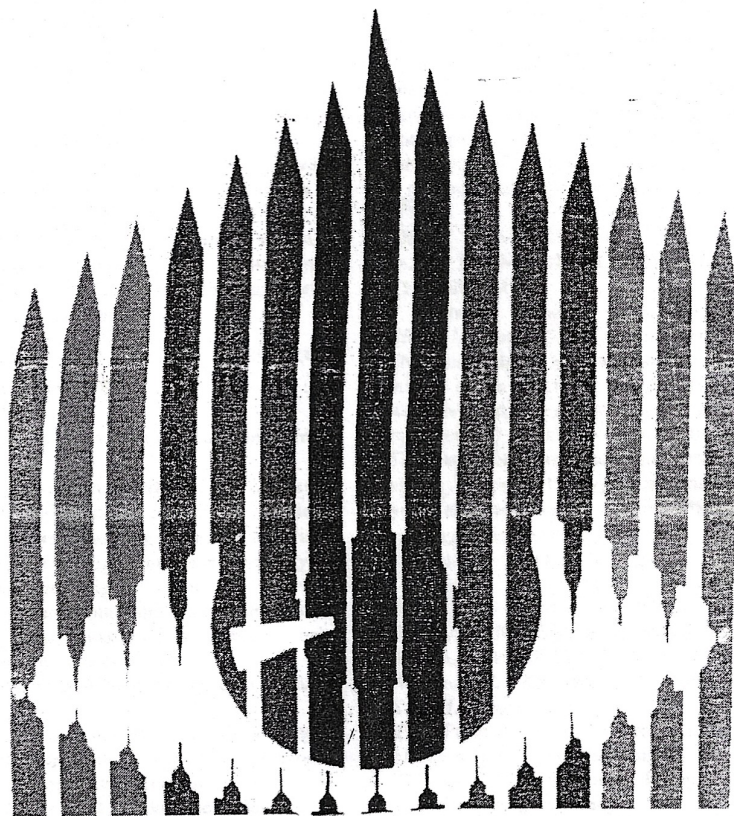


SOE '95

THE BOOK OF ABSTRACT



Xth CONGRESS OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF
OPHTHALMOLOGY
MILANO, ITALY, JUNE 25-30, 1995

401
INTERMITTENT GAZE-INDUCED DIPLOPIA IN A CASE OF PAGET'S OF BONE

A. Boschi¹, M. Spiritus¹, M. Cioffi¹, J.P. Devogelaer²; Departments of Ophthalmology¹ and Rheumatology², UCL University, Brussels, Belgium.

A 75 years-old woman with a longstanding severe Paget's disease of the skull vault and of the facial bones, was complaining, since many years, of intermittent diplopia with a LE discomfort.

Diplopia occurred many times a day, and lasted for about 1 minute. Ocular motility examination showed a mild left ptosis, a 14 PD left esotropia, a severe elevation restriction and a milder depression and abduction restriction of the LE.

Forced ductions test was normal. When she looked in up-and-right gaze, an increase of the left esotropia was evoked after several seconds, with a stereotyped increase of impairment of the left ocular motility.

Simultaneously a twitch up of the left upper eyelid was observed with a severe eyelid retraction in downgaze. This was believed to reflect muscular activation by an anomalous discharging of the oculomotor nerve, as described in ocular neuromyotonia. Carbamazepine promptly abated the episodes.

Ocular neuromyotonia is a rare condition, which appears to be mostly induced by radiotherapy.

Our patient had no history of radiotherapy and an extensive work-up remained negative except for CT-SCAN and MRI which showed a mild narrowing of the left orbital fissure, and for a possible chronic brain ischemia secondary to skull-brain shunt, probably provoked by a Pagetic steal syndrome.

Several pathogenic mechanisms, such as central synaptic reorganisation, generation of spontaneous impulses from motor axons, have been suggested by several authors in neuromyotonia. These mechanisms will be discussed in regard to our patient.

402
BOTULINUM TOXIN TREATMENT OF HERTWIG-MAGENDE SIGN

F.J. Muñoz Negrete, G. Rebollada Fernández; "Las Américas" Hospital, Tenerife, Spain.

Case Report. We present a 21-year-old man with a "type 2" skew deviation (Brandt classification) presumably related to cocaine-induced stroke. Severe left hypertropia measuring more than 40 prism diopters in primary position was present. Right blindness secondary to an old perforating ocular injury precluded right fixation.

After informed consent from the patient, botulinum toxin (5 units) was injected into the left superior rectus muscle. The induced ptosis disappeared completely 2 months after injection.

Follow-up 1 year later found the patient to orthotropic in primary position.

Discussion. In 1992 Newman et al first reported the use of botulinum toxin into the inferior rectus muscle in a patient with skew deviation. To the best of our knowledge we report the first use of botulinum toxin into the superior rectus muscle to treat the skew deviation.

403
NON-LINEARITY AND DETERMINISTIC CHAOS IN THE VISUAL SYSTEM

N. Sradj; Regensburg, Germany.

The current opinion of perception is oriented to linear sensorial activities of the brain in the sense of a camera.

This approach supposes simplicity and causality according to classical physics.

Opposite to this, non-linear dynamics describe the visual system as an unstable balance between the anterior kinetic parts (oculo-facial muscles and optic nerve) and the posterior cortical elements. The geniculate body represents the pivot.

The transformation from kinetic to potential energy follows entropy principle which means: complexity, irreversibility, and unpredictability of perception. This culminates in the chaos theory - one of the fundamentals of nature.

14.00-18.00

Room RAVERDINO

POSTER SESSION

PEDIATRIC OPHTHALMOLOGY

Chairpersons: B. LORENZ (Germany)
P.E. BIANCHI (Italy)

404
PECULIARITIES OF STEREO-ACUITY AND DEPTH PERCEPTION IN CHILDREN WITH HYPEROPIA

I.M. Boichuk; Filatov Research Institute of Eye Diseases and Tissue Therapy, Odessa, Ukraine.

Purpose. Investigation of the state of stereo acuity and depth perception in children with hyperopia was conducted in order to obtain optimal correction.

Methods. 70 children aged 8-12 with hyperopia of different degree: 20 with low degree, 30 with middle and 20 with high and control group with emmetropia - 200 children were examined.

Thresholds of stereo acuity were observed with the help of anaglyphs and depth perception with the help of real-depth slit-rod apparatus of Best.

Results. The degree of damage of depth perception and stereoscopic vision depends on the degree of hyperopia.

Correction improves stereoscopic perception. In cases of thresholds of stereo acuity more than 100 arc.sec. and depth perception more than 5 mm, children need total correction of hyperopia.

Conclusions. Stereoscopic threshold measurement are useful verification of the correctness of the binocular balance with correction in children with hyperopia and help to avoid hyper or under correction.

405
LONG TERMS RESULTS OF SURGICAL THERAPY ON STRABISMUS

V. Celeva, T. Popovski, M. Antova, S. Bosnjaovska; Ophthalmology Clinic, University Sent Kiril and Methody, Skopje, Macedonia.

This study deals with a comparative analysis of the postoperative results in the treatment of infantile constant esotropia by means of tenotomy and partial myotomy and other surgical approach (recession, resection and elongation of the ocular muscles).

The aim of the study was to confirm the advantage of partial tenotomy and myotomy in the surgery of strabismus. The experiences of many years and the obtained results in the application of partial tenotomy and myotomy on strabismus show that the procedure can be applied successfully with long lasting effects.

406
EARLY SURGERY IN CONGENITAL ESOTROPIA. A FOLLOW-UP STUDY IN 12 PATIENTS

A. Deák, L. Kolozsvári; A. Szent-Györgyi; Medical University, Szeged, Hungary.

The Purpose of this retrospective study was to establish the effectiveness of early surgery in patients with congenital esotropia. This work forms part of the European "The early versus late infantile strabismus surgery" study.

Methods. Twelve children underwent bilateral medial rectus recession before the age of 24 months. Their refractive error never exceeded +2.0 D. All of them were subjected to conservative treatment at the age of 4th months.

This consisted of 1:1 facial occlusion, with correction of the refractive error at the age of 7 months. The follow-up study covered 26 months on average.

The stereo-acuities and the motor alignment were assessed according to the standards set by the European Strabismus Association.

Results. The findings demonstrated fairly good stereo-acuities and motor alignment in children after early surgical intervention.

Conclusions. It is currently an open question in the orthoptic literature as to whether congenital esotropia demands surgical treatment before the age of 24 month or whether this intervention can be performed later.

These results support the conclusion that very early surgery may be advantageous to the patients.

POSTER SESSION