Overview:
Prevention of myopia, or at the very least control of progressing myopia, is a major challenge, given the current epidemic of myopia in the countries of East Asia. New developments suggest that there are some promising directions for future translational research. The epidemiological evidence that children who spend more time outside are protected from the development of myopia, even if they devote a lot of time to study and reading, or have myopic parents, appears to offer a non-invasive approach. Animal experimentation suggests that myopic defocus, somewhat paradoxically, can prevent the development of myopia, and this insight may also be applicable to humans. Finally, orthokeratology, normally used to correct myopic refractive errors, also shows promise of being able to block myopic progression. The aim of this symposium is to review the latest research in this area.
10 speakers included:

Myopia Symposium I
Dr. Pauline CHO, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong
Retardation of myopia in Orthokeratology (ROMIO) study - 6-month results

Dr. Xinjie Mao, Wenzhou Medical College, China
The effect of Orthokeratology on peripheral refraction

Dr. Denise Yan-yin TSE, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong
The modulation of eye growth by bi-directional defocus

Professor Fan LU, Wenzhou Medical College, China
Relative hyperopic defocus on peripheral retina can influence the development of foveal refractive error for myopia

Professor Lihua LI, Tianjin Eye Hospital, China
A clinical investigation on the effect of progressive addition lenses for juvenile myopia

Myopia Symposium II
Dr. Jinhua BAO, Wenzhou Medical College, China
The relation between refractive error, axial length and peripheral refraction for myopic children

Ms. Fan XIANG, Australia National University, Australia
Effect of parental myopia versus environmental influence on children's myopia: analysis of myopia prevalence in two generations

Professor Ian MORGAN, ARC Centre of Excellence in Vision Science, Australian National University, Australia
Increased time outdoors reduces the development of myopia - epidemiological and biological evidence

Professor Mingguang HE, Zhongshan Ophthalmic Center, China
The Guangzhou Outdoor Activity Longitudinal (GOAL) Study

Dr. Shihao CHEN, Wenzhou Medical College, China
Custom transepithelial "no-touch" (cTEN) surface ablation in treatment of myopic astigmatism with 1000 Hz iVIS-Suite system