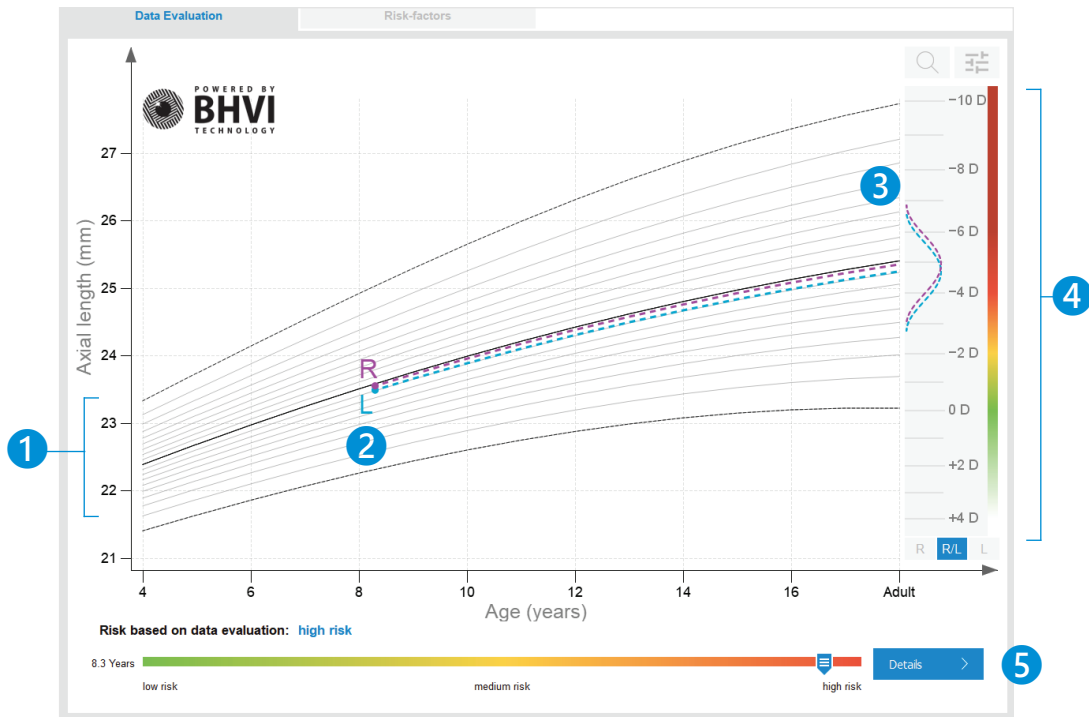


## PATIENT INFORMATION

### What is a growth chart and what are percentile curves?

Growth charts use percentile curves to illustrate the distribution of selected body measurements in children. Here, the length of the eye (axial length) is displayed. The curves show the percentage of children that have a certain axial length at a given age.



- 1 Spaced at increments of 5 %, the percentile curves cover the range from the 5<sup>th</sup> to the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile. The bold curve in the middle represents the 50<sup>th</sup> percentile, or median curve. Example: The 35<sup>th</sup> percentile curve represents the axial length in relation to which 35 out of 100 children have a shorter and 65 out of 100 children a longer eye.
- 2 The points marked R and L represent the axial length of an individual patient's right and left eye at the time of the examination, located at the 49<sup>th</sup> and 45<sup>th</sup> percentile, respectively. The two coloured dotted curves indicate the progression in axial length for these two percentiles over age.
- 3 The highlighted percentile curves trace the patient's most likely progression of axial length up to the age of 18 ('adult' on the time axis). In this example the patient's axial length is expected to exceed 25 mm in both eyes by age 18.
- 4 Axial length data can be converted to ocular refraction. In the example above, the growth curves for both eyes point to a refraction of approx. -5 D by adult age.
- 5 The overall risk factor assigned by the practitioner based on all collected data.

#### Disclaimer:

The percentile curves based on age were generated from data of 14,125 Asian children aged 4 to 18 years using LMS method. Determination of where an eye is in the percentile curves is based on an individual's current axial length data, and it is estimated that the axial growth will continue at the pace as determined for that percentile curve. An estimation of refractive error is made using a statistical mode that uses age, axial length and axial length/corneal radius of curvature ratio. This is a tool to estimate risk of change in eye length and refractive error over time. It is not meant to replace traditional diagnostic procedures to determine a condition of the eye. With research on myopia continuously developing, we do not guarantee that the information as predicted by the model is correct or will apply in the future. You should always consult a relevant eyecare practitioner if you have any concerns about your eye or general health or for advice and treatment of myopia.

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