LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Temporary prism treatment of acute esotropia precipitated by fusion disruption

EDITOR.—A period of temporary fusion disruption may lead to decompenation of a pre-existing heterophoria or may precipitate acute acquired concomitant esotropia.1 Conventional strabismus surgery is usually necessary to permanently restore binocular single vision (BSV), although botulinum toxin has been advocated.2 We describe two cases associated with unusual forms of occlusion-induced decompenation who achieved fusion after temporary prismatic correction. Patient 1 underwent surgery and patient 2 avoided surgical correction and remarkably regained fusion while wearing base-out Fresnel prisms of strength 50 prism diptres to restore fusion before intended strabismus surgery.

CASE REPORTS

Case 1
A 12-year-old girl with emetropia was referred with a 2-week history of occasional intermittent horizontal diplopia at all distances. Visual acuities were 6/9 in the right and 6/6 in the left. A moderate esophoria (10 prism diptres) with delayed recovery at near and a moderate esotropia (14-16 prism diptres) becoming a right esotropia on disassociation, with diplopia, at distance and far distance was present. Stereacuity and the prism fusion range were slightly reduced. Orthoptic exercises were prescribed but the patient was lost to follow up.

Four months later, after a new hair cut (Fig 1) in which one eye was regularly occluded, the patient returned with a constant right esotropia with diplopia, measuring 25 prism diptres at near and distance. A 25 prism dioptre Fresnel prism was fitted on plains. the angle following prism adaptation increased to 35 prism diptres for near and distance. BSV was present when wearing the prisms. The patient wore the prisms for 3 weeks before surgery, and showed no spontaneous recovery.

She underwent a right medial rectus recession of 4.5 mm and lateral rectus resection of 7 mm for the full prism adapted angle. Three months later the patient remains symptom free with a well controlled esophoria (6 prism diptres).

Case 2
A 7-year-old girl, with no previous history of ocular problems, presented to casualty 15 minutes after putting 'super glue' into her left eye in mistake for an antibiotic cream. On opening the eye 16 days later, she complained of diplopia. A moderate alternating esotropia with diplopia was present for near and distance (40-45 prism diptres). No significant refractive error was present and visual acuities were 6/6 in each eye. BSV was achieved with prismatic correction of 15 prism diptres base out right eye and 35 prism diptres base out left eye, which was prescribed in Fresnel form. One week later the patient reported single vision with prismatic correction, and BSV was present (Bagolini lines at near and distance). At times a small esotropia (10 prism diptres) was present at near with diplopia, and the Fresnel prism was not reduced. The patient missed an interim appointment. Six weeks later the diplopia spontaneously resolved at all distances. Four months later, an esophoria is present (12 prism diptres at near and 4 prism diptres at distance), and the patient is asymptomatic.

COMMENT
We describe two patients with acquired esotropia who responded in interesting ways to the preoperative use of temporary Fresnel prisms to promote a period of normal sensorial relations before planned surgical correction. Preoperative prism adaptation has been shown to be a more successful method of treating acquired esotropia than conventional strabismus surgery.3 4 Case 1 regained fusion with prismatic correction, underwent surgery for the prism adapted angle, and has remained asymptomatic since. Patients with decompensated esophoria are ideally suited to this test as BSV can be restored after determining the most appropriate amount of strabismus surgery to perform.

Case 2 became symptom free following temporary prismatic correction of a large angle esotropia. The deviation spontaneously resolved with restoration of binocular vision and stereopsis. This uncommon response of such a large angle esodeviation to temporary prism wear has been described previously in two cases.1 5

Acute acquired concomitant esotropia and complete decompensated esophorias are uncommon types of esodeviation. We would suggest that such patients undergo prismatic correction before considering surgery. The patient then has the advantage of undergoing surgery based on preoperative prism adaptation or may regain binocular single vision without surgery.

JOHN P BURKE
Department of Ophthalmalogy
ALISON Y FIRTH
University Department of Ophthalmalogy and Orthoptics,
Royal Hallamshire Hospital,
Glossop Road, Sheffield S10 2JF

Correspondence to: Ms A Y Firth
Accepted for publication 4 April 1995


α Fetoprotein as marker for a case of orbital yolk sac tumour

EDITOR.—We describe a case of primary yolk sac tumour of the orbit. This was treated with chemotherapy. Serum α fetoprotein level was elevated before treatment and fell during the course of chemotherapy. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first case in children with primary yolk sac tumours of the orbit having elevated serum levels of α fetoprotein before treatment.

CASE REPORT
A 6-month-old boy presented with a 2 week history of a swollen left cheek and a 5 day history of a swollen and squinting left eye. There was no other significant medical or ophthalmic history of note. On examination, he had a marked left axial proptosis, with generalised swelling over his left cheek. There was no discrete palpable mass on the orbit nor were there any palpable lymph nodes. He had a left ptosis, complete ophthalmoplegia, and left relative afferent pupillary defect. Mild optic atrophy was evident. No other abnormalities were found on general examination.

Computed tomographic scan of the head (Fig 1) showed a large tumour involving the lateral wall and floor of the left orbit, extending into the infratemporal fossa invading the left antrum and nasal cavity. No intracranial extension was seen. Blood tests showed a raised serum α fetoprotein at 1345 units per litre (normal <10). Transnasal biopsy

Figure 1 Axial computed tomographic scan of the head showing a large tumour involving the lateral wall and floor of the left orbit, extending into the infratemporal fossa invading the left antrum and nasal cavity.