

Treatment

Preventable if treatment of primary visual defect, such as anisometropia or strabismus, begins before 6 years old

Strabismus

“Squint” or malalignment of eyes

Esotropia: Inward deviation of eye

Exotropia: Outward deviation of eye

Pathophysiology

May result from muscle imbalance or paralysis, poor vision, or congenital defect

Because visual axes are not parallel, brain receives two images, and amblyopia can result

Clinical Manifestations

Squints eyelids together or frowns

Difficulty in focusing from one distance to another

Inaccurate judgment in picking up objects

Inability to see print or moving objects clearly

Closing one eye to see

Tilting head to one side

If combined with refractive errors, may see any of the manifestations listed for refractive errors

Diplopia

Photophobia