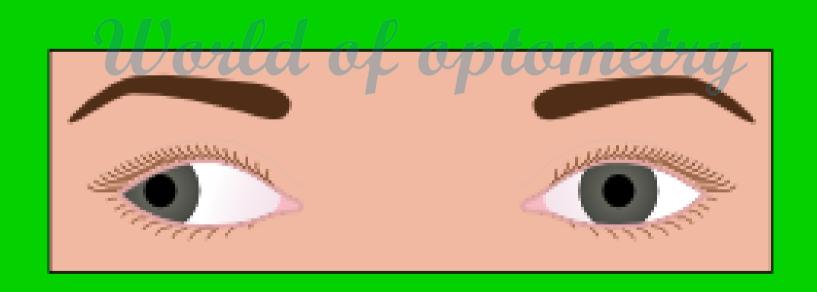


TWOP Case Study

EXOTROPIA







Patient History



CHIEF COMPLAINTS: 9 year/old female carer c/o LE deviated out on & off, 1st Notice 1/12, No h/o Headache & Diplopia. Prolonged usage of gadgets mostly in dim illumination.

OCULAR HISTORY: H/o spectacle usage with Astigmatic correction. No known h/o ocular surgery/Injury.

No ocular medications taken.

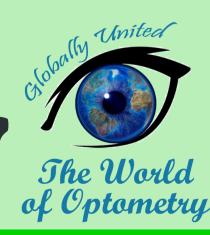
MEDICAL HISTORY: No known h/o systemic diseases/ surgery. Not on any systemic medications or supplements.

BIRTH HISTORY: Full Term Baby, C-section,

Birth Weight: 3.20kg.

PREGNANCY: No complications during pregnancy

FAMILY HISTORY: Father is a Low Myopia, No any other ocular or systemic family history.



Clinical Findings

VA AIDED (Distance) @ 6M

RE: 6/12 (PH: 6/9)

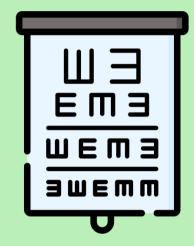
LE: 6/12 (PH: 6/9)

VA AIDED (Near) @ 40 cm

RE: N5 **LE**: N5 **MEM**

RE: +0.25 D

LE: PL



CURRENT RX

RE: PL/-2.00 X 15 (6/9)

LE: PL/-2.00X 170 (6/9)

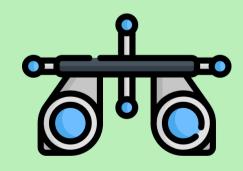
STEREOPSIS (Aided):

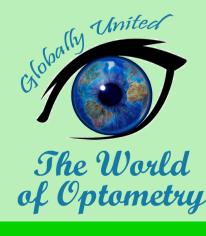
25 Sec of ARC

SUBJECTIVE REFRACTION

RE: -0.25/-2.75 X 10 (6/6)

LE :-0.25/-3.00 X 165 (6/6)









Clinical Findings:

Cover Test: Alternating Exotropia

Prism Cover Test (Aided):

>6M: Manifest Alt XT 20-30 Pd,

No Control, Poor Recovery



World of optomet 6M: Manifest Alt XT 20-25 Pd.

No Control, Poor Recovery

1/3M: Manifest Alt 20-35 Pd,

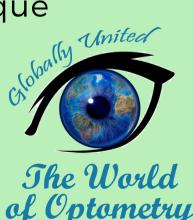
No Control, Poor Recovery

EOM

Inferior Oblique

Overaction +1.

V PATTERN XT





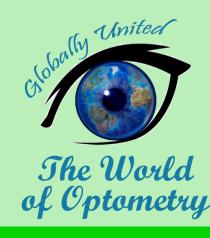




Diagnosis



DECOMPENSATED ALT EXOTROPIA (BASIC TYPE) & HIGH ASTIGMATISM

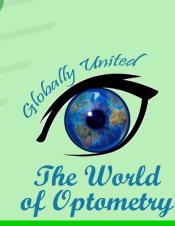






#TwopCaseStudy Management/Treatment

- Prescribe new rx with full correction as there are significant changes between current rx and patient's prescription.
- Pencil push-up therapy 5 Min Bd
- Brock String exercise 5 Min Bd
- TCA 3/12 review in Orthoptic exercise





Discussion

#TwopCaseStudy



Exotropia is an outward deviation of the eye. **Classification of exotropia**

Intermittent:

1) Distant (divergence excess), normal AC/A ratio

Manifest in distance & an exophoria is present for near, further subdivided into.

- True divergence excess, distant angle > near angle
- Pseudodivergence excess, underlying angle distant & near same, but angle for near measure less.
- 2) Near; (convergence weakness), low AC/A ratio

Often with diplopia & exophoria for distant, near angle > distant angle

- 3) Non-specific: Manifest exotropia for near
- & distant, angle distance = angle near







Discussion

#TwopCaseStudy



Constant:

- 1) *Early onset;* Present from early life, usually alternating & may be unilateral, constant large angle near & distance, may develop DVD.
- 2) Decompensated intermittent exotropia

Secondary exotropia is a Divergent squint that develop due to reduced in VA in diverging eye.

- 1) Early onset
- 2) Late onset

Consecutive exotropia is a Divergent squint that occurs in a patient who previously had an esotropia, gradual onset or can be immediate postoperative period.

- 1) Spontaneous
- 2) Postoperative



#TwopCaseStudy **Treatment Options**

- Optical Treatment (Refractive Error Correction)

- Orthoptic Exercises
- Surgical Treatment

Did You Know

- Exotropia is common and treatable
- More efficient when diagnosed and corrected at a young age
- By about 4 months of age, the eyes should be aligned and able to focus.
- If you notice misalignment after this point, have it checked out by an eye doctor.
- Experts note that untreated exotropia tends to get worse over time and will rarely spontaneously improve.



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