

Myopiemanagement mit Hilfe des „Myopia Master“: der Fall Lotta

Weniger Smartphone, mehr Abstand zum Display

Literatur

- [1] Holden BA, Fricke TR, Wilson DA, Jong M, Naidoo KS, Sankaridurg P, Wong TY, Naduvilath TJ, Resnikoff S (2016): Holden et al. 2016, Global Prevalence of Myopia and High Myopia and Temporal Trends from 2000 through 2050. In: Ophthalmology 123 (5). Online verfügbar unter [https://www.aaojournal.org/article/S0161-6420\(16\)00025-7/addons](https://www.aaojournal.org/article/S0161-6420(16)00025-7/addons).
- [2] Hussain RN, Shahid F, Woodruff G. Axial length in apparently normal pediatric eyes. In: European Journal of Ophthalmology. 2014; 24 (1), S. 120–123. DOI: 10.5301/ejo.5000328.
- [3] Varghese RM, Sreenivas V, Puliyel JM, Varughese S. Refractive status at birth: its relation to newborn physical parameters at birth and gestational age. In: PLoS ONE, 2009; 4 (2), e4469. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0004469.
- [4] Wong CW, Tsai A, Jonas JB, Ohno-Matsui K, Chen J, Ang M, Ting DSW. Digital Screen Time During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Risk for a Further Myopia Boom? 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajo.2020.07.034>
- [5] Wang J, Li Y et al. Progression of Myopia in School-Aged Children After COVID-19 Home Confinement. 2021. doi:10.1001/jamaophthalmol.2020.6239