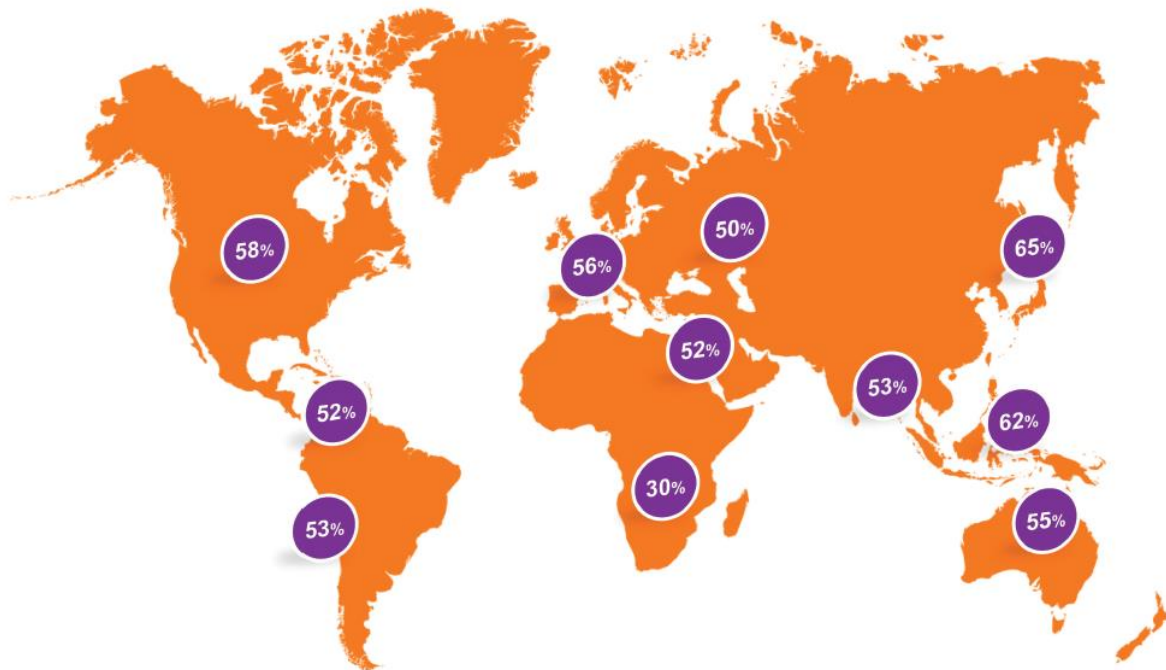




Myopia: Facts and Figures

The prevalence of myopia is projected to increase from approximately two billion people worldwide in 2010 to almost five billion people in 2050 (more than 50% of the world's population), bringing with it near- and long-term health challenges.

Holden BA, Fricke TR, Wilson DA, et al. Global prevalence of myopia and high myopia and temporal trends from 2000 through 2050. *Ophthalmology*. 2016;123(5):1036-1042.



Slowing myopia progression can significantly reduce the risk of myopia-related complications and vision loss later in life:

- High myopia can lead to substantial vision loss due to axial elongation.
- Myopia significantly increases the risk of retinal detachment and myopic maculopathy.
- Even low myopia levels are associated with a higher prevalence of glaucoma and cataracts.

Flitcroft DI. The complex interactions of retinal, optical and environmental factors in myopia aetiology. *Prog Retin Eye Res*. 2012;31(6):622-660.

Past treatment options have included multifocal spectacles, Orthokeratology (OrthoK), soft multifocal contact lenses, and atropine. All have challenges and limitations. MiSight® 1 day is the world's first one-day soft contact lens shown to substantially slow the progression of myopia in children.

Chamberlain P, Logan N, Jones D, Gonzalez-Mejjome J, Saw S-M, Young G. Clinical evaluation of a dual-focus myopia control 1 day soft contact lens: 2-year results. Presented at: American Academy of Optometry (AAOPT) 95th Annual Meeting. Anaheim, CA, USA; 9 November 2016.