



Dr. Aarlan Aceto, Optometrist First part time job in optican <u>1987</u> 2 year Opticianry degree 93-95 Optician until 2006 • various modalities (private, corporate, boutique, wholesale...)

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Dr. Aarlan Aceto, Optometrist • 2003, decided to change gears and become an Optometrist

Graduated in 2009

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From Private Practice...

To Academia...

Involved with the development of 2 new Optometry Schools

CT STATE

Back where it all began

Program Director of Opticianry Program CT State Community College- Middlesex Dedicated my career to education

Opticians, Technicians and associate staff



Potentially more important than the Doctors



MYOPIA control

Opticians and Technicians will be front line providers of most of the strategies that address Myopia Control

Will be instrumental in educating patients and their parents

NEED TO BE EDUCATED ON SUBJECT

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"

When I was 5 years old, my mother always told me that happiness was the key to life. When I went to school, they asked me what I wanted to be when I grew up. I wrote down "happy". They told me I didn't understand the assignment, and I told **them they didn't understand life**.

-John Lenno

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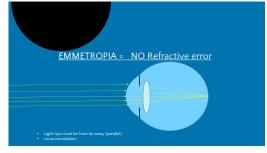


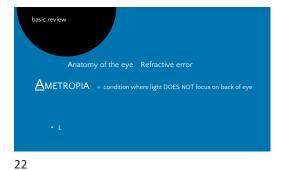
MYOPIA control Myopia control has forefront of Optometry Education and Research since the 2000's
Better UNDERSTANDING the PROBLEM Effective STRATEGIES to address the issue.

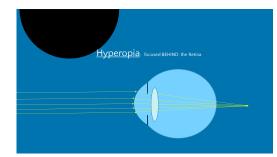


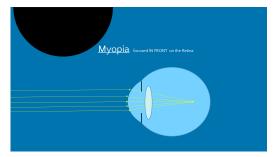


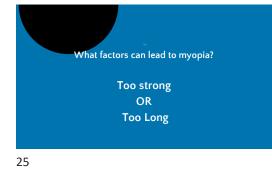


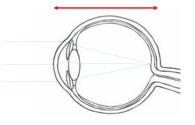


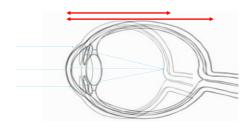


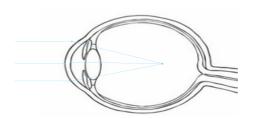




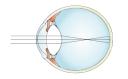




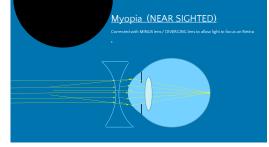




ikipedia.org/wiki/Near-sightedness

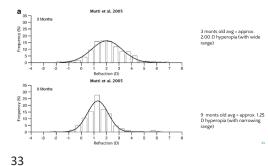


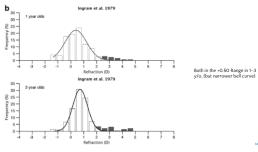
:://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Near-sighted









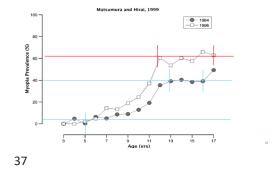


From Basic Anatomy WHY DON'T we see a ton of mildly hyperopic Rx's in this age group? AMAZING ABILITY TO ACCOMODATE

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10289054/

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It's now in adolescence that we start to see myopia develop



From Dispenser's perspective;

Why we see 9-14 y/o coming in for first time glasses (fewer than infants/preschool age)

Change can be sudden, and surprise for parents

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Another example on WHY we MUST ABSOLUTELY have children seen by their eye doctors (OD or OMD) regularly

> "my kid's never needed glasses" "school did the exam" "Checked at the pediatrician"

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BIG DEAL???

JUST WEAR GLASSES

Or Contacts 🙂 https://endmyopia.org/2-00-child-myopia-prevention-glasses/ 40



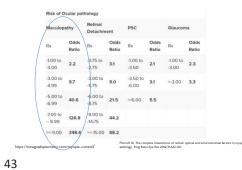
Why is Myopia a problem?

Risk of pathology INCREASES SUBSTANTIALLY IN MYOPIA

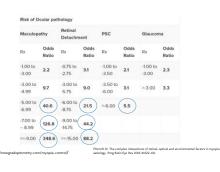
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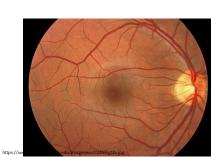
Myopiogenic factors are more prevalent now than in any other time in history Incidence, prevalence and severity of Myopia is INCREASING....







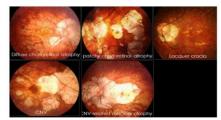




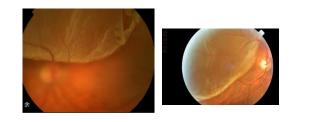
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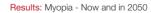
Fig. 3. Myopic macular degeneration



Source: Hayashi et al. (33), presented by K. Ohno-Matsui during the meeting.

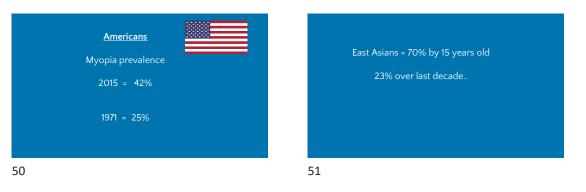


https://imothyjackson.london/patients/retinal-detachment/ https://www.cehjournal.org/article/retinal-detachment/













Almost **5 billion** myopes by 2050



Heredity

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Mom and Pops...

Genetics

Previously though 20-40 genetic factors for myopia

2018 study found 161 genetic factors

Cream Study (consortium for refractive error and myopia)

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Genetics

Although in greater numbers, having more genetic risk factors may increase risk of myopia by 10X

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ENVIRONMENTAL

Time Spent Outdoors = Lower risk of becoming myopic

Prescribe your pediatric pts outdoor activity

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CLEERE study (collab. Long. Eval of ethnicity and ref error)

 Children in urban environ 2.6x more likely than rural

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Multiple studies show

↑ outdoor time = ↓ incidence of myopia

2009 Chinese study, 40 minutes of outdoor over 3 years = 25 % decrease incidence of myopia (39.5 to 30.4)

Taiwan, 80 minutes of outdoor time per day could = 50% decrease incidence

ndomized Clinical Trial. JAMA. 2015. Sep 15;314(11):1142–8. set and progression in school children. Ophthalmology. 3

Does sunlight :

- promote chemical signals that prevent axial elongation?
- Trigger genetic expression?
- Possibly farther working distance than indoors?

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Near Work and myopia

One study showed potential for:

2% increase in risk for every DIOPTER-HOUR near work per week

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accommodative lag increases with CLOSER work

stimulus for the eye to elongate....myopia progression

Risk of developing myopia increases as: -Shorter viewing distance -increased length of time at near

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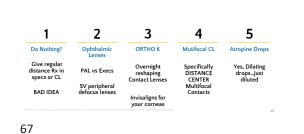


lyopia risk facto	175.		
	Relationship	Main Findings	Related Factors
Parental myopia	Strong	Two myopic parents: ×5 odds * [26.27] One myopia parent: ×2 odds * [26.27]	Gene-environment interaction
Education	Strong	School length and the performance intensity associated [48,49,50,51]	Near work Accommodative lag
Near work	Moderate	Continuous reading (>30 min): ×1.5 odds * [62] Closer reading distance (<30 cm): ×2.5 odds * [62]	Education Accommodative lag
Time outdoors	Strong	Time outdoors between 40-80 min associated with reduced myopia incidence [87.91.92.93]	Light exposure, dopamine release, vitamin D, and increased depth of field
Light exposure	Moderate	Slower axial elongation is associated with greater daily light exposure (>3000 lux) [85.98]	Dopamine release, vitamin D, and increased depth of field
Life environment	Weak	Higher myopia prevalence in urban environments [44,102,103,104,105]	Education, near work, and time outdoors



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What can we do?

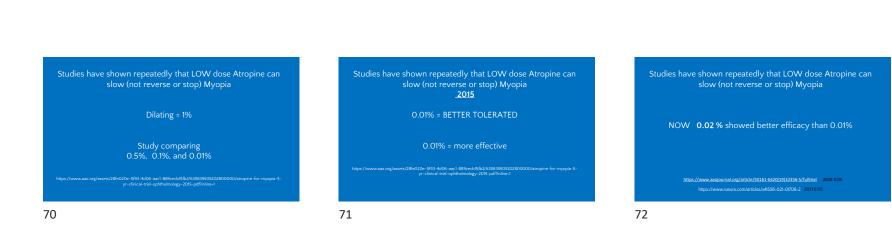
Pharmacological



68



0.01% (or 0.05%)



Low dose ATROPINE

Method of action? Compared to peripheral defocus, sunlight or genetics?

Seems to be \uparrow in dopamine

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 dampening vital functions of the retina, atropine boosts dopamine release from cellular stores, which then controls eye growth.

In experimental animal studies, the use of either dopamine (or nonselective dopamine receptor agonists) was found to inhibit the development of myopia

https://reviewofmm.com/mechanism-of-action-of-atropine-in-controlling-myopia-progression/

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Atropine gtts

NOTE: nonselective muscarinic acetylcholine receptor antagonist

blocks all muscarinic receptor subtypes: M_1 , through M_5 receptors

75

Atropine gtts

Historically atropine CAN be dangerous in high quantities...

Generally safe in low dose topical use

Systemic side effect, almost impossible in low concentrations

15ml bottles of 0.05% atropine

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3298216/

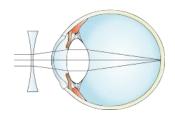
Atropine sytemic poisoning:

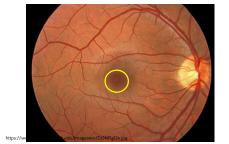
increased antimuscarinic side effects:

"hot as a hare warm"	dry skin from decreased sweating
"blind as a bat"	blurryy vision
"dry as a bone"	decreased tear production
"red as a beet"	vasodilation
"mad as a hatter"	delirium/CNS effects

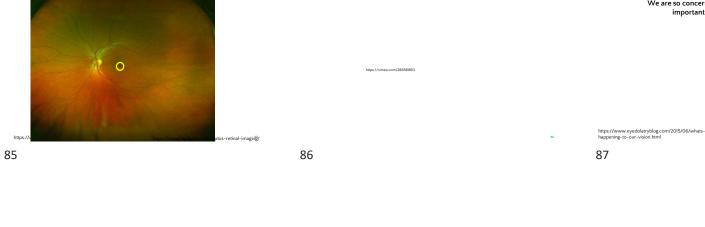
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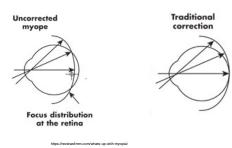


We are so concerned about CENTRAL vision...the important part is the PERIPHERAL

Eye "wants" peripheral light rays on or in front of the retina (myopic defocus)

- IF focused BEHIND RETINA in periphery instead.. (hyperopic defocus), then....
- · Which axially lengthen bring those peripheral retinal images into focus....
- Which MEANS....MORE MYOPIA...
- So we correct with Traditional correction centrally....
- Which focuses BEHIND RETINA in periphery
- Which axially lengthens...
- Which Means more myopia
- Which focuses BEHIND RETINA in periphery.... AND ON AND ON CASCADE EFFECT

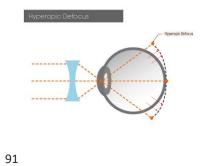
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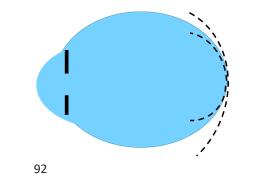


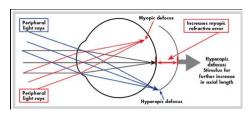


Show studies in animals that show induced

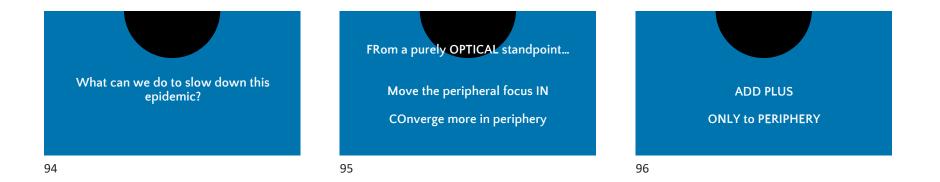
peripheral defocus causes myopia

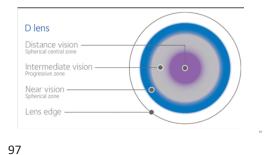






https://www.eyedolatryblog.com/2015/06/whatshappening-to-our-vision.html





VERY IMPORTANT::

Was NOT FDA APPROVED when I started this course

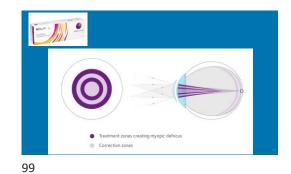
NOW....:

NOV 2019, Coopervision MiSigl



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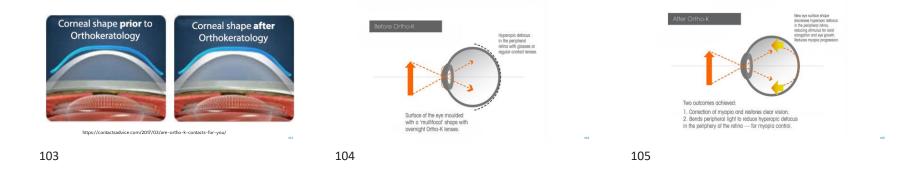


VERY IMPORTANT:: SOme of the following methods not FDA approved "off-label"

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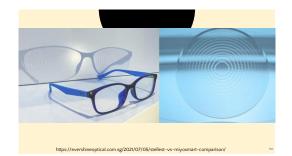




SPECTACLE CORRECTION

- Essilor Stellest (FDA 2021 "breakthrough device designation)

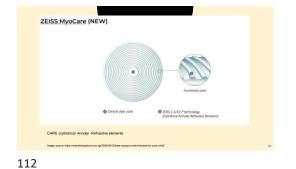
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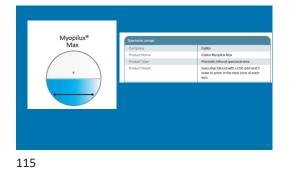
DECEMBER 2022 Study in JAMA Studied efficacy in controlling myopia using spectacle lenses

- conventional single-vision spectacle lenses
 highly aspherical lenslets
 slightly aspherical lenslets

HAL (MORE PLUS IN PERIPHERY) = Better results

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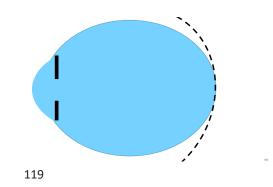






Ana	lysis		
• •	ficacy? lultifocals and chil Sports? Cosmesis? (exec		
117			

NOTE ON UNDERMINUSING.





- Higher level of myopia at earlier age = worse final expected Rx
- Earlier treatment = Better results

- IT is critical to understand that the study of Myopia AND Myopia control is constantly evolving
- More research every year...

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Studies have shown that OUTDOOR EXPOSURE TO SUNLIGHT lowers risk for Dx of Myopia

Once the process begins, DOES NOT slow progression!?!?!?!

Or does it....some changes in literature...

BHVI

MYOPIA

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Myopia calculator. Brien Holden institute

https://bhvi.org/myopia-calculator-resources/

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VERY IMPORTANT:

NO INSURANCE, SELF PAY

Cenerally patients educated by providers/practitioners, no major corporate backing/marketing.

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Take home:

- Myopia is a worsening problem environmental, genetic, hereditary
- Myopia leads to increase pathology
- Myopia can (and should be) treated to minimize • Not reverse or halt (yet)

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Take home:

Consider revisiting our standard of care

- In next 10 years, myopia control strategies likely will be FAR more common
- OPTICIANS/DISPENSERS should be involved and at the table in this endeavor