Myopic Strabismus Fixus

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High myopia, also called as pathologic myopia or degenerative myopia, is one of the common causes of blindness in Taiwan. Usually, it refractive error is over -6.0 diopters. The pathogenesis of high myopia is not clearly understood yet. High myopic patients may suffer from asthenopia, blurred vision, and floaters. In addition, high myopic patient is at risk for development of cataract, glaucoma, vitreous degeneration, maculopathy, and retinal detachment. In rare occasions, high myopic patient may develop a specific squint called “myopic strabismus fixus” (MSF).

Myopic strabismus fixus is a rare strabismus disorder. This disease may progress over several years, from a small degree of esotropia with free ocular movement to the end stage of large angle fixed esotropia. The underlying etiology remains uncertain yet. Yokoyama et al provided the most recent explanation that the enlarged globe in high myopia herniates superotemporally and retroequatorially through the muscle cone.

There were different reports in the management of MSF, including hemitransposition of rectus muscle, loop myoexy, and partial Jensen’s operation. In our hospital, we had adopted partial Jensen’s operation reported by Dr. Larsen PC and Dr. Gole GA in 2004. Briefly, the superior arm only was performed in order to appose the adjacent halves of the lateral rectus and superior rectus. By using the muscle bellies to close the hernial opening, the orbital movements were significantly improved and a good cosmetic result obtained for the patient.

Reference:


