

A Study of Essential Infantile Esotropia.

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Essential infantile esotropia is an entity in squint that requires particular attention because of its varied etiology and variable associated findings and that it most of the times requires early surgical intervention. **Aims and Objectives:** Our aim is to study incidence of occurrence, associated findings and binocular status of these patients. **Materials and Methods:** This is a retrospective study of 50 cases of Essential infantile esotropia who attended squint clinic of a tertiary referral center between September 2009 to September 2012 & were studied for their age of presentation, squint, cycloplegic refraction, binocular status and amblyopia. **Results:** Amongst 50 cases 46% were male and 54% were female patients. Most i.e. 62% cases presented between 1 to 2 years of age. 76% patients had unilateral deviation. Incidence of amblyopia was 76%. 2% cases had myopia, 90% had mild to moderate hypermetropia, and 8% cases had high hypermetropia. 52% patients had inferior oblique over-action, 28% had nystagmus, 8% had head posture, 8% had Dissociated Vertical Deviation. Stereopsis was not present in a single case. **Conclusion:** Our study assesses that the age of presentation is between 1 to 2 years. Amblyopia is commonly associated with unilateral deviation. Moderate hypermetropia is common. Inferior oblique over action is the most common association.

Keywords: Essential infantile esotropia, squint

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