In Indonesia, the prevalence of refractive abnormalities in school children first in cases of myopia and myopathic abnormalities in Indonesia in nearly 25% of the total school-aged population. Therefore, the researcher wanted to see the correlation between corneal curvature and the long axis of the eyeball in the child's myopia patient who went to the Eye Polyclinic of the Pediatric-Ophthalmology Division of RSUP H. Adam Malik Medan. In Korea, according to research data Sivian et al in 2009, the long axis of the eyeball in childhood myopia is ± 23.22 mm and the mean corneal curvatura in school-age myopia is ± 41.98 diopters. 5,6,7,8 Research Rong Zao et al in India in 2011 said that large corneal curvatura associated with the degree of myopia. This is caused by the surface of the cornea that greatly affects the magnitude of the corpse's dioptric strength. The larger the corneal bone, then the degree of myopia will also be more severe in refraction of light. According to M. Hosny et al in 2011 in Spain, the long axis of the eyeball greatly affects the degree of myopia and the average length of the eyeball axis in miopa school-age children is ± 23.07 mm. The longer the axis of the eyeball the degree of myopia will be greater and this study is also in line with the research of Meng Ling Yan et al in 2013 in Taiwan, there is a linear relationship between the corneal curvature and the length of the eyeball axis with the degree of myopia. Decai Wang et al in 2011 in China also said there is a relationship between large corneal curvatures and myopia degree especially in junior secondary students where the growth age of the eyebrow axis also begins to slow down over the age of 12 years and increase only about 0.02 mm until the age of 18 years.

II. METHODS
This research is observational analytic with total sampling method. Total sample of 59 children with 118 eyes who came to
the ophthalmology polyclinic Pediatric Ophthalmology subdivision of Adam Malik General Hospital from March to May 2017. All children were assessed visual acuity, corrected and examined with slit lamp (Appasamy) to assess the anterior segment. Then calculated the average axial length each eye, then the result is compared.

III. RESULT
This research was conducted at Haji Adam Malik General Hospital Medan from March 2017 until April 2017. The research subjects taken to be a research sample is a child of myopia aged 12-17 years who went to the Ophthalmology polyclinic of Pediatric-Ophthalmology division of Adam Malik General Hospital Medan which amounted to 59 people (n = 59).

Childhood myopia age between 15-17 years old as many as 45 patients (76.27%) and age 12-14 years as many as 14 patients (23.73%). Myopia in boys were 25 patients (42.37%) and the most were girls as many as 34 patients (57.63%). The Most children with Mild Myopia on the right and left eyes of 45 patients (76, 27%) while the moderate myopia was 15 children (25,43%) and severe myopia as many as 15 patients (25.43%) as many as 44 Children (74.57%) and found at age 12-14 year that is 15 children (25.43%) and severe myopia as many as 15 patients (25.43%).

Table 1. Relationship between corneacurvature (right & left eye) with degree of Myopia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree of Myopia</th>
<th>N (11, 8)</th>
<th>Cornea Curvature of right eye</th>
<th>Cornea Curvature of left eye</th>
<th>P-Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mild</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>42,940 ± 0,096</td>
<td>43,301 ± 0,709</td>
<td>0.016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>43,546 ± 0,750</td>
<td>44,228 ± 0,747</td>
<td>0.021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>44,056 ± 0,376</td>
<td>44,744 ± 0,459</td>
<td>0.034</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The mean is significant at the < 0.05 level

Mild, moderate and severe Myopia are significant with cornea curvature of right & left eye.

Table 2. Relationship between axial length (right and left eye) with degree of Myopia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree of Myopia</th>
<th>N (18)</th>
<th>Axial length of right eye</th>
<th>Axial length of left eye</th>
<th>P-Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mild</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>23,059 ± 0,628</td>
<td>23,180 ± 0,662</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>24,040 ± 0,754</td>
<td>24,473 ± 0,505</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24,622 ± 0,563</td>
<td>25,454 ± 0,746</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The mean is significant at the < 0.05 level

Table 3. Relationship between cornea curvature of both eyes and axial length of both eyes with degree of Myopia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree of Myopia</th>
<th>n (11)</th>
<th>Cornea curvature of both eyes</th>
<th>Axial length of both eyes</th>
<th>P-Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

IV. CONCLUSION
From the research conducted on the patient of myopia in children aged 12-17 years who went to the Ophthalmology polyclinic of Pediatric-Ophthalmology Division Adam Malik General Hospital Medan in March 2017 - May 2017, obtained some conclusions are:

1. Myopia in children most found at age 15-17 years old that is as many as 44 Children (74.57%) and found at age 12-14 year that is 15 children (25,43%)
2. The most common sexes were girls 32 children (54.24%) and boys 27 children (45.76%)
3. There was no significant mean difference from the degree of both eye with myopia in children aged 12-17 years
4. There was a significant relationship between mild myopia, moderate myopia and severe myopia with the axial length of the eyeball.

V. DISCLOSURE
Patients have been approved prior to the study conducted and cost involved in this research is borne by researcher.

VI. REFERENCES
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