

## Myopia

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Affecting all ages, myopia is considered as a global epidemic [1] with particular prevalence in Asian countries [2]. Despite the vision is correctable simply by glasses or with more advanced refractive surgeries [3], myopic patients do suffer from irreversible structural changes of the eyeball, including the retina [4], macula [5] (Figure 1), choroid [6] and sclera [7] (Figure 2). These changes are the culprits for blinding myopic complications in adulthood [8] such as retinal detachment, myopic maculopathy and choroidal neovascularization.

**Figure 1:** Fundus photo of the right eye showing myopic maculopathy changes with patchy choroidoretinal atrophy on top of the tessellated fundus. The optic disc also showed myopic changes with temporal tilting and peripapillary atrophy.

**Figure 2:** Computed tomography of the orbit showing bilateral elongated eyeball over 26.5 mm (definition of pathological myopia) with staphyloma. Right cataract lens was present while the left eye one was extracted. Note also the hypodensity over the right temporal lobe, as this patient suffered from subdural haemorrhage before.

Our eye simulates a convex lens optical system that allows light to pass through [9]. Anatomical pathologies like keratoconus [10],

cataract [11], long axial length [12], could all contribute to myopia; whereas environmental factors such as prolonged reading also played an important role [13]. Once considered incurable, myopia progression is now controllable with low dose atropine eye drops [14]. This advance would definitely benefit the next generation of Asian people, especially with the raised awareness of myopia prevention nowadays and prevention since their childhood.

### Author's Contribution

Seraph Shi Kei Wu: Concept and design of study, drafting the article.

Sunny Chi Lik Au: Concept and design of study, acquisition of image, revising article critically for important intellectual content.

### Previous Publication/Presentations

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