Trend in Myopia Management (2015, 2019, 2022)



James Wolffsohn et al.



Global trends in myopia management attitudes and strategies in clinical practice



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ABSTRACT

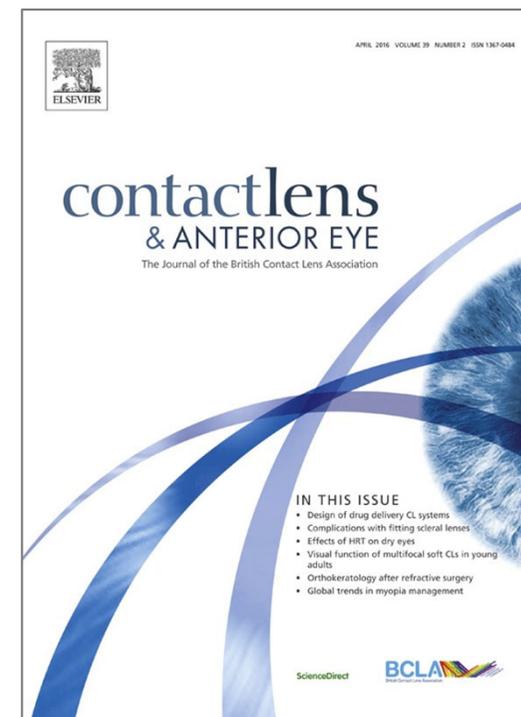
Purpose: Myopia is a global public health issue; however, no information exists as to how potential myopia retardation strategies are being adopted globally.

Methods: A self-administrated, internet-based questionnaire was distributed in six languages, through professional bodies to eye care practitioners globally. The questions examined: awareness of increasing myopia prevalence, perceived efficacy and adoption of available strategies, and reasons for not adopting specific strategies.

Results: Of the 971 respondents, concern was higher (median 9/10) in Asia than in any other continent (7/10, $p < 0.001$) and they considered themselves more active in implementing myopia control strategies (8/10) than Australasia and Europe (7/10), with North (4/10) and South America (5/10) being least proactive ($p < 0.001$). Orthokeratology was perceived to be the most effective method of myopia control, followed by increased time outdoors and pharmaceutical approaches, with under-correction and single vision spectacles felt to be the least effective ($p < 0.05$). Although significant intra-regional differences existed, overall most practitioners 67.5 (± 37.8)% prescribed single vision spectacles or contact lenses as the primary mode of correction for myopic patients. The main justifications for their reluctance to prescribe alternatives to single vision refractive corrections were increased cost (35.6%), inadequate information (33.3%) and the unpredictability of outcomes (28.2%).

Conclusions: Regardless of practitioners' awareness of the efficacy of myopia control techniques, the vast majority still prescribe single vision interventions to young myopes. In view of the increasing prevalence of myopia and existing evidence for interventions to slow myopia progression, clear guidelines for myopia management need to be established.

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Global trends in myopia management attitudes and strategies in clinical practice – 2019 Update

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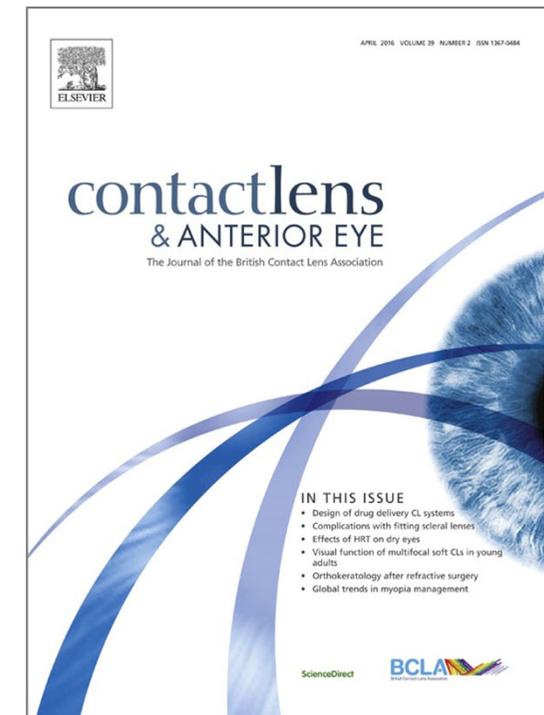
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ABSTRACT

Purpose: A survey in 2015 identified a high level of eye care practitioner concern about myopia with a reported moderately high level of activity, but the vast majority still prescribed single vision interventions to young myopes. This research aimed to update these findings 4 years later.

Methods: A self-administrated, internet-based questionnaire was distributed in eight languages, through professional bodies to eye care practitioners globally. The questions examined: awareness of increasing myopia prevalence, perceived efficacy of available strategies and adoption levels of such strategies, and reasons for not adopting specific strategies.

Results: Of the 1336 respondents, concern was highest (9.0 ± 1.6 ; $p < 0.001$) in Asia and lowest (7.6 ± 2.2 ;



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IMI—Global Trends in Myopia Management Attitudes and Strategies in Clinical Practice—2022 Update

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PURPOSE. Surveys in 2015 and 2019 identified a high level of eye care practitioner concern/activity about myopia, but the majority still prescribed single vision interventions to young myopes. This research aimed to provide updated information.

METHODS. A self-administered, internet-based questionnaire was distributed in 13 languages, through professional bodies to eye care practitioners globally. The questions examined awareness of increasing myopia prevalence, perceived efficacy and adoption of available strategies, and reasons for not adopting specific strategies.

RESULTS. Of the 3195 respondents, practitioners' concern about the increasing frequency of pediatric myopia in their practices differed between continents ($P < 0.001$), being significantly higher in Asia (9.0 ± 1.5 of 10) than other continents (range 7.7–8.2; $P \leq 0.001$). Overall, combination therapy was perceived by practitioners to be the most effective method of myopia control, followed by orthokeratology and pharmaceutical approaches. The least effective perceived methods were single vision distance undercorrection, spectacles and contact lenses, as well as bifocal spectacles. Practitioners rated their activity in myopia control between (6.6 ± 2.9 in South America to $7.9 \pm 1.2/2.2$ in Australasia and Asia). Single-vision spectacles are still the most prescribed option for progressing young myopia (32.2%), but this has decreased since 2019, and myopia control spectacles (15.2%), myopia control contact lenses (8.7%) and combination therapy (4.0%) are growing in popularity.

CONCLUSIONS. More practitioners across the globe are practicing myopia control, but there are still significant differences between and within continents. Practitioners reported that embracing myopia control enhanced patient loyalty, increasing practice revenue and improving job satisfaction.

Keywords: myopia control, myopia progression, myopia management, orthokeratology, global attitudes





Myopia Survey Update

2023-4



www.surveymonkey.co.uk/r/Myopia2023-Italian



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