**Picture quiz**

**Question 1**
What is wrong with this eye?
- a. Dry age-related macular degeneration
- b. Retinitis pigmentosa
- c. High myopia
- d. Primary open-angle glaucoma

**Question 2**
Which of the following are more common in patients with this condition?
- a. Retinal detachment
- b. Choroidal neovascularisation
- c. Acute angle-closure glaucoma
- d. Open-angle glaucoma
- e. Ptosis

**Question 3**
Which of the following have been shown to delay the onset or the progression of this condition?
- a. Not wearing spectacles
- b. Avoiding playing sports
- c. Using low-dose atropine drops
- d. Spend more time outside
- e. Avoiding sunlight

**ANSWERS**

1. **a**. It is high myopia. There is tilting of the optic disc through the fundus, associated with chorio-retinal atrophy around the disc. There is thinning of the optic disc margin.
2. **a, b and d**. Retinal detachment, choroidal neovascularisation and open-angle glaucoma are all conditions where retinal detachment, choroidal neovascularisation and open-angle glaucoma can occur. Choroidal neovascularisation is associated with high myopia and is a serious cause of vision loss in patients with high myopia.
3. **d**. All the above. The progression of myopia can be delayed or prevented by various strategies to control the progression of myopia. These strategies include orthokeratology, phototherapeutic keratectomy, and the use of atropine drops. Other strategies include wearing spectacles, avoiding sunlit conditions, and wearing low-dose atropine drops. The myopia calculator that allows practitioners to model the impact of various strategies to control the progression of myopia is available online. The calculator can be found at www.mysight.com/myopia-calculator.