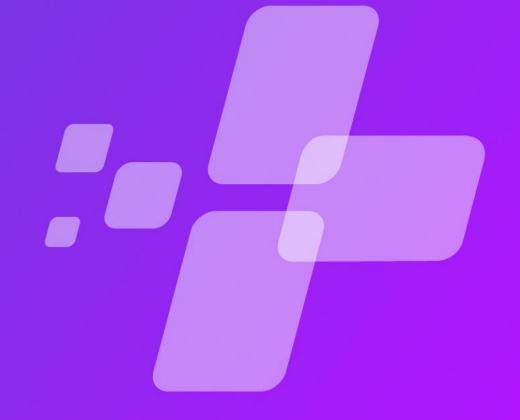
Aladdin Biometer Myopia Module



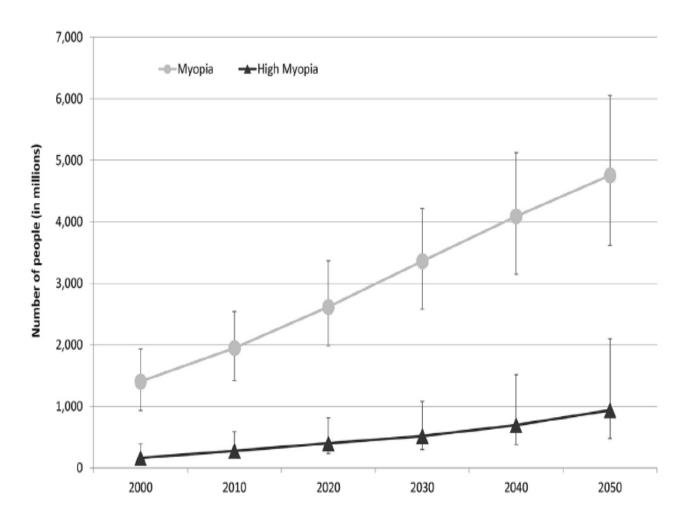


Myopia Global Trends

The prevalence of myopia has approximately doubled in the past three decades, arguably reaching epidemic levels.

Onset of myopia in the last two generations has been reported to occur earlier leading to an increased prevalence of high myopia.

Global trends in myopia management attitudes and strategies in clinical practice. - Wolffsohn, Calossi, Cho, Logan, Santodomingo-Rubido et al. (2016). Contact Lens and Anterior Eye



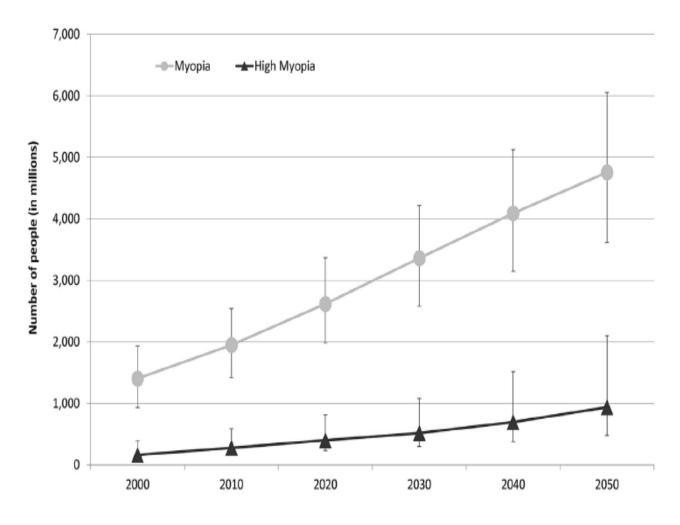
Global Prevalence of Myopia and High Myopia and Temporal Trends from 2000 through 2050 - Holden, Fricke, Wilson, Jong et al. - 2016 by the American Academy of Ophthalmology





Myopia Global Trends

Myopia and high myopia estimates from 2000 to 2050 suggest significant increases in prevalence globally, with implications for planning services, including managing and preventing myopia related ocular complications and vision loss among almost 1 billion people with high myopia.



Global Prevalence of Myopia and High Myopia and Temporal Trends from 2000 through 2050 - Holden, Fricke, Wilson, Jong et al. - 2016 by the American Academy of Ophthalmology

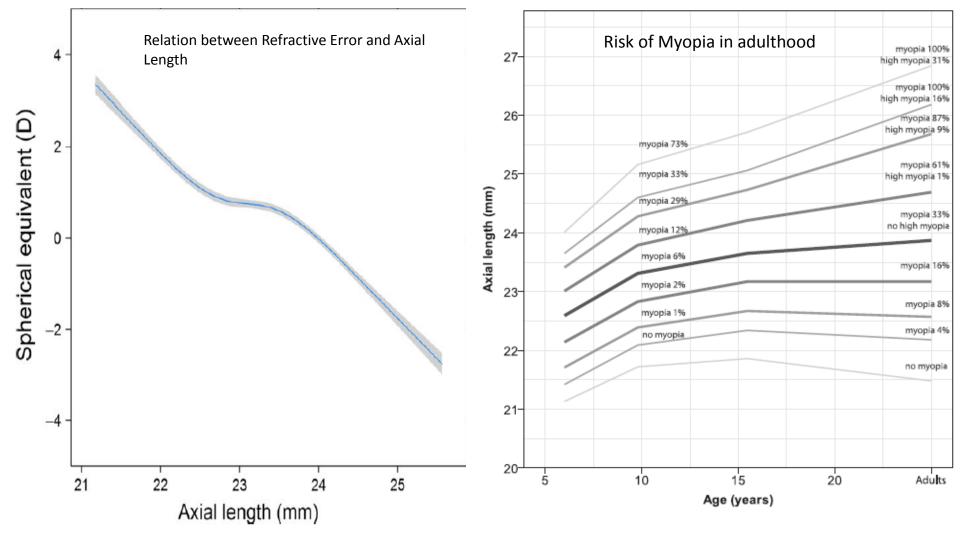




Myopia Progression Markers

Axial Length

AL growth rate is the main indicator



Axial length growth and the risk of developing myopia in European children – Tideman, Williams, Guggenheim et al. – Acta Ophtalmologica 2018





Myopia Progression – Treatment

Atropine

(or pirenzepine)

Pros Cons

High success Side effects

rate

Recent clinical trials demonstrated low-dose atropine eye drops such as 0.01% resulted in retardation of myopia progression, with significantly less side effects compared to higher concentration.

However, a proportion of patients are poor responders, in whom the optimal management remains unclear.

World Health Organization. The impact of myopia and high myopia. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO; 2016.



Author (year)[treatment/control subjects] Outdoor Activity Wu et al (2013) [333/238] Tan et al (2005) [142/71] Pharmaceuticals Chia et al (2012) [87/200] Adler and Millodot (2006) [25/23] Undercorrection Chung et al (2002) [47/47] Spectacle Lenses Cheng et al (2014) [45/37] Bifocal Spectacle Fulk et al (2000) [36/39] Goss and Uyesugi (1995) [66/52] Lenses COMET II (2011) [59/59] Yang et al (2014) [74/75] Progressive Addition Gwiazda et al (2003) [229/233] Spectacle Lenses Edwards et al (2002) [121/133] Leung and Brown (1999) [36/32] Bernsten et al (2012) [42/43] Hasebe et (2014) [51/60] Adapted Spectacle Lenses Sankaridurg et al (2010) [50/50] Sankaridurg et al (2011) [30/40] Soft Multifocal / Adapted Anstice and Phillips (2011) [40/40] Contact lenses Walline et al (2013) [27/40] Paune et al (2015) [30/30] Chen et al (2013) [35/23] Cho and Cheung (2012) [37/41] OrthoKeratology Walline et al (2009) [28/40] -20

Reduction in Myopia compared to Controls (%)

Myopia Progression – Treatment

Orthokeratology

Perceived effectiveness (defined as the expected level of reduction in childhood myopia progression in percent) of myopia control options by practitioners in different continents. Data are expressed as mean ±S.D.

Continent						
Technique		Asia	Australasia	Europe	North America	South America
Spectacles	Under-correction Single Vision Bifocals Progressive Addition (PALs)	6.5 ± 13.9 16.0 ± 23.6 18.4 ± 21.1 21.3 ± 21.2	2.5 ± 7.4 4.2 ± 12.5 14.1 ± 14.8 16.0 ± 14.0	6.4 ± 15.8 10.0 ± 21.8 12.4 ± 17.5 14.7 ± 18.6	2.9 ± 7.9 4.0 ± 14.0 11.6 ± 14.4 11.3 ± 13.5	13.4 ± 23.1 18.1 ± 30.7 12.3 ± 24.2 12.8 ± 24.8
Contact Lenses	Rigid Gas Permeable (RGP) Single Vision Soft Multifocal Soft Novel Myopia Control Soft Orthokeratology	23.9 ± 26.9 11.9 ± 20.6 15.5 ± 20.2 24.4 ± 26.0 48.6 ± 29.6	9.6 ± 13.8 4.1 ± 11.5 22.5 ± 19.3 29.1 ± 19.3 47.8 ± 25.3	14.1 ± 20.8 10.1 ± 20.5 16.4 ± 25.7 25.2 ± 25.7 44.3 ± 29.0	9.9 ± 15.4 2.9 ± 10.5 18.4 ± 20.5 21.5 ± 23.1 36.9 ± 30.1	13.6 ± 27.0 16.0 ± 29.0 11.5 ± 19.7 18.8 ± 28.5 23.9 ± 32.3
Pharmaœutical Refractive Surgery Increased Time Outdoors		31.7 ± 27.8 17.4 ± 29.7 38.7 ± 27.5	39.0 ± 32.4 11.4 ± 24.3 29.7 ± 22.0	24.2 ± 29.4 12.8 ± 25.6 29.4 ± 26.2	21.8 ± 27.0 13.5 ± 30.6 20.5 ± 17.9	14.6 ± 23.3 18.0 ± 29.4 35.3 ± 32.0

Orthokeratology (ortho-k), when used for partial or full correction of myopia, has been shown to slow myopic progression in children by 36-56% as compared to their spectacle or contact-lens wearing peers.

This effect is achieved by limiting the axial elongation of the eye, which is of particular concern in high myopes (>6.00D) and children, where myopic progression has been shown to proceed at a faster rate than average

Charm J, Cho P. High myopia-partial reduction ortho-k: a 2-year randomized study. Optom Vis Sci. 2013 Jun; 90(6):530-9. doi: 10.1097/OPX.0b013e3182936

Global trends in myopia management attitudes and strategies in clinical practice. - Wolffsohn, Calossi, Cho, Logan, Santodomingo-Rubido et al. (2016). Contact Lens and Anterior Eye

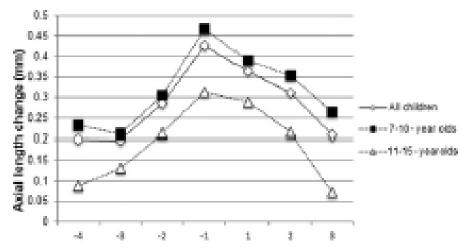




How to prevent

You can see myopia coming....

- Speeding up of rate of axial length change prior to onset of myopia (18 months before onset)
 - Particularly in younger children
 - Particularly in last year before onset



Year relative to the first detection of myopia (Years)

Measurements and reports are the key....

Thorough baseline data and follow-up

- Cycloplegic refraction
- Binocular status
- Topography
- Biometry



How to prevent

Goal of myopia researchers

- Develop optimized treatments for slowing the growth of the eyeball
 - Aimed at children aged 5-10 years of age
 - Possibly a combination of systemic drug, topical eye drop and contact lens
- Develop a <u>screening device</u> that can predict which children need treatment, even before they become myopic
 - Aim to screen age 4-6 years old, and treat BEFORE they become myopic
 - Refractive error
 - Biometry (axial length starts to expand at a faster rate than refractive error, in the 12-18 months before the eye first becomes myopic)



Look at the Aladdin as the perfect solution for myopia monitoring

→ ALADDIN

 As an optical biometer the Aladdin with a periodic monitor of axial length can be a <u>screening device</u> that can predict which children need treatment, even before they become myopic

 As a corneal topographer and pupilometer the Aladdin provides support during myopic treatment with contact lenses for

orthokeratology



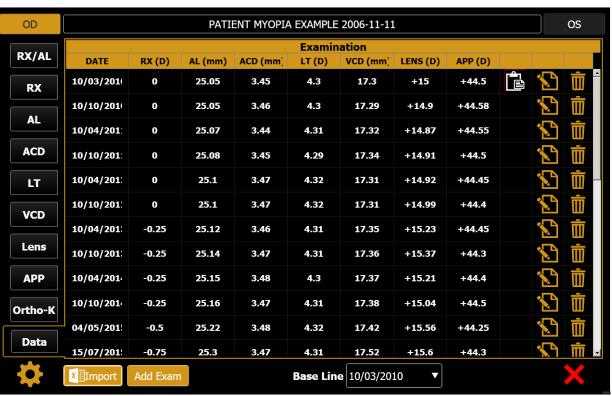


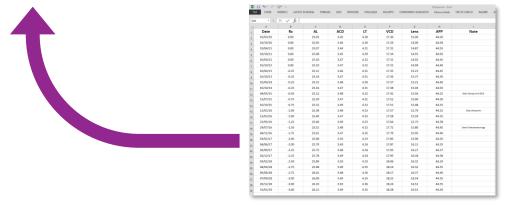
ALADDIN Myopia Module

- Monitor Myopia Progression on patients under treatment
- Establish Myopia Progression alert rules
- Follow Orthokeratology treatment in detail

Collect, manage and review data from other sources

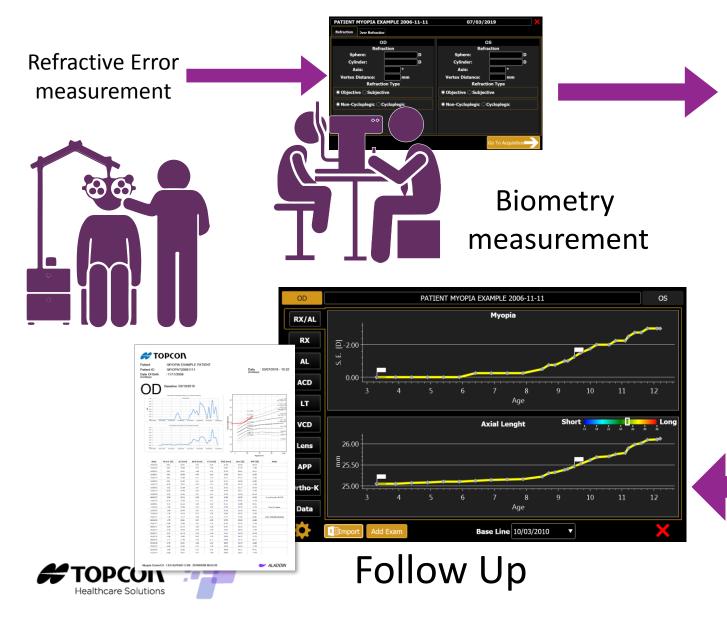


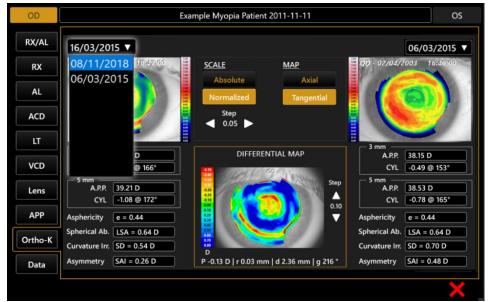






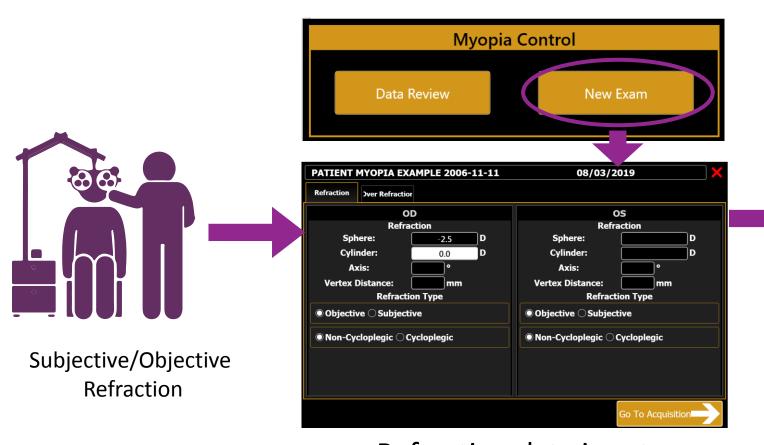
Myopia Module Workflow



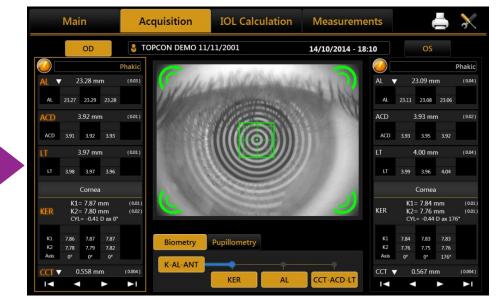


Analyse & Treat

Acquisition Flow



Refraction data input (handles also Over Refraction in case of Ortho-K treatment)





Topography+Biometry acquisition



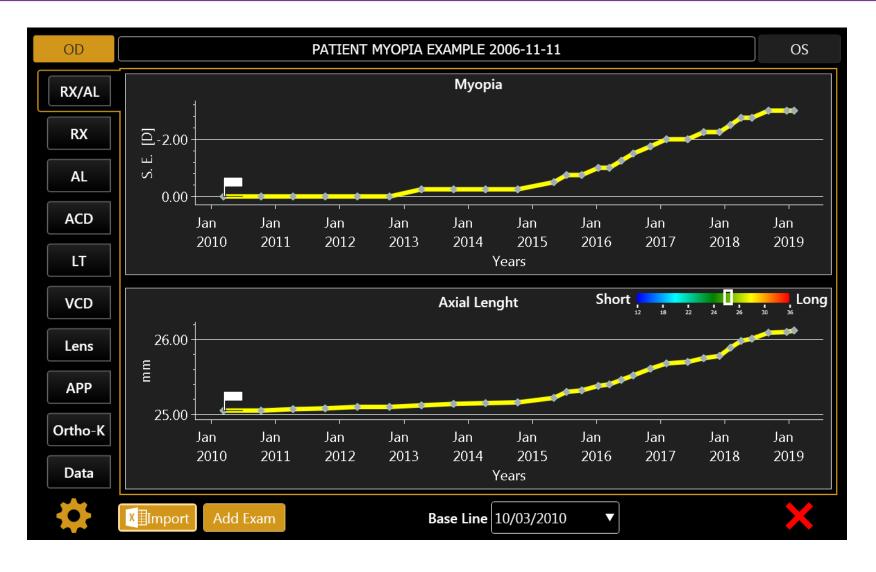


Data Review



Refraction and Axial Length Trends

Review absolute trends by date or by patient age





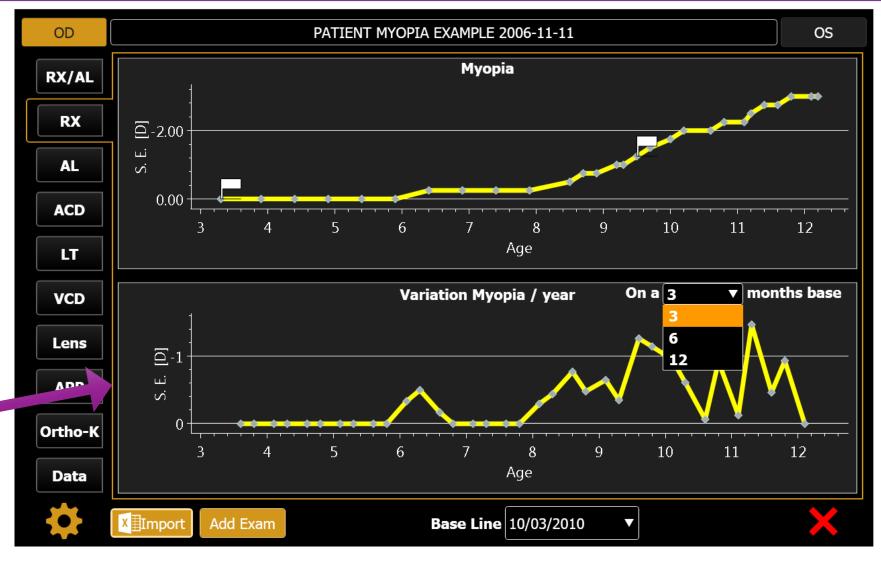


Refractive Error progression

Refraction S.E.

Review absolute trend together with yearly growth calculated on a 3/6/12 months basis

Time-wise yearly variation





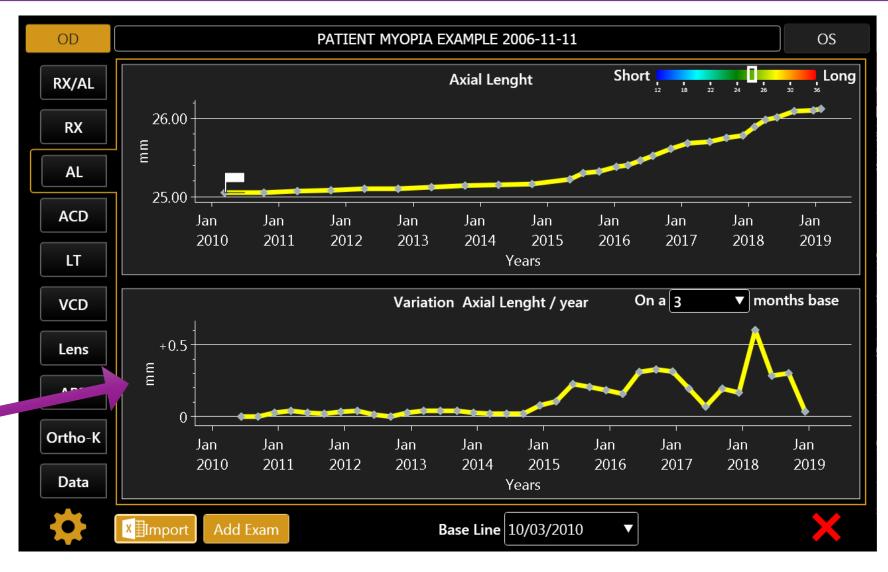


Axial Length progression

Axial Length

Review absolute trend together with yearly growth calculated on a 3/6/12 months basis

Time-wise yearly variation







Axial Sections yearly progression

ACD

LT

VCD

Axial sections decomposed

Absolute trends over Time-wise yearly variations

Push forward your knowledge on Myopia progression

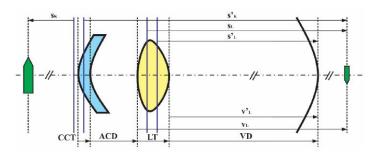




Lens Power progression

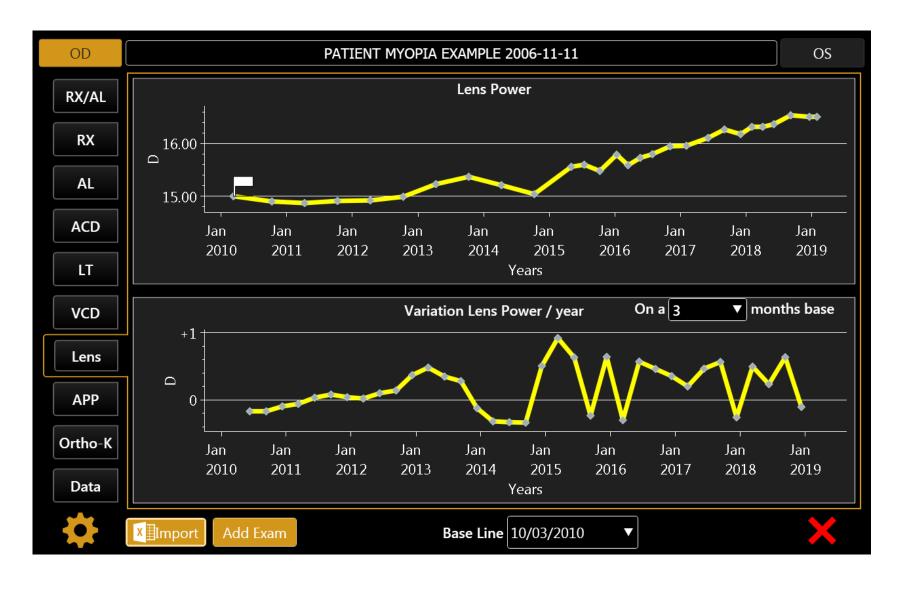
Lens Power variations

Observe variations of crystalline lens power over time



BENNET Formula

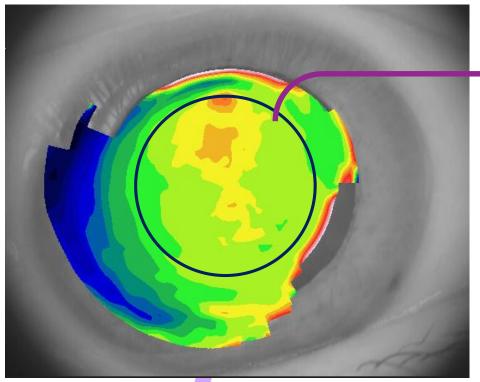


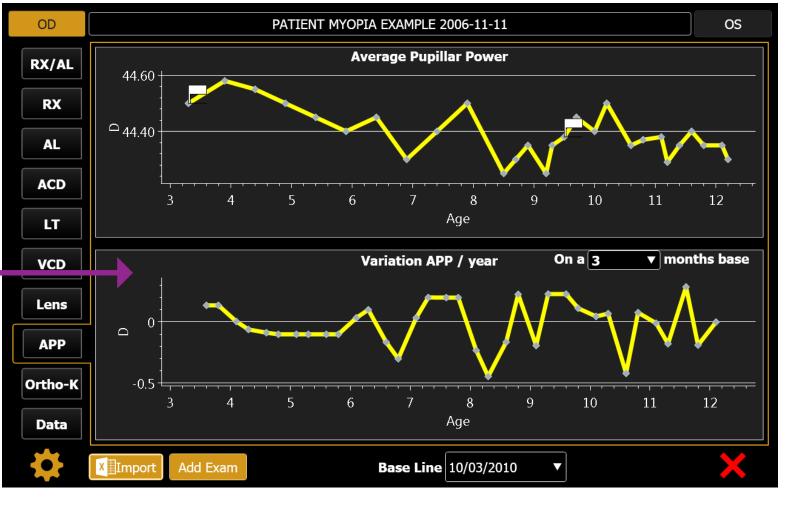


Average Pupillar power progression

A.P.P.

Average Pupillar Power



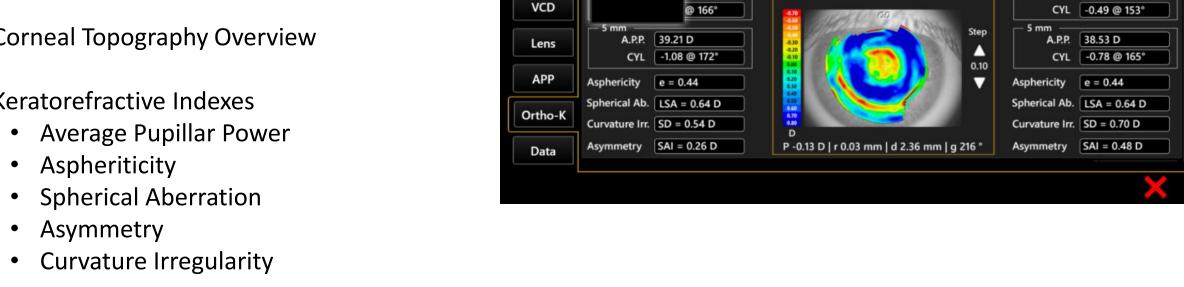




Ortho-K treatment Follow Up

Combine Myopia Progression Follow Up with **Orthokeratology Treatment** control

- Corneal Topography Overview
- Keratorefractive Indexes



RX/AL

RX

AL

ACD

LT

16/03/2015 ▼

08/11/2018

06/03/2015

OS

06/03/2015 V

02/04/2003 16:46:00

38.15 D

A.P.P.

Example Myopia Patient 2011-11-11

MAP

DIFFERENTIAL MAP

SCALE

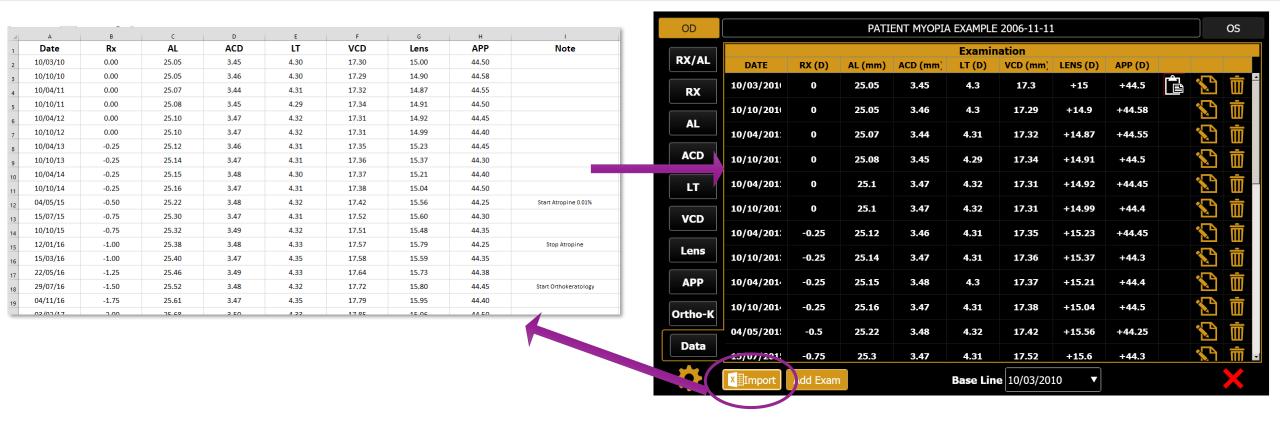
Absolute

Normalized

Step

0.05

Import Data

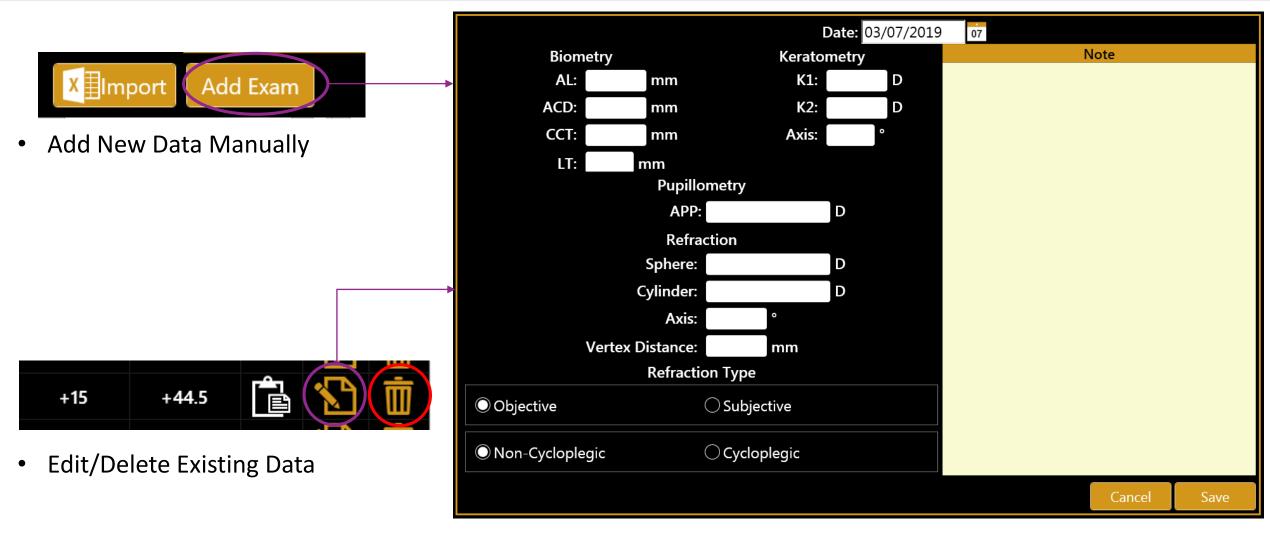


Import any pre-existing history into the Aladdin Myopia Module using a simple format





Manage Data





Progression Baseline

Change Baseline for the progression trends to a custom date during the follow Up



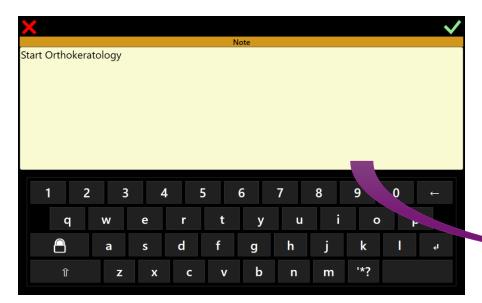




Decision tracking support

Add Custom Notes in correspondence of Dates

Review them on the trends charts









Report

Export Myopia Module Follow Up

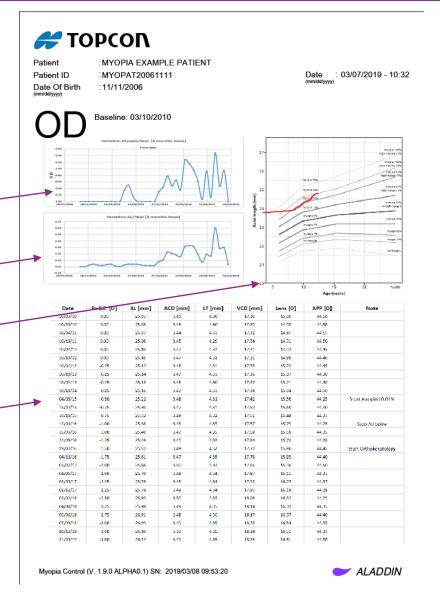
Show effectiveness of the treatment

Myopia yearly variation

Axial Length yearly variation

Axial length trend over Myopia risk map

Data with Annotations







Conclusions

- Myopia monitoring is important
- > The use of a biometer is required as a screening device
- > The use of a corneal topographer is recommended for ortho-k treatment
- > The Aladdin represent the ideal device to support myopia monitoring



Availability

- ➤ The Myopia Module will be available for every Aladdin HW3.0 with Software Upgrade to version 1.9.0
- The MM entry point button in the patient list will be available if the Myopia Module is enabled from the settings. There will be a checkbox for enable/disable in the Settings





Thank you!



