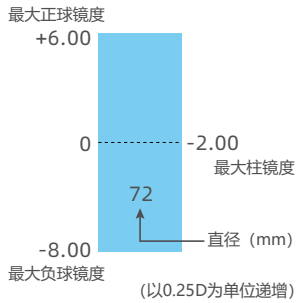
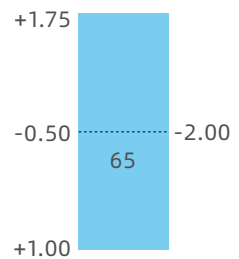
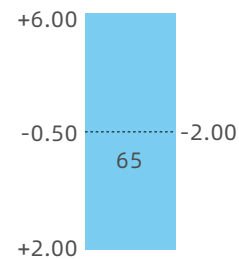
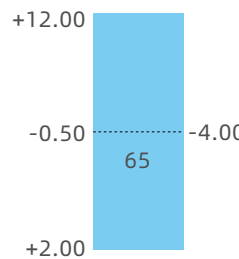


产品参数

优薄-X[®]-0

适用人群	远视性屈光不正的儿童或青少年		
特 点	远视矫正		
	精准定量均匀减少光通量		
	促进眼轴生长		
阿贝数	58		
膜 层	X 膜 (CUT-20%或30%)		
光度范围	光度范围说明  最大正球镜度 +6.00 0 -2.00 最大柱镜度 72 直径 (mm) -8.00 最大负球镜度 (以0.25D为单位递增) 低度版  +1.75 -0.50 -2.00 65 +2.00 常规版*  +6.00 -0.50 -2.00 65 +2.00 定制版  +12.00 -0.50 -2.00 65 +2.00		

* 12个月内眼轴增长<0.1mm，免费换片一次。



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020-62935570

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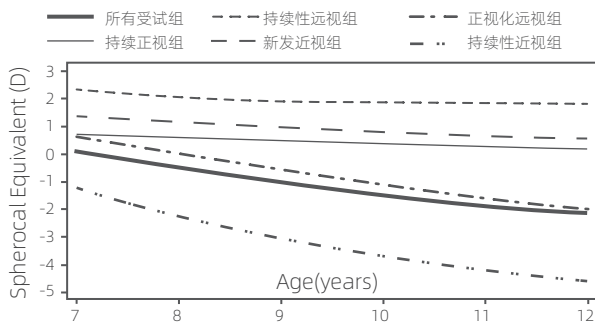
marketing@oph-tech.com

优薄-X[®]

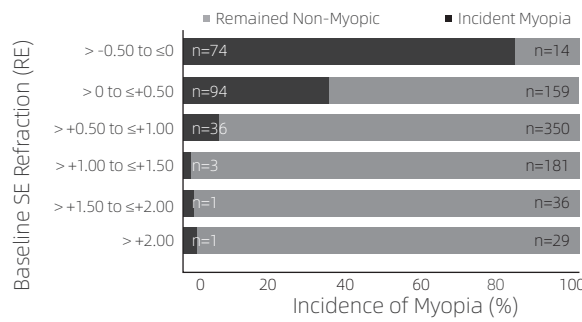
助力眼轴生长的远视矫正镜片

儿童青少年远视超限难正视化

6岁以上儿童/青少年屈光度如果超过+2.00D，很难通过自身视觉发育完成正视化；12岁以上儿童/青少年屈光度如果超过+1.00D，也很难通过自身视觉发育实现正视化，需要佩戴优薄®-X进行视觉发育干预^[1-2]。



不同屈光状态儿童SE随年龄变化曲线^[1]



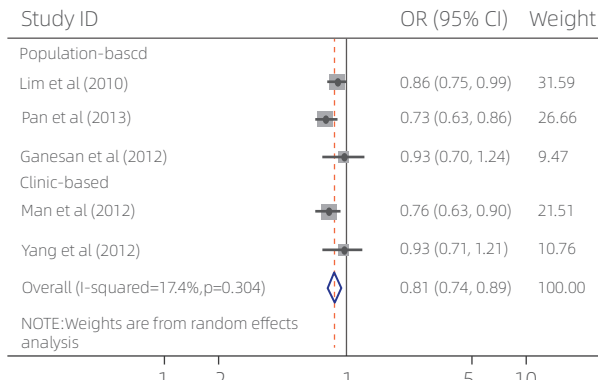
12岁儿童不同基线屈光状态5年随访的新发近视与非近视保持比例^[2]

眼轴越短，多种视网膜病变风险越高

短眼轴是多种严重视网膜病变的独立危险因素。眼轴长度（AL）每减少1mm，早期年龄相关性黄斑变性（AMD）风险增加29%^[3]；AL每增长1mm，糖尿病视网膜病变（DR）发病风险降低19%^[4]。

	Multivariate OR (95% CI) for Each Millimeter Decrease in AL	
Large drusen	1.47(1.29-1.68)	p<0.001
Early AMD	1.29(1.06-1.57)	P=0.01
Pigmentary abnormalities	1.33(1.15-1.52)	p<0.001

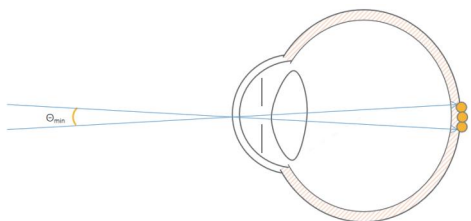
AL 每减少1mm与AMD及相关体征的多变量调整OR值及P值^[3]



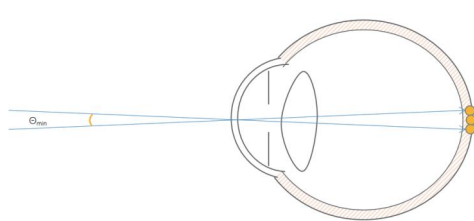
AL 每增加1mm与DR发病风险关联的森林图^[4]

短眼轴影响人眼视觉分辨率和最佳视力

眼轴短 → 最小分辨角大 → 视力较低

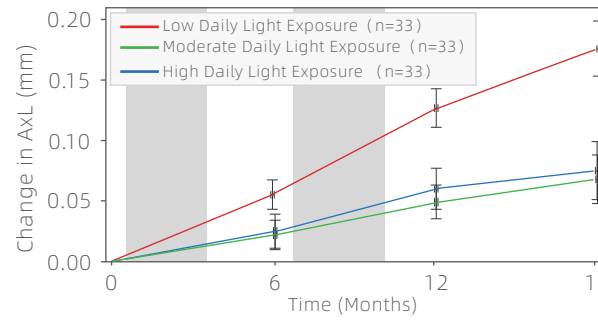


眼轴增长 → 最小分辨角减小 → 视力提升

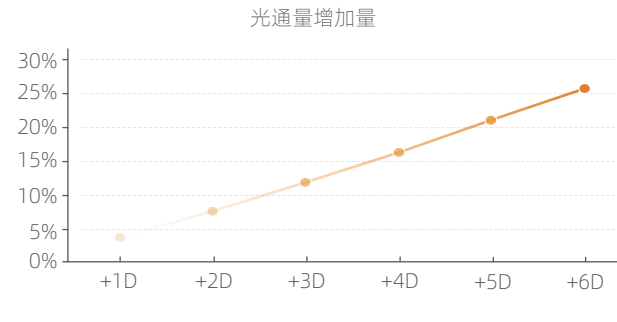


视网膜照度越高，眼轴生长速度越慢

研究发现，高光照水平可以抑制眼轴生长，低光照水平容易促进眼轴的增长^[5,6]。框架镜正片会增加入眼入射光瞳，从而增加视网膜照度，且镜片度数越高，增加光通量越多。光通量增加，不利于眼轴发育。

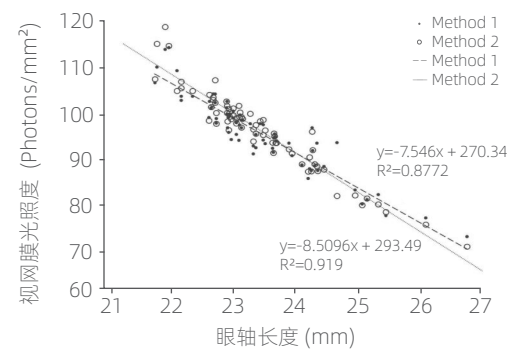


不同光照度下儿童眼轴增长情况^[5]

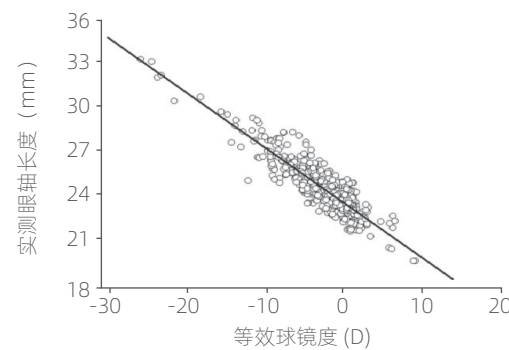


不同光度正镜片对视网膜照度影响

眼轴长度与视网膜光照度相关，眼轴越短，视网膜光照度越高^[7]。



眼轴长度与视网膜光照度的线性关系^[7]

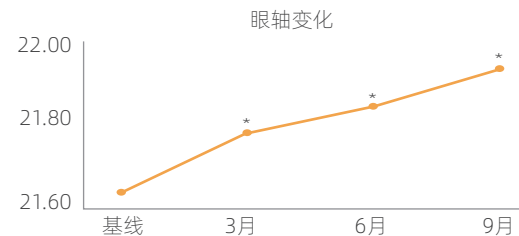
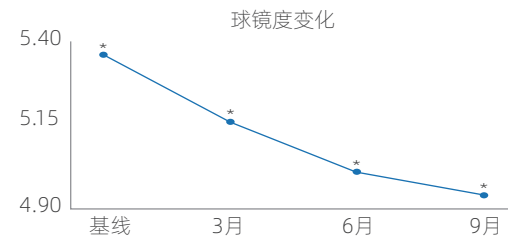


实测眼轴长度与等效球镜度的线性回归图^[8]

优薄®-X 助力眼轴生长，降低远视度数

远视患儿（8.13 ± 1.77岁）使用优薄-X®干预3、6、9个月后，屈光度持续降低、眼轴逐步增长（P<0.05）^[9]。

	基线数据	3个月（Δ变化量）	6个月（Δ变化量）	9个月（Δ变化量）
球镜度（D）	5.36 ± 1.08	-0.20 ± 0.32*	-0.35 ± 0.35*	-0.42 ± 0.38*
眼轴（mm）	21.64 ± 0.91	+0.14 ± 0.09*	+0.20 ± 0.13*	-0.29 ± 0.13*



1.Hwee-Bee, Wong,David, Machin,Say-Beng, Tan et al. Ocular component growth curves among Singaporean children with different refractive error status [J]. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2009, 51: 1341-7.
2.Amanda N, French,Ian G, Morgan,Paul, Mitchell et al. Risk factors for incident myopia in Australian schoolchildren: the Sydney adolescent vascular and eye study[J]. Ophthalmology. 2013, 120: 2100-8.
3.Lavanya, R., et al., Hyperopic refractive error and shorter axial length are associated with age-related macular degeneration: the Singapore Malay Eye Study. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2010, 51(12): p. 6247-52.
4.Wang, X., et al., Myopia and diabetic retinopathy: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Diabetes Res Clin Pract. 2016, 111: p. 1-9.

5.Read SA, Collins MJ, Vincent SJ. Light exposure and eye growth in childhood. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2015;56:6779-6787. DOI:10.1167/10vs.14-15978.
6.Ranjay, Chakraborty,Konogan, Baranton,Daniel, Spiegel et al. Effects of mild- and moderate-intensity illumination on short-term axial length and choroidal thickness changes in young adults [J]. Ophthalmic Physiol Opt. 2022, 42: 0.
7.Quigley MG, Powell I, Wittich W. Increased Axial Length Corresponds to Decreased Retinal Light Dose: A Parsimonious Explanation for Decreasing AMD Risk in Myopia. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2018;59(10):3852-3857.
8.Kim HS, Yu DS, Cho HG, Moon BY, Kim SY. Comparison of predicted and measured axial length for ophthalmic lens design. PLoS One. 2019;14(1):e0210387.
9.中山大学中山眼科中心实验数据。