

Clinically significant axial shortening in myopic Children after Repeated Low-Level Red-Light Therapy

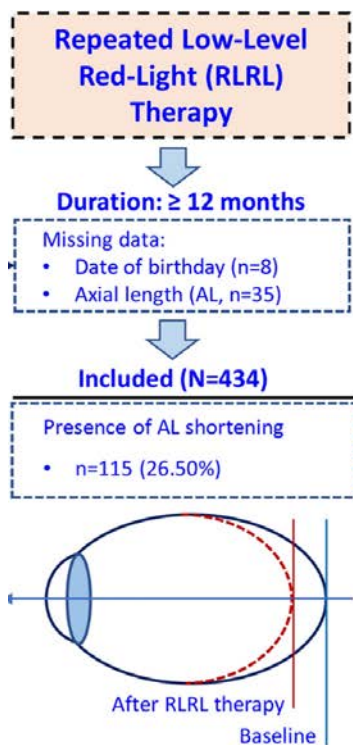
A retrospective multicenter analysis

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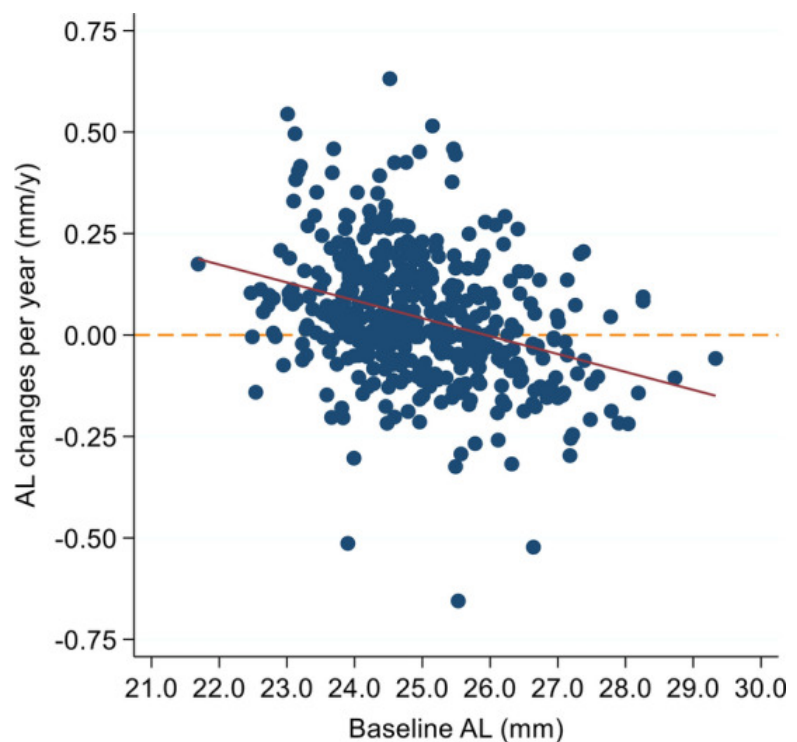
Purpose:

To evaluate the frequency of clinically significant axial length (AL) shortening among myopic children following repeated low-level red light (RLRL) therapy.

Method:



- Criteria 1: AL change < -0.05 mm/year
- Criteria 2: AL change < -0.10 mm/year
- Criteria 3: AL change < -0.20 mm/year



Real-world Study Results:

1. A total of 434 myopic children were included.
2. The overall mean AL change was -0.142 mm/year.
3. There were 115 (26.50%) children with clinically significant AL shortening based on cutoffs of 0.05 mm/year.
4. There were 76 (17.51%), and 20 (4.61%) children with AL shortening based on cutoffs of 0.10 mm/year, and 0.20 mm/year, respectively.
5. Among AL shortened eyes, the mean AL difference was -0.142 (0.094) mm/year.

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To find out more about the Repeated Low-Level Red-Light Therapy available via Eyerising, get in touch with your local Eyerising International team today.