

Axial Length Shortening after Combined Repeated Low-Level Red-Light Therapy in Poor Responders of Orthokeratology in Myopic Children

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Purpose:

To investigate the efficacy and safety of orthokeratology and repeated low-level red-light (RLRL) therapy in treating poor responders to orthokeratology.

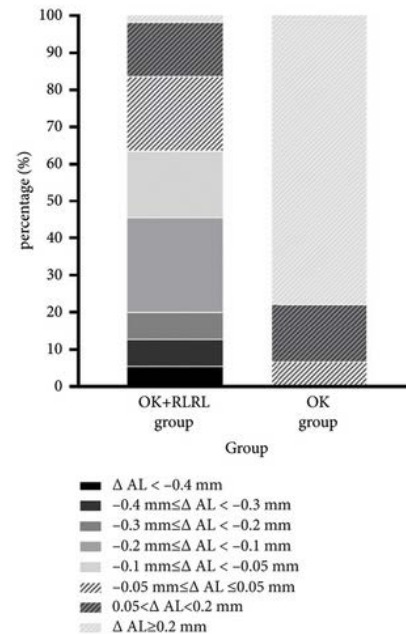
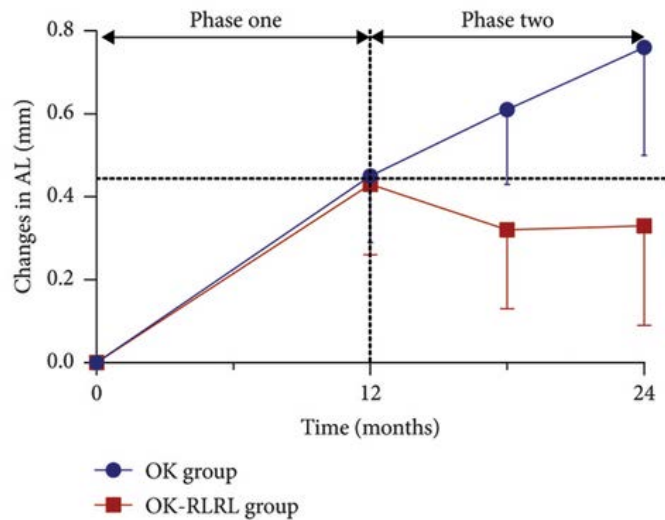
Method:

1. Study participants were 100 myopic children who had completed one year of orthokeratology and experienced AL elongation of 0.3mm or greater.
2. Children were divided into two groups who either continued to receive orthokeratology monotherapy (n=45) or add RLRL (n=55).

Results:

1. At 12 months, the mean AL change in the RLRL-OK group was significantly lower with mean shortening of -0.10mm compared to 0.30mm elongation in the OK group.
2. AL shortening >0.05mm was seen from the 1st month with a mean AL change of -0.05mm across participants, and was sustained at 12 months in 63.6% of the RLRL-OK groups.
3. Treatment compliance was high with a mean of 80%, and no adverse events or OCT changes were reported.

Outcome:



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