CLAIMS

1. An ophthalmic device for reducing the progression of myopia of an eye, said device comprising:

a predetermined central sphere power, wherein the central sphere power is defined by an amount of myopia of an eye;

a predetermined peripheral power profile, said peripheral power profile effects a relative peripheral refraction of a corrected eye, the peripheral power profile defining a peripheral defocus; and

wherein, said peripheral defocus is a differential between the central sphere power and the peripheral power along the peripheral power profile, wherein said peripheral defocus is a function of the central sphere power.

2. The ophthalmic device according to claim 1, wherein the peripheral defocus is defined by the average amount of relative peripheral refraction in a population.

3. The ophthalmic device according to claim 1, wherein the ophthalmic device is part of a series of ophthalmic devices comprising:

an ophthalmic device having an average peripheral defocus, an ophthalmic device having an above average peripheral defocus and an ophthalmic device having a below average peripheral defocus;

said average peripheral defocus is determined by a mean from a defined population.

4. The ophthalmic device according to claim 1, wherein the peripheral defocus is approximately first order linear as a constant function of the central sphere power.

5. The ophthalmic device according to claim 1, wherein the peripheral defocus is non-linear as a function of the central sphere power.

6. The ophthalmic device according to claim 5, wherein the peripheral defocus increases non-linearly or decreases non-linearly as a function of the central sphere power.

7. The ophthalmic device according to claim 1, wherein the peripheral defocus up to 30 degrees from the central axis is approximately between 0.25D and 4.00D.

8. The ophthalmic device according to claim 1, wherein the peripheral defocus up to 40 degrees from the central axis is approximately between 0.5D and 6.00D.

9. An ophthalmic device for reducing the progression of myopia of an eye, said device comprising:

a predetermined central sphero-cylindrical power, wherein the central sphero-cylindrical power is defined by an amount of myopia of an eye;

a predetermined peripheral power profile, wherein the peripheral power profile effects a relative peripheral refraction of a corrected eye; and

a peripheral defocus of the peripheral power profile;

wherein said peripheral defocus is a differential between the central power and the peripheral power along the peripheral power profile, and wherein said peripheral defocus is a function of the central power.

10. A method for reducing the progression of myopia of an eye, said method comprising:

placing an ophthalmic device on an eye, said device comprising:

a predetermined central sphere power, wherein the central sphere power is defined by an amount of myopia of an eye;

a predetermined peripheral power profile, wherein the peripheral power profile effects a myopic defocus; and

a peripheral defocus of the peripheral power profile;

wherein said peripheral defocus is a differential between the central sphere power and a peripheral power value along the peripheral power profile, and wherein said peripheral defocus is a function of the central sphere power.

11. The method according to claim 10, wherein the ophthalmic device is part of a series comprising:

an ophthalmic device having an average peripheral defocus, an ophthalmic device having an above average peripheral defocus, and an ophthalmic device having a below average peripheral defocus; and

wherein said average peripheral defocus is determined by a defined population.

12. The method according to claim 10, wherein the peripheral defocus is approximately first order linear as a constant function of the central sphere power.

13. The method according to claim 10, wherein the peripheral defocus is non-linear as a function of the central sphere power.

14. The method according to claim 13, wherein the peripheral defocus increases non-linearly or decreases non-linearly as a function of the central sphere power.

15. The method according to claim 10, wherein the peripheral defocus up to 30 degrees from the central axis is approximately between 0.25D and 4.00D.

16. The method according to claim 10, wherein the peripheral defocus up to 40 degrees from the central axis is approximately between 0.5D and 6.00D.