

Q. Define and classify squint?

Q. What's pseudosquint and Give its causes?

Q.

SQUINT (Strabismus) ✓

Define:

Misalignment of visual axes of two eyes

Type: → (Classify)

Pseudo Squint

Latent Squint → Heterophoria

Manifest Squint → Heterotropia

↓

1 - Paralytic (Non-concomitant)

2 - Non-paralytic (Concomitant)

HP
HT

Pseudo-squint:

Visual-axes are parallel but
eye appear to have squint

Cause:

• Wide-child nose bridge

• Epicanthis

• Angle Kappa

Q. Difference b/w Paralytic + Non-Paralytic

- Definition
- Causes
- Examination
- Differences
- Investigation
- Further Difference

Paralytic

Non-Paralytic

-: Definition :-

Degree of deviation

varies in different direction.

(12)

Degree of deviation

same in different direction.

-: Causes :-

1- Congenital

2- Acquired-Trauma

Infection

Tumor

Ischemia

1- Refractor error^{Rx}

2- Abnormal ratio of AC/A

3- Congenital cataract

4- Retinoblastoma

5- Corneal opacity

-: Examination :-

• Visual acuity assesment

• Hirschberg Test

• Prism-bar Test

• Synaptophore

• Amblyopia absent

• Hess-Screen Test

① Visual-Acuity Assesment

② Hirschberg Test

③ Prism cover test

④ Synaptophore

⑤ Amblyopia present^{Rx}

⑥ Fundus Examine.

(Rx)

• Diplopia Rx by prism-patching ✓
Botax-injection ✓
surgery ✓

(10)

✓ - Correction of Refractive error
✓ - Amblyopia Therapy
✓ - Bifocal glasses ✓
✓ - surgery - Recession
- Resection.

-: Difference :-

Adult hood	①	Child hood
Nausea, Vertigo	②	No
Diplopia present	③	Absent - Diplopia
systemic disease	④	No
Neuralogic lesion	⑤	NO

-: Investigation :-

BP check-up ✓	}	History
CBC ✓		Family History
ESR ✓		✓BP check up
Blood sugar		✓CBC Test
VDRL		✓ESR Test
ANA		-
CT-scan ✓		✓CT-scan
MRI ✓		✓MRI

-: Further Diff :-

Oculomotor Nerve defect	⑥	Sensory Nerve defect
2ndry deviation } Primary	⑦	secondary = Primary
Head tilt	⑧	No
Sudden onset	⑨	Gradually onset.

- * Yoke Muscle → (Deal on directional muscle)
- * Hearing Law → (Innervation of yoke muscle always equal)

- Q. What's Recession and Resection?
- Q. What's Amblyopia → Clinical Test → e features?
- Q. Define Infantile Esotropia? Rx - P/diagnosis.

✓

★ Recession:

To weaken strong muscle that cause deviation of eye. The muscle is detached from its normal site. And reattached posteriorly near equator. Turning Force ↑

Resection:

To strengthen the weak muscle. Muscle is cut near insertion, reattach at same site. This site with short length of muscle will ↑ turning force.

Amblyopia

Definition:

• Unilateral or bilateral decrease in best corrected visual acuity

• Below 8-9 years. ✓ Rx

• First six months of life.

Clinical Features:

Visual Acuity ↓ → Snellen Test ✓

SPC

No improve vision → Pin-hole Test ✓

Vision better on → crowding phenomenon ✓
single word

Infantile Esotropia ★ (Congenital)

1st sixth month of life

• Angle of deviation larger

• Medial Rectus tight

• DVD is 75%

• Inferior Oblique over-action - 70%

R_x:

★ Surgical correction → 1-2 years ✓

Oriboptic exercise

D/Diagnosis:

① - 6th Nerve palsy

② - Nystagmus

③ - Mobius Syndrome

④ - Duane's Syndrome

⑤ - Strabismus Fixus