

Myopia Facts

Myopia is a growing problem



50% of the population affected by 2050.

est. 5 billion people of people are expected to be affected by short-sightedness by 2050.¹

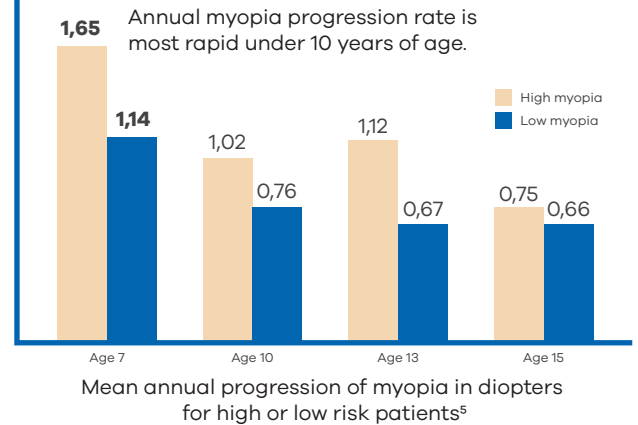
Left untreated, myopia can lead to lasting vision problems in the future.²

Increased near work activities, including screen time, and less time spent outdoors have raised levels of myopia.^{1,3}



Early intervention is essential

1-diopter increase in myopia is associated with a 58% increase in risk of myopic maculopathy.⁴



Myopia is best managed early on to avoid long term vision issues in the future. That's why MiYOSMART was developed specifically for myopic kids.

MiYOSMART are innovative spectacle lenses designed to slow down myopia progression.

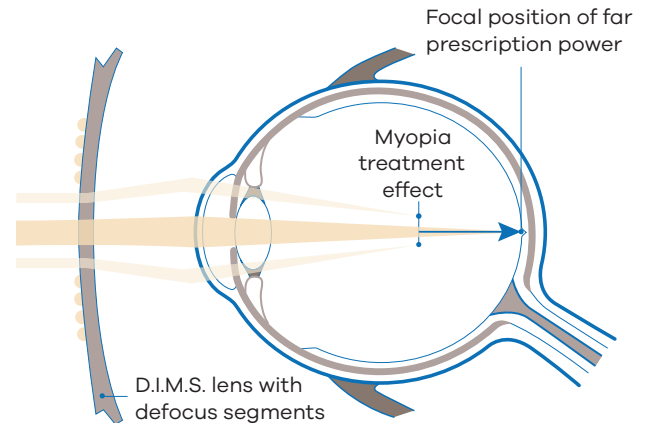


A child-friendly, safe, easy to use, effective and non-invasive way to manage myopia.

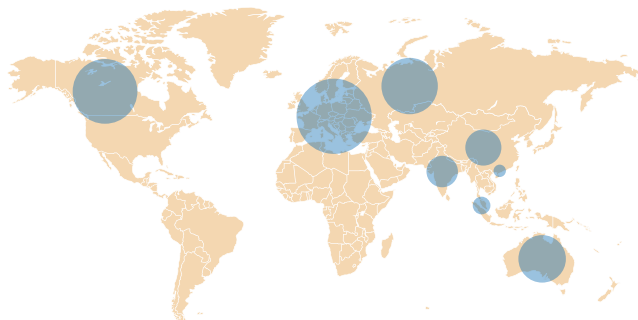
MiYOSMART provides a 60% average slow-down in the progression of myopia.



Clinically-proven effect over a 2 year period in children aged 8 to 13 years old.⁶



Almost one million patients have already benefited from wearing MiYOSMART lenses*



The future of Myopia management.

MiYOSMART is available in more than 25 countries today. HOYA Vision Care launched MiYOSMART in 2018 in HK and China, to then continue the expansion in Australia, Canada, India, Singapore, Malaysia, Russia and several other countries in Europe.**

HOYA Vision Care will continue to roll out the MiYOSMART spectacle globally to help fight and manage the growing problem of myopia.

**MiYOSMART has not been approved for use in the management of Myopia in all countries, including the U.S., and is not currently available for sale in all countries, including the U.S.

¹ Holden B.A., et al., Global Prevalence of Myopia and High Myopia and Temporal Trends from 2000 through 2050. American Academy of Ophthalmology. 05/2016, vol.123, no. 5, p.1036–1042. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ophtha.2016.01.006>. ² Lai T., Retinal Complications of High Myopia. Medical Bulletin. Vol.12.No 9.09/2007. ³ Huang H-M, et al., The Association between Near Work Activities and Myopia in Children –A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. 2015. PLoS ONE 10(10): e0140419. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0140419>. ⁴ Mark A. Bullimore, Eric R. Ritchey, Sunil Shah, Nicolas Leveziel, Rupert R.A. Bourne, D. Ian Flitcroft, The Risks and Benefits of Myopia Control. Ophthalmology, 2021, ISSN 0161-6420, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ophtha.2021.04.032>. ⁵ Mean annual progression of myopia (SER)* and reference Jong M, He M., Holden B.A., Li W., Sankaridurg P., Chen X., Navadiluth T., Smith E.L., Morgan I.G., Ge J. The rate of myopia progression in children who become highly myopic. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 2014;55(13):3636. ⁶ Lam CSY, et al., A randomized clinical trial for myopia control – use of myopic defocus spectacle lens. 8th International Congress of Behavioral Optometry (ICBO), 26-29 of April 2018. Sydney, Australia. *Based on number of lenses sold per Hoya sales data on file as of December 2021. Individual wearer results may vary.

