

ABSTRACT

AIMS:

1. To analyze the anatomical outcome of surgery i.e. correction of deviation
2. To analyze the functional outcome of surgery i.e. gain in binocular vision and stereopsis.
3. To analyze the factors affecting the final surgical outcome .
4. To analyse the Etiology.

METHODS:

This was a prospective study which included 16 patients who underwent strabismus surgery for third nerve palsy from September 2012 to March 2014.

All the patients had a thorough examination including the detailed history, ocular and motility evaluation, systemic and more specifically for other neurological signs.

RESULTS:

In our study 56.25% of affected patients belong to the age group of 20-40 years. 5 patients(31.3%) had congenital third nerve palsy and 11 (68.8%) had traumatic third nerve palsy. In our study anatomical success was defined as good if primary deviation was less than 10PD in the third postoperative month. 6 patients(37.5%) had good surgical outcome with

deviation <10PD and the mean postoperative deviation at the end of 3 months was 13.6 PD. In our study 4 patients with traumatic etiology had diplopia preoperatively, postoperatively 1 patient had residual diplopia. BSV and stereopsis improved postoperatively in 1 patient.

CONCLUSION:

In our study we found that there was significant reduction in primary deviation post surgery in maximum number of patients. Most common procedure done was MR resection and LR recession and the patients had minimal restriction of ocular motility post surgery.

KEY WORDS:

Third nerve palsy, diplopia , ocular movements, deviation, surgery.