

Posterior Scleral Thinning Accompanies Increased Vitreous Chamber Depth in Myopia

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Sir,

We read with great interest the article titled "Association between refractive errors and ocular biometry in Iranian adults" by Hashemi et al^[1] The authors aimed to evaluate the association between refractive errors and ocular biometry. We appreciate their valuable study and would like to make a comment.

In the mentioned study, a strong correlation was reported between vitreous chamber depth (VCD) and myopia. As the authors stated, this finding indicates the predominant role of the posterior segment in myopization. Similarly, a recent study conducted by Shen et al supported this idea and compared scleral thickness in secondary and primary high myopia.^[2] In high axial myopia secondary to congenital glaucoma, the sclera was found to be thinner both anterior and posterior to the equator; whereas in primary high axial myopia, scleral thinning was predominantly found posterior to the equator. Generalized scleral thinning secondary to congenital glaucoma shows the effect of increased intraocular pressure on the scleral wall. However, limited scleral thinning posterior to the equator in primary myopia indicates the predominant role of the posterior segment in myopization.

We congratulate authors for their findings regarding the relationship between VCD and myopia. Besides this

finding, the recently reported scleral thinning posterior to the equator may lead to new investigations.

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Nil.

Conflicts of Interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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