



Powered by Diffusion ptics Technology™

Let kids focus on life while

we keep their future in sight

The importance of treating myopia not just correcting vision

Research shows that children are becoming short-sighted, or myopic, younger than ever before.¹

Often short-sightedness is seen as 'one of those things' that happens as a child grows up.



Act early to help change their future vision

The younger a child becomes short-sighted, the stronger their glasses may need to be to see clearly as an adult.^{3,4}

Act early to help reduce future

eye health risks

Short-sighted children are also at a much higher risk later in life of serious myopia related eye problems such as retinal detachments and myopic macular degeneration, as well as the lifestyle impact of higher prescriptions.⁵⁻⁸

*Reduction in progression of spherical equivalent refraction and axial length from baseline over 24 months was 47% and 24% on average, respectively (p \leq 0.0041)



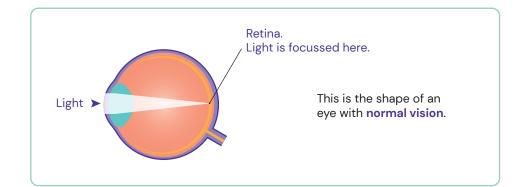
But there are steps you can take now

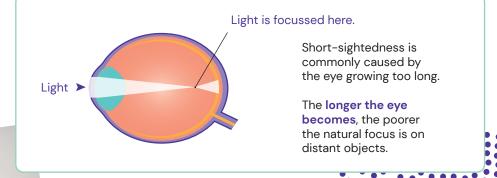
Suitable for children as young as 6 years old, Diffusion Optics Technology™ spectacle lenses are your first step in helping to slow down short-sightedness in your child.^{2*}



Short-sightedness explained

Short-sightedness typically starts in childhood and usually requires glasses or contact lenses to see the detail of distant objects, like text on the TV or the whiteboard at school.⁹





The causes of short-sightedness

Genetics and lifestyle both play a role in the development of childhood short-sightedness.¹⁰⁻¹⁶

Family history

Now you can help slow down short-sightedness

If your child has been diagnosed with myopia, there are some clinically effective options that can slow the rate of progression.^{17,18}

Myopia control spectacles

- Worn during the day
- Ideal for younger children
- Suitable for children aged 6+





Dual focus myopia control

contact lenses

- Worn during the day
- Ideal for active children
- Suitable for children aged 8+

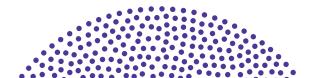
Not enough time outdoors

Daylight creates a lower-contrast visual environment and stimulates the production of vitamin D and dopamine, which are linked to healthy eye development.¹⁴⁻¹⁶ Spending more time outdoors is linked to healthy eye development and can help delay the onset of short-sightedness.14

Orthokeratology contact lenses

- Worn overnight
- Lens free during daytime
- Ideal for children who frequently enjoy swimming and water sports





Focusing on near-vision activities such as using electronic screens, reading, and studying can also increase the risk of developing shortsightedness.^{11,12} Research suggests the highcontrast light involved in these activities causes the eye to grow abnormally and become myopic.¹³

Around 50% of children with short-sighted

parents will inherit the condition.¹⁰ However, research shows children are becoming

short-sighted younger than ever before,¹

which suggests it's more than just genes.



Diffusion Optics Technology[™] spectacle lenses and your child

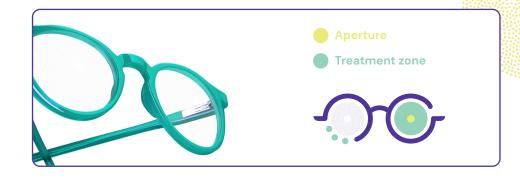
Diffusion Optics Technology[™] spectacle lenses are clinically shown to slow myopia progression in children from as young as 6 years old.^{2*^}

They are a simple, practical step to help slow

down prescription changes.

High-contrast light can interfere with the normal development of the eye by stimulating excessive eye growth.¹³ Over time, this excessive eye growth leads to worsening short-sightedness. So, the sooner short-sightedness is managed, the better the long-term eye health and vision outcomes are expected to be.¹⁹

Diffusion Optics Technology[™] spectacles lenses help scatter light, reducing retinal contrast which helps slow abnormal growth in young eyes.^{20,21}



Designed for all day wear

A central clear aperture provides unfiltered vision when extra fine, near vision detail is needed.



Whether looking near or far, wear all day and be a star!

For maximum benefit², wear Diffusion Optics Technology[™] spectacles all day, every day. This includes reading or when looking at other close–up objects.

*Subjects were 6 to 10 years old at screening. AReduction in progression of spherical equivalent refraction and axial length from baseline over 24 months was 47% and 24% on average, respectively (p≤0.0041). †Compared to control spectacle lenses. Analysis based on parent responses to in-office question, "Does your child remove their spectacles for any near vision activities?" (n=51 test, n=62 control). For the full study cohort, reduction in progression of spherical equivalent refraction baseline over 24 months was 47% on average.

Slows progression of short-sightedness by

59%

on average, in children with full time wear over 2 years.^{2†} Ask your eye care professional about Diffusion Optics Technology™.



https://www.sightglassvision.com/

Nothing in this leaflet is to be construed as medical advice, nor is it intended to replace the recommendations of your eye care professional.

References:

1. McCullough SJ, et al. PLOS ONE. 2016;11(1):e0146332. 2. SGV data on file 2021. Control of Myopia Using Peripheral Diffusion Lenses: Efficacy and Safety Study, 24-month results (n = 256, 14 North American sites). 3. Chua SYL, et al. Ophthalmic Physiol Opt. 2016;36(4):388-394. 4. Chiang W-Y, et al. J Ophthalmol. 2021:e6612116. 5. Jones D and Luensmann D. Eye & Contact Lens: Science & Clinical Practice. 2012;38(3):188-196. 6. Mitchell P, et al. Ophthalmology. 1999;106(10):2010-2015. 7. Tideman JWL, et al. Acta Ophthalmol. 2018;96(3):301-309. 8. Sankaridurg P, et al. Investig Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2021;62(5):2. 9. Zadnick K, et al. JAMA Ophthalmol. 2015;133(6):683-689. 10. Morgan P. Is Myopia Control the Next Contact Lens Revolution? The Optician (2016). Available at: www.opticianonline.net/cet-archive/127. Accessed August 2021. 11. Gifford P and Gifford, K. Optom Vis Sci. 2016;93:336-343. 12. Morgan IG and Rose KA. Myopia: is the nature-nurture debate finally over? Clin Exp Optom. 2019;102(1):3-17. 13. Greenwald SH, et al. Transl Vis Sci Technol. 2017;6(3) 14. Wolffsohn JS, et al. Cont Lens Anterior Eye. 2016;39:106–116. 15. Yazar S, et al. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2014;55(7):4552-9. 16. Feldkaemper M and Schaeffel F. Exp Eye Res. 2013;114:106-19. 17. The College of Optometrists. Myopia management. Available at: www.college-optometrists.org/the-college/policy/myopia-management.html. Accessed August 2021. 18. Rappon J, et al. CYPRESS 12-month Results: Safety and Efficacy from a Pivotal Study of Novel Spectacle Lenses Designed to Reduce Myopia Progression. Optom Vis Sci. 2020;97:E-abstract 200036. 19. Flitcroft Dl. Prog Retin Eye Res. 2012;31(6):622-660. 20. Rappon J, et al. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2019;60(9):5845-5845. 21. Rappon J, et al. Novel DOT Lenses from SightGlass Vision Show Great Promise to Fight Myopia. Review of Myopia Management (2020). Available at: https://reviewofmm.com/novel-dotlenses-from-sightglass-vision-show-great-promise-to-fight-myopia. Accessed August 2021.

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