( ) R1 ( ) R2 ( ) R3 (X) PG0 ( ) PG1 ( ) Estagiário ( ) Tecnólogo ( ) PIBIC Last Name - Lima First Name - Maria Helena Middle - Saldanha

Service (sector) Strabismus Nº CEP

Preliminary Study On Management Of Esotropia In Children With Botulinum Toxin A

Maria Helena S. Lima, Márcia C. E. Lopes, Mônica F. Cronemberger, Tomás S. Mendonça, Célia Regina Nakanami. Purpose: Preliminary study aimed to determine the long-run efficacy of BTA treatement in children with infantil esotropia . Method: Seventeen (17) children - 9 male and 8 female - assisted at the ophthalmology clinic at the Paulista School of Medicine – UNIFESP from January 2000 to October 2003 presenting with ET acquired before the age of 6 months old participated in this study. Their deviation angle ranged from 15 to 65PD and their ages at the time of BTA injection varied from 8 to 36 mos.o. (mean age 19 mos.o). All patients were ophthalmically examined using the methods of Snell or Teller for visual acuity. Their deviation angles were assessed according to the Krimsky method, and their retina mapping and static refraction examination were carried out. Patients who had been operated on for ophthalmic problems, had vertical deviation, anisotropia or oblique muscle hyperfunction were excluded from this study. The dosage of BTA ranging from 2.5 to 5.0 IU was calculated according to the patient's age and deviation angle. The toxin injection was done using Mendonça's forceps to expose the muscle belly and the patient was kept unconscious by the inhalation of sevorane. Follow-up examinations were performed 7 and 15 days, 1, 3 and 6 months after injection. After the 6th-month outcome assessment, some patients were re-inject for further strabismus correction. Results: the 17 patients were grouped according to the intervention outcome: Group I - 8 patients with post-operative deviation until 10 PD (4 children were re-injected). The group mean age at the time of BTA injection was 19.1 mos.o., and their original mean deviation 33.8D; Group II - 4 patients with post-operative deviation between 11 and 25 PD, mean injection age of 22.7 mos.o., and original mean deviation of 33.8D; and Group III - 5 patients with post operative deviation above 26D (considered an unsatisfactory outcome), mean injection age of 17.4 mos.o., and original mean deviation of 40D. Side effects to the toxin treatment were temporary, non-severe ptosis (9 patients), temporary(3 patients) and permanent (1 patient) vertical deviation. Conclusion: This preliminary study achieved some good results with BTA injection for ET treatment in children. Further studies, however, are needed in order to achieve a higher level of success in the replacement of the surgical correction of children ET