A CLINICAL STUDY OF PARTIAL OCCLUSION THERAPY IN MANAGEMENT OF AMBLYOPIA IN CHILDREN AGED 5 YEARS TO 15 YEARS

AIM OF THE STUDY

- To determine the prevalence of amblyopia in school going children
- To study the types of amblyopia occurring during school years.

METHODOLOGY

This is cross sectional and time bound study. This study is to be conducted among 50 children attending the OP as well as the screening school health programs

Inclusion Criterion

Patients aged 5-15 years.

Exclusion Criteria

- Patients with known cause of reduced visual acuity
- Patients with myopia greater than spherical equivalent of -6.00D
- History of previous amblyopia treatment within one year of involvement.
- Prior intraocular surgery.
- Known skin reaction to patch or bandage adhesive
• Dropouts and non-compliant patients were excluded from final analysis

Methodology

Children with decreased visual acuity and complaints of asthenopia and deviation of eye were thoroughly examined and their refractive status, anterior segment evaluation and posterior segment examination was done. A diagnosis of Amblyopia was made and they were further grouped into moderate and severe. A few numbers of the patients who presented with temporal pallor of disc were subjected to CT scan to rule out organic lesion. A thorough refractive correction was done. Compliance to treatment for more effective results was stressed to both the patient and parents. They were followed up after three months. However, a very limited number of patients who failed to improve even after six months were referred for alternate treatment options.

CONCLUSION

There is a significant difference in the outcomes with age as a factor and patients with normal posterior segment showed better results in three months than patients with temporal pallor of the disc, however the tessellated fundus being a confounding factor. Role of community ophthalmology is keystone in prevention of development of amblyopia.

KEYWORDS

Amblyopia, School health, Occlusion therapy