

R1 R2 R3 PG0 PG1 Estagiário Tecnólogo
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Service (sector) Strabismus N° CEP

Preliminary Study - Botulinum treatment for horizontal strabismus in neurologically impaired children. Mônica Fialho Cronemberger, Márcia Keiko Uyeno Tabuse, Nilce Tiemi Shiwaku Kamida, Célia Nakanami, Tomás Scalamandrê Mendonça. Purpose: To show the results of botulinum toxin injection as treatment for horizontal strabismus in neurologically impaired children, using a forceps developed by Dr. Tomás Mendonça as a method of injection of the botulinum A toxin. Methods: A group of 17 patients, age 6-144 months, 8(47.06%) male and 9(53.94%) female, with neurological deficits and horizontal strabismus (15 esotropias ranging from 20 to 40 PD and 2 exotropias ranging from 30 to 35 PD) were treated with botulinum toxin (29 medial rectus and 4 lateral rectus muscles). The children underwent full ophthalmic examination. Dosages of drugs for an individual muscle ranged from 2.0 to 4.0 U. The injection treatment was done after sedation (inhalatory anaesthesia with sevorane mask 3 to 4%) using the Tomás Mendonça's forceps. The follow-up was done in 7 days, 15 days and monthly. Deviation of £ 8PD after 6 months of follow-up was considered satisfactory. If the results were unsatisfactory we did a second application. Results: All children were observed for 6 months, 8 (47.06%) had final deviation of £ 8PD with only one application. Five of these 8 children completed 1 year of follow-up and they have all been ortotropic, until now. There were five children who underwent a second application (2 with exotropia and 3 with esotropia). The results in both patients with exotropia were unsatisfactory, 2 patients with esotropia had satisfactory results after 6 months of the second application. Fourteen children (82.35%) had transient ptosis and 6 (35.29%) had transient vertical deviation. Conclusions: According to the literature the results in esotropia were better than exotropia. In this study, we had satisfactory results in 47.06% patients with only one application (all with esotropia). Although we had unsatisfactory results in exotropia, we had only two patients and therefore we need more studies and a larger group for better conclusions. A longer follow-up period could show these results to be less permanent, but for the present, they are encouraging.