The invention relates to medicine, in particular to ophthalmology, and can be used for establishing the annual progression gradient for the purpose of predicting myopia evolution in children.

Summary of the invention consists in that the following indexes are revealed, namely the presence of family factor, the primary value of the degree of myopia and the absence or conduct of the necessary treatment, and then the annual progression gradient is determined; if the primary value of the degree of myopia is 0.25…3.0 D, the family factor is present and the necessary treatment has not been carried out, an annual progression gradient of 0.6…0.9 D is determined, and if the primary value of the degree of myopia is 0.25…3.0 D, the family factor is absent and the necessary treatment has not been carried out, an annual progression gradient of 0.37…0.44 D is determined; if the primary value of the degree of myopia is 0.25…3.0 D, the family factor is present and the necessary treatment has been carried out, an annual progression gradient of 0.05…0.34 D is determined, and if the primary value of the degree of myopia is 0.25…3.0 D, the family factor is absent and the necessary treatment has been carried out, an annual progression gradient of 0.01…0.07 D is determined; if the primary value of the degree of myopia is 3.1…6.0 D, the family factor is present and the necessary treatment has not been carried out, an annual progression gradient of 0.53…0.98 D is determined, and if the primary value of the degree myopia is 3.1…6.0 D, the family factor is absent and the necessary treatment has not been carried out, an annual progression gradient of 0.61…0.81 D is determined; if the primary value of the degree of myopia is 3.1…6.0 D, the family factor is present and the necessary treatment has been carried out, an annual progression gradient of 0.02…0.34 D is determined, and if the primary value of the degree of myopia is 3.1…6.0 D, the family factor is absent and the necessary treatment has been carried out, an annual progression gradient of 0.01…0.34 D is determined.

Claims: 1