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Altri autori (Persone)	BockGregory WiddowsKate
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Nota di contenuto	MYOPIA AND THE CONTROL OF EYE GROWTH; Contents; Introduction; Pathways mediating resolution in the primate retina; Neural control of eye growth and experimental myopia in primates; Postnatal control of ocular growth: dopaminergic mechanisms; Effects of selective neurotoxins on eye growth in the young chick; Experimental studies of emmetropization in the chick; Emmetropization in the primate eye; Retinal influences on sclera underlie visual deprivation myopia; General discussion I : Stretch or growth?; Emmetropization or normal growth? Avian models of experimental myopia: environmental factors in the regulation of eye growth Optical causes of experimental myopia; Experimental myopia in tree shrews; General discussion II : Effect of ablation of the fundus; What are the signals for defocus?; Light rhythm and eye growth; Effects of zinc and copper metabolism in highly myopic patients; Myopia in humans: can progression be arrested?; Final general discussion : Axial or equatorial enlargement?; Future studies;

	Summing-up; Index of contributors; Subject index
Sommario/riassunto	Myopia, the most common disorder of the eye, affects 80% of the population of some countries. Although its basis remains uncertain, recent development of animal models have permitted tests of hypothesis as to myopia's origins. The symposium proceedings cover normal growth of the eye including the roles of peptide factors, metabolism and accommodation, investigation of the deficiencies that lead to myopia and other refractive disorders.