

STRABISMUS

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Abstract:

Strabismus (strabismus, strabismus - crooked or heterotropia, héteros - other, tropé, tropá - twist) - constant or occasional deviation of the eye's axis from the fixation point, which causes binocular vision impairment.

Amblyopia manifests itself as an external defect - a deviation of the eyes/eyes towards the nose or temple, up or down. In addition, double vision, dizziness and headache, reduced vision, and amblyopia can be observed in a sick patient. Diagnosis of glaucoma includes ophthalmological (testing visual acuity, biomicroscopy, perimetry, ophthalmoscopy, skiascopy, refractometry, biometric examination of the eye, etc.), neurological examination. Glaucoma is treated with glasses or contact correction, hardware procedures, pleoptic, orthoptic and diploptic methods, surgical correction.

In children's ophthalmology, strabismus (heterotropia or strabismus) is observed in 1.5-3% of children, equally in girls and boys. As a rule, blindness occurs at the age of 2-3 years, when the coordination of the eyes develops; but congenital malformations can also be observed.

Glaucoma is not only a cosmetic defect: this disease causes malfunction of almost all departments of the visual analyzer and can be accompanied by many visual disorders. Deviation of one or both eyes from the central axis in strabismus leads to the fact that the axes do not intersect at the fixed object. In this case, the monocular images seen separately by the left and right eyes in the visual centers of the cerebral cortex do not merge into one visual image, and a double image of the object appears. To protect against double vision, the central nervous system suppresses signals from the other eye over time, which leads to amblyopia - a functional decrease in vision in which the other eye is almost or completely unable to see. does not participate. If glaucoma is not treated, the development of amblyopia and reduced vision is observed in approximately 50% of children.

In addition, anger has a negative effect on the formation of the psyche, promotes the development of closedness, negativity, excitability, and limits the choice of profession and the scope of human activity.

According to the time of appearance, congenital (infantile - present at birth or developing in the first 6 months) and acquired (usually develops before the age of 3) are distinguished. Depending on the stability of the deviation of the eye, periodic and permanent complaints are distinguished.

If the involved eye is taken into account, it can be unilateral (monolateral) and alternating (alternating) - in the latter, one or the other eye alternates.

In terms of severity, hidden (heterophoria), compensated (detected only during an ophthalmological examination), subcompensated (occurs only when control is weakened) and decompensated (uncontrollable) blindness are distinguished.

Depending on the direction of deviation of the squint, horizontal, vertical and mixed squint are distinguished.

Horizontal strabismus can be approaching (esotropia, convergent strabismus - in this case, the misaligned eye deviates towards the nose) and distant (exotropia, divergent strabismus - the misaligned eye deviates towards the temple).

There are also two forms of vertical astigmatism: upward (hypertropia, supravergent astigmatism) and downward (hypotropia, infravergent astigmatism) deviation of the eye.

In some cases, cyclotropia is a torsional heterotropy in which the vertical meridian deviates to the temple (excyclotropia) or the nose (incyclotropia).

From the point of view of the reasons for its appearance, paralytic and non-paralytic convulsions are distinguished. In 70-80% of cases, the companionship is approaching, and in 15-20% it is distancing. Torsion and vertical deviations, as a rule, are observed in paralytic gyros.

CAUSES OF GRILL

The causes of congenital (infantile) malaise:

Heterotropy is related to family anamnesis - the presence of sedation in close relatives;

Genetic diseases (Crouzon syndrome, Down syndrome);

Teratogenic effects of certain medical preparations, drugs and alcohol on the fetus;

Premature birth and low birth weight;

Children's cerebral palsy, hydrocephalus, congenital eye defects (congenital cataract).

DIAGNOSING THE GRILL

It is necessary to conduct extensive ophthalmological examinations, biometric examinations, examination of eye structures, study of refraction with the conduct of tests.

When collecting the anamnesis, it is determined the time of the onset of nausea and its connection with the diseases and injuries. During the external examination, the forced position of the head (paralytic squint), the symmetry of the face and eye sockets, the location of the eyeballs (enophthalmos, exophthalmos) are evaluated.

After that, visual acuity is checked without correction and using test lenses. Skiascopy and compy clinical refraction is checked to determine optimal correction using uterine refractometry. If slurred speech disappears or decreases against the background of psychoplegia, this indicates that the pathology is accommodative. The anterior parts of the eye, the transparent medium and the fundus of the eye are examined using biomicroscopy, ophthalmoscopy.

To check binocular vision, a test is conducted with the eyes closed: the eye moves to the side; Fusion ability (the ability to combine images) is evaluated using the synoptophore apparatus. Measurement of the angle of astigmatism (magnitude of astigmatism), study of convergence, determination of the amount of accommodation is carried out.

When a paralytic convulsion is detected, consultation with a neuropathologist and additional neurological examination (electromyography, electroanurography, evoked potentials, EEG, etc.) are indicated.

TREATMENT OF COMPLAINT

In order to prevent blindness, children should be regularly examined by an ophthalmologist, timely optical correction of ametropia, compliance with vision hygiene requirements, and limiting visual strain. Early detection and treatment of any eye diseases, infections, and skull injuries should be prevented. Factors that have a negative effect on the fetus should be avoided during pregnancy.

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