

## NCC 'FUTURE GENERATION 2024' PAPER Abstracts SCIENTIFIC SESSION IN COOPERATION WITH THE BCLA

## NCC 'Future generation 2024' Organization Section: NCC/ BCLA PAPER Abstracts

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## The discrepancy between the prevalence of paediatric myopia and prescribing of a dual-focus myopia-control contact lens Anna Sulley, Justin Kwan, Graeme Young,

Nathan Greenaway <u>Purpose</u>: To estimate the prevalence of paediatric myopia and compare it with prescribing data to see whether the need for myopia management was being met in 2022.

Method: Paediatric eye examination data were retrospectively collected from a random sample of 100 US optical practices, balanced for geographic location and participation in programs that could have influenced prescribing. Dual-focus myopia control (MiSight 1 day, CooperVision) sales data were collected from Europe, Middle East, and Africa; trial lenses were excluded from the analysis. Results: Data were collected for 66,534 children aged 6-17 years: 15,935 (24%) 6 to 9-year-olds, 16,666 (25%) 10-12-yearolds, and 33,933 (51%) 13 to 17-year-olds. In total, 34,408 (51.7%) had at least one eve with both 0.25DS to -10.00DS and no more than -0.75DC. Of contact lens prescriptions, spherical soft single-vision lenses represented 53.4% (11,242), soft torics 34.0% (7,166), myopiamanagement soft contact lenses 9.6% (2,031), ortho-K 2.9% (609), and scleral lenses 0.05% (10). Among 10 to 12-yearolds, 626 (3.8%) children were prescribed -0.25D to -2.00D contact lenses, and 677 (4.1%) were prescribed -2.25D to 6.00D contact lenses. Among 13 to 17-yearolds, 3,912 (11.5%) children were prescribed -0.25D to -2.00D contact

lenses, and 5,160 (15.2%) were prescribed -2.25D to 6.00D contact lenses. Of MiSight 1 day sales, 27% were -0.25D to -2.00D lenses, 70% were -2.25D to 6.00D lenses, and 3% were greater than -6.00D lenses.

<u>Conclusions</u>: While over half of children had myopia, few were prescribed myopiacontrol contact lenses. While many may have been suitable candidates for MiSight 1 day, few patients received this intervention, and those that did generally already had myopia over -2.00D. This lack of myopia-control contact lens prescriptions may highlight ECP or patient concerns about newer technologies. <u>Research funding received</u>: Work supported by CooperVision, Inc. Anna Sulley & Justin Kwan are employees of CooperVision.

