产品参数

赋像散®-C1+

适应人群	外隐斜青少年人群
膜　层	绿膜
折 射 率	1.554
紫光透过率	> 60%

光度范围

镜片对比

与点扩散镜片（DOT）相比，赋像散®-C1+ 视野更宽

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OPH-Tech

赋像散®-C1+

更适合外隐斜青少年的近视管理镜片

近视与斜视有高度相关性

研究表明，隐斜视程度较重的儿童近视度数更高，眼轴长度更长 [1]。

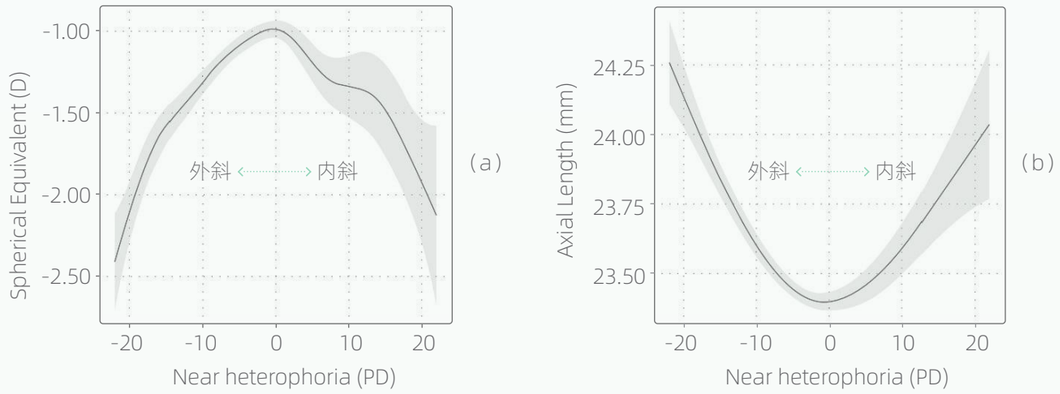


图1：近距隐斜视与等效球镜度(SE)和眼轴长度（AL）的非线性关系

近视患者中外斜视和外隐斜患病率更高 [2]，近视是外斜视的危险因素 [3-4]。

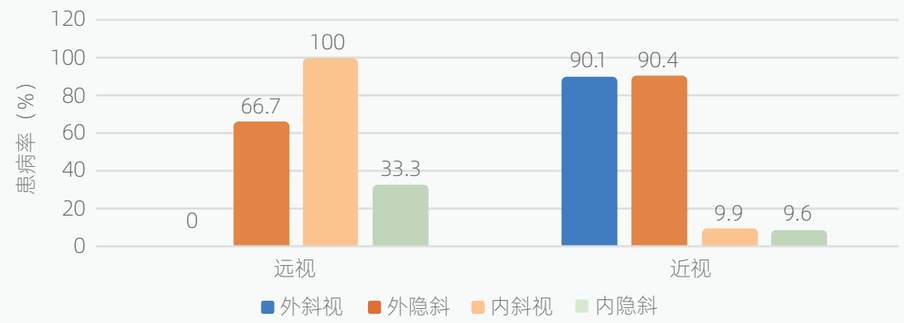
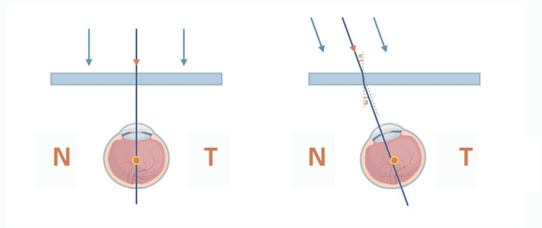


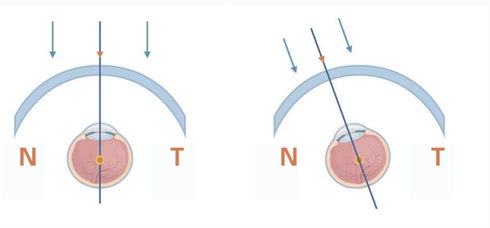
图2：近视与远视患者中斜视的不同类型患病率对比

C1+ 赋像散®-C1+采用同心圆配曲设计减少镜片的BI光效

镜片采用平面设计，人眼看近眼球内旋，光线与镜片法线形成夹角，光线就会出现与BI棱镜类似的鼻偏现象，这种BI光效会促进眼球外斜。

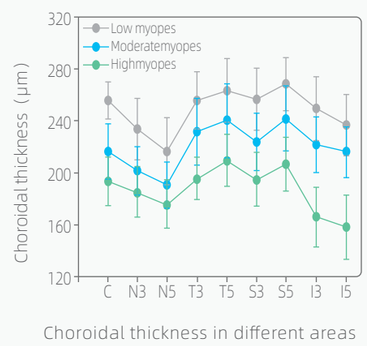


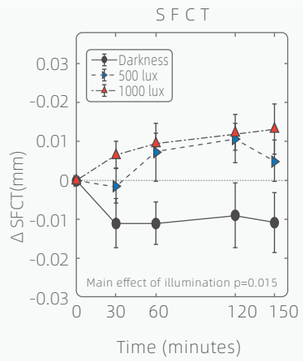
镜片采用同心圆设计，人眼看近眼球内旋，光线与镜片法线重合，不发生折射，与裸眼状态近似，无BI光效。



C1+ 增加视网膜照度，增厚脉络膜

研究表明，脉络膜厚度变化是近视发展的重要指标 [5]。光照可导致脉络膜增厚 [6]。





赋像散®-C1+通过陡变离焦设计增加视网膜照度，增厚中央凹下脉络膜厚度 (SFCT），有利于控制近视发展 [7]。

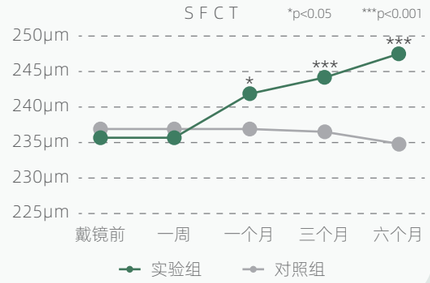


图3：随着近视加深脉络膜厚度减少 [5]

图4：光照可导致脉络膜增厚 [6]

图5：佩戴赋像散®镜片后脉络膜厚度增加 [7]

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