



An article by Divel Italia.

MYOPIC PROGRESSION MANAGEMENT LENSES

Nearsightedness is a condition that occurs mainly from school age, from the age of 4/6, and continues to evolve until the end of development. The use of this type of lens can reduce the aggravation of the visual defect. Under no circumstances will it be able to reverse myopia.

In recent years, due to the ever-increasing use of tablets and mobile phones by young people, myopia has increased significantly in the world's population and particularly in the very young. Numerous studies estimate that by 2050 at least 50 per cent of the world's population will suffer from myopia, 10 per cent of them in a severe form (currently an estimated 30 per cent of the world's population suffers from myopia).

MYOpis lenses allow the zone of the lens where the wearer has correct vision to be enlarged. In fact, in addition to the central zone, one can also benefit from comfortable

vision in the peripheral areas.

In any case, all wearers of this type of lens are advised to have periodic check-ups, at least every six months, so that the ophthalmologist can have an exact picture of the progress of myopic progression and, if necessary, the visual correction to be applied.

How do myopia lenses work?

In the study 'The Peripheral Defocus Theory' by Dr. Earl L. Smith of the University of Houston, the influence of optic defocus in the progression of myopia is confirmed. In these studies, it was shown how the elongation of the visual axis can cause myopic defocus in the centre of the retina and simultaneously, hypermetropic defocus occurs at



the periphery of the retina. The study also showed that a 1-mm increase in the visual axis can cause myopia to increase by +3 dioptre.

Consequently, 'myopic defocus' aimed at the peripheral zone of the retina can effectively control the progression of myopia.

MYOpis lenses of Divel are only offered as lenses, the use of which can, over time, help to reduce the increase in the visual defect due to myopia.

MYOpis are available in two versions:

- Myopis Classic in almost all material
- Myopis Boosted in polycarbonate

Design of Myopis Classic

Myopis Classic works with radial defocus areas that allow the image to be focused.

Our MYOpis classic lens was designed by developing concentric depression areas.

The special geometry of this lens starts with a 16mm view zone with the optical power required and continues out to the edge of the lens with concentric diopter depression areas.

The maximum depression that can be achieved at the edge of the lens is 2.50 dpt, and the progression is calculated by the software, which takes account of the necessary changes based on the diopter required and the diameter of the useful area the lens will have.

MYOpis classic lenses are intended exclusively as lenses that help control myopia or, better, that can, over time, help limit the progression of myopia.

Design of Myopis Boosted

Our MYOpis classic lens was designed by developing concentric degression areas.

The special geometry of this lens starts with a 16mm view zone with the optical power required and continues out to the edge of the lens with concentric diopter degression areas.

The maximum degression that can be achieved at the edge of the lens is 2.50 dpt, and the progression is calculated by the software, which takes account of the necessary changes based on the diopter required and the diameter of the useful area the lens will have.

MYOpis classic lenses are intended exclusively as lenses that help control myopia or, better, that can, over time, help limit the progression of myopia.



From what age are lenses recommended for the management of myopic progression?

Lenses for the management of myopic progression are recommended from 6 to 18 years.

Presence of risk factors: family history of myopia, lifestyle with little time outdoors and intensive use of digital devices.