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COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MORPHOMETRIC PARAMETERS OF THE EYEBALL AND OPTICAL ENVIRONMENT OF MYOPIC CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE

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Relevance. The number of patients suffering from myopia is constantly increasing all over the world, which is the reason to consider myopia as an epidemic of the last decade. According to several authors, in some Asian countries, especially in South-East Asia, the incidence rate of myopia is very high (80-90%). A similar indicator is explained in a study conducted by Brien A. Holden with other authors, that is, in 2050, 4758 million people on Earth will suffer from myopia, and 938 million of them will suffer from myopia. a high degree of myopia occurs. It is known that the earlier myopia appears in children, the faster the risk of myopia progression increases.
The purpose of the study: to study the morphometric parameters of the cornea in school-aged children with myopia.
Materials and methods: 40 school-age children with myopia in Bukhara region were selected and examined at the Bukhara branch of RIKMMIATM. All children were divided into 3 age groups: 10 children aged 7-12 years, 10 children aged 13-15 years, 20 children aged 16-18 years. According to the degree of myopia, the children were divided into groups: 10 children with a mild degree, 10 with a medium degree, and 20 with a high degree. Cornea, lens, axial length of the bulbus oculi were chosen as the subject of research. Traditional diagnostic methods (visometry, tonometry, autorefractometry, ophthalmoscopy, biomicroscopy) and A-B scan, optical coherence tomography, and statistical methods were used as research methods.
Results: children aged 7 to 15 years with mild myopia (538.93±4.46 μm), medium (534.91±4.44 μm) and high myopia (564.62±8.30 μm) The cornea is thicker in children with degrees. 16-18-year-old children with a mild degree of myopia (538.93±4.46 μm) and middle (534.91±4.44 μm) and high (564.62±8.30 μm) at the same age The thickness of the cornea is higher compared to children with the degree. 7-15-year-old children with medium myopia (3.75±0.08 mm) with light (3.99±0.07 mm) and high (3.90±0.38 mm) thickness of the lens As a result of the study, it was found that it is less compared to children, but in children aged 16-18 years with an average degree of myopia, the thickness of the lens is thicker than in children with a light and high degree.
Summary:
1) As the degree of myopia increases, the length of the anterior-posterior axis of the eyeball also increases, which in turn leads to the stretching and thinning of the sclera and all layers.
2) The size of the cornea is inversely related to the degree of myopia and KOOO', that is, the cornea is thicker at a mild degree of myopia, and the cornea becomes thinner as the degree of myopia increases.
3) The thickness of the pearl does not depend on the degree of myopia, it increases with age.
4) The morphometric indicators of the eyeball did not change depending on gender in children with myopia.