WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for treating myopia, wherein the method is treating the myopia caused by scleral hypoxia by increasing the volume of choroidal blood flow.

2. The method for treating myopia according to claim 1, wherein the method is increasing the volume of choroidal blood flow by expanding a choroid, so as to achieve treatment of the myopia caused by the scleral hypoxia.

3. The method for treating myopia according to claim 2, wherein the method is increasing the volume of choroidal blood flow by expanding the choroid via a medicine, so as to achieve treatment of the myopia caused by the scleral hypoxia.

4. The method for treating myopia according to claim 2, wherein the method is increasing the volume of choroidal blood flow by expanding the choroid via a surgical method, so as to achieve treatment of the myopia caused by the scleral hypoxia.

5. An application of a drug for increasing the volume of choroidal blood flow in preparation of a medicament for treating myopia.

6. The application of the drug for increasing the volume of choroidal blood flow in preparation of a medicament for treating myopia according to claim 5, wherein the drug for increasing the volume of choroidal blood flow is a drug that directly dilates a blood vessel or vascular smooth muscle or a drug that indirectly dilates a blood vessel.

7. The application of the drug for increasing the volume of choroidal blood flow in preparation of a medicament for treating myopia according to claim 6, wherein the drug that directly dilates a blood vessel or vascular smooth muscle is one or more of nicotinic acid, hydralazine, sodium nitroprusside, indapamide, dibazole, papaverine, cinnarizine, merislon or nitroglycerin.

8. The application of the drug for increasing the volume of choroidal blood flow in preparation of a medicament for treating myopia according to claim 6, wherein the drug that indirectly dilates a blood vessel is one or more of a histamine drug, alpha-adrenaline, an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor drug, a calcium channel blocker, an anticholinergic agent that blocks a M cholinergic receptor or a traditional Chinese medicine that improves blood circulation.

~~9. The application of the drug for increasing the volume of choroidal blood flow in preparation of a medicament for treating myopia according to claim 8, wherein the histamine drug is merislon.~~

~~10. The application of the drug for increasing the volume of choroidal blood flow in preparation of a medicament for treating myopia according to claim 8, wherein the α-adrenergic receptor blocker is one or more of phentolamine, hydergine or prazosin.~~

~~11. The application of the drug for increasing the volume of choroidal blood flow in preparation of a medicament for treating myopia according to claim 8, wherein the angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor drug is captopril.~~

~~12. The application of the drug for increasing the volume of choroidal blood flow in preparation of a medicament for treating myopia according to claim 8, wherein the calcium channel blocker is one or more of nifedipine or verapamil.~~

~~13. The application of the drug for increasing the volume of choroidal blood flow in preparation of a medicament for treating myopia according to claim 8, wherein the anticholinergic agent that blocks a M cholinergic receptor is anisodamine.~~

~~14. The application of the drug for increasing the volume of choroidal blood flow in preparation of a medicament for treating myopia according to claim 8, wherein the traditional Chinese 15 medicine that improves blood circulation is one or more of ligusticum wallichii, salviae miltiorrhizae, radix pueraiae, a Weierkang tablet, a Chuanshen capsule or Shuxuening.~~

1. A drug that treats myopia caused by scleral hypoxia by increasing choroidal blood flow, said drug comprising niacin or prazosin.