

AMBLYOPIA

Amblyopia



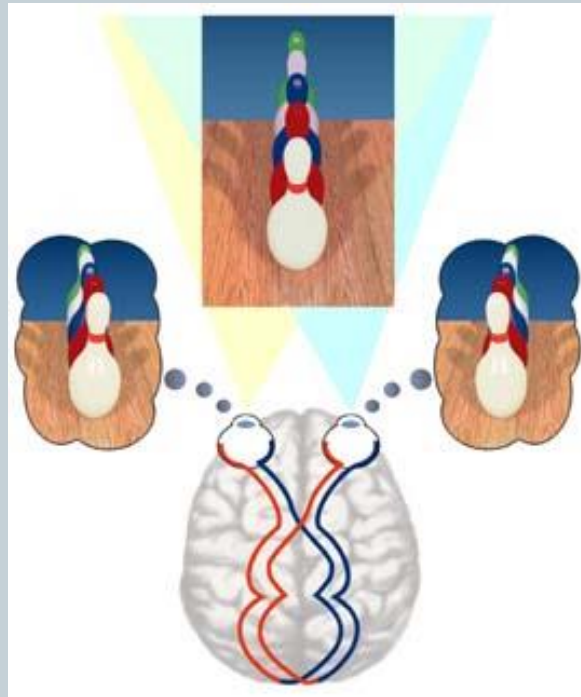
- Decrease in visual acuity of one eye without the presence of an organic cause that explains that decrease in visual acuity.
- Cortical ignorance of one eye.
- Lazy eye.

Incidence



- 2-4% of the general population.
- The most common cause of visual loss under 20 years of life.

Binocular Vision



What if images were totally different or grossly different ?

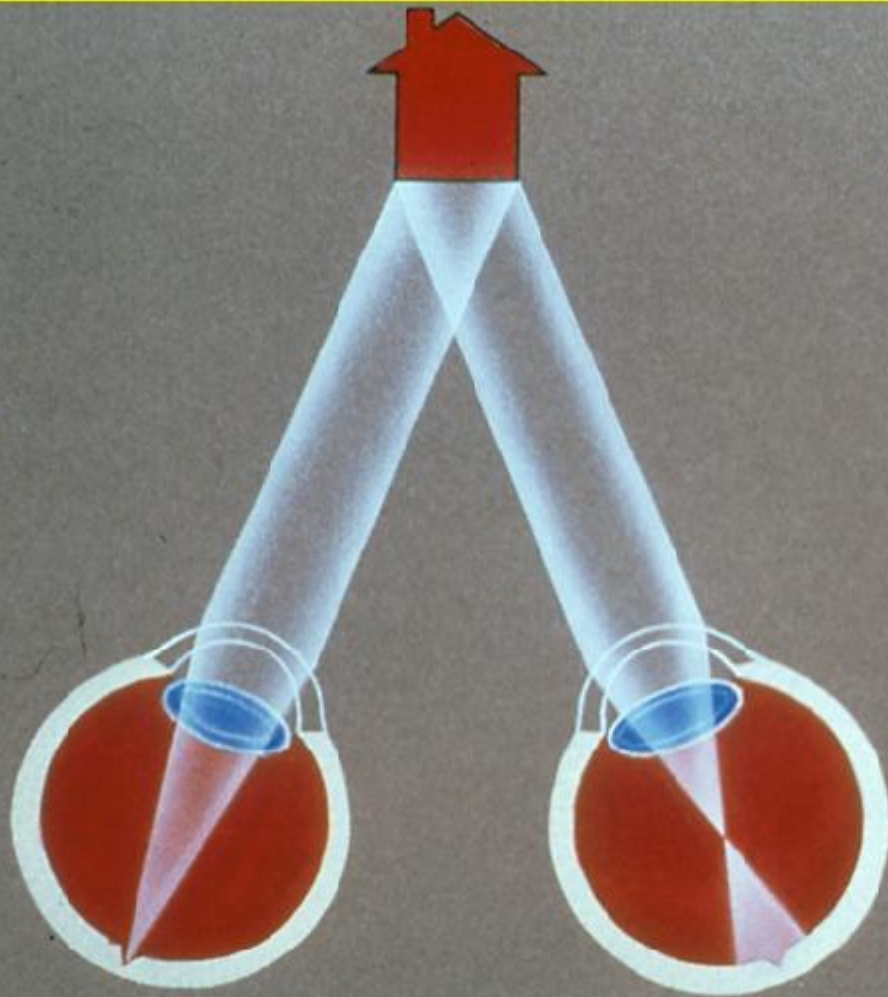


- Diplopia.
- Confusion.
- Suppression.

Why fusion may fail ?



- significant anisometropia.
- significant aniseikonia (difference in image size)
- Strabismus.
- Higher cortical problems (e.g: head trauma, alcohol intake , drugs , ... etc).



Poor Focus
One Eye

Normal eye

Eye with refractive error

*Mild hyperopic or astigmatic anisometropia (1-2D)
→ mild amblyopia*

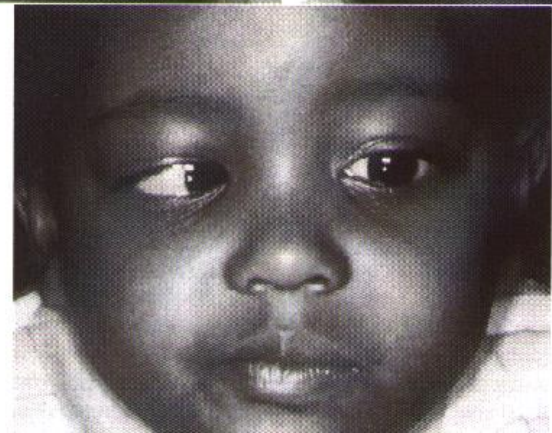
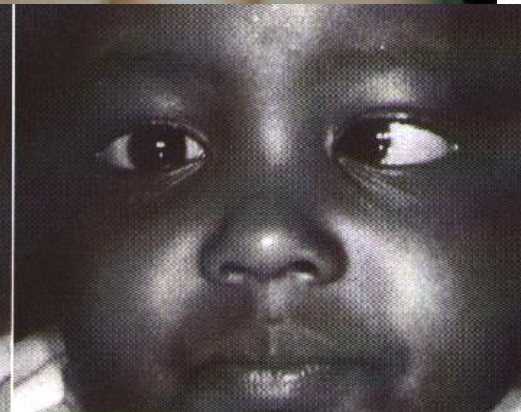
*Mild myopia anisometropia (less than -3D) usually
doesn't cause amblyopia*

*unilateral high myopia (-6D) → severe amblyopia
visual loss.*

*The eyes of a child with anisometropic amblyopia
look normaly to the family and primary care
physician.*

Types of amblyopia

1- Strabismic

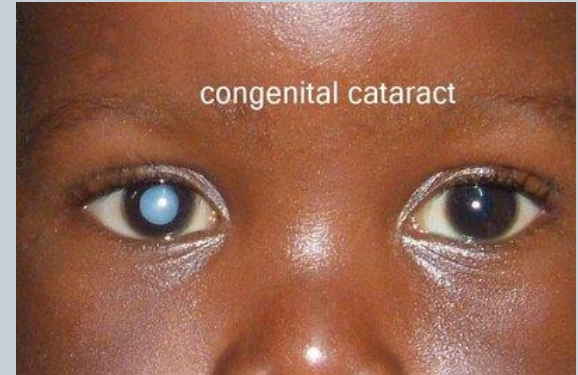


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Types



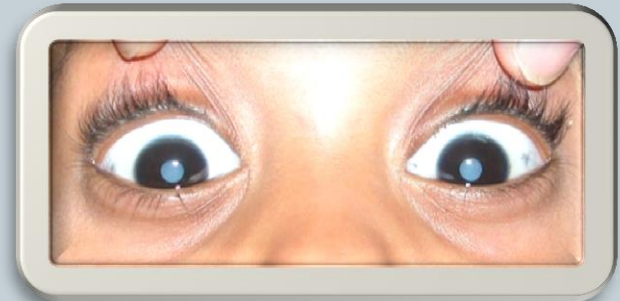
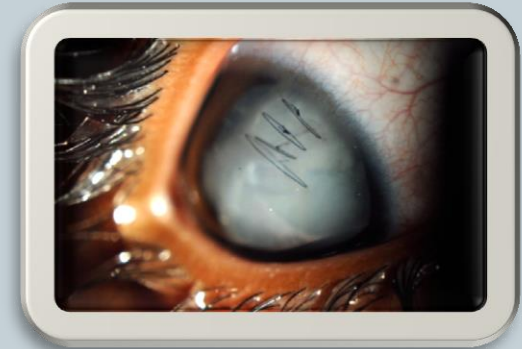
2- Deprivation amblyopia

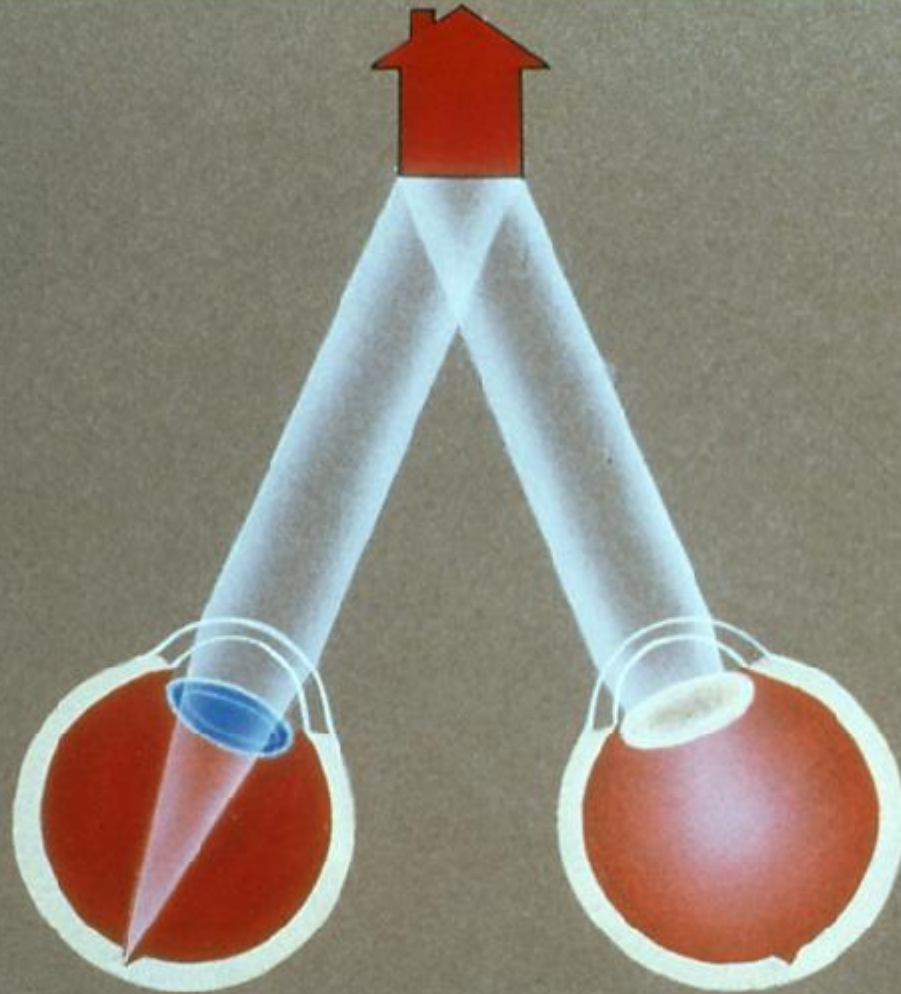


Deprivational Amblyopia

CONG CATARACT

- ✓ Cataracts and corneal opacities.
- ✓ Eyelid ptosis, eyelid hemangioma
- ✓ Results in more severe visual impairment than strabismic or refractive amblyopia





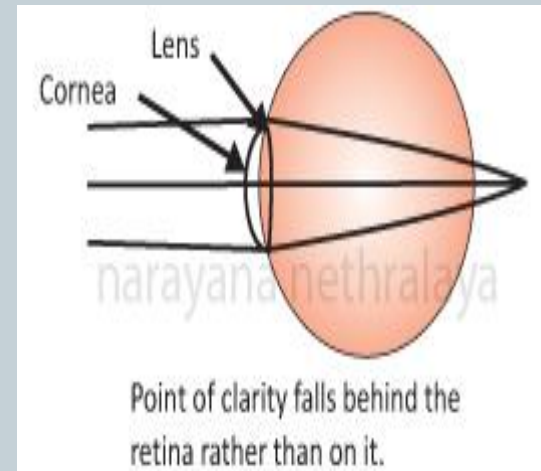
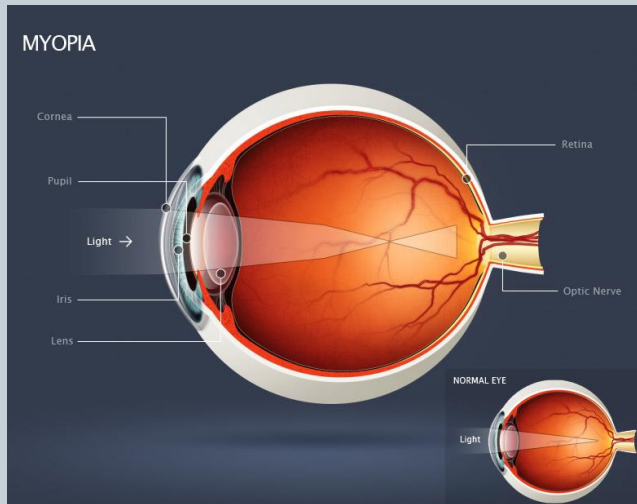
Normal eye

Eye with cataract

Poor
Clarity

Types

- 3- Anisometropic amblyopia (refractive amblyopia)
 - More common with hypermetropic anisometropia
 - (Astigmatic (Meridional) amblyopia=



TREATMENT

- Treat the cause of amblyopia: correct the refractive error , remove the media opacity surgically .
- The younger the child , the better out come of amblyopia therapy .
- The first five years of child age is the sensitive period where amblyopia can be reversed , after that it become more difficult .

Occlusion Therapy



