

Duane – tenotomy/myectomy at origin
Dunnington – IO weakening at its insertion
White – IO recession
1980-1990 Gobin, A Scott, Apt, Call - IOAT

Surgical options

M. Parks

 Goal- to weaken or to change function
 Myotomy Advantage - simple Disadvantage - high recurrence rate
 Myectomy Advantage - swiftness Disadvantage - recurrence
 Disinsertion Advantage - simple Disadvantage - recurrence; better when combined with myectomy
 Recession Advantage - lower recurrence rate; good for reoperations Disadvantage - more time consuming; more complicated for performance

 Denervation Advantage – for extremely overacted IO Disadvantage – difficult; postop mydriasis 3-6 m; IOUA

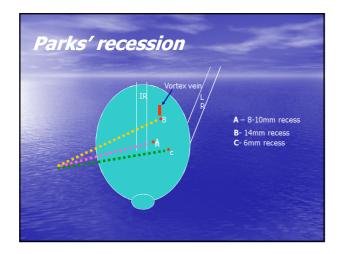
M. Parks IO weakening procedures

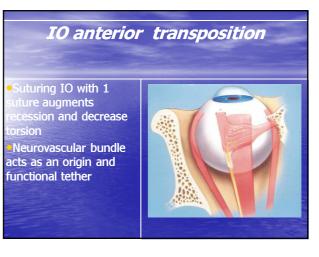
- 370 pts with bilateral IOOA
- 4 groups
- 1gr 150pts with bilateral recession
- 2gr 100pts LE recess; RE disinsertion
- 3gr 20pts LE recess; RE nasal myectomy
- 4gr 100pts LE recess; RE myectomy

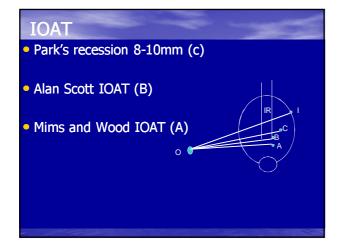
Resu	llts			S.
N	Myectomy at insertion	Disinsertion	Myectomy at origin	Recession
Underaction	8%	3%	0%	4%
Overaction	30%	53%	79%	15%

Results

- IO is superior to other surgeries
- +2 +3 IOOA- 83% perfect result
- +4 IOOA- 78% perfect; 21% undercorrection
- Recession should be titrated
- Identical recess on eyes with asymmetrical IOOA produces symmetrical results







A.Ziffer, S. Isenberg The comparison of bilateral IOAT and recession	
 36 pts- bilateral IOAT IO function -25* (n- 35-40*) 	 <u>14 pts- bilateral IO</u> <u>recession</u> 10mm- IO function is 31* 14mm- IO function is 38*
 IOAT - significant weaken reduces upgaze 10mm recess more powerfication 	

R Muchnick, D.McCullough Unilateral IOAT vs unilateral 14mm		
 IO recession <i>pts – IOAT</i> Mean reduction of HT in PP – 12 pd Mean deviation in the field of IO – 2 pd hypo (change 23 pd) 4 units reduction in ductions (+2.5 to - 1.5) 	 4 pts- 14mm recess Mean reduction of HT in PP – 11 pd Mean deviation in the field of IO – 3 pd hyper (change 22 pd) 3 units reduction in ductions (+3 to +0.5) 	
 Both procedures are effective Both did not show overcorrection 	on in PP	

A.Guemes, K.Wright Graded IOAT

Wright	
the syst	em of graded IOAT
Primary	<u>IOOA</u>
versions :	+4 – full IOAT (to the IR insertion)
	+3 - 1mm posterior
	+2 – 3-4mm posterior
	+1 – 4mm post and 2mm temp
or bilateral as	ymmetric IOOA – 2mm difference
DVD wit	th IOOA
10-15 pd – full	IOAT
4-10 pd – 1-2n	nm posterior
Unilater	al SOP
	PP with +3IOOA – unilateral IOAT 1-2 mm

D. Bacal, L. Nelson IOAT for DVD and/or IOOA

23-1	Dilateral DVD and IOOA only IOOA	
31- o 1- or <u>Results</u>	82/92 IOOA showed no IOOA	
1004 44 (42pt)- 86% no 100A 14% mild +3 (34pt)- 91% no IOOA 9% mild +2 (14pt)- 93% no IOOA 7% mild +1 (2pt)- 100% no IOOA	DVD 8-12pd (9)-89% no DVD 13-16pd(16)-75% no DVD 17-20pd(7)71% no DVD 22% residual DVDs -12- 14pd	 •25/32 DVDs showed no DVD •DVD decrease from 14.5pd to 1.9pd •Nil complications

Bothun and Summers Unilateral IOOA for manifest DVD <u>10 pts</u> – IOAT to the IR insertion in a bunched fashion 90% (9pts) – excellent result (DVD 0-4pd) 10% (1pt) – good result (DVD=/<9pd)

- **3 pts** ipsi hypo 4-5 pd
- Mean decrease in DVD from 20pd to 3.2 pd
- **Recommended** for unilateral/markedly asymmetric DVD from **17 to 33pd** with contralateral fixation and poor binocularity

A. Seawright, G. Gole IOAT, results

- 21pts with cong ET or XT, IOOA and DVD
- Follow up 2 years
- <u>Results</u> > +2 IOOA- 84% no or mild IOOA postop; 43% no IOOA;
 - +2 IOOA- 89% no IOOA
 - 3 pts transient IO underaction
 - 68% improvement in DVD; 2 showed no change; one developed Y-pattern
- 18 pts with V-pattern 45%- no V-pattern postop
- 45%- mild V-pattern
- 6 pts with HT in PP 5/6 no HT in PP

M. Parks , IOAT vs d <i>15 pts c +4</i> 2	lenervati 1004 : 1eye	on-extirpation	
Results	Teye		
Residual	D&E	IOAT	
Overaction	DQE	IOAI	
Overaction	670/	120/	
	67%	13%	
Underaction			

40%

0%

Carlos Souza- Dias Unilateral IOAT

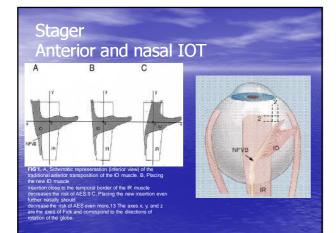
- **10 pts** with idiopathic unilateral IOOA; HT> than 10pd in PP; IOOA >/= +3
- Results no hypo in PP

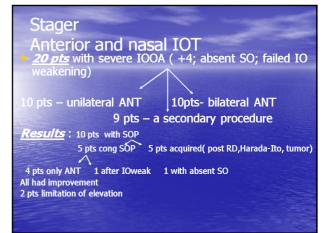
4 pts – overcorrection without diplopia 9/10 – residual HT < 6 pd; one- 8pd Mean correction – **20pd** for PP HT

Santiago, Isenberg IOAT effect on torsion

- 24 eyes of 13 pts
- Fundus photos 1 week before and 6 w after the surgery
- Results 6 w postop -29% reduction of torsion 10 w postop – 13% reduction of original torsion

33% reduction if IOAT near or anterior to IR insertion
8% reduction if IOAT posterior to IR insertion
Residual fundus extorsion – recurrent IOOA





Stager

Anterior and nasal IOT 4 pts with primary IOOA(3 had previous IO recess) improved extorsion and IO function. All showed limitation of elevation 2 pts with AES after IOAT – improvement 2 pts with Duane: 1 eliminated increase in adduction 1 no effect (abnormal LR pulleys) 1 pt with Y pattern – no effect (abnormal IR Results of ANT decrease in elevation in adduction decreased extorsion tonic depression improvement of head posture in severe SOP improvement of V-pattern

Stager Anterior and nasal IOT

Limitations of ANT

- limits elevation
- may induce intorsion
- could make downshoot worse in Duane
- may not be successful after multiple surgeries
- Recommended for severe or recurrent IOOA when other techniques have failed

Sharey	
Stager	
ANT in pts with r	nissing SO tendon
• 9 pts were included	
2- unilateral 🖌 🔪 7	'- bilateral
Result	S
<u>unilateral</u>	<u>bilateral</u>
Ortho in all gazes	-6 – no IOOA
-1 - 5* tilt	-1 – no effect in both eyes
-1 – mild overcorrection	-1 – overcorrection
	-2eyes – SO underaction
	appeared worse
	-2 pts had additional
	operations

and the second
Other surgical procedures
• Gonzales, Klein 4mm distal myectomy + IOAT for primary IOOA and IOOA+DVD :86% - n IO function
85%- improvement of DVD
• Stager, Weakly 5mm proximal (nasal) myectomy+ IOAT of the distal part for recurrent IOOA, DVD:
IOOA was eliminated in all cases DVD reduced in 4/17; unchanged 10/17; increased in 3/17

