

ABSTRACT

CLINICAL STUDY OF ETIOPATHOGENESIS OF ISOLATED OCULOMOTOR NERVE PALSY

AIM OF THE STUDY

It is a Case control study conducted on 36 patients of isolated oculomotor nerve palsy in Tirunelveli medical college from January 2013-july 2014 for duration of 18 months. Patients were followed for 3-6 months to assess the recovery pattern and classified as cases (patients recovered) and controls (patients not recovered).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients with both congenital and acquired isolated oculomotor nerve palsy were included in this study. Involvement of trochlear and abducens nerve and terminally ill patients were excluded from the study.

A detailed history regarding past and present illness were taken. Complete ocular examination, CNS evaluation and systemic evaluation including blood pressure and random blood sugar was done. Neuroimaging was done in the form of computed tomography of brain and orbit with / without contrast or magnetic resonance imaging according to etiology suspected. Patients were followed up 6 months to assess recovery.

RESULTS:

Among 36 patients presented with isolated oculomotor nerve palsy, 24 had pupil sparing palsy, out of which 16 recovered and 12 had pupil involving palsy, out of which only 4 recovered. In 21 patients palsy was due to microvascular ischemia, 8 patients due to trauma, 4 due to undetermined causes, 1 due to TB meningitis, 1 due to drug induced and 1 due to demyelinating disease. Among 19 diabetic patients, 15 recovered and 8 hypertensive, 7 patients showed recovery. Among 7 patients with trauma, 3 recovered. 18 patients presented with complete palsy, out of which 8 recovered and 14 with incomplete paresis, out of which 12 showed recovery.

CONCLUSION:

Microvascular ischemia, Pupil sparing palsy and incomplete paresis are the significant indicators of complete recovery determined in my study.

KEY WORDS : Isolated, oculomotor nerve, etiology, recovery, ischemia.