

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary contains explanations of certain technical terms used in this document. As such, these terms and their meanings may not correspond to standard industry meanings or usage of these terms.

“amblyopia”	reduced vision typically in one eye that results from the brain suppressing input from the affected eye due to unequal visual signals from each eye leading to poor development of visual acuity in the affected eye
“AMD”	age-related macular degeneration, a degenerative retinal disease that causes progressive loss of central vision, and the leading cause of irreversible blindness in aged people
“astigmatism”	an abnormal condition of the eye in which light rays cannot be focused clearly in a point on the retina due to differences in curvature in different meridians of cornea and lens, resulting in blurred vision
“cataract”	opacity of the natural lens resulting in reduced vision
“diabetic retinopathy” or “DR”	a complication of diabetes that affects the eyes, leading to damage in the blood vessels of the retina, which can result in vision problems
“DRG/DIP”	Diagnosis-Related Group and Diagnosis-Intervention Packet, both of which are case-based payment systems in healthcare to categorize patients for reimbursement purposes
“fundus-disease”	a category of eye diseases affecting the retina, macula, optic disc and other related structures at the back of the eye, many of which are progressive and may lead to significant visual impairment
“glaucoma”	eye condition whereby the optic nerve is damaged
“hyperopia”	farsightedness; people with hyperopia are unable to focus on nearby objects
“ICL”	Implantable Collamer Lens (ICL), a refractive surgical procedure involving the implantation of a biocompatible collamer lens inside the eye, designed to correct moderate to high myopia, hyperopia and astigmatism, and commonly used as an alternative for patients who are unsuitable for corneal-based laser vision correction procedures
“IOL”	intraocular lens, an artificial replacement for the lens of the human eye removed during cataract surgery
“LASIK”	Laser-Assisted In-situ Keratomileusis, a laser surgical procedure for the correction of refractive errors

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“medical optometry”	ophthalmic services focusing on clinical refraction, myopia control, and visual function assessment, including prescription of glasses or contact lenses and visual training
“near miss”	a situation that could have had an adverse patient consequence but was avoided
“nystagmus”	involuntary, rhythmic repetitive movement of the eyes
“OCT”	optical coherence tomography, a non-invasive diagnostic technique that renders an <i>in vivo</i> cross-sectional view of the retina
“ocular surface”	the interface between the functioning eye and the environment, including the outer layer of the cornea, the conjunctiva, and the margin of the eye lids
“oculoplastics”	corrective or aesthetic plastic surgery performed near or around the eye
“ophthalmic medical centers”	ophthalmic hospitals, ophthalmic clinics, outpatient departments and other medical institutions or facilities that are licensed, registered or otherwise qualified to provide ophthalmic medical services, including diagnosis, treatment, medical examinations and follow-up care for eye diseases or vision-related condition, excluding retail optometry chain, franchise optical outlet, or similar commercial vision care establishment that operates primarily as a retail business offering routine vision correction services
“ophthalmic medical service provider”	operators of ophthalmic medical centers providing ophthalmic medical services, including diagnosis, treatment, medical examinations and follow-up care for eye diseases or vision-related condition
“ophthalmologist”	medical physician or surgeon specialising in eye diseases
“ophthalmology”	medical subspecialty in eye diseases
“orthokeratology”	a type of specially designed rigid gas permeable contact lenses to change the curvature of the cornea to temporarily improve the customer’s vision acuity and slow the progression of myopia for children
“OTC”	over-the-counter
“pediatric”	a branch of medicine for the medical care of infants, children and adolescents
“phacoemulsification”	a cataract surgery method in which the eye’s cloudy lens is emulsified with an ultrasonic handpiece and aspirated from the eye

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“presbyopia”	an eye condition where the patient has difficulty seeing near items clearly due to declines in refractive abilities of the lens
“real-world data”	data derived from a number of sources that are associated with outcomes in a heterogeneous patient population in real-world settings, such as patient surveys, clinical trials, and observational cohort studies
“refractive error”	a situation in which the eye does not bend light correctly to focus on the retina resulting in a blurred image captured by the retina, including myopia, hyperopia and astigmatism
“refractive services”	ophthalmic procedures that correct refractive errors, reducing or eliminating dependence on glasses or contact lenses
“retinal detachment”	a separation of the inner layers of the retina from the pigment epithelium in the back of the eye, which usually results from a hole or tear in the retina
“SMILE”	Small Incision Lenticule Extraction, a type of laser based refractive eye surgery used to correct myopia, and astigmatism, which involves in cleaving a thin lenticule from the corneal stroma and has specific requirements for corneal thickness
“strabismus”	deviation of the eyes or condition whereby there is an eye misalignment, commonly known as squint
“TICL”	toric implantable collamer lens
“TransPRK”	a full-laser surface refractive surgery for correcting myopia, hyperopia and astigmatism without creating a corneal flap
“uveitis”	a kind of immune-mediated inflammatory disease involving the uvea (the middle layer of the eye), and often associated with autoimmune diseases such as ankylosing spondylitis and psoriasis, or triggered by factors like infections and trauma
“vision impairment”	a persistent visual dysfunction caused by ocular disorders or injuries, featuring uncorrectable reduced visual acuity, narrowed visual field or defective visual function that impairs daily activities. It is an umbrella term covering all grades of visual loss from mild impairment to blindness
“vitreoretinal”	condition affecting the vitreous humour and the retina