AMBLYOPIA AND CONGENITAL NASOLACRIMAL DUCT OBSTRUCTION
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Purpose: To report the children who underwent syringing and probing for congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction (CNLDO) and evaluated for presence of high refractive errors or other amblyogenic risk factors.

Methods: were reviewed between October 1, and December 31, 2011 to determine amblyopia or amblyogenic risk factors such as strabismus, high refractive error. Amblyopia was described as difference in visual acuity of two or more Snellen lines between the two eyes or visual acuity of 20/30 or worse in either eye under the age of 8.

Results: The average age of the patients included to this study was 23 months (range 9 to 36 months). All patients were evaluated for best-corrected visual acuity and amblyogenic factors such as the presence of refractive errors and strabismus at an average age of 70.5 months (range 31 to 95 months). Eleven patients (21.57%) had amblyopia or amblyopia risk factors. Of the 11 patients, 3 had manifest strabismus, 1 had hyperopia > 3.5 D, 1 Records of 51 patients had a history of syringing and probing for CNLDO between January 1, 2005 and September 30, 2008 had astigmatism > 1.5 D at 180 degrees and 1 had family history for amblyopia. The remaining 5 patients had no amblyopia risk factors but they were amblyopic.

Conclusions: According to this study, the incidence of amblyopia is higher than expected in children with CNLDO, therefore these children should have a full ophthalmologic examination to detect amblyopia before preschool period.