

# LED light can damage eyes, health authority warns

15 May 2019, by Amélie Baubeau



LED lightbulbs already account for half of the market and their share is growing

The "blue light" in LED lighting can damage the eye's retina and disturb natural sleep rhythms, France's government-run health watchdog said this week.

New findings confirm earlier concerns that "exposure to an intense and powerful [LED] light is 'photo-toxic' and can lead to irreversible loss of retinal cells and diminished sharpness of vision," the French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety (ANSES) warned in a statement.

The agency recommended in a 400-page report that the maximum limit for acute exposure be revised, even if such levels are rarely met in home or work environments.

The report distinguished between acute exposure of high-intensity LED light, and "chronic exposure" to lower intensity sources.

While less dangerous, even chronic exposure can "accelerate the ageing of retinal tissue, contributing to a decline in [visual acuity](#) and certain

[degenerative diseases](#) such as [age-related macular degeneration](#)," the agency concluded.

Long-lasting, energy efficient and inexpensive, light-emitting diode (LED) technology has gobbled up half of the general lighting market in a decade, and will top 60 percent by the end of next year, according to industry projections.

LED uses only a fifth of the electricity needed for an incandescent bulb of comparable brightness.

The world's leading LED light-bulb makers are GE Lighting, Osram and Philips.

The basic technology for producing a [white light](#) combines a short wavelength LED such as blue or ultraviolet with a yellow phosphor coating. The whiter or "colder" the light, the greater the proportion of blue in the spectrum.

## Circadian rhythm

LEDs are used for home and street lighting, as well as in offices and industry.

That are also increasingly found in auto headlights, torches (flashlights) and some toys.

LED cellphone, tablet and laptop screens do not pose a risk of eye damage because their luminosity is very low compared to other types of lighting, Francine Behar-Cohen, an ophthalmologist and head of the expert group that conducted the review, told journalists.

But these back-lit devices—especially when they are used at night or in a dark setting—can "disturb biological rhythms, and thus sleep patterns," the agency cautioned.

Because the crystalline lens in their eyes are not fully formed, children and adolescents are particularly susceptible to such disruptions, the

ANSES reports noted.

Interfering with the body's circadian rhythm is also known to aggravate metabolic disorders such as diabetes, as well as cardiovascular disease and some forms of cancer, noted Dina Attia, a researcher and project manager at ANSES.

In addition, a stroboscopic affect in some LED lights—provoked by tiny fluctuations in electric current—can induce "headaches, visual fatigue and a higher risk of accidents," the report said.

For domestic lighting, ANSES recommended buying "warm white" LED lighting, limiting [exposure](#) to LED sources with a high concentration of [blue light](#), and avoiding LED screens before bedtime.

ANSES also said that manufacturers should "limit the luminous intensity of vehicle headlights," some of which are too bright.

Finally, the agency cast doubt on the efficacy of some "anti-blue [light](#)" filters and sunglasses.

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APA citation: LED light can damage eyes, health authority warns (2019, May 15) retrieved 19 April 2021 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2019-05-eyes-health-authority.html>

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