

Accommodative Esotropia

Accommodative esotropia describes an esotropia caused in whole, or in part, by the use of accommodation to clear vision in the presence of uncorrected hypermetropia.

Without and with refractive correction



Did You Know?

Accommodative esotropia is one of the most common forms of childhood strabismus .



The typical age of onset ranges from 2 to 5 years old, but may present earlier

Classification

1. Fully accommodative esotropia (refractive esotropia): those patients in whom the distance and near deviation are equal and the esotropia is caused entirely by uncorrected hypermetropic refractive error.

2. High AC/A ratio accommodative esotropia: those patients who have a significant near–distance disparity in the magnitude of the esotropia, with the deviation being at least 10 prism diopters more at near than at distance.

3. Combined, the most common form, has elements of both of the preceding types. These patients have a significant hypermetropic refractive error and some level of high AC/A ratio that leads to a deviation that is greater at near than distance by at least 10 PD.

4. Partially accommodative esotropia. In some instances, part of the inward turn is due to basic esotropia, and an additional amount due to the effect of accommodation. Glasses may reduce the amount of eye turn, but it is not totally compensated.

Signs

- Esotropia occurs when focusing on an accommodative target.
- Moderate hyperopia (usually between +2.00 and +6.50), however in the subgroups with high AC/A ratio, can be myopic .

Risk factors

- Excess hypermetropia
- Family history
- Subnormal binocularity
- Anisometropia

Differential diagnosis

- Decompensated esophoria/intermittent esotropia
- Infantile esotropia
- Pseudoesotropia
- Acquired non-accommodative esotropia
- Cranial Nerve VI palsy
- Duane Syndrome

Treatment

- Treatment of refractive accommodative esotropia consists of correction of the full amount of hyperopia, as determined under cycloplegia.
- A high AC/ A ratio can be managed optically, pharmacologically, or surgically.

💡 Bifocals further reduce or eliminate the need to accommodate for near fixation

- Treatment of partially accommodative esotropia consists of strabismus surgery for the deviation that persists while the patient wears the full hyperopic correction.

segment should bisect the pupil



