

THE PREVALENCE OF REFRACTIVE ERROR AND STRABISMUS TYPES IN AN ACADEMIC HOSPITAL

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Purpose: To investigate the prevalence of strabismus and refractive error types in strabismic patient of 0-8 years old in Tehran, Iran. Method: This study was done on both eyes of 714 strabismic children of 0-8 years old. At first visual acuity were measured with and without correction, then cyclorefraction were done with autorefractometer and checked with retinoscope. Unilateral and alternate cover test in near and far distance and other essential tests were done to investigate the type of strabismus. Other necessary information was filled in a questionnaire by their parents. Results: In all strabismic patients the prevalence of hypermetropia was 89.8%, astigmatism 64.4% and myopia 6.9%. Hypermetropia has the most prevalence (94.3%) in esotropic patients rather than other types of strabismus and it was in the range of low to medium (+2.25 to +4.00). Myopia in esotropic patients was only 4.2% and in exotropic patients was 12.5%. 65.4% of all strabismic patients suffered from esotropia and 40.3% of them had family history of strabismus. 30% of all had exodeviation with 11.1% family history. 1.8% had hypertropia and 2.4% with DVD. In all strabismic patients under the age of 8, prevalence of different types of strabismus respectfully are: accommodative esotropia (31.3%), intermittent exotropia (16.3%), congenital esotropia (15.7%), partially accommodative esotropia (9.1%), sensory esotropia (3.4%), congenital exotropia (3.7%), paralytic esotropia (3.2%) and sensory exotropia (0.7%). Conclusion: According to the result of this study, high prevalence of hypermetropia in strabismic patients and high prevalence of accommodative esotropia among other types of strabismus can confirm the importance of an exact eye examination and prescribing preventative glasses in patients with the risk of strabismus (such as family history and high amount of hypertropia). Financial Disclosure: No