

Understanding Strabismus: The Pursuit of Stereopsis NAMS-AIIMS- PGIMER 2025

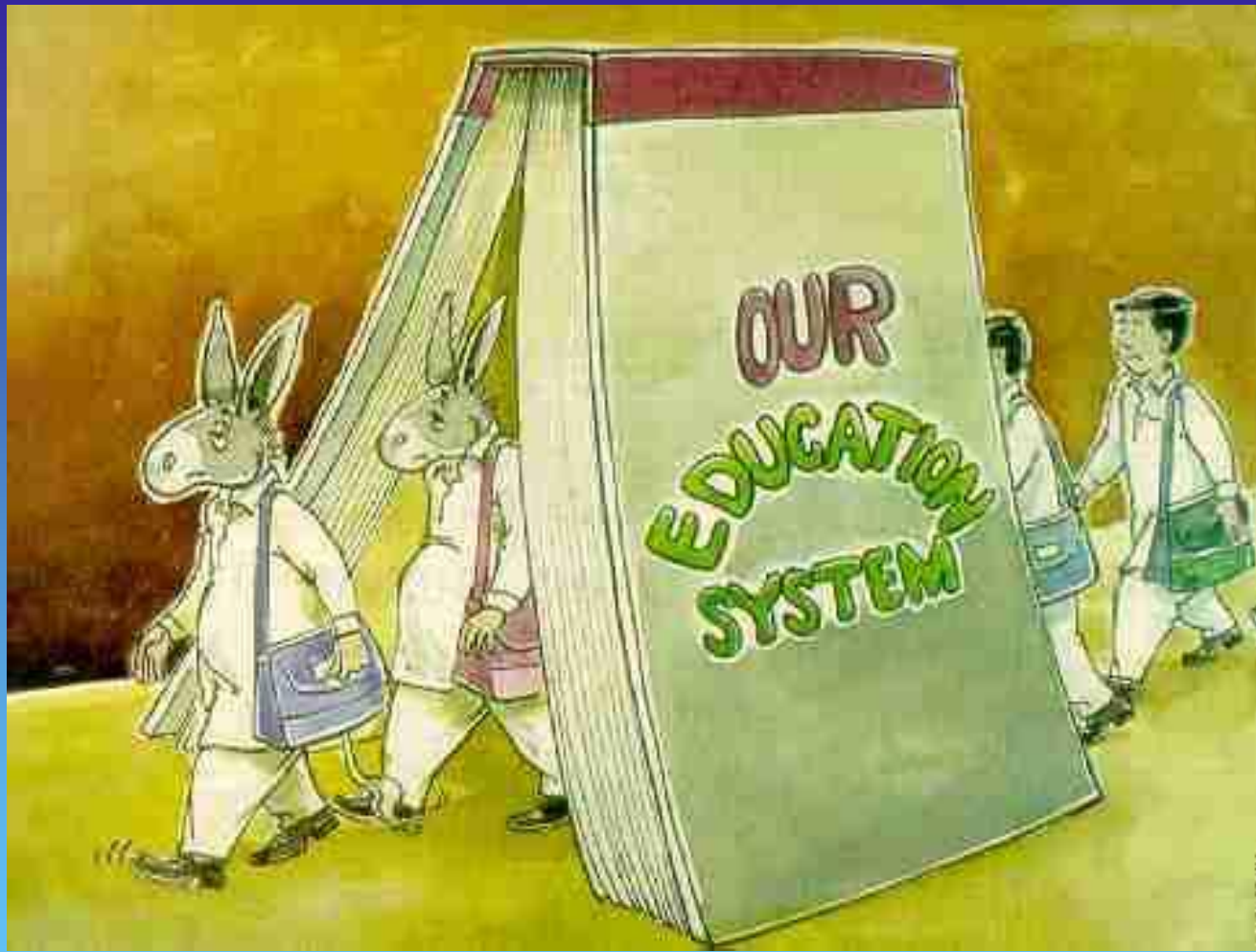


*Dr Pradeep Sharma
Insa, MD, FAMS*

*Ex-Professor, AIIMS, New Delhi
Director, Strabismus, Pediatric
Ophthalmology &
NeuroOphthalmology*

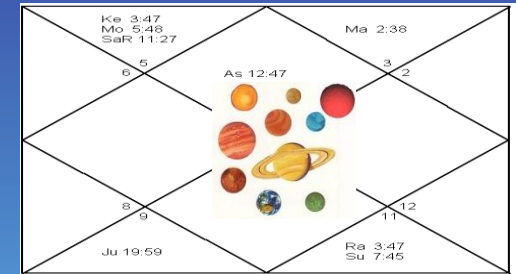
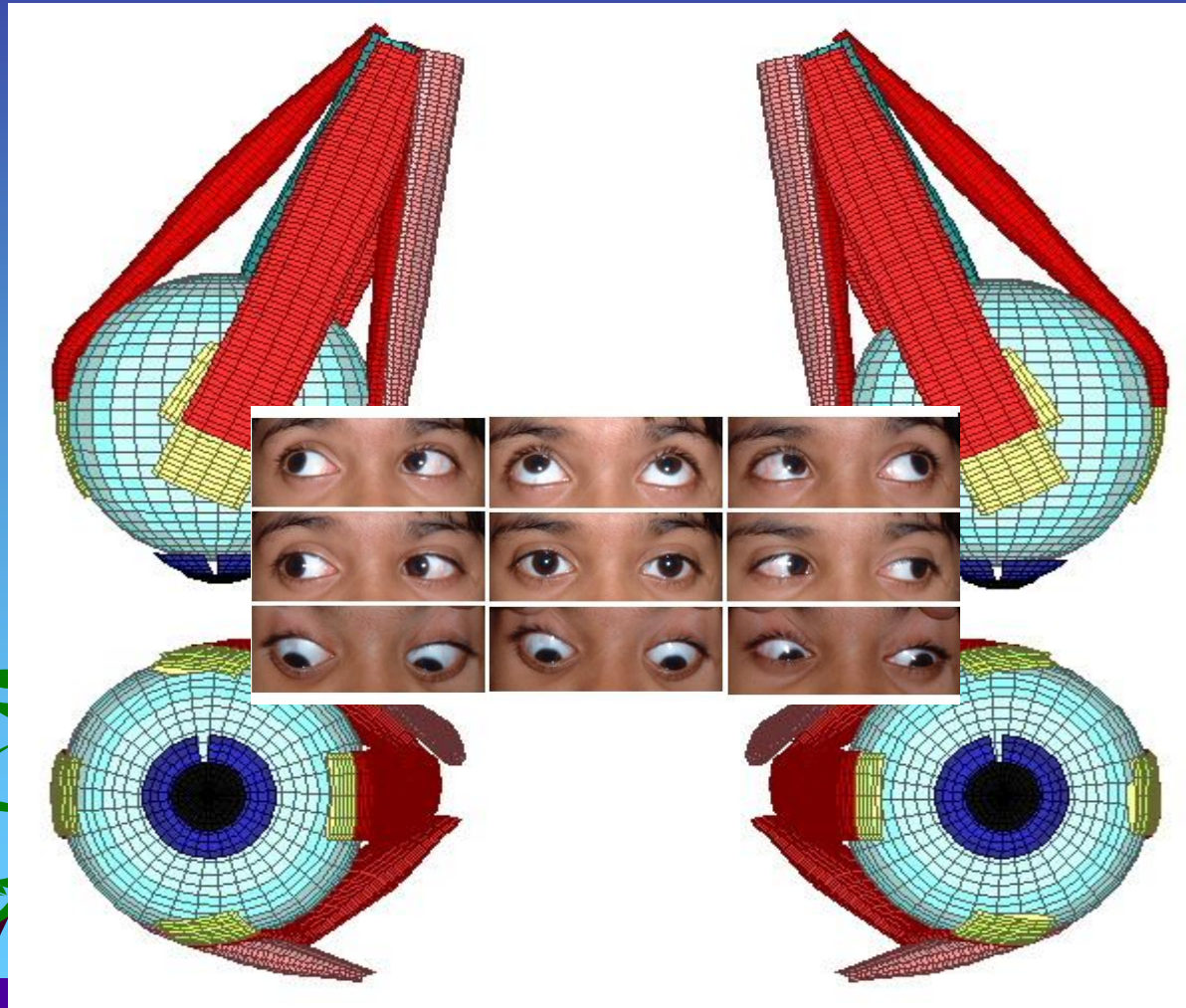
Centre for Sight, New Delhi

drpsharma57@yahoo.com

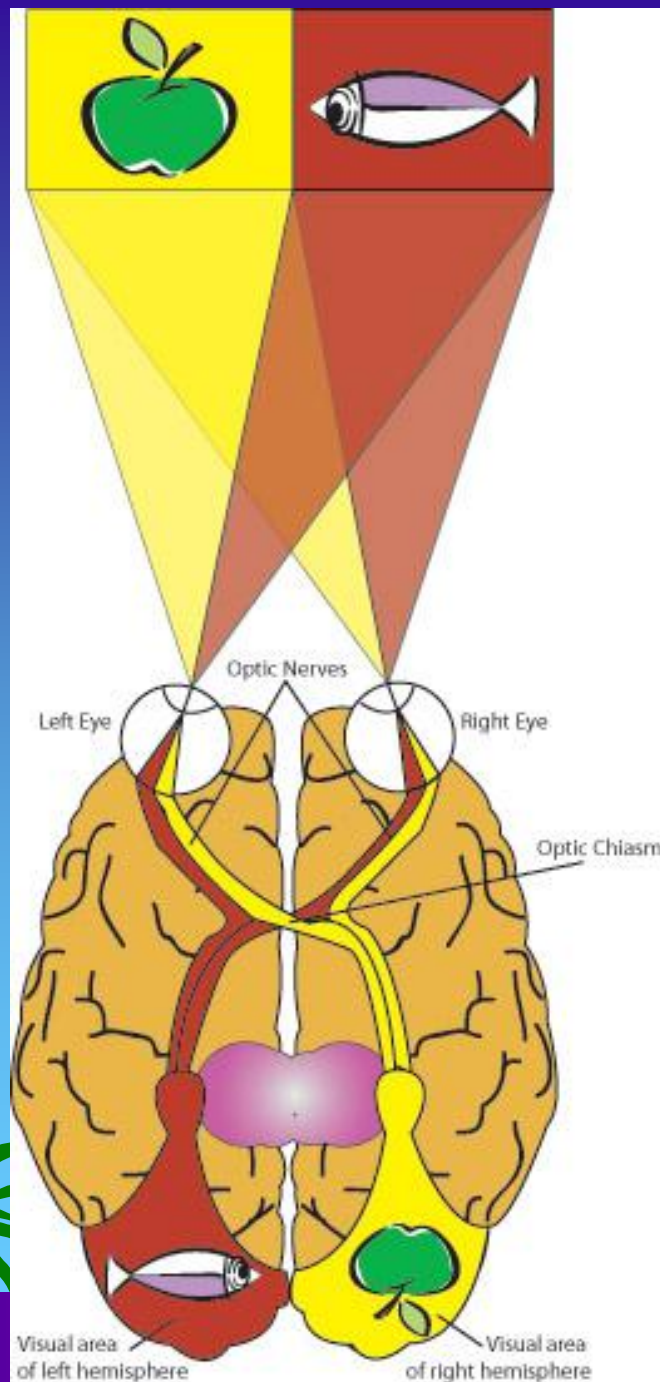


I have no relevant financial disclosures

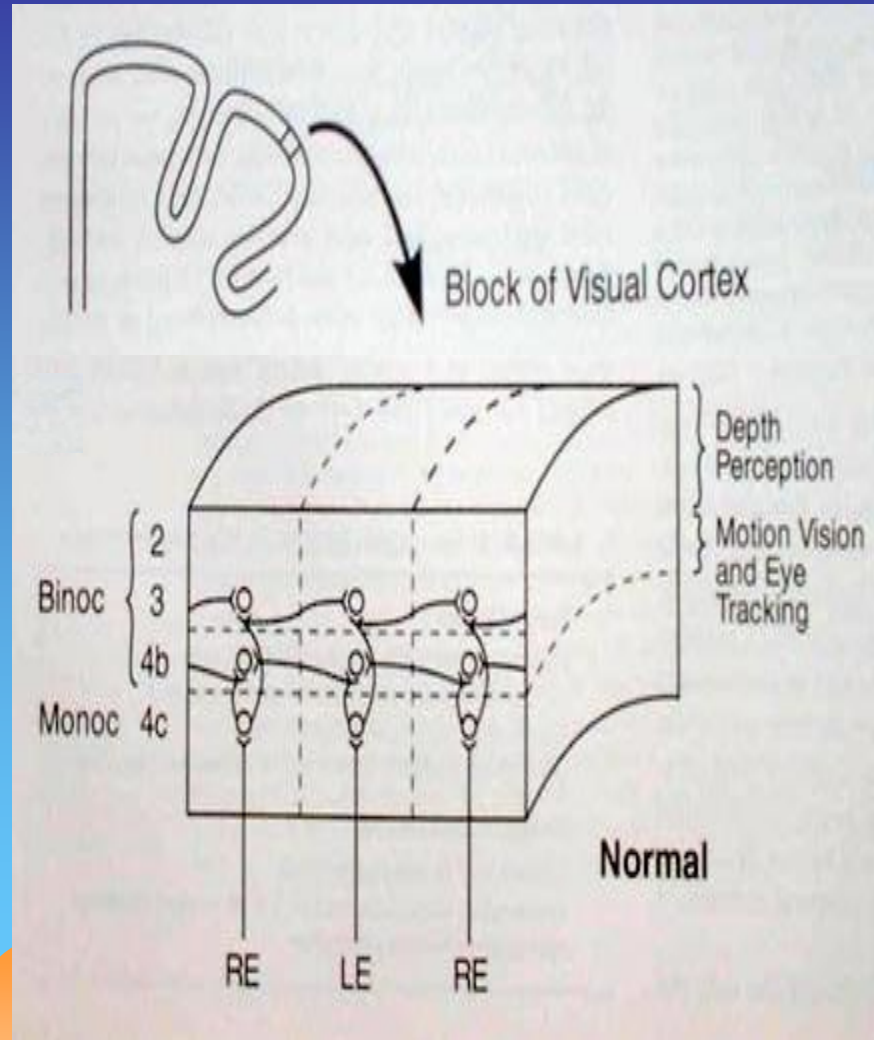
Ocular motility: A play of twelve extraocular muscles in nine gazes



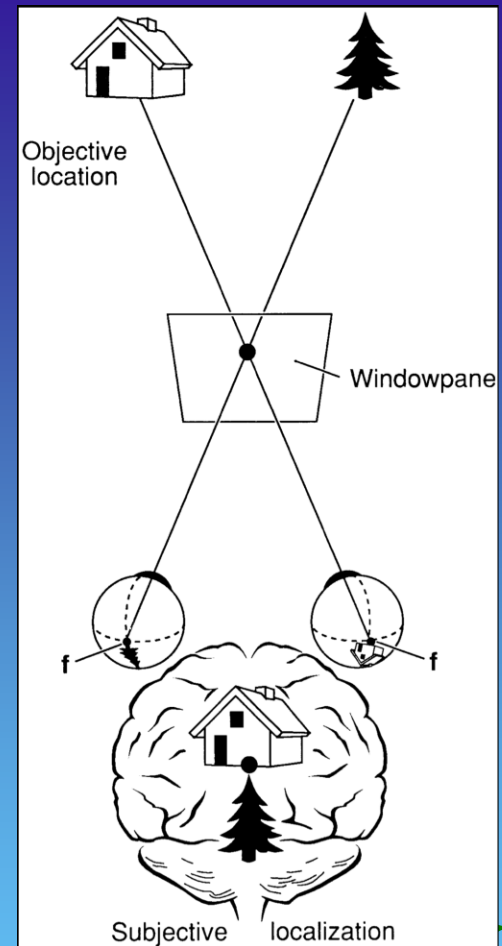
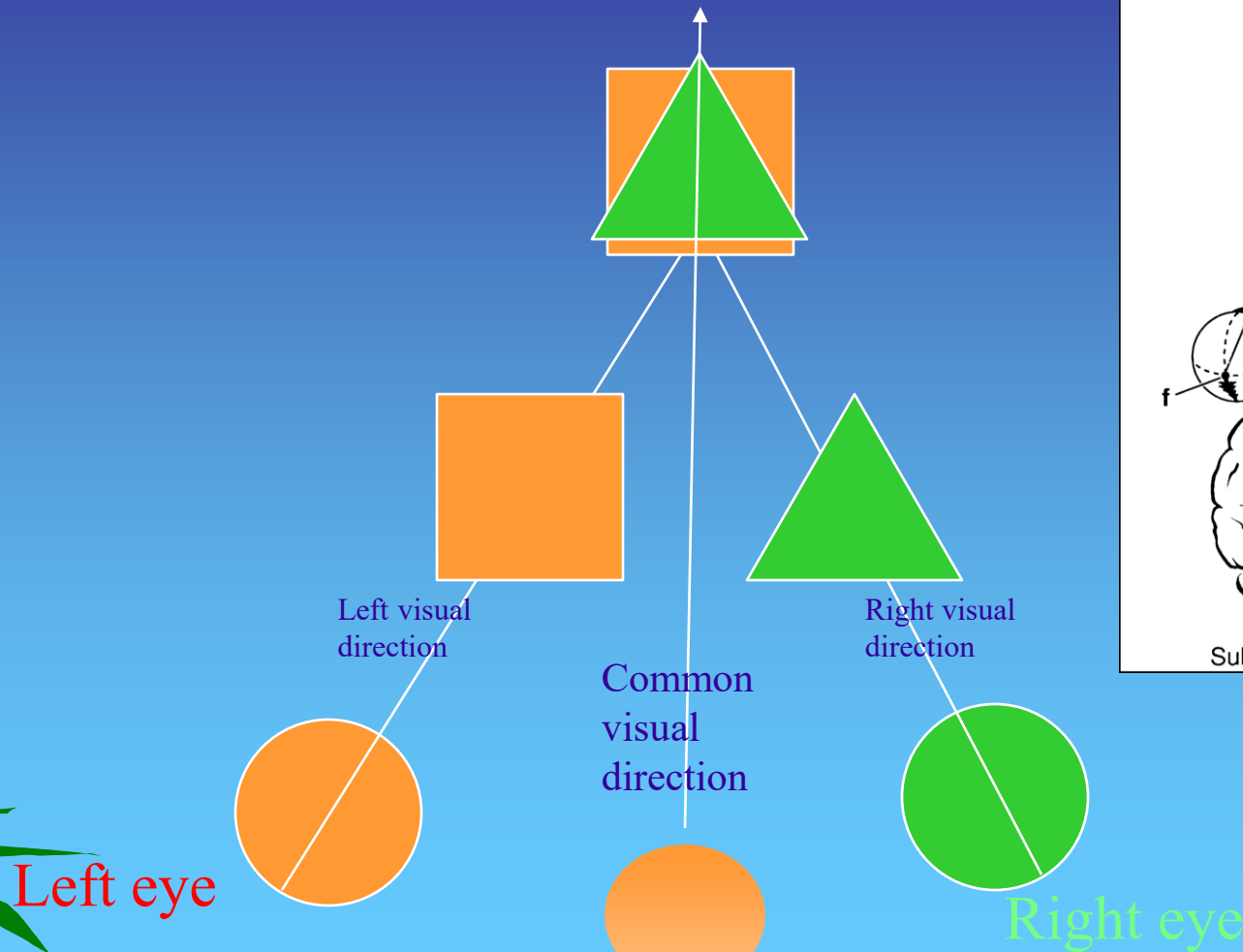
Twelve houses
nine planets



How we see binocularly?

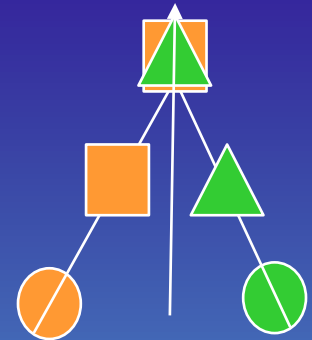


Binocular perception

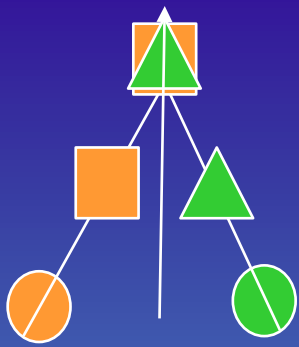


Physiological diplopia is evidence of this

Alignment of eyes

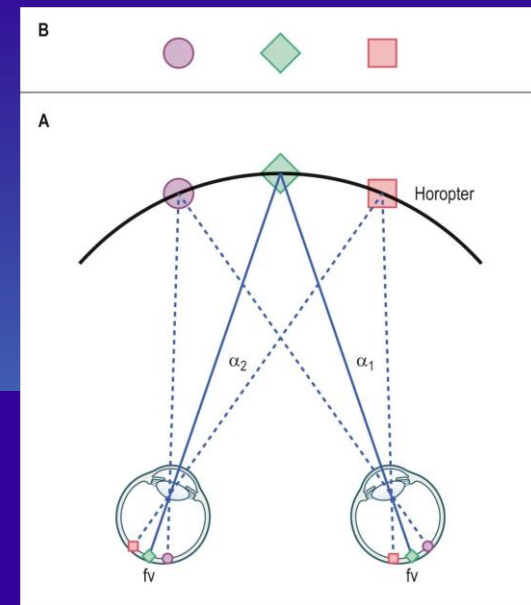


- The two visual axes meet at the point of fixation or regard.
- The two foveas share a common visual direction.
- When they are not aligned: squint or strabismus results.

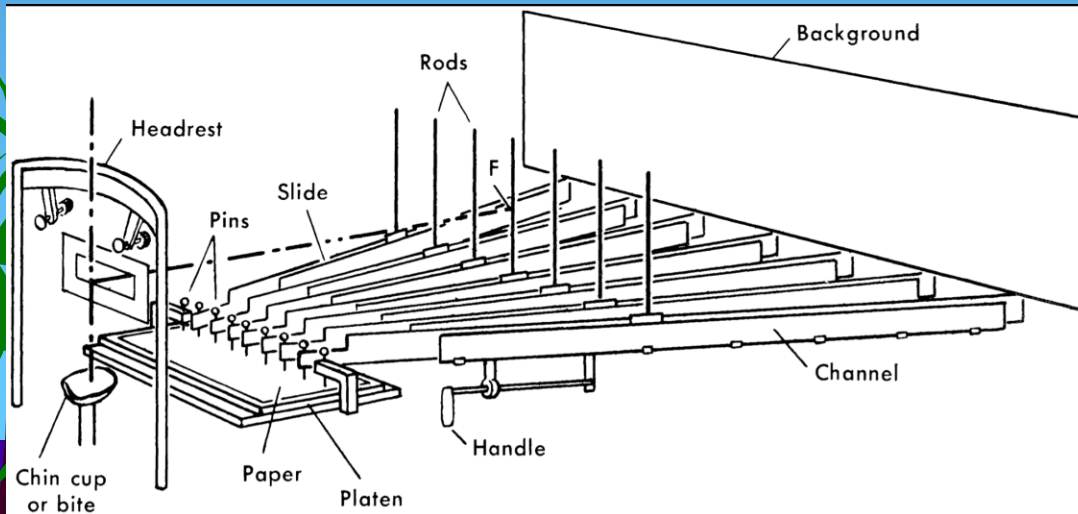
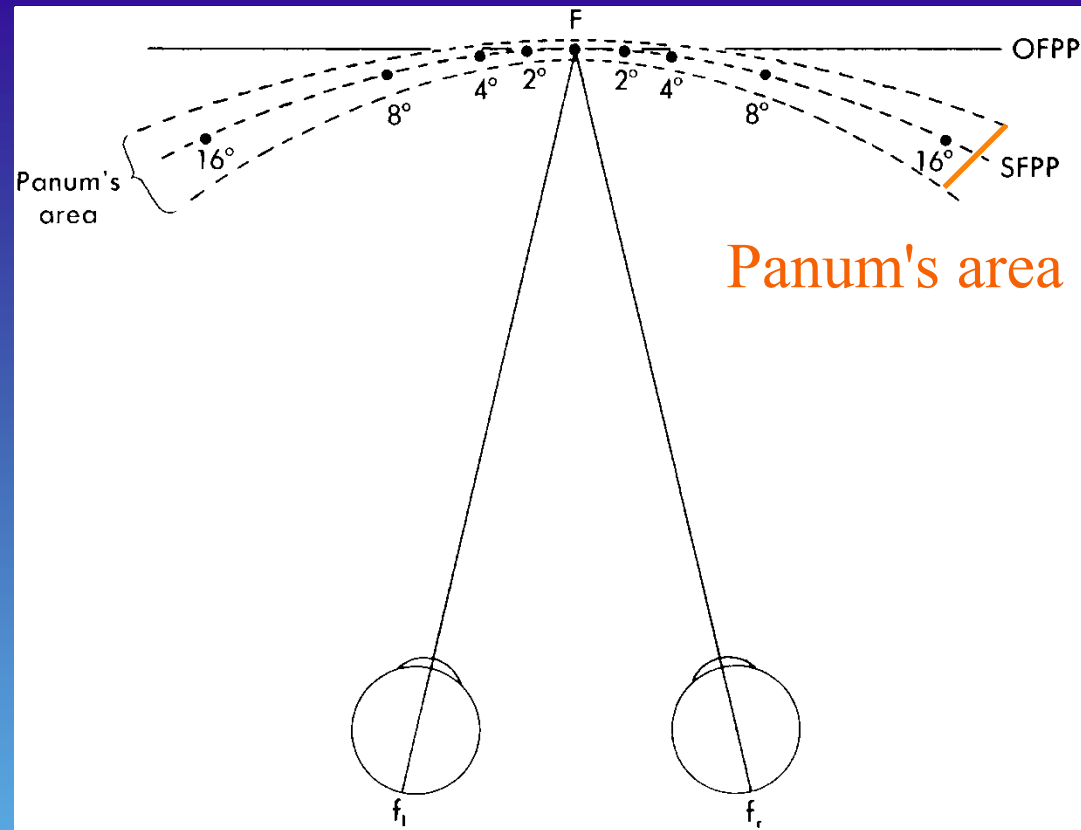
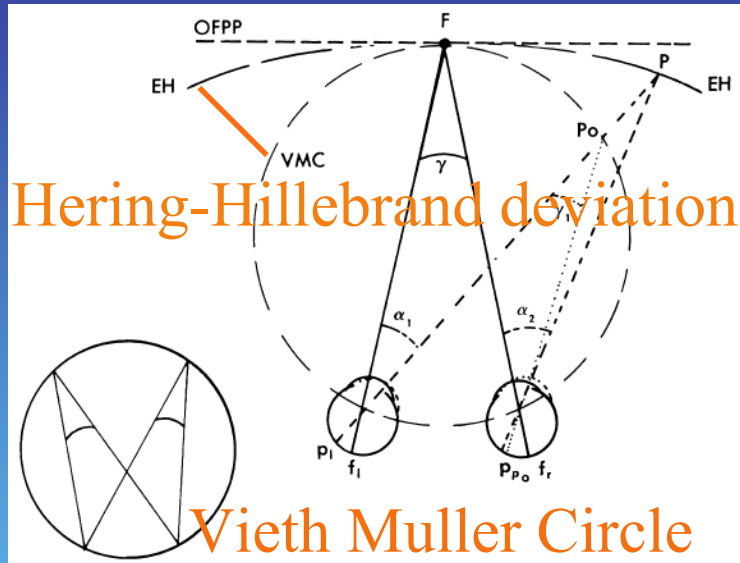


Binocular vision

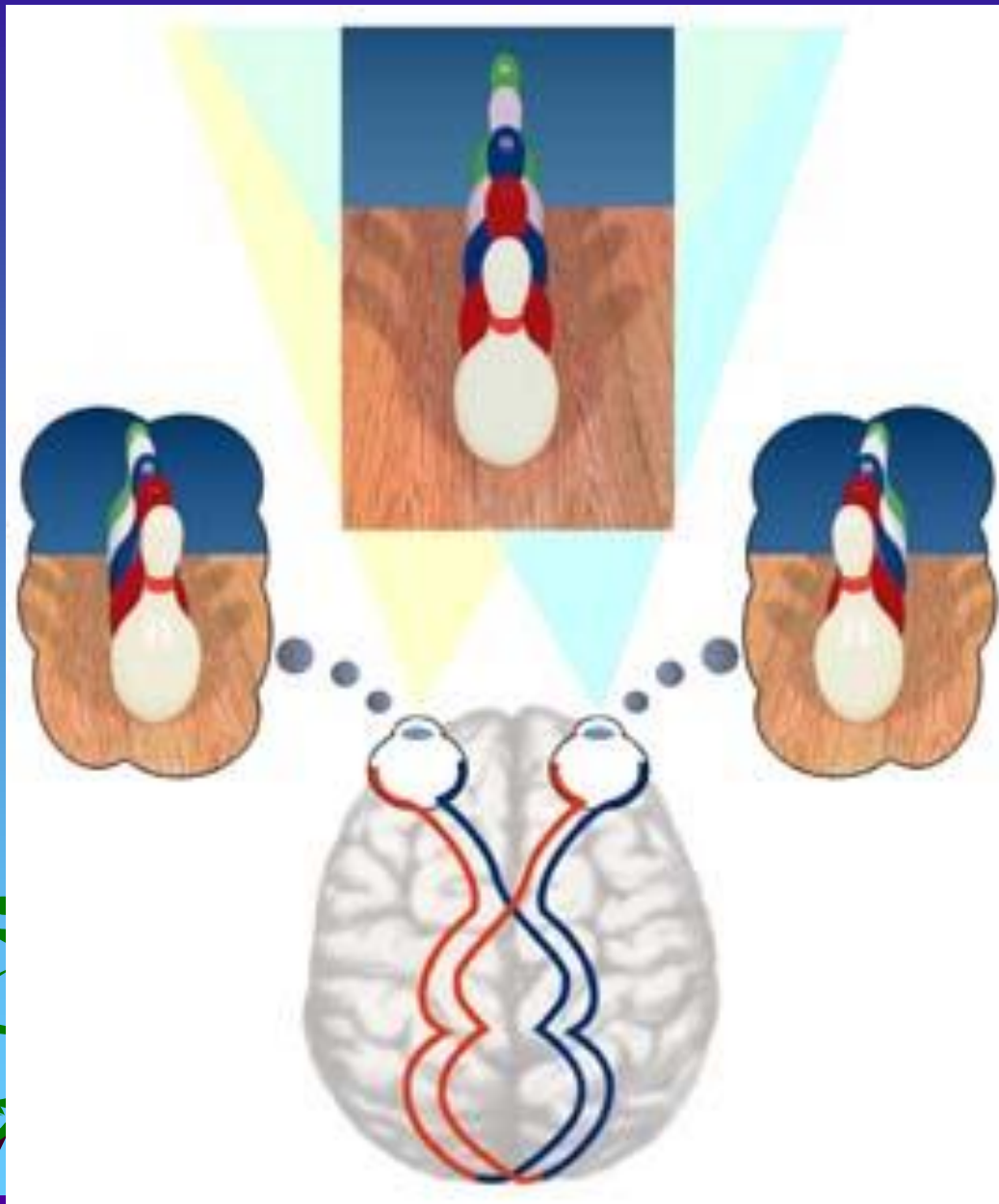
- Principal visual direction:
 - fovea to fixing object
- Fovea of the two eyes correspond:
 - foveo-foveal (normal) retinal correspondence, NRC
- Retinal points have pt to pt correspondence
- Corresponding points: BSV: no diplopia
- Disparate points: diplopia



Horopter



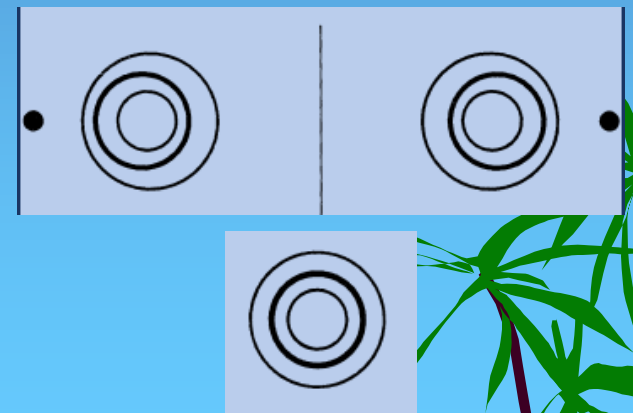
Disparity within
Panum's area: BSV
Outside it: Diplopia



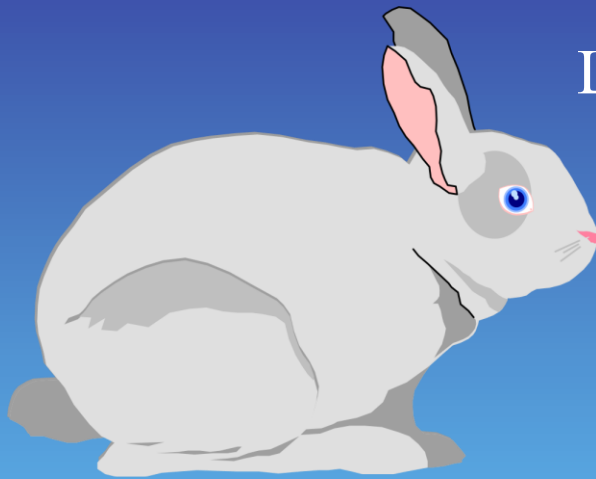
Stereopsis:

Each eye sees things
little differently
The disparities are
within Panum's
fusional limits
Are fused to give the

3D effect



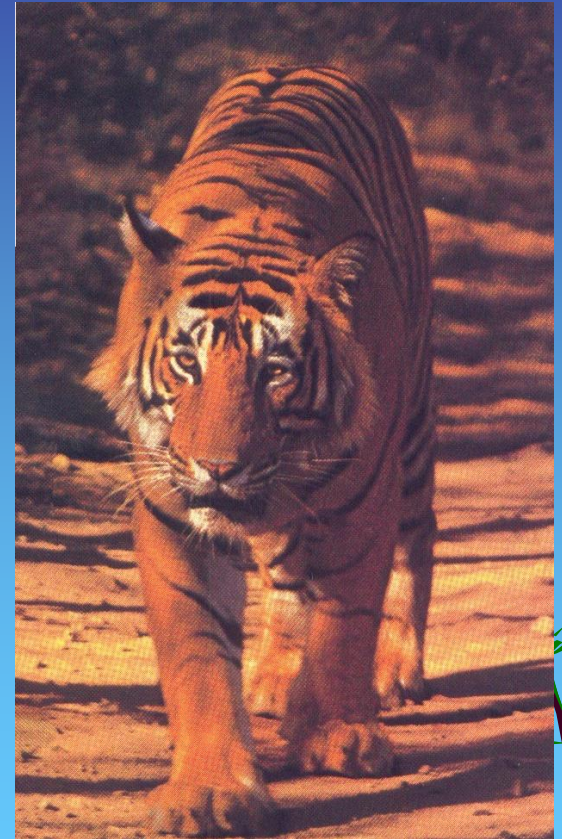
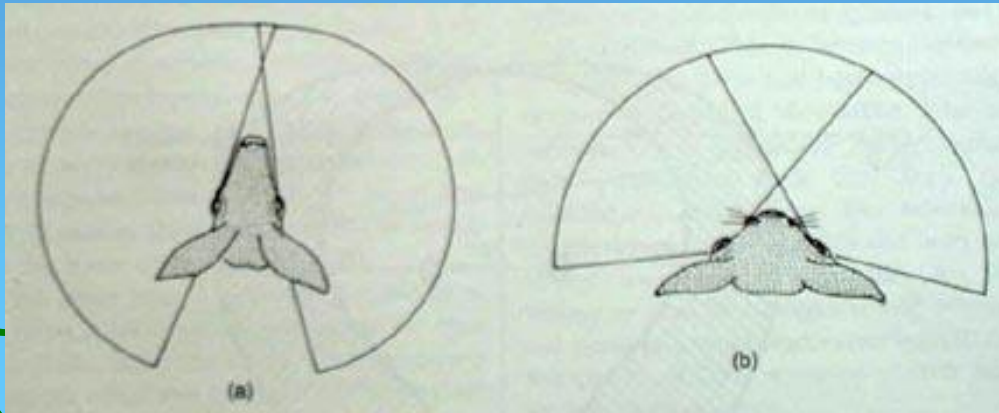
Two eyes : an asset



Large field

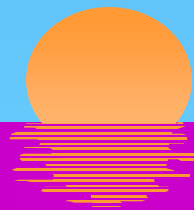
vs

Stereopsis



Bugbears of misalignment when Asset becomes a Liability!

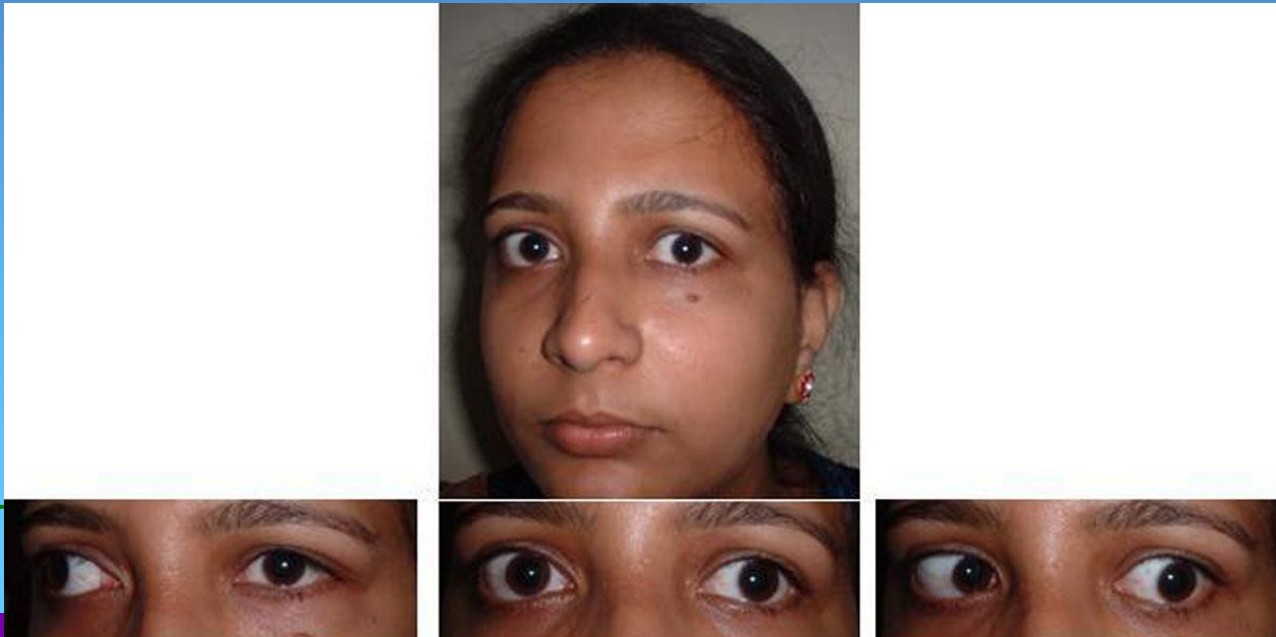
- Asthenopia and headache
- Diplopia
- Confusion
- Past-pointing
- Vertigo
- Psychosocial problems



Coping the bugbears:

Motor Adaptations

- **Head posture**
 - Face turn to right or left
 - Chin up or down
 - Head tilt to left or right
- **Blind spot mechanism:** Esotropia of 12-15 degree : 25-30pd



Head postures: different types



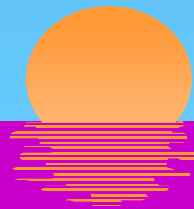
Face turn



Chin down



Head tilt

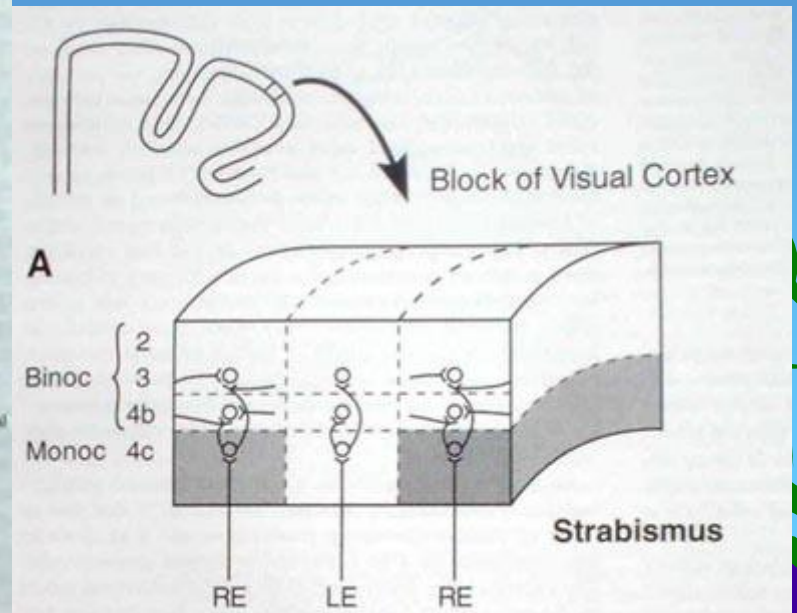
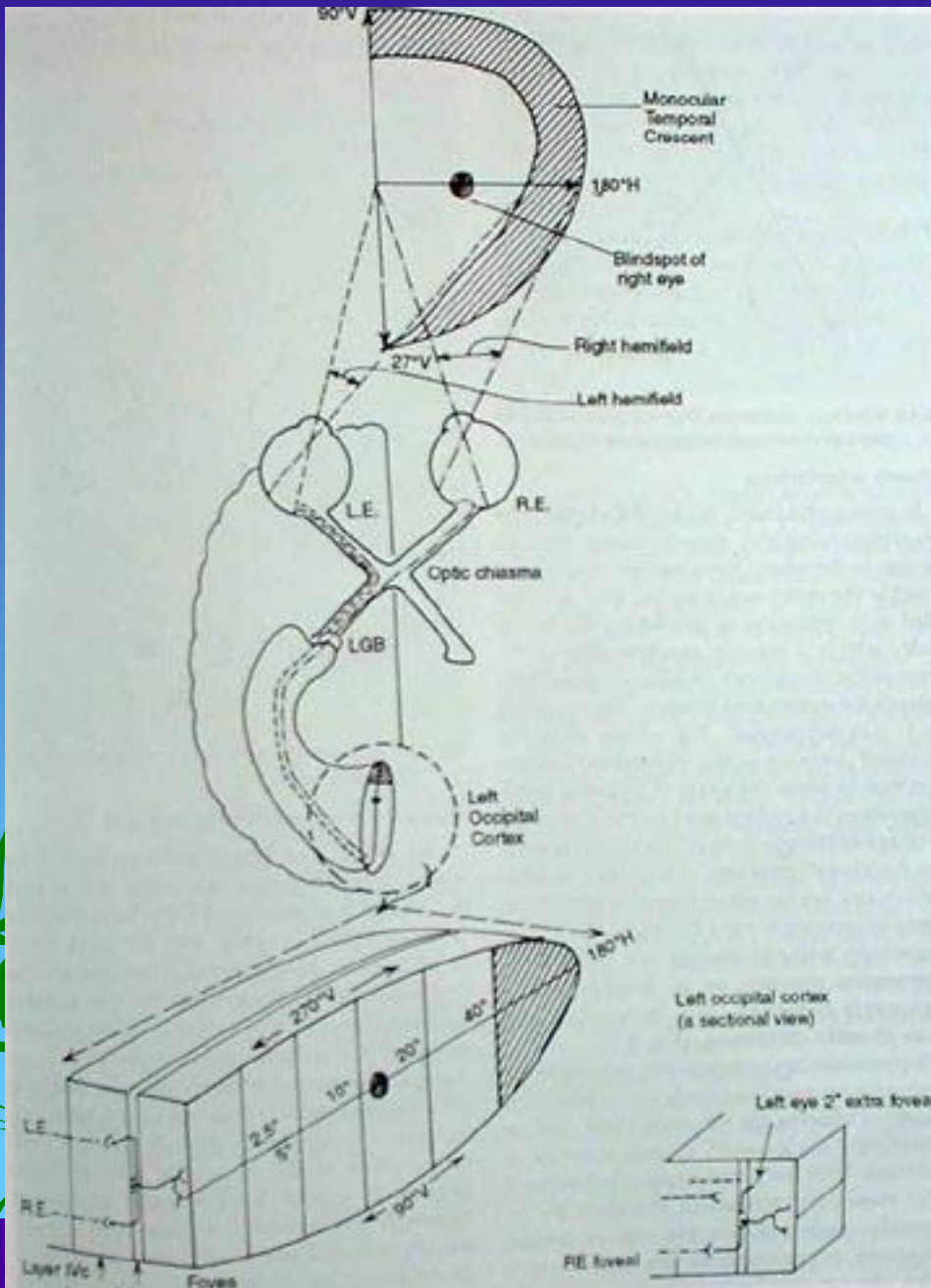


A stylized illustration of three palm trees. The trees have long, slender trunks and large, feathery fronds. They are set against a bright blue sky and a green ground area. The style is simple and graphic, with no shading or texture on the leaves or trunks.

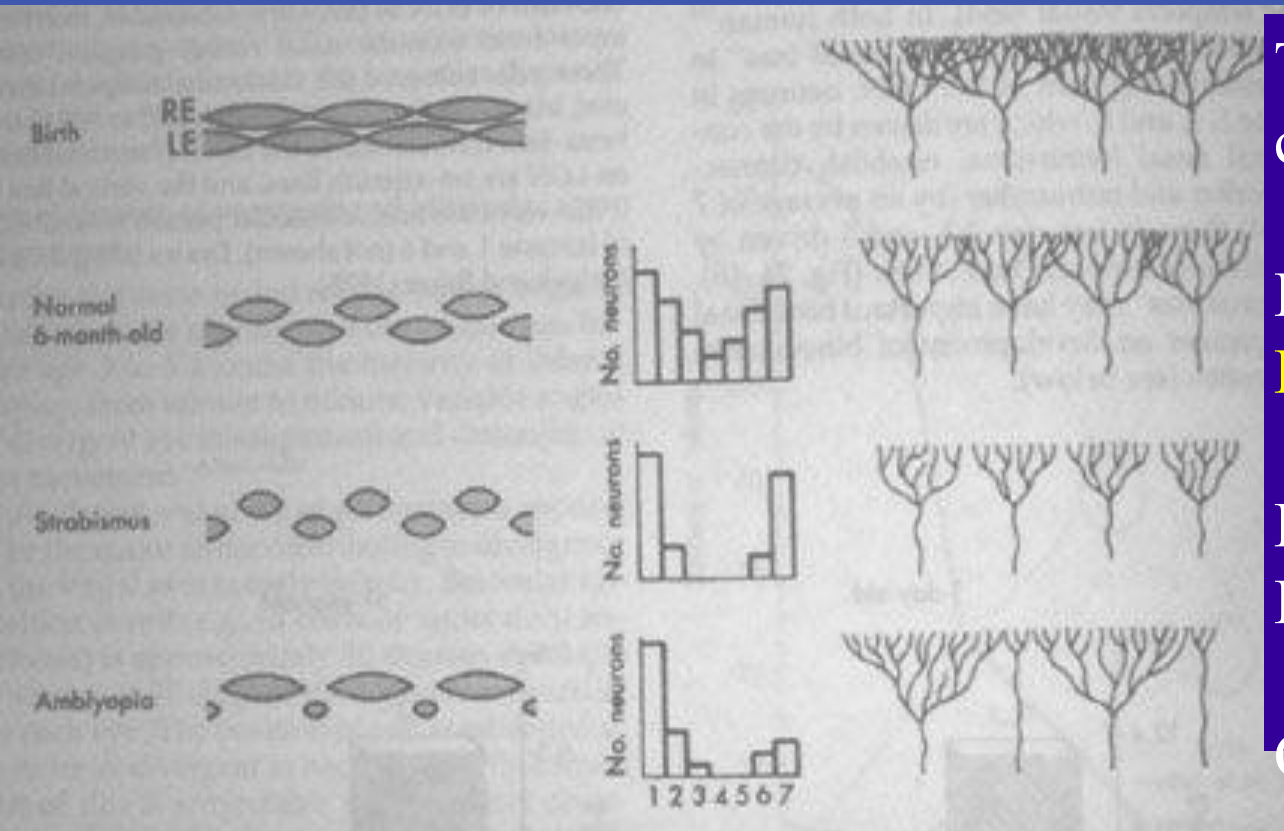
suppression

Anomalous retinal correspondence

In small angle
deviations upto 8pd
foveo-extrafoveal areas
re-synapse to give
Harmonious ARC



Amblyopia: the cortical substrate: social analogy



Two strangers
come together

Develop normal
Harmonious marriage

Both dominant & fight:
Live separately, **divorce**

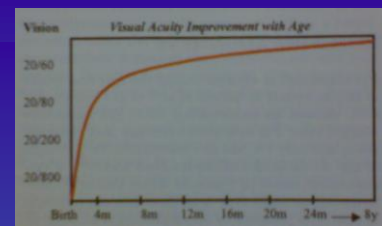
One dominates

Tychsen L. Binocular vision in Adler's Physiology 6th edition

Amblyopia

A developmental anomaly of vision

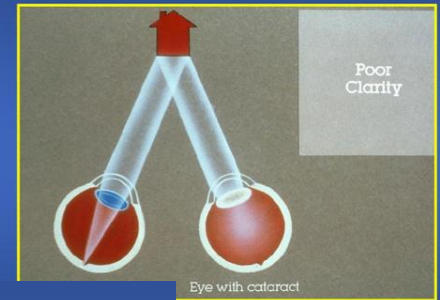
We are not born with 6/6 vision but acquire it,
Cortex learns a new language that is vision



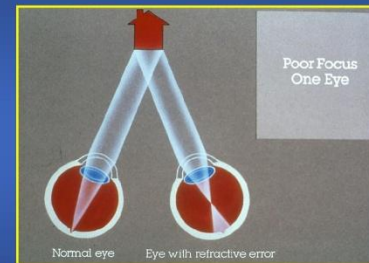
- ◆ Diminution of vision in **one or both** eyes
- ◆ despite **best refractive** correction
- ◆ with **no obvious pathology** of ocular media or visual pathways
- ◆ due to **visual deprivation** or **abnormal binocular interaction**
- ◆ Is **fully correctable** if timely done

Causes of Amblyopia

- ❑ Stimulus deprivation amblyopia
 - Ametropic: high uncorrected ref error
 - Cataract or media opacities

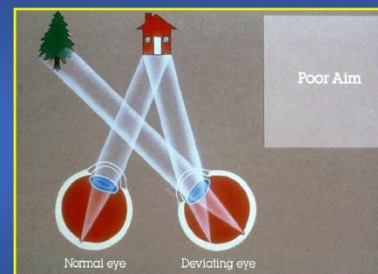


- ❑ Anisometropic amblyopia
 - Unequal uncorrected ref error
 - aniseikonia



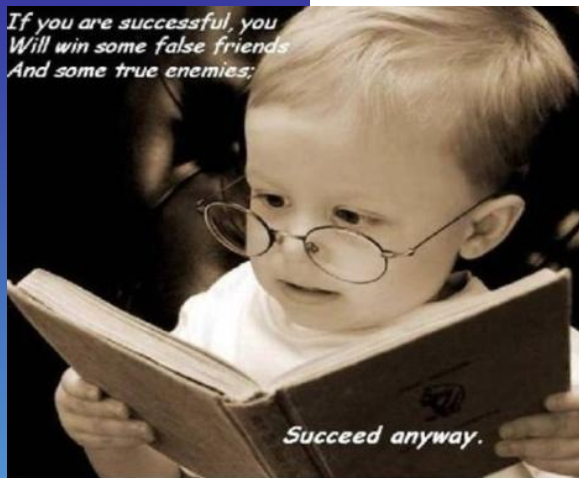
- ❑ Strabismic amblyopia

- ❑ Nystagmus, Organic etc.

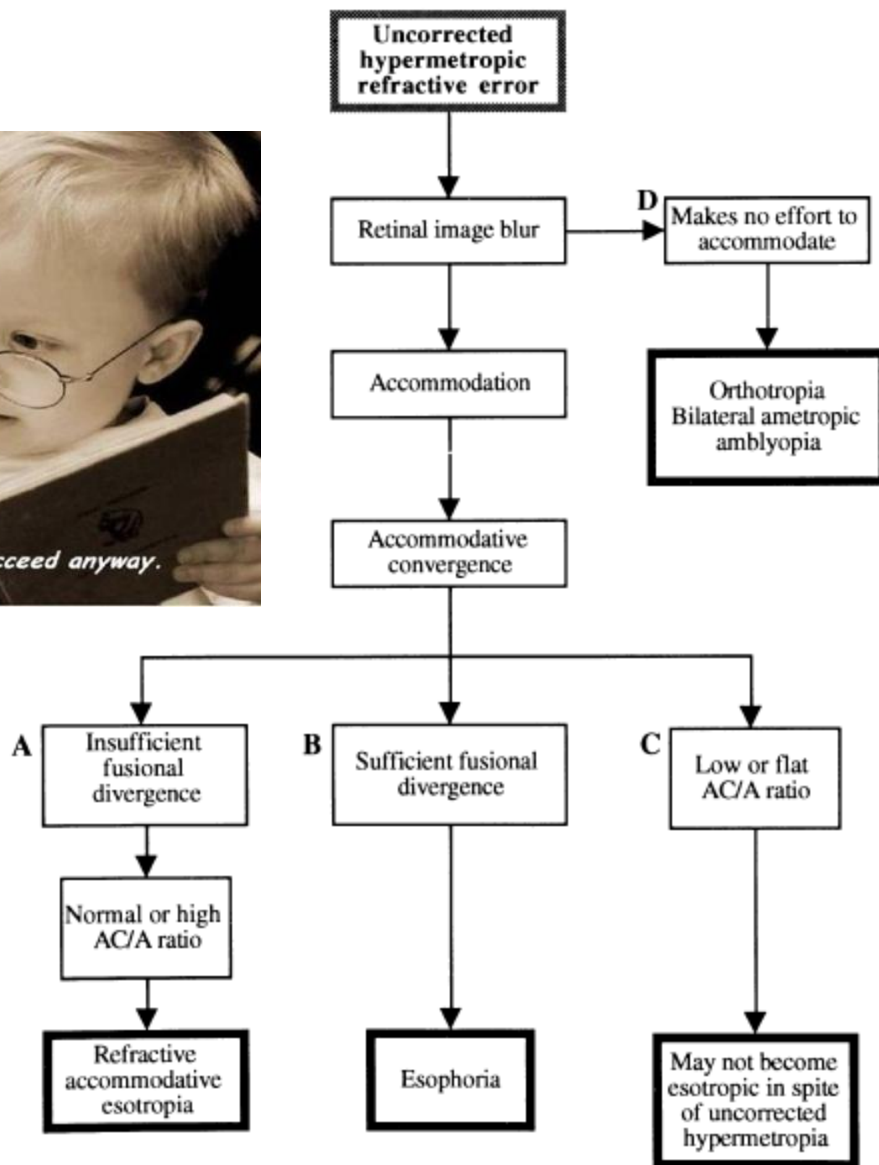


Mixed etiology is possible, even with organic conditions!

A story of two kids



Type A



Lazy

Strabismus: A Decision Making Approach. St Louis, Mosby–Year Book, 1994, p 95.)

Correcting Amblyopia

Occlusion : Full time vs Part Time

- **Full time Age dependent alternation**
 - Dominant eye vs amblyopic eye
 - Upto 2 years= 2:1
 - 3,4,5,6,6+ = 3:1,4:1,5:1,6:1,same
- **Part Time Occlusion: 6hours/2 hours**

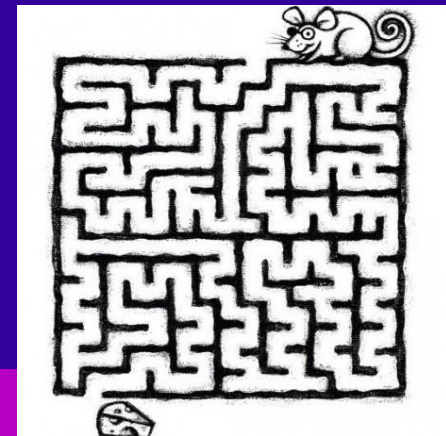


Concept of occlusion hours: 120
occl hours
=1logMAR imp.
Stewart et.al MOTAS: 2004

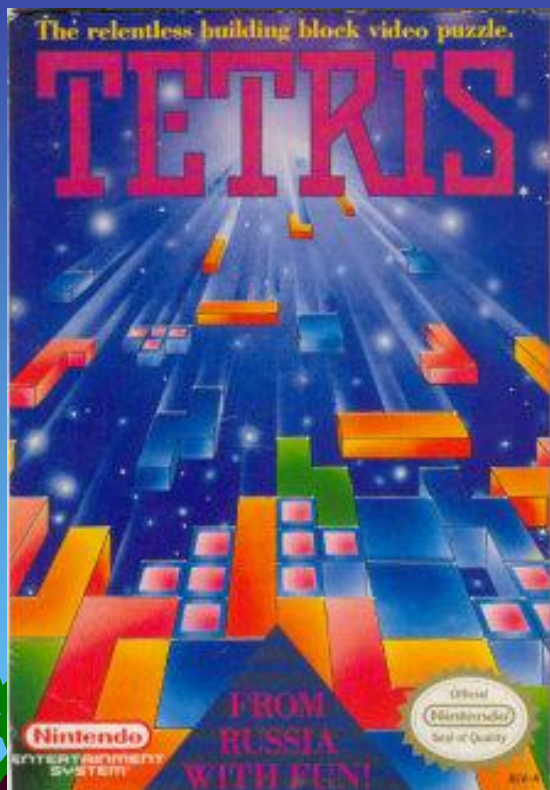
Active Vision Exercises



- Three different kinds of intervention:
- **Monocular Perceptual Learning (PL)**,
- Monocular Videogame Play (VGP)
- Dichoptic PL or VGP



Binocular Vision Stimulation: a new paradigm to treat amblyopia



Binocular videogames exercises whereby the amblyopic eye and the normal eye are used to play binocularly:

Study done at RPC

Presented AAPOS, 2019, San Diego

Improvement in BCVA
In Anisometropic Amblyopia:
Occlusion vs Binocular Videogames:

Thesis of Dr Shayeri Roy, AAPOS San Diego 2019

Eye pads to I-pads

Sensory Assessment



Fixation preference

Inference : Left eye has poor vision

Fixation preference test



CSM: Central /Steady/Maintained Fixation

Follow eye movements: Horizontal/Vertical

Pearl: If eye prefers to be fixed in adduction: Adduction Null
Will require Posterior fixation on MR with recession

Fixation devices: for near and distance



CSM: Central /Steady/Maintained Fixation

Follow eye movements: Horizontal/Vertical

Fixation devices: for distance

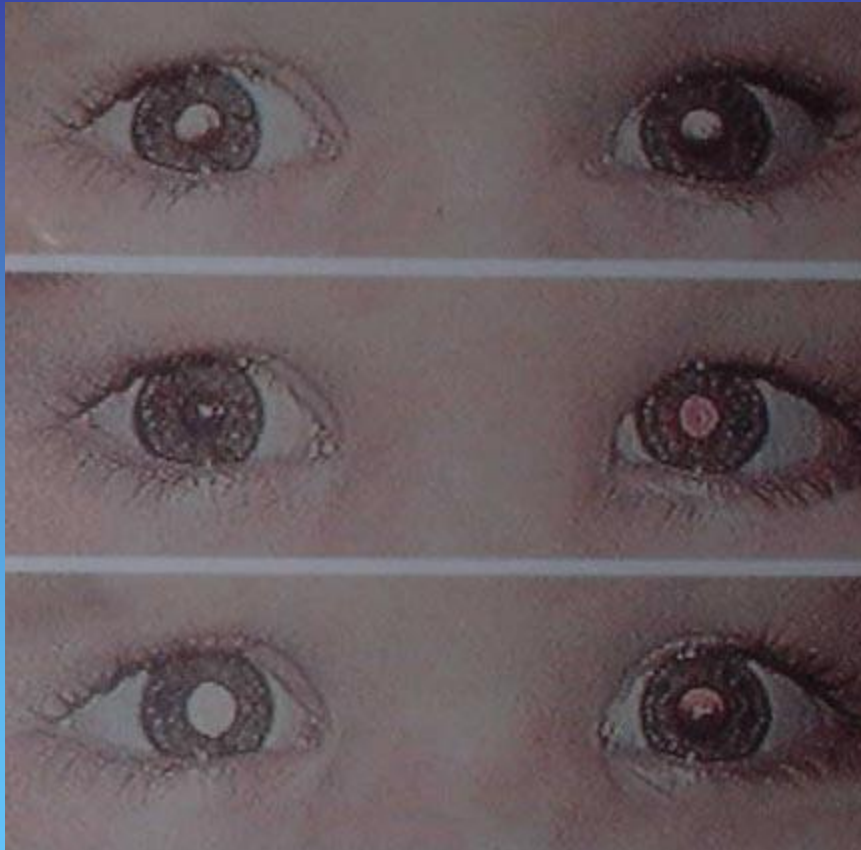


Assessment of poor vision

- Fixation preference
- Maintenance of fixation
- 10 pd prism test
- Tests for amblyopiogenic factors:
 - Bruckner's fundus reflex: photoscreening
- Special visual acuity tests.



Photoscreeners



Hyperopic crescent

Esotropia fixing with RE

Esotropia fixing with LE

Bruckner's test

Methods of visual acuity

1. Detection acuity tests



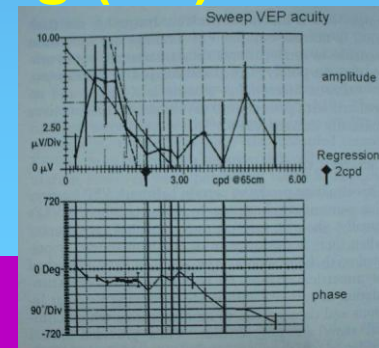
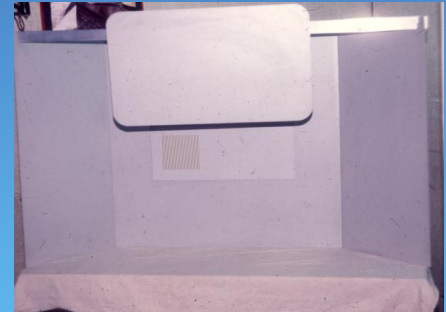
- Catford drum
- Boeck candy beads
- STYCAR graded balls test



2. Resolution acuity tests



- OKN drum
- Preferential looking (PL) tests
- Pattern VEP



Methods of visual acuity

3. Recognition acuity tests

- **Picture identification on behavioural pattern**
- **Picture identification**
- **Direction identification**
- **Letter identification**
- **Cardiff acuity cards**
- **OKNOVIS**
- **Allen's cards**
- **Sheridan's miniature toys**
 - Landolt's C
 - Snellen's E
 - Sjogren's hand test
 - Arrows
- Snellen's
- Sheridan's letter test
- Lippman's HOTV test

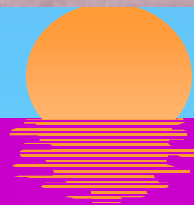
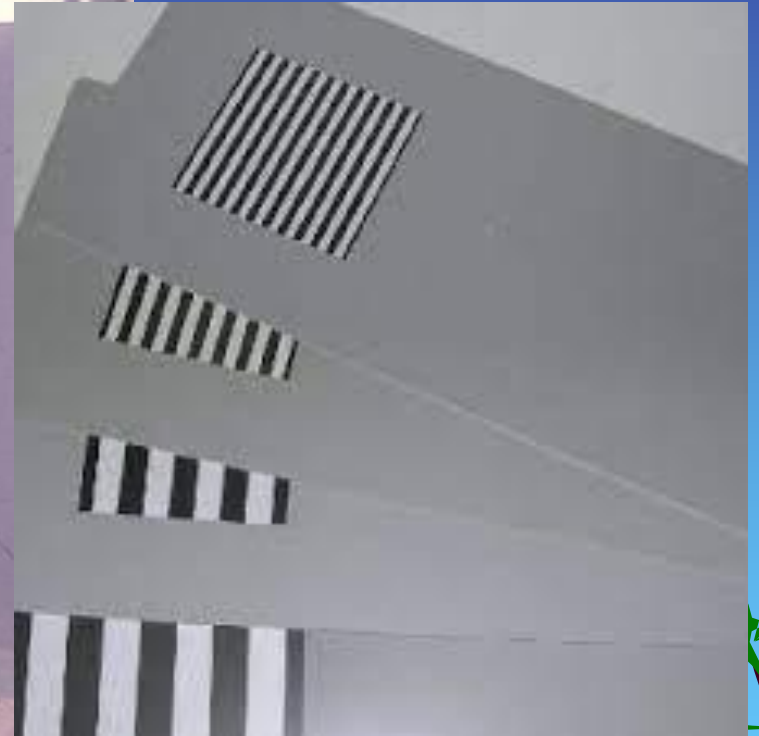
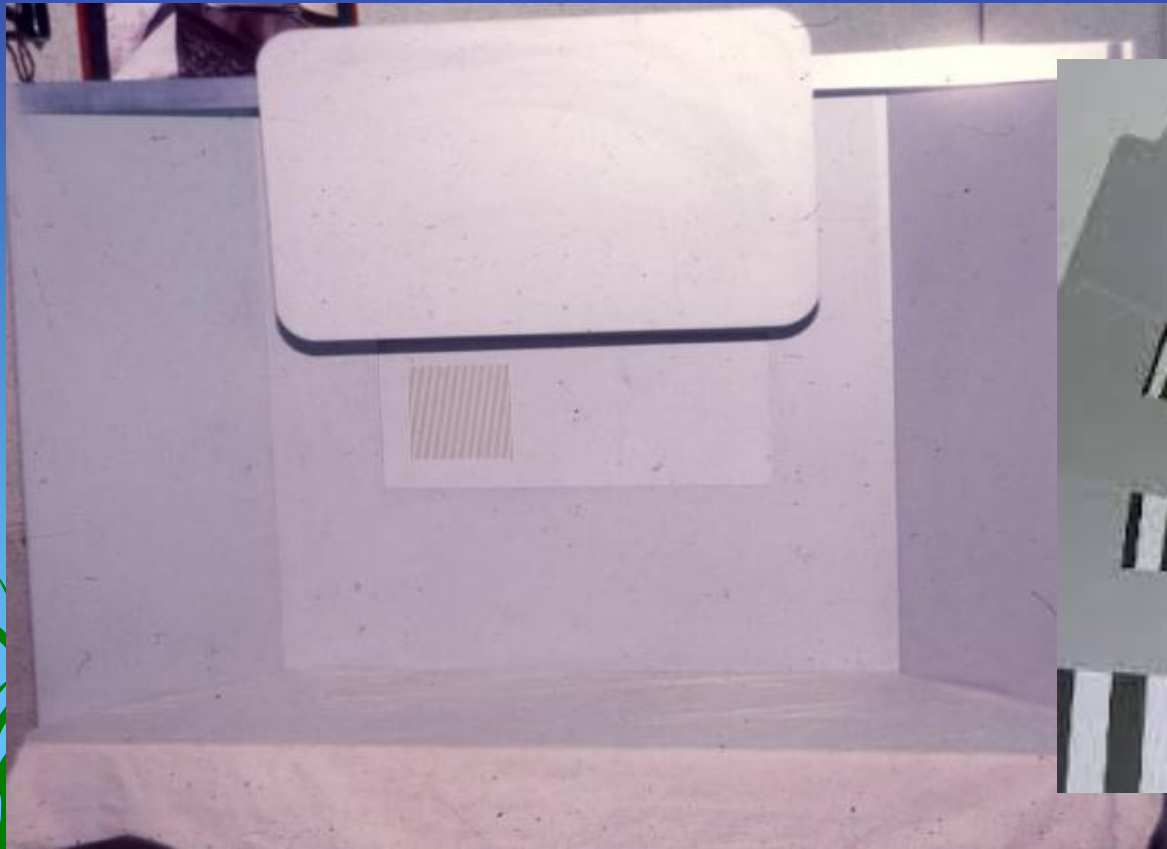
Best for Amblyopia detection

drpsharma57@yahoo.com

Vision screening for infants and children

Age	Screening tests	Findings for referral
Birth -6mo	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Red reflex test• Corneal light reflex test• External examination	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CO,Cataract,RD• Strabismus• Structural defects
7-12mon	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Red reflex test• Corneal light reflex test• Occlusion of each eye• Fixation and following	As above Amblyopia
1-5yrs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Red reflex test• Corneal light reflex test• VA test• Stereo acuity	As above Refractive error Amblyopia

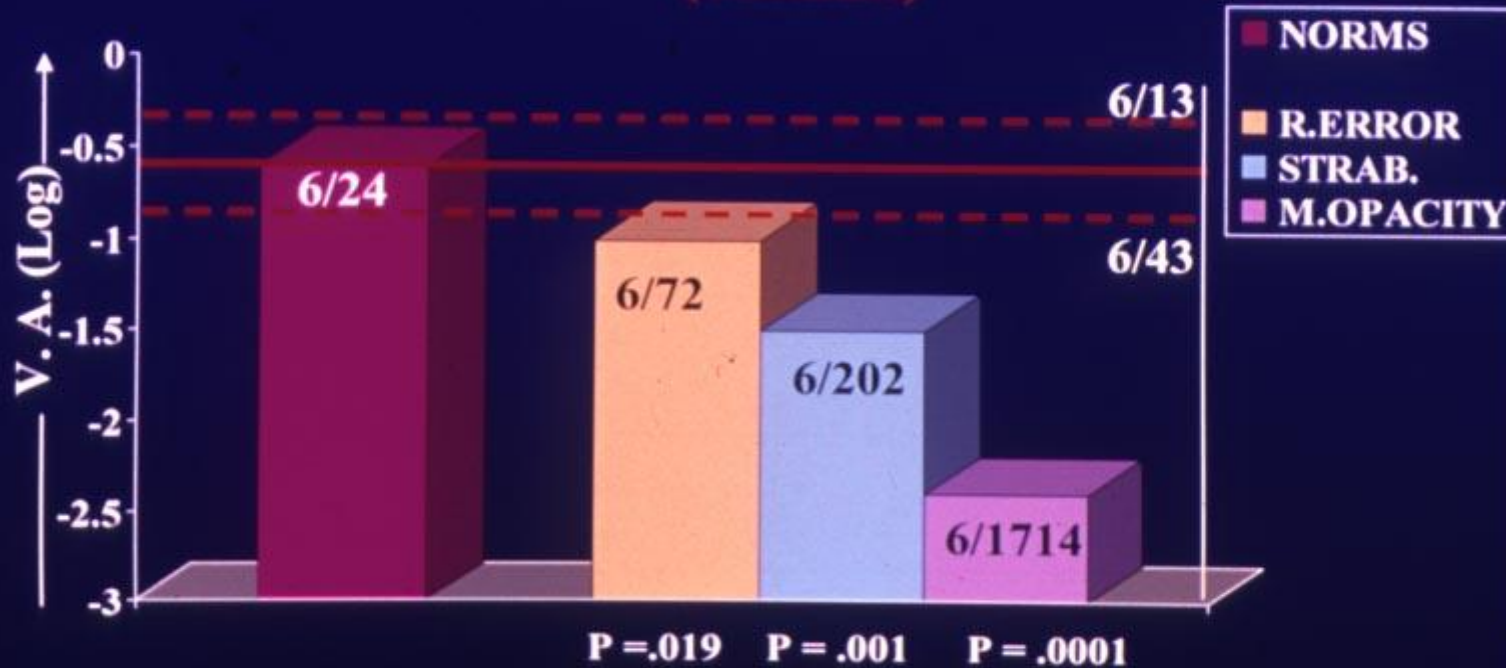
Teller acuity cards



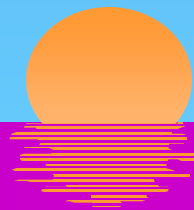
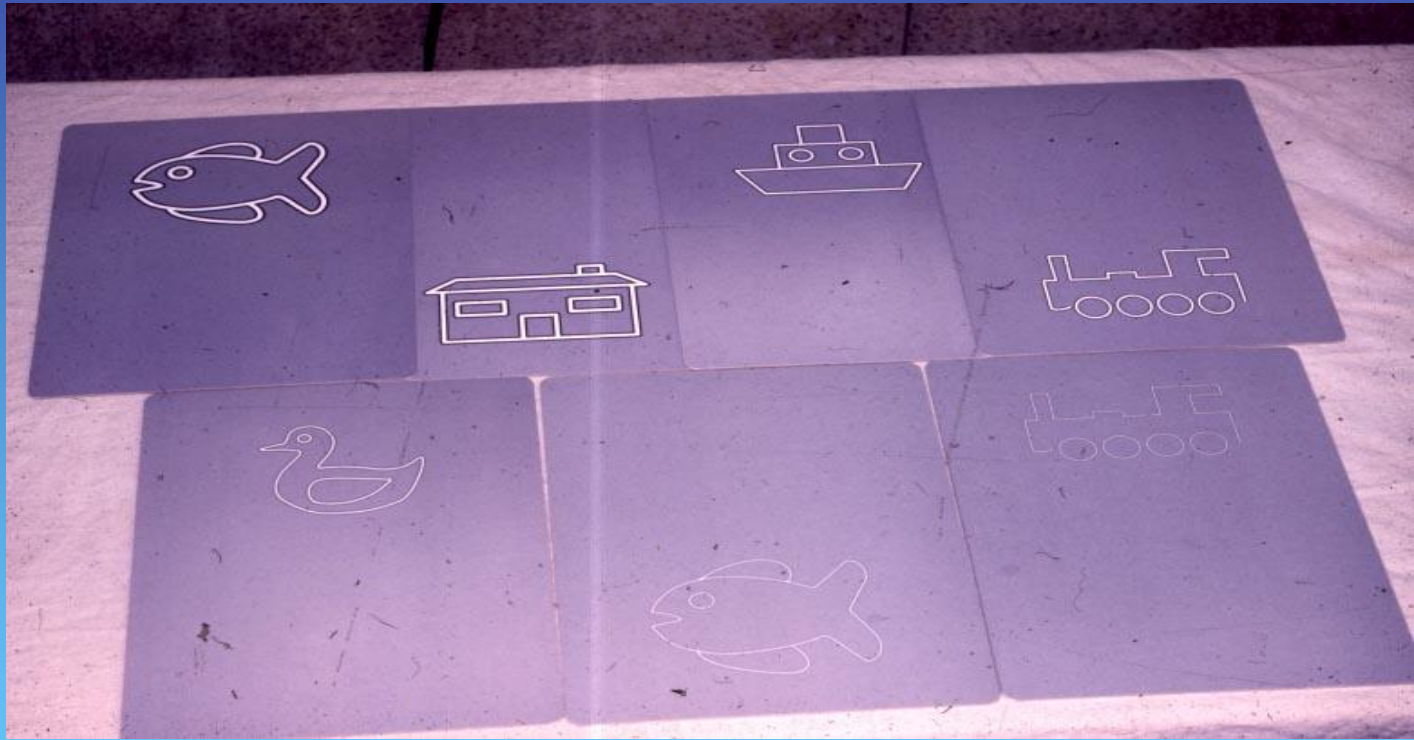
Teller Acuity



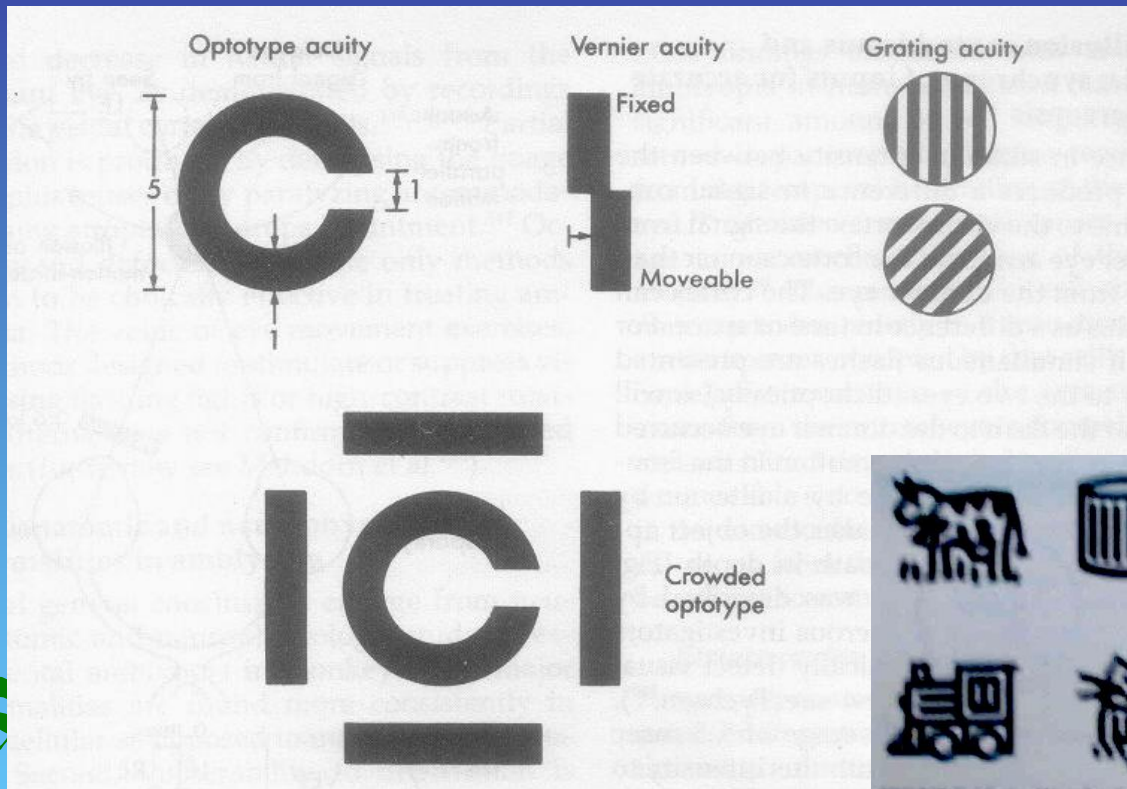
AGE MATCHED NORMALS VS AMBLYOPICS (TELLER)



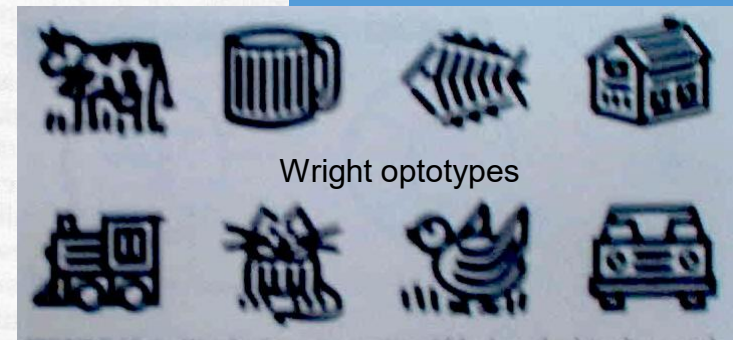
Cardiff Acuity Cards: vanishing optotypes

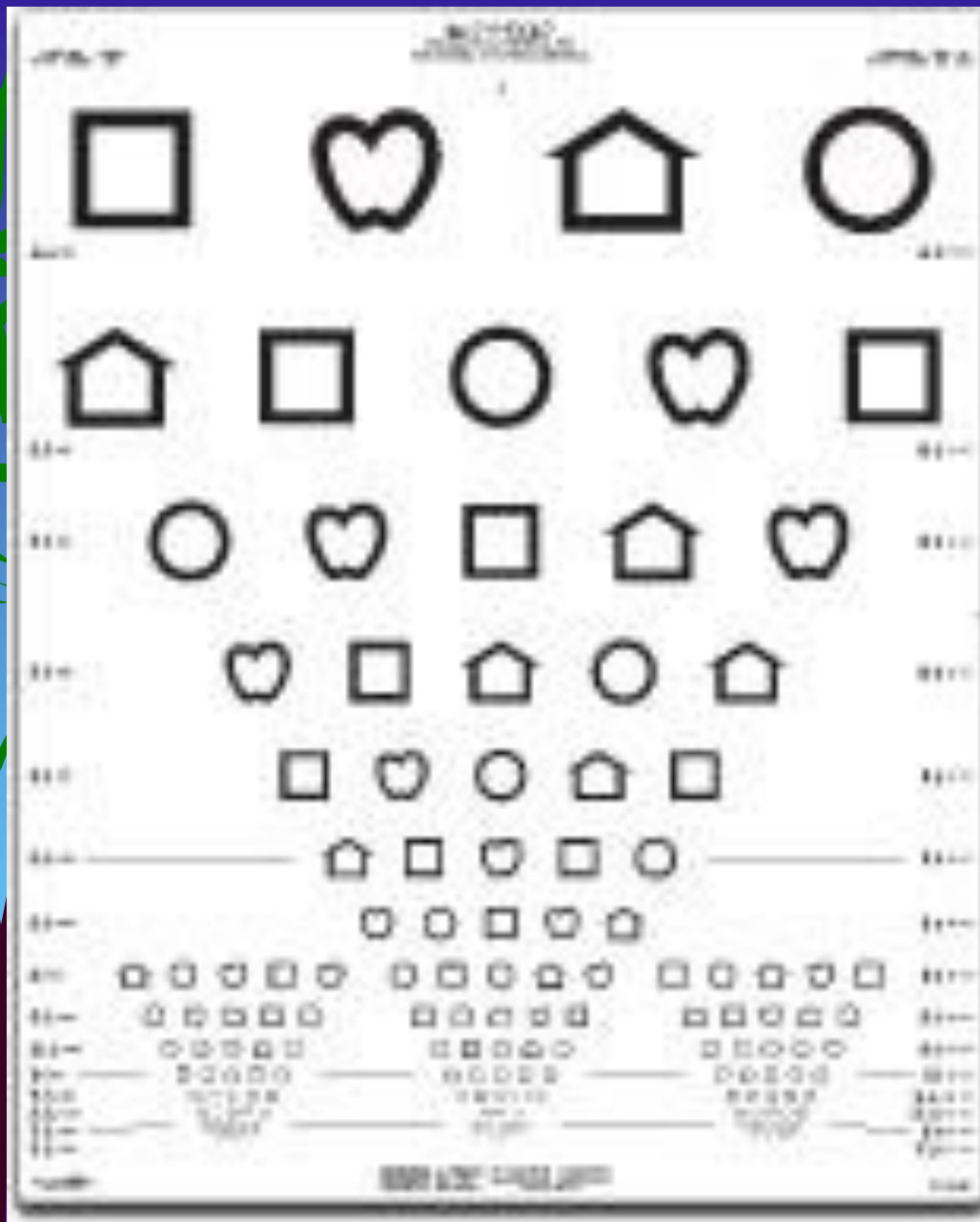


Assessment of Visual acuity

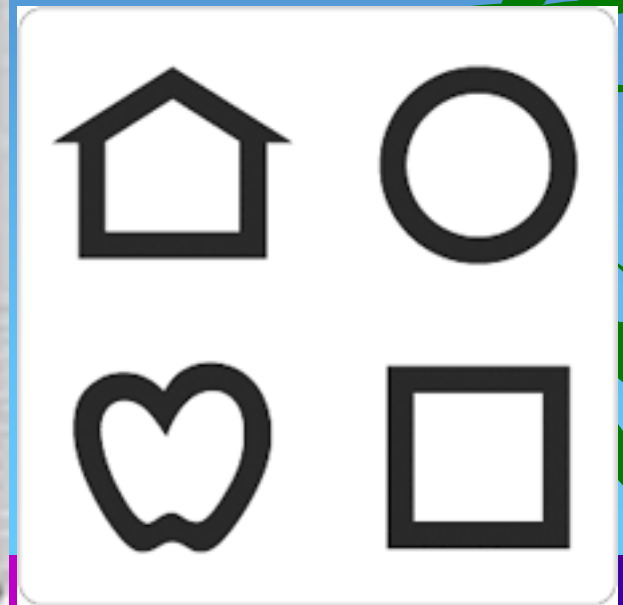


Different optotypes





Lea Symbols Chart



Sheridan – Gardner test

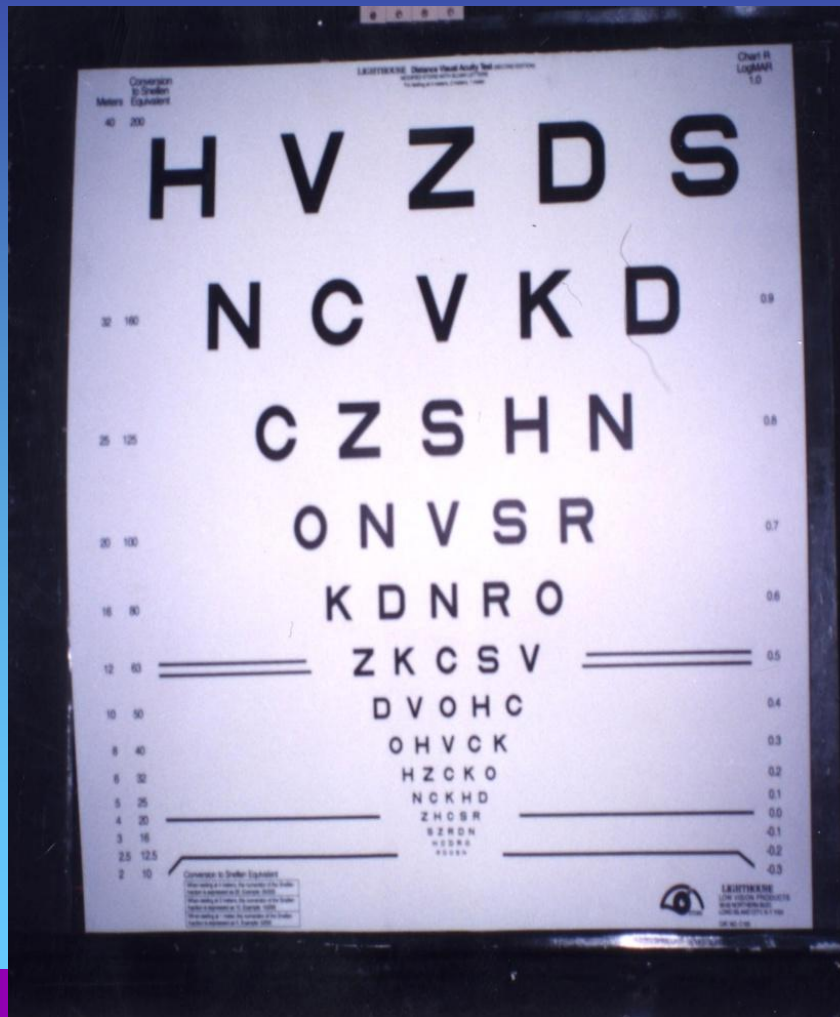


To be identified at 3m and either named or shown in another card with the child

five letter test 7 letter test

ETDRS Charts

LogMAR



Near Vision Charts

N.5.

The streets of London are better paved and better lighted than those of any metropolis in Europe: there are lamps on both sides of every street, in the mean proportion of one lamp to three doors. The effect pro-

cave acorn veneer succour

N.8. → New print

Water Cresses are sold in small bunches, one penny each, or three bunches for twopence. The crier of Water Cresses frequently travels seven or eight miles

rose sauce cannon reverse

N.10.

Hearth Brooms, Brushes, Sieves, Bowls, Clothes-horses, and Lines, and almost every household article of turnery, are cried in the

neon verse runner caravan

N.12.

Strawberries, brought fresh gathered to the market in the height of their season, both morning and afternoon,

nuns score severe careers

N.18.

Door-mats of all kinds, rush and rope, from sixpence to four shillings

ROSENBAUM VISION SCREENER¹

95

874

2843

638 E W E X O O

8745 E M W O X O

63925 M E E X O X

428365 W E M O X O

374258 E W E X X O

937826 W M E X O O

428739 E W M O O X

ACCOMMODATION
TEST

POINT

JAEGER

DISTANCE
EQUIVALENT

6
240

6
120

6
60

6
30

6
20

6
15

6
12

6
9

6
8

6
6

Chart is held in good light 14 inches from eye.
Record vision for each eye separately with and without glasses.
Presbyopic patients should read through bifocal segment.
Check myopes with glasses only.
Also used for testing computer distance or intermediate distance

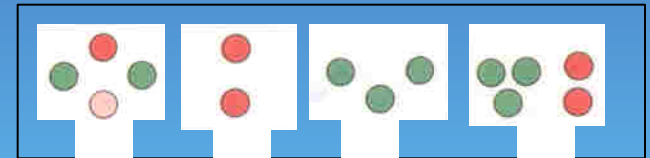
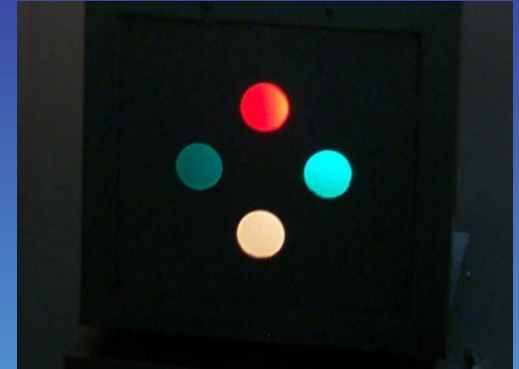
Age appropriate Vision test

Tests of visual acuity	Age most suitable
Preferential-looking (PL) Gratings-based (Teller, Keeler)	3-18 months
Vanishing Optotypes (Cardiff)	12-30 months
Picture Matching (Kay, Elliott)	2-4 years
Single letter (Sheridan-Gardiner, Sonksen-Silver)	3-5 years
Linear Snellen and log MAR (Bailey-Lovie, Glasgow)	4 years and on

Binocular testing

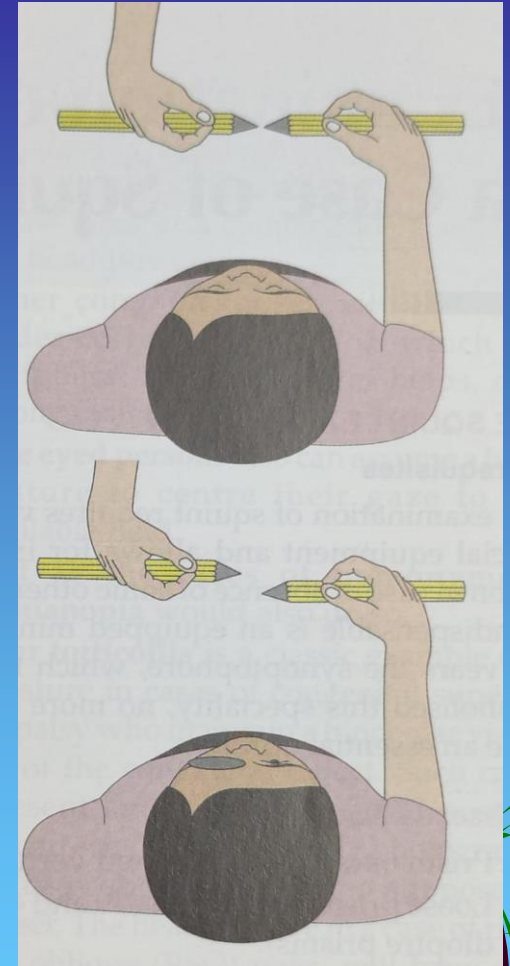


Bagolini striated glasses



Worth 4 dot test

Modified Lang's 2 pencil test



Simple bedside test works well to demonstrate gross stereopsis

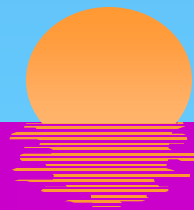
Assessing stereo-acuity



RANDOT with
polaroid glasses

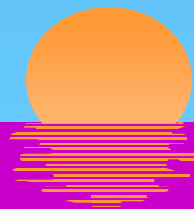


TNO test with red-
green glasses



Distance stereoacuity

Frisby Davis Distance, FD2

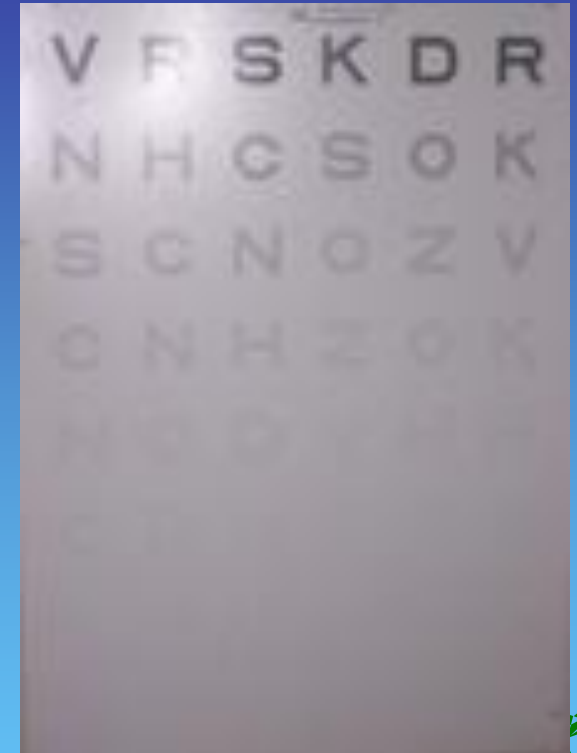
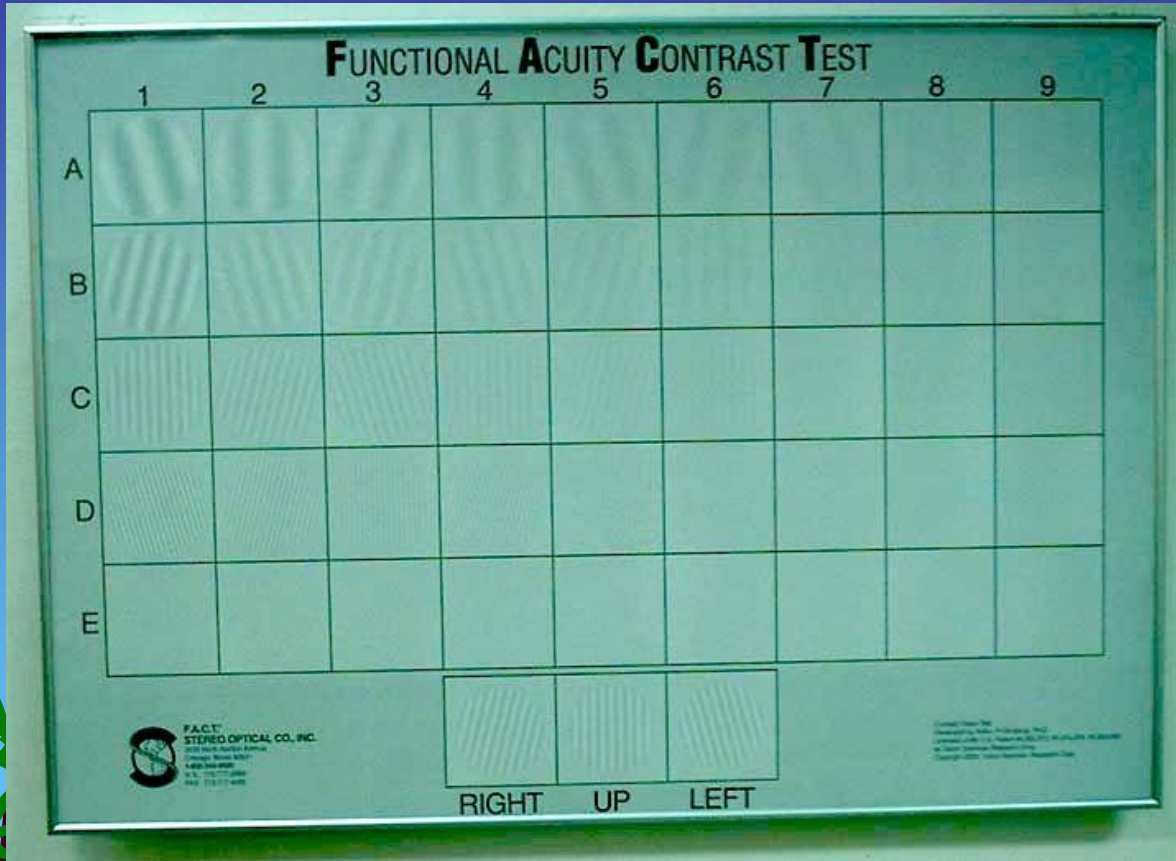


Distance Randot



Done at 3 metres distance: 400, 200, 100 & 60 secs of arc

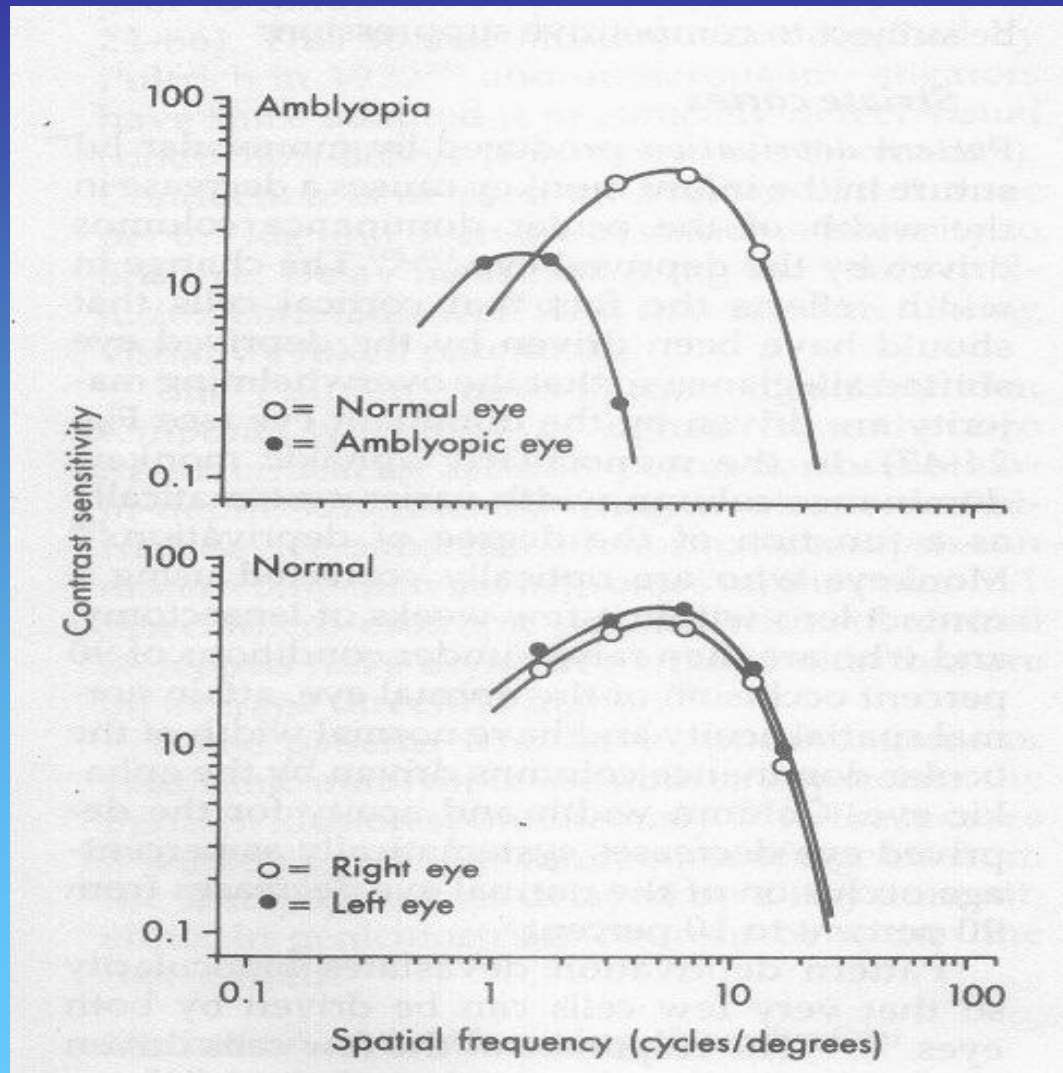
Assessing contrast sensitivity



Pelli Robson chart

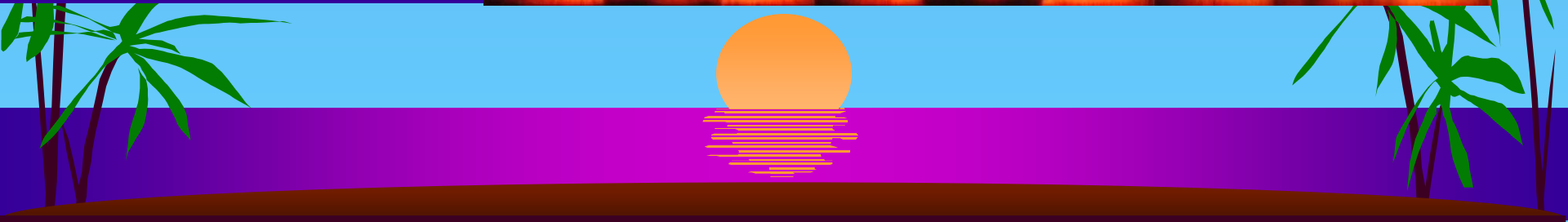
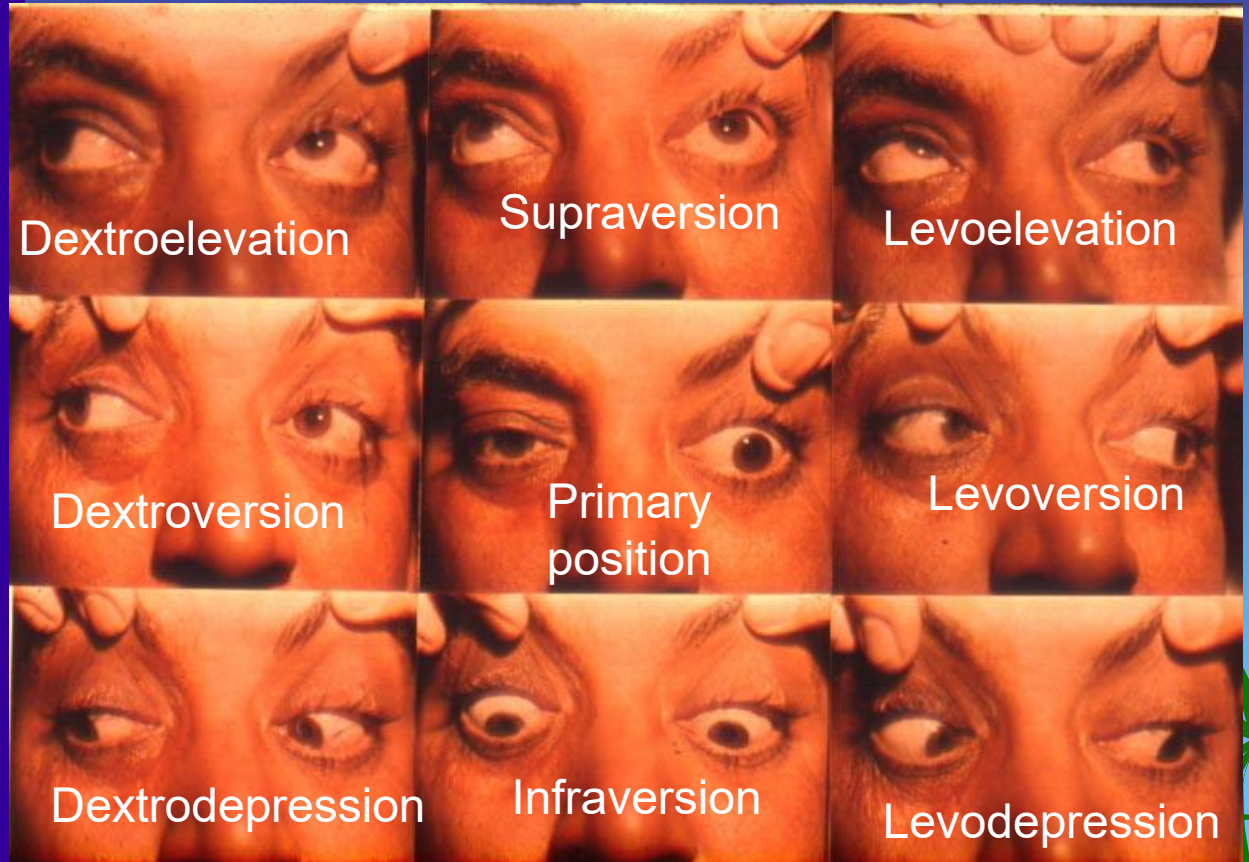
Functional Acuity Contrast Test

Assessing contrast sensitivity



Different gaze positions

- Horizontal:
 - Esotropia
 - Exotropia
- Vertical:
 - Hypertropia
 - Hypotropia
- Torsional
 - Incyclotropia
 - Excyclotropia

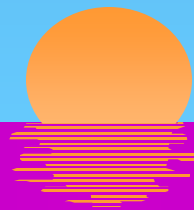


Taming the Terrible



Recipe in Strabismus: OCIPE

- Observe
- Confirm
- Infer
- Plan
- Execute



Pseudostrabismus

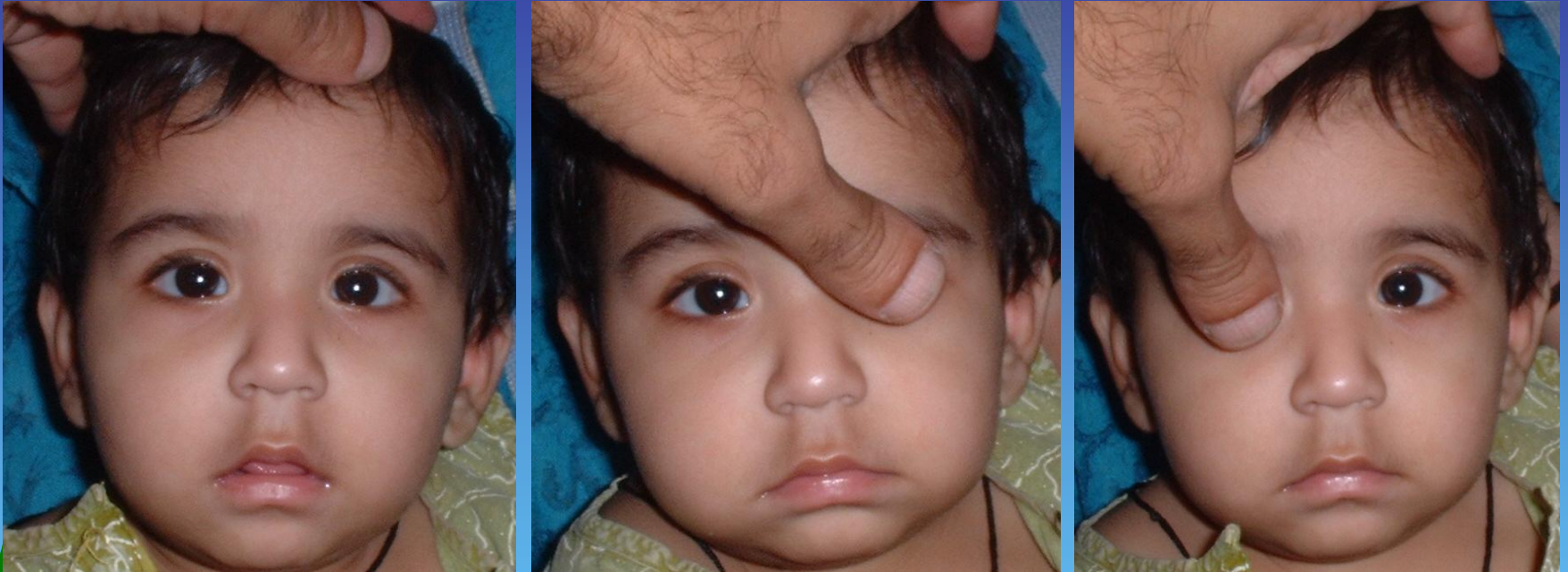


pseudoesotropia



pseudoexotropia

Cover test



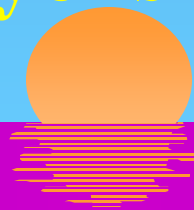
Look at the movement of the other eye as
one eye is covered



Cover- Uncover test



**Look at the movement of the left eye as
right eye is covered**



Cover test

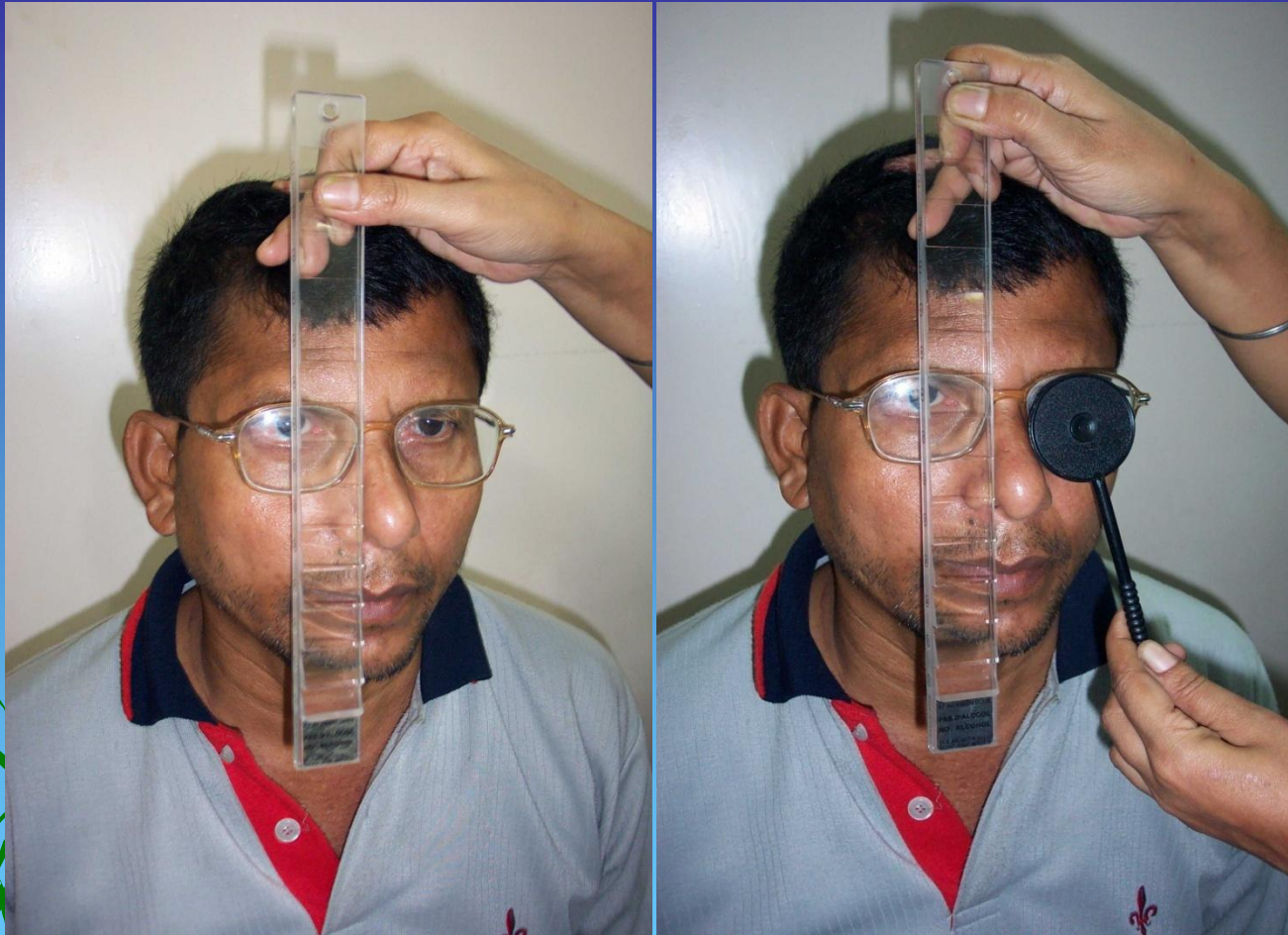


Look at the movement of the other eye as
the straight eye is covered

Cover Uncover test



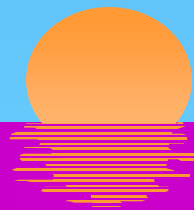
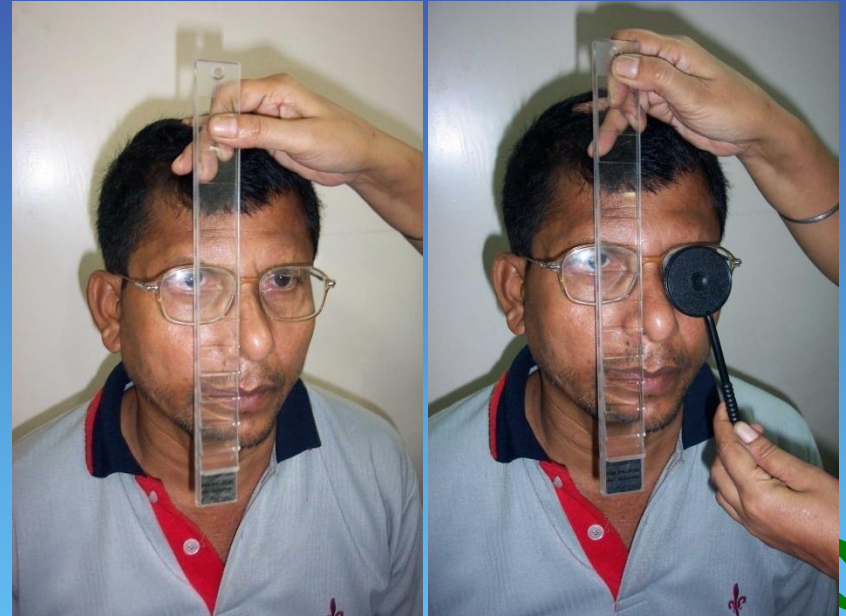
Prism Cover Test



Use prisms for deviation and not degrees from Hirschberg !

Simultaneous Prism Cover Test vs Alternate Prism Cover Test

- Simultaneous Prism Cover Test is to measure a **tropia**
 - The apparently straight eye is covered while we measure the deviation of the “deviating” eye.
- Alternate Prism Cover Test is to measure a **phoria** (including a **tropia**)
 - Prisms applied till the movement of redressal of the “uncovered” eye is no more



Simultaneous Prism Cover Test



Alternate Prism Cover Test



Simultaneous PBCT is to measure a tropia

Alternate PBCT is to measure a phoria also

Stacking prisms

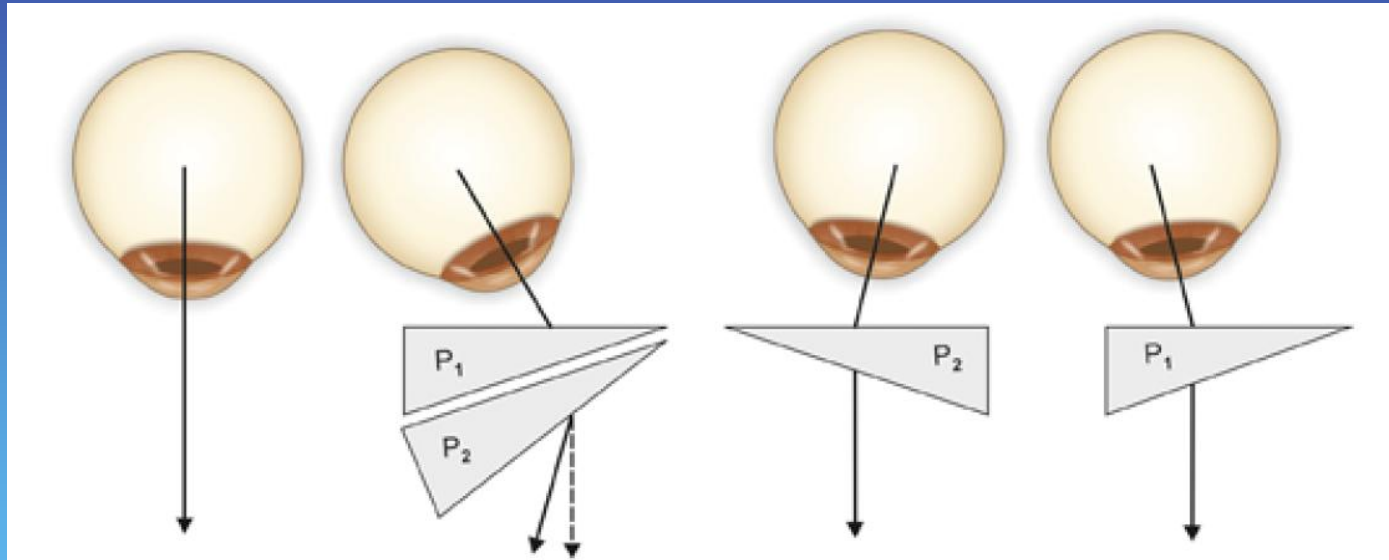
2+2 is not =4, but =5

Kushner, Strabismus, 2017



Fig. 2.2 On the bottom is a 40 Δ prism. On top of that is a sandwich of two 20 Δ prisms. The top prism sandwich has a much greater value than the 40 Δ prism, as evidenced by it displacing the image of the pencil much further

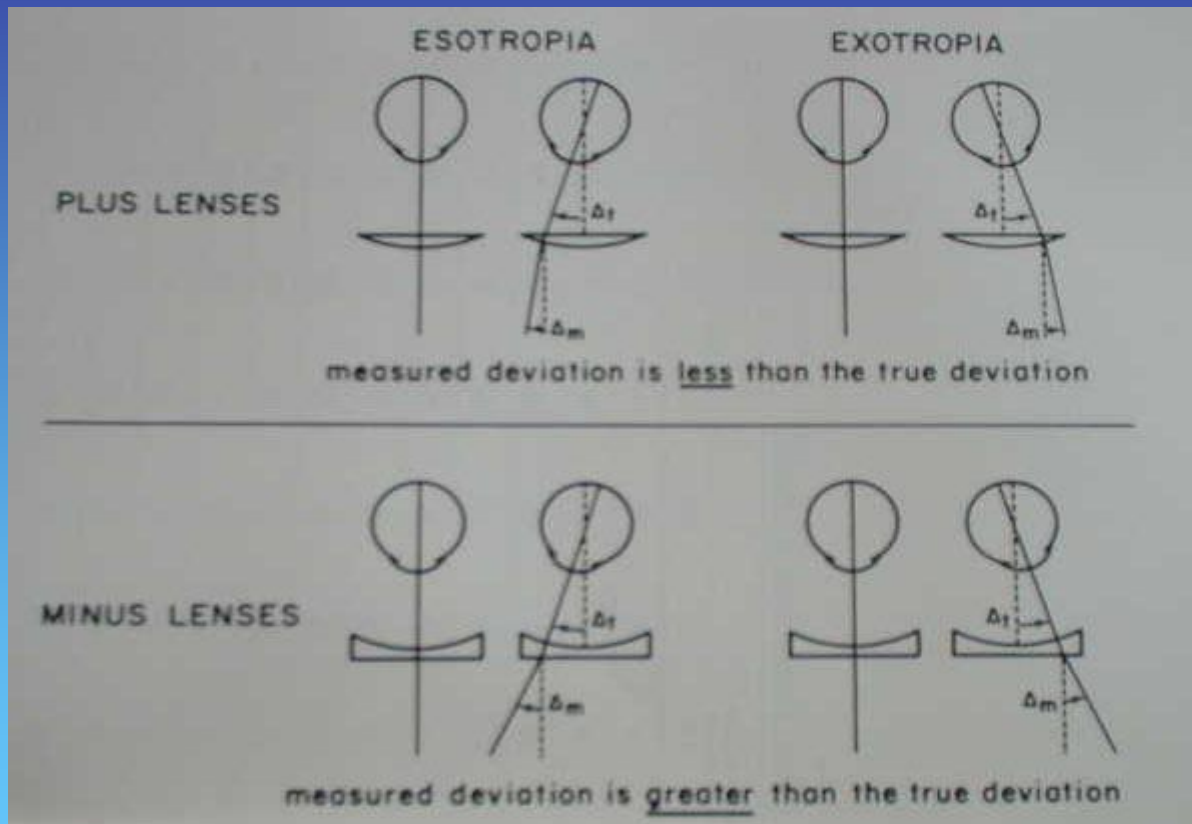
Pre-operative perils: Faulty examination technique for Prisms



Do not stack prisms split them over the two eyes

Pre-operative perils:

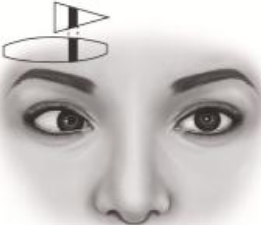
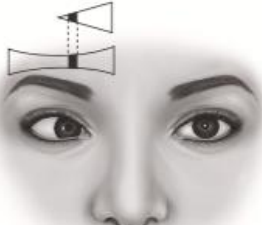


Faulty examination technique



Error significant for more than 20pd deviations and more than $\pm 5D$ power

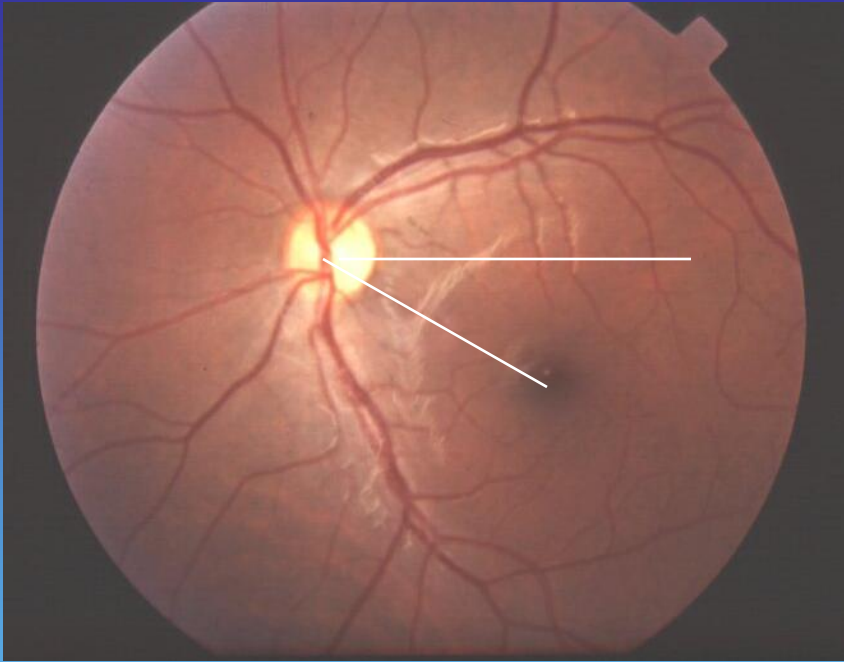
the induced prismatic effect in deviations thru

Table 2.2 Adjustment for spectacle-induced prism: Actual deviation in PD

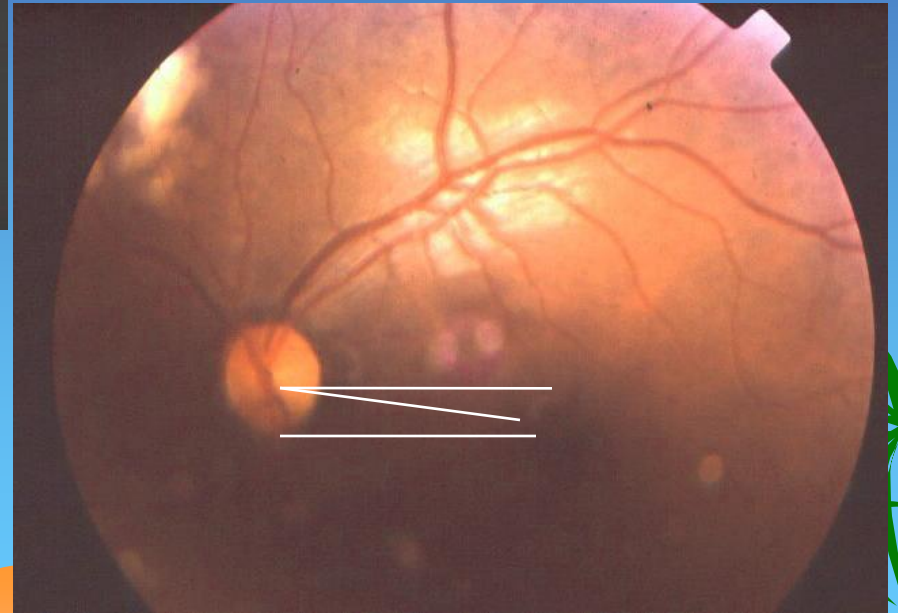
Measured deviation in PD	Myopic spectacle power													
	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-12	-15	-20	-30
5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3
10	10	10	9									7	7	6
15	15	14	14	<div>Esotropic hyperope Induced base out</div>  <div>Esotropic myope Induced base in</div> 							11	10	9	
20	20	19	19								15	13	11	
25	24	24	23								16	17	14	
30	29	29	28								22	20	17	
35	34	33	33								25	23	20	
40	39	38	37								29	26	23	
45	44	43	42								33	30	26	
50	49	48	47								36	33	29	
60	59	57	56								44	40	34	
70	68	67	65								51	46	40	
Hyperopic spectacle power														
	+1	+2	+3	<div>Exotropic hyperope Induced base in</div>  <div>Exotropic myope Induced base out</div> 							+15	+20	+30	
5	5	5	5								8	10	20	
10	10	11	11								16	20	40	
15	15	16	16								24	30	60	
20	21	21	22								32	40	80	
25	26	26	27								40	50	100	
30	31	32	32								48	60	120	
35	36	37	38								56	70	140	
40	41	42	43								64	80	160	
45	46	47	49								72	90	180	
50	51	53	54								80	100	200	
60	62	63	65	67	69	71	73	75	77	80	87	96	120	240
70	72	74	76	78	80	82	85	88	90	93	100	112	140	260

PD prism diopters

Extorsion on fundus examination

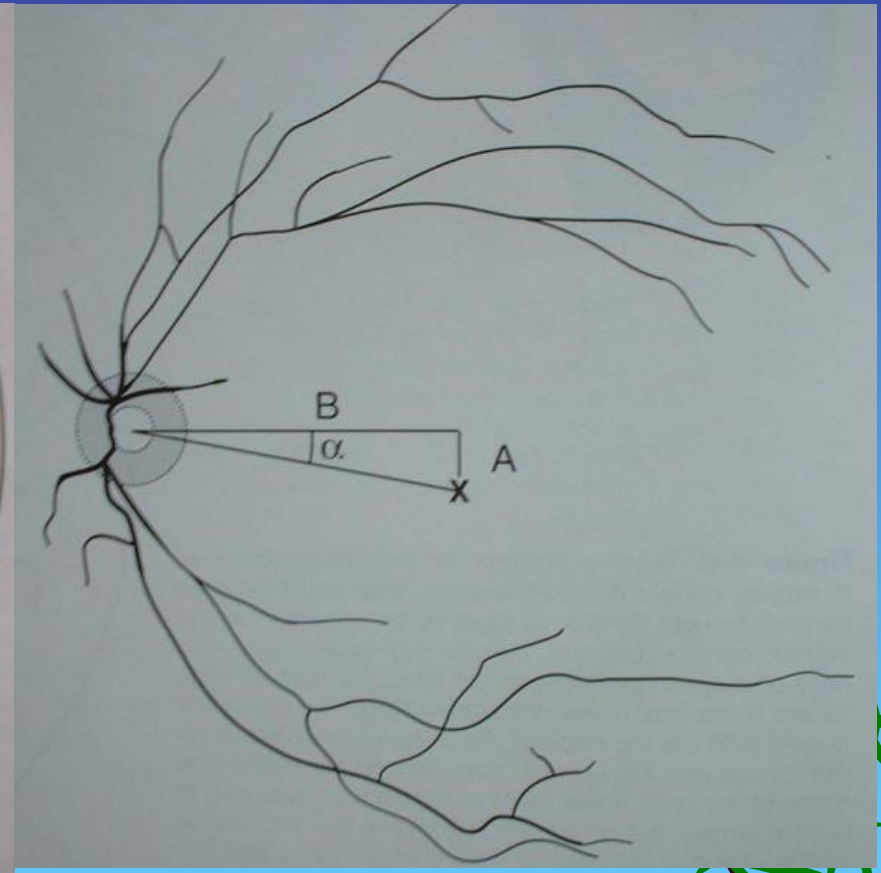
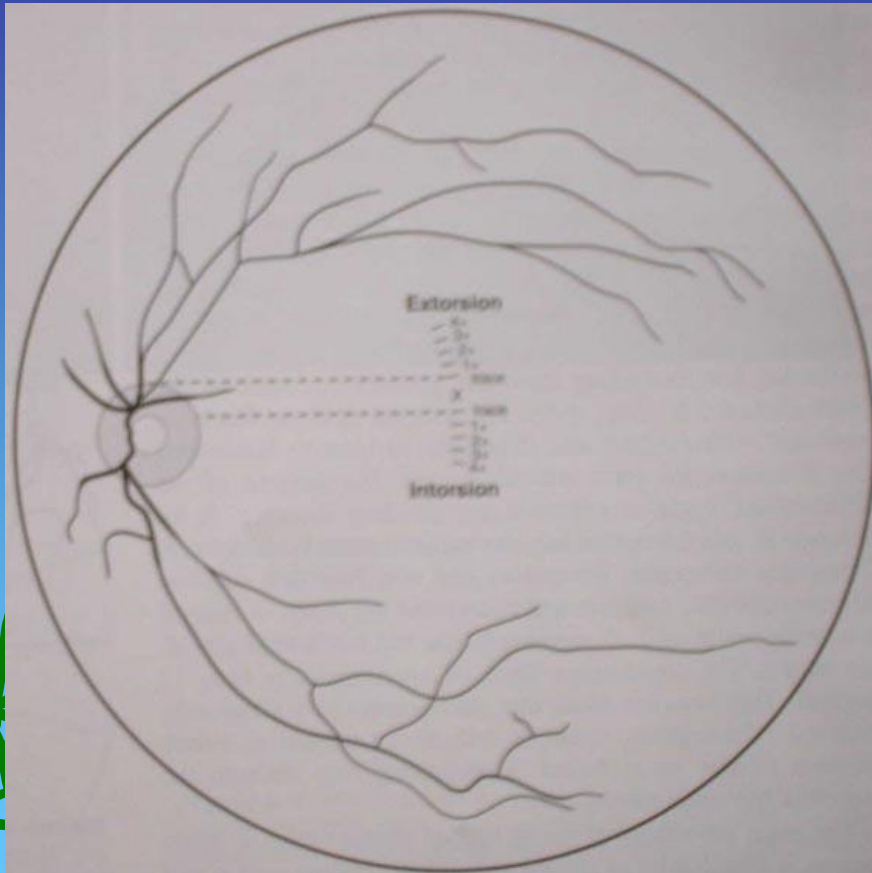


Extorsion with inferior oblique overaction



Extorsion corrected after inferior oblique surgery

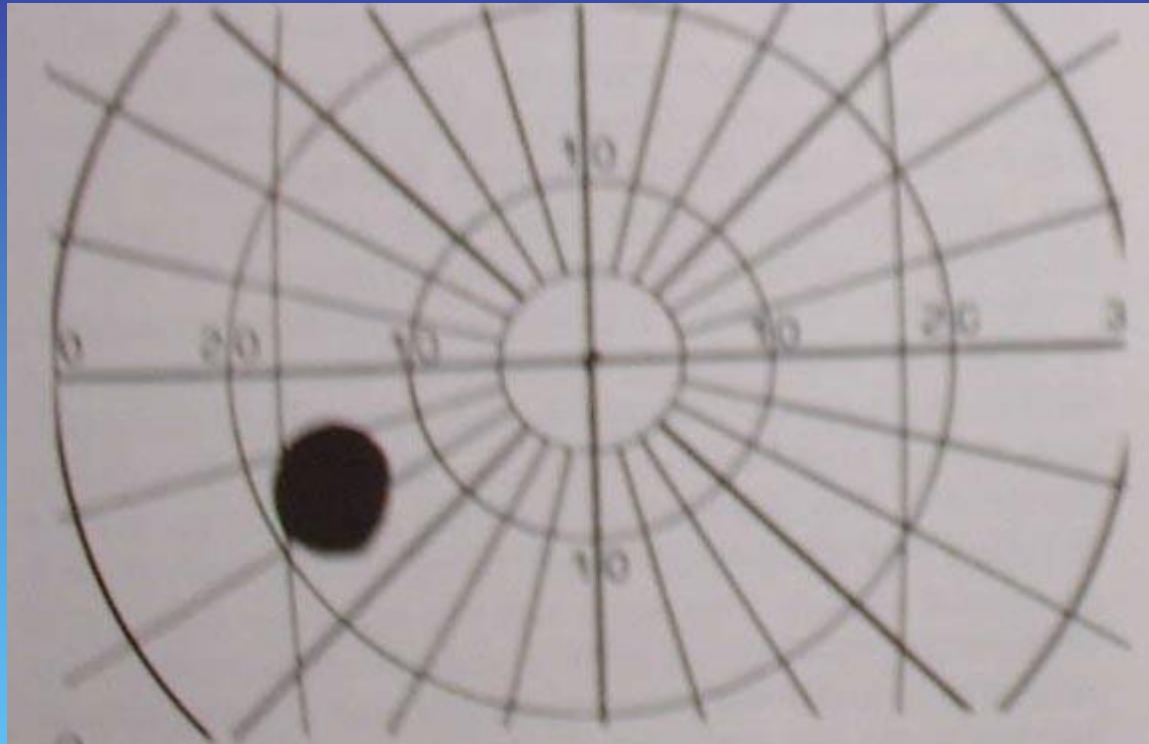
Torsional position: fovea & disc



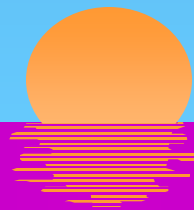
Indirect ophthalmoscopy

Fundus photography

Blind spot charting

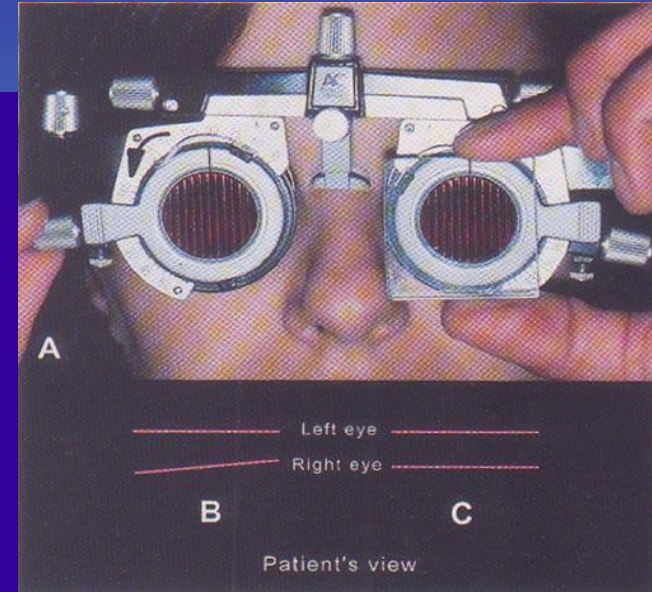


Showing extorsion of 15°

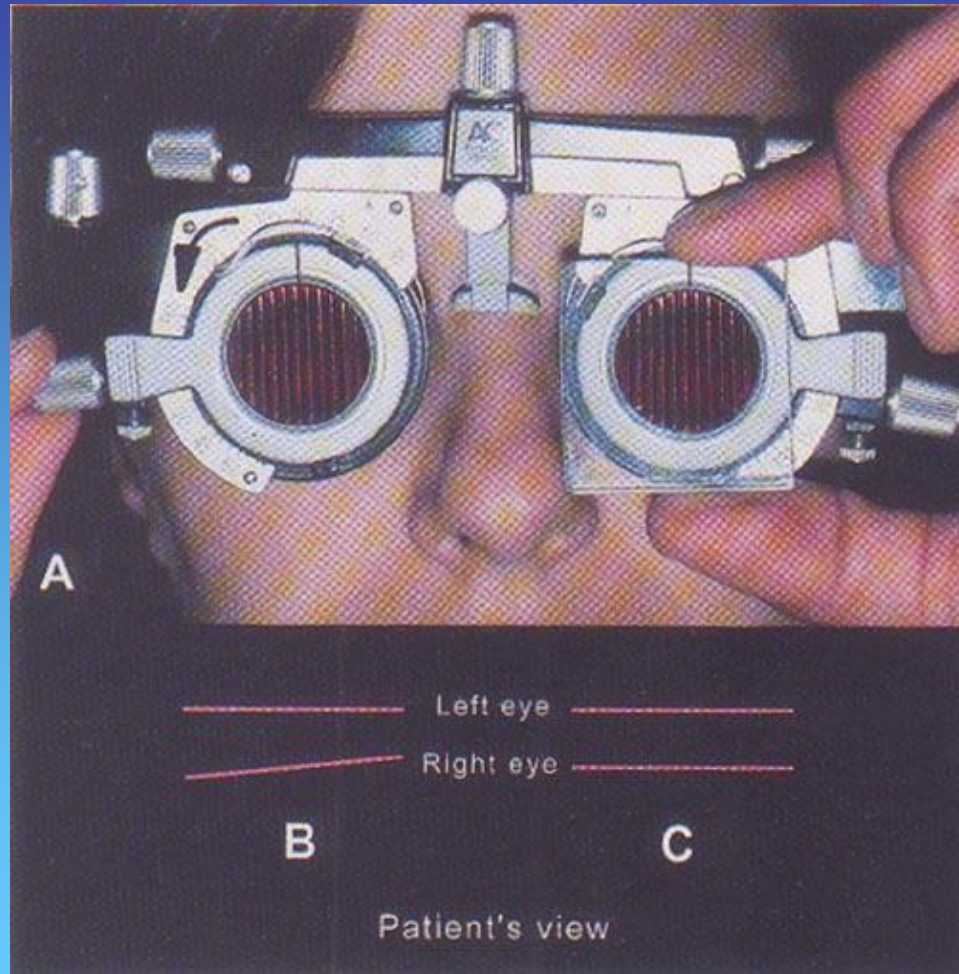


Measurement of torsion

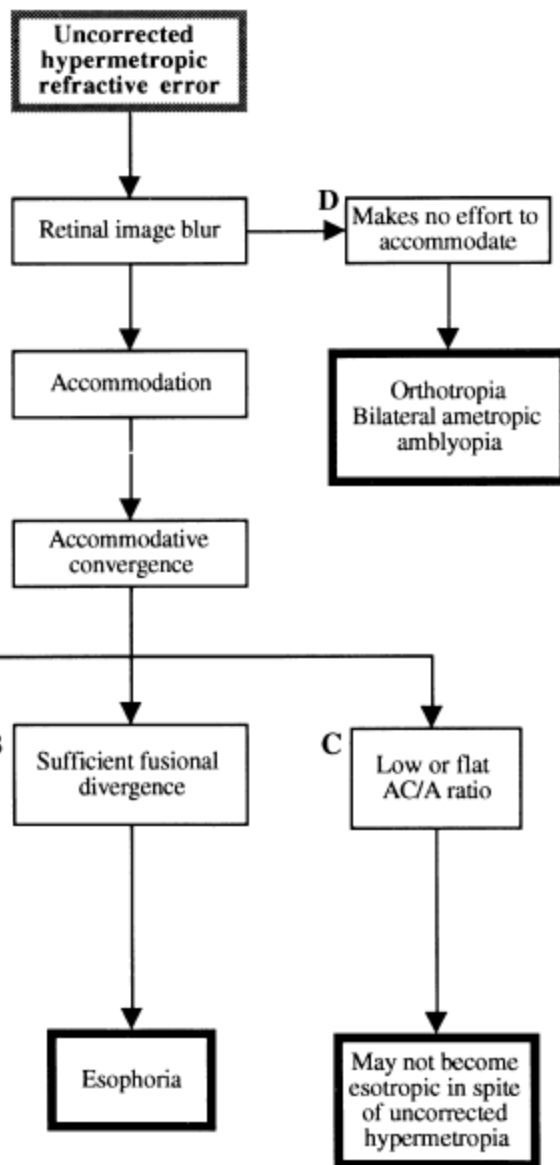
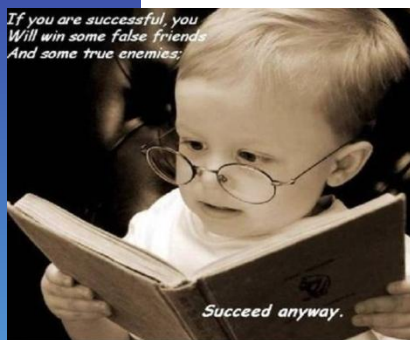
- Subjective torsion
 - Diplopia charting
 - Lancaster red-green chart
 - Double Maddox rod test
 - Bagolini(loose) glasses
 - Synoptophore with after image slides
 - Polaroid stereoprojector



Double Maddox Rod test

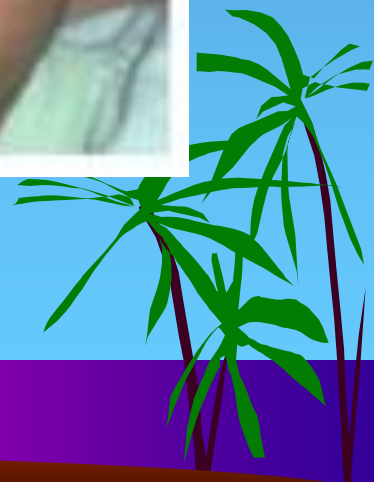
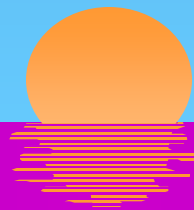
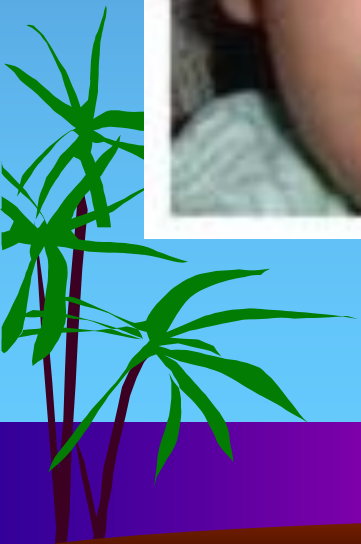


A story of two kids

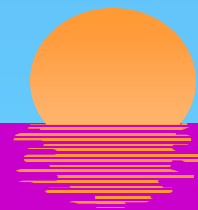
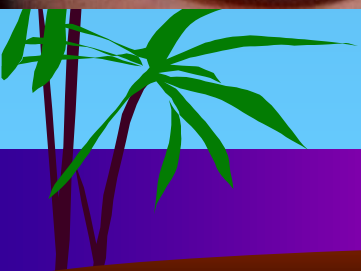


Strabismus: A Decision Making Approach. St Louis, Mosby–Year Book, 1994, p 95.)

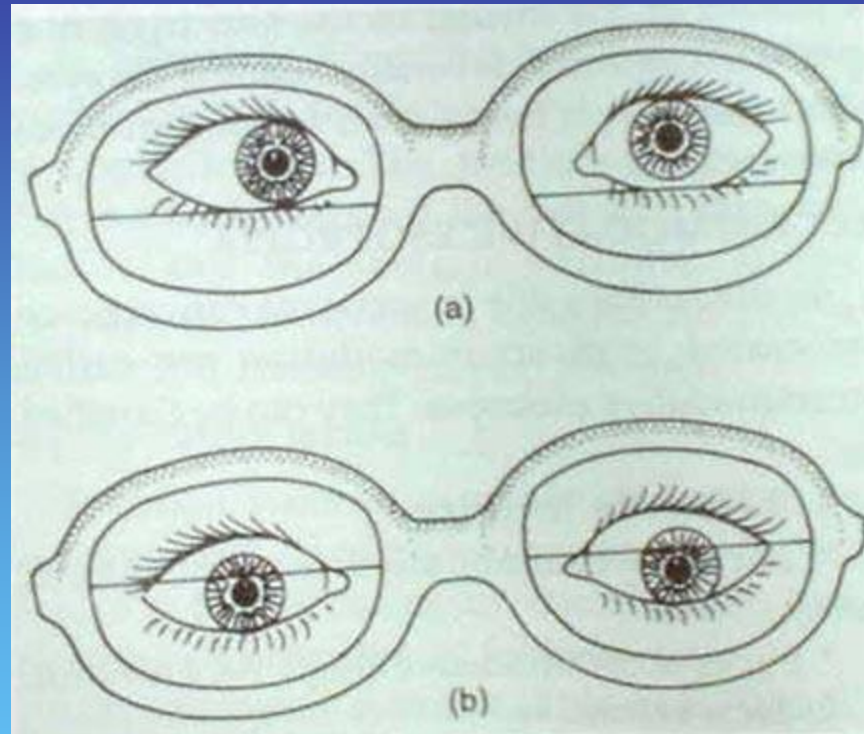
Accommodative esotropia



Accommodative Convergence excess



Accommodative esotropia



improper

proper

If convergence excess: check for Bifocals:
executive type.

Partially Accommodative Esotropia



Esodeviation for distance despite full correction

AC/A ratio: Heterophoria method

$$AC/A = IPD + \frac{\Delta n - \Delta d}{D}$$

Example: IPD = 5.5cm, Δn = 30 PD base out, Δd = 25 PD base out

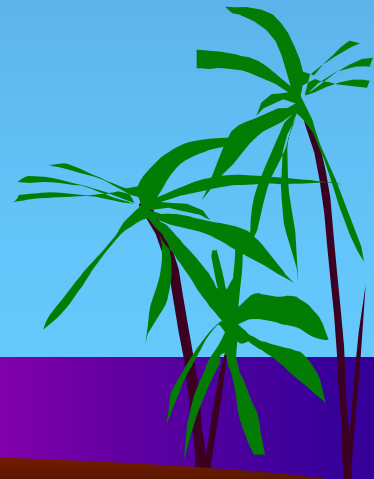
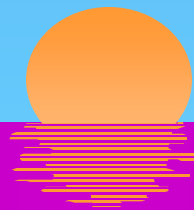
$$AC/A = 5.5 + ((+30) - (+25))/3$$

$$= 5.5 + (30 - 25)/3$$

$$= 5.5 + 1.6$$

$$= 7.1^\Delta / D$$

Normal range: 5-7.5 $^\Delta$ / 1 Diopter



AC/A ratio: Gradient method

$$AC/A = \frac{\Delta_G - \Delta_0}{G}$$

Example: $\Delta_0 = 15$ PD base in, $\Delta_G = 7$ PD base in, $G = -2.00$ Dsph

$$\begin{aligned} AC/A &= (-7) - (-15) / 2 \\ &= (-7 + 15) / 2 \\ &= +8 / 2 \\ &= 4^\Delta / D \end{aligned}$$

Normal range: $3 - 5^\Delta / 1$ Diopter

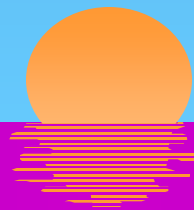
Use Minus 2D glasses for distance
And Plus 3D glasses for Near

Divergence excess Exo

Distance



Near



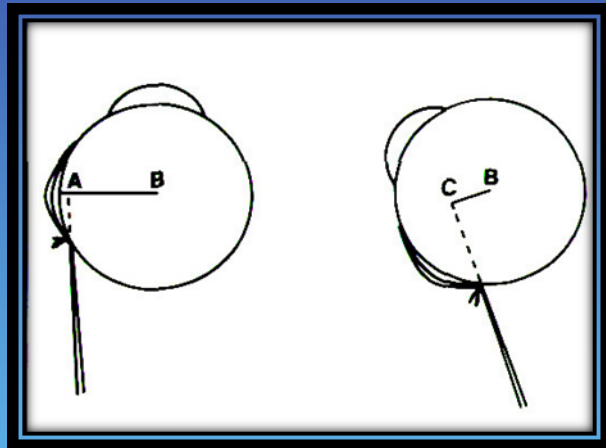
X(T) convergence insufficiency

Distance

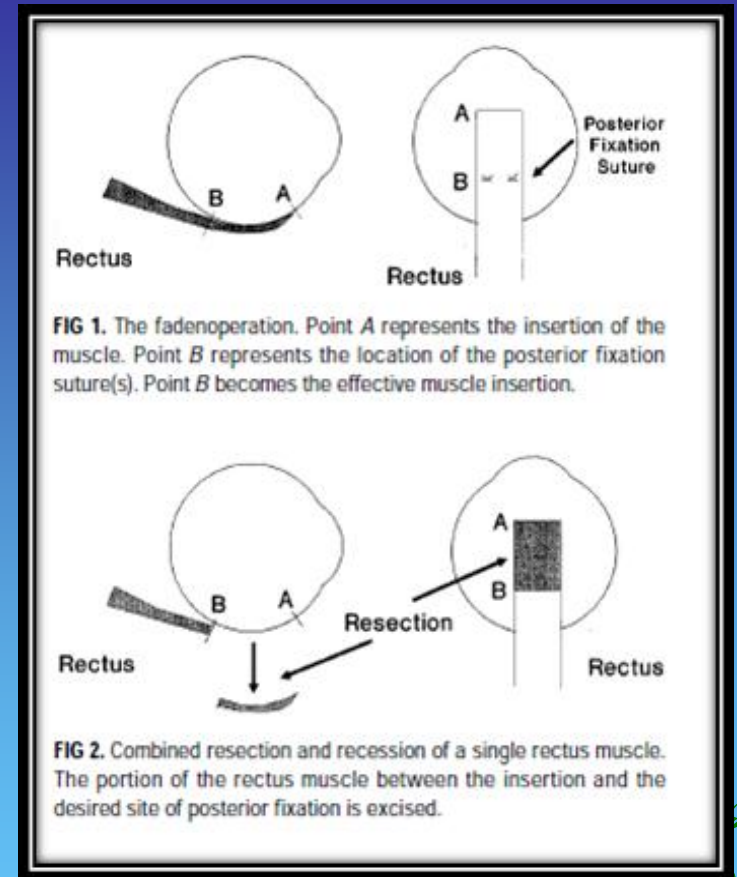


Near

Tackling Near Distance Disparity



Faden operation



Combined resection and recession

Different inferences of measurement

(1) Difference between distance and near fixation to determine its nature as to:

esotropia: basic/convergence excess/divergence insufficiency.

exotropia: basic/ convergence insufficiency/divergence excess.

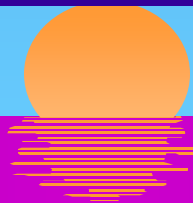
(2) Deviation in nine different gazes to determine any incomitance (paralytic, restrictive or spastic).

Different inferences of measurement

3) Deviation in up gaze and down gaze for A-V patterns.

(4) Deviations with each eye fixating for primary and secondary deviation in cases of paralytic squint.

(5) Deviations with subjective method and objective method to determine the type of retinal correspondence (normal or anomalous).



Different inferences of measurement

(6) Deviations after prolonged cover to differentiate a true divergence excess type from the simulated divergence excess exotropia as also to determine the fully dissociated deviation

(7) Deviations with and without glasses:
Basic vs dynamic (Accommodative ratio)

Diagnosis of significant V- pattern

Difference between up and down gaze: over 15 pd for V pattern



V-Exotropia

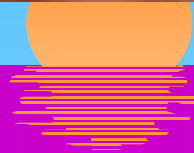
Vertically Incomitant Horizontal Strabismus

Diagnosis of significant A- pattern

Difference between up and down-gaze : over 10 pd for A pattern



A-Esotropia



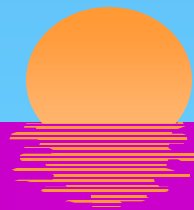
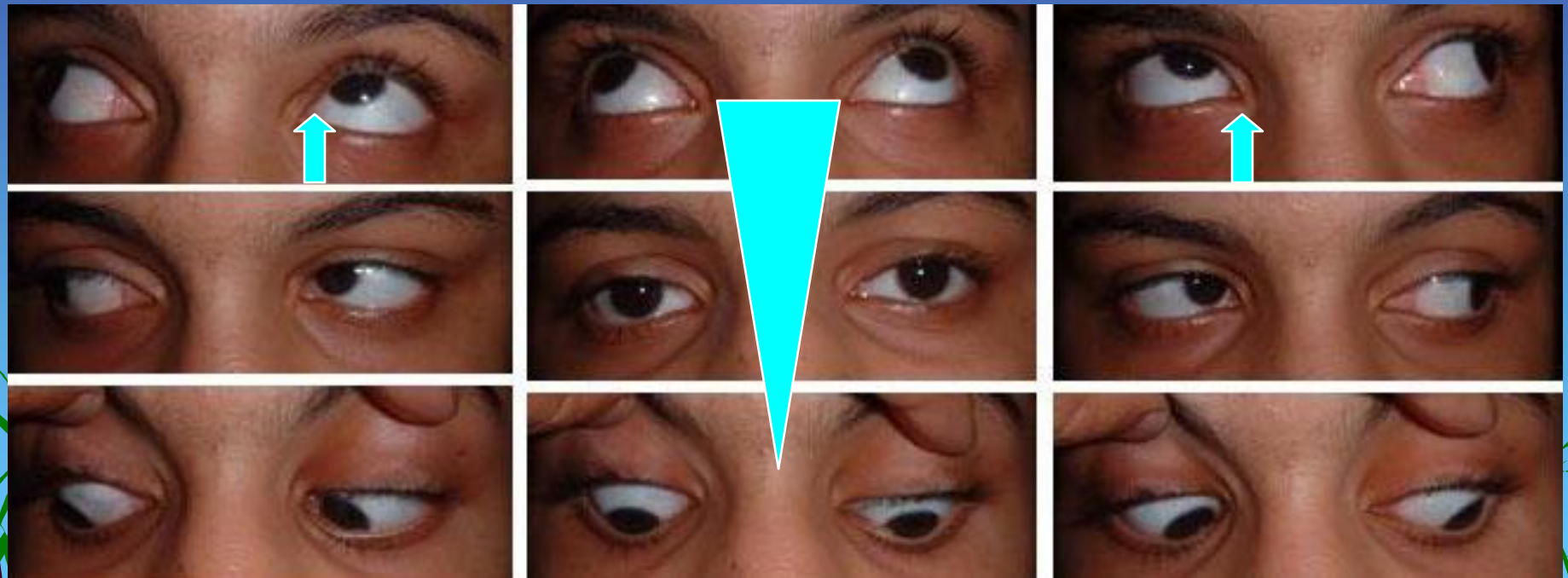
Diagnosis of significant A-V pattern

- Measure the horizontal deviations with PBCT
 - in primary position
 - in 25deg up-gaze
 - in 25/35deg down-gaze

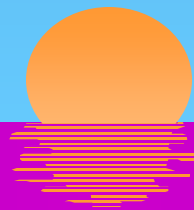
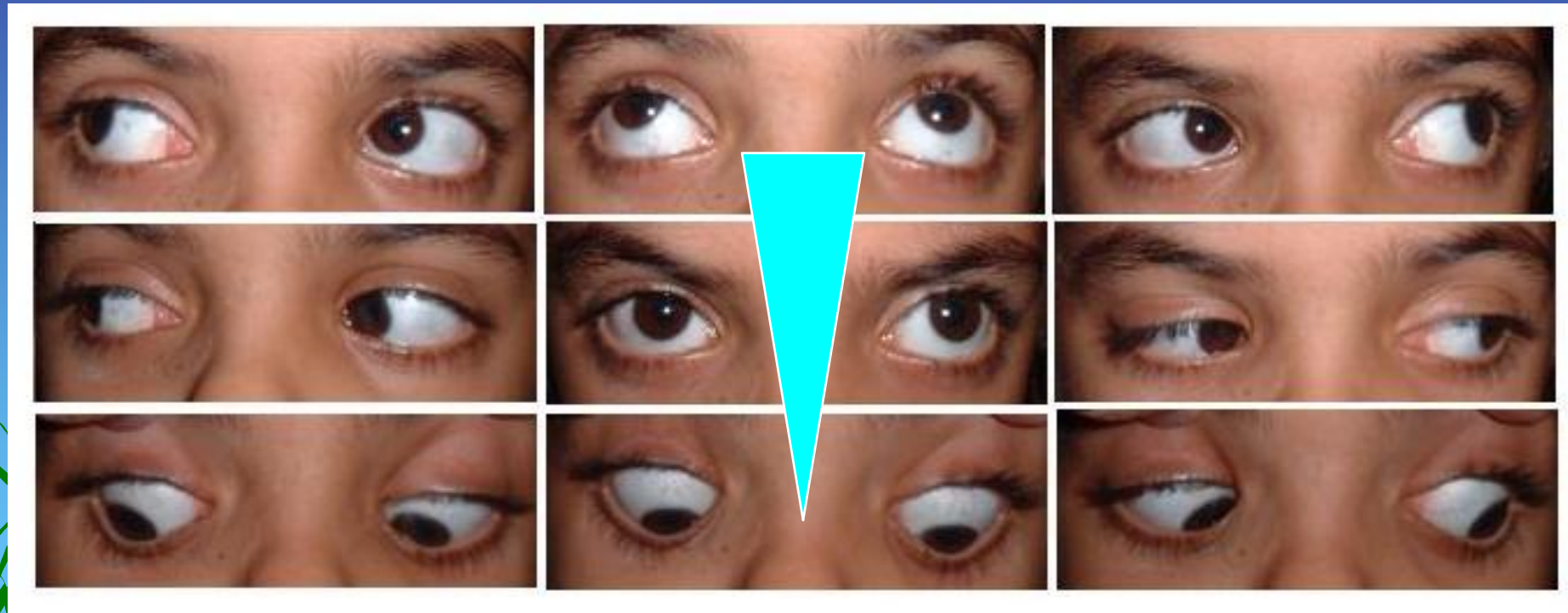


Cephalodeviometer
Scale and protractor

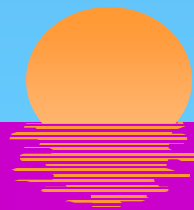
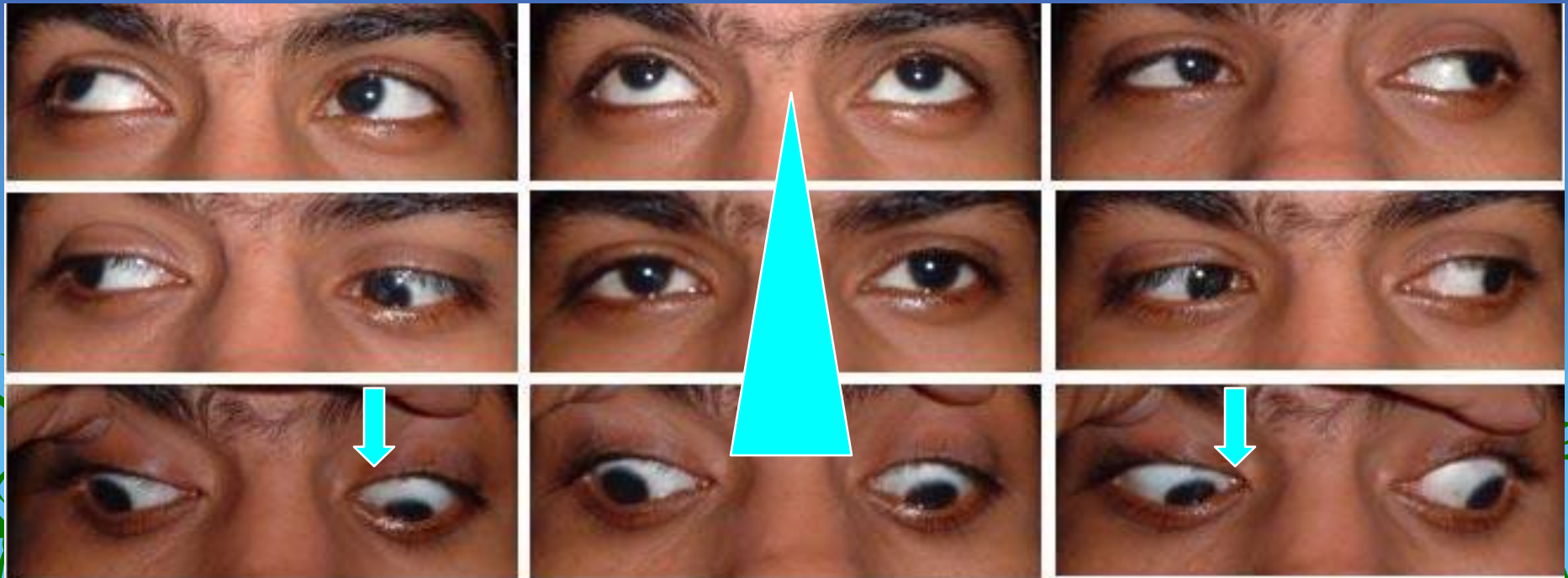
V-Exotropia with IOOA



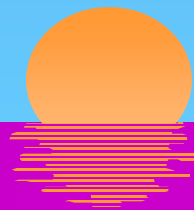
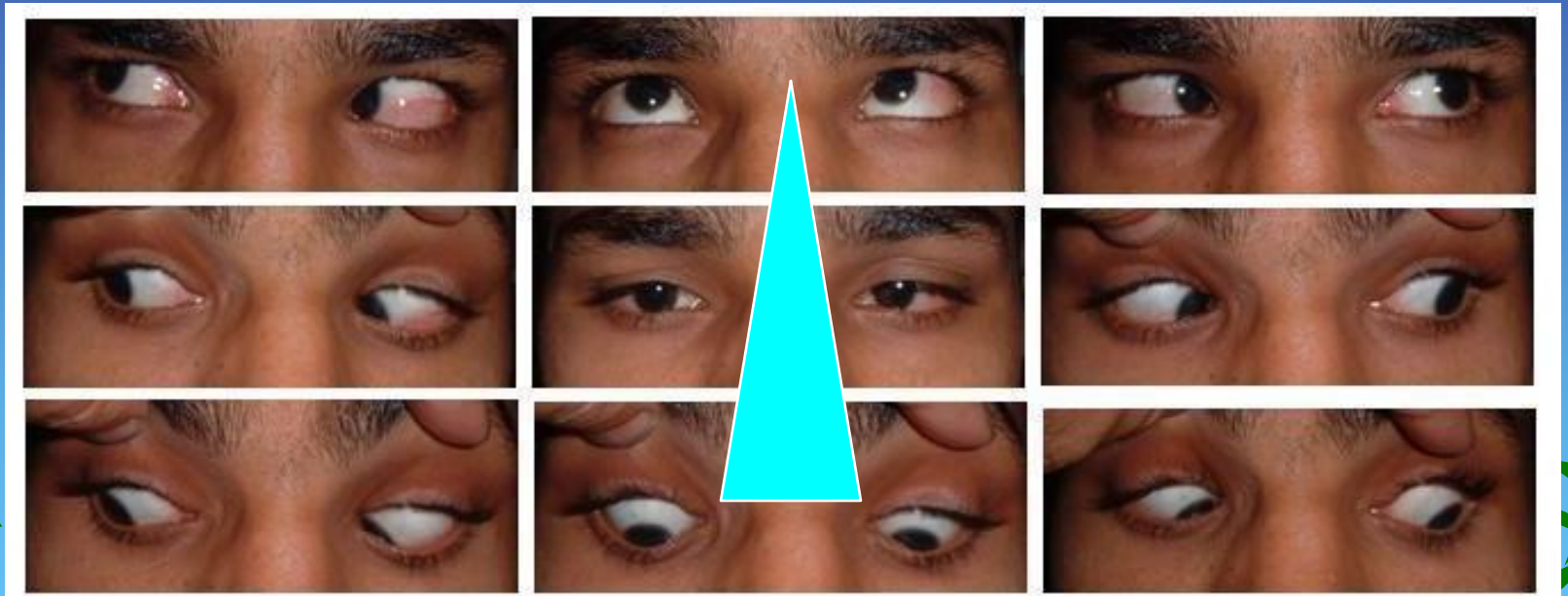
V-Exotropia without IOOA



A-Exotropia with SOOA

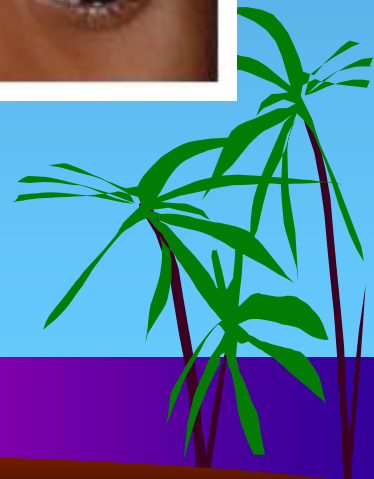
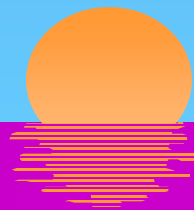
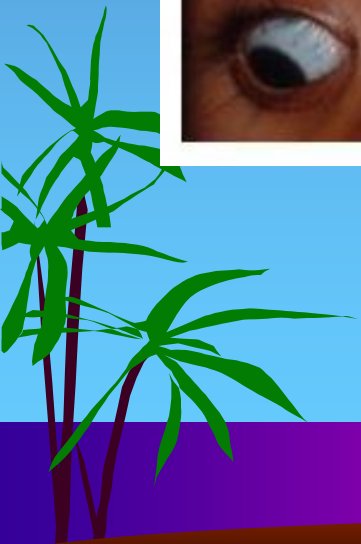
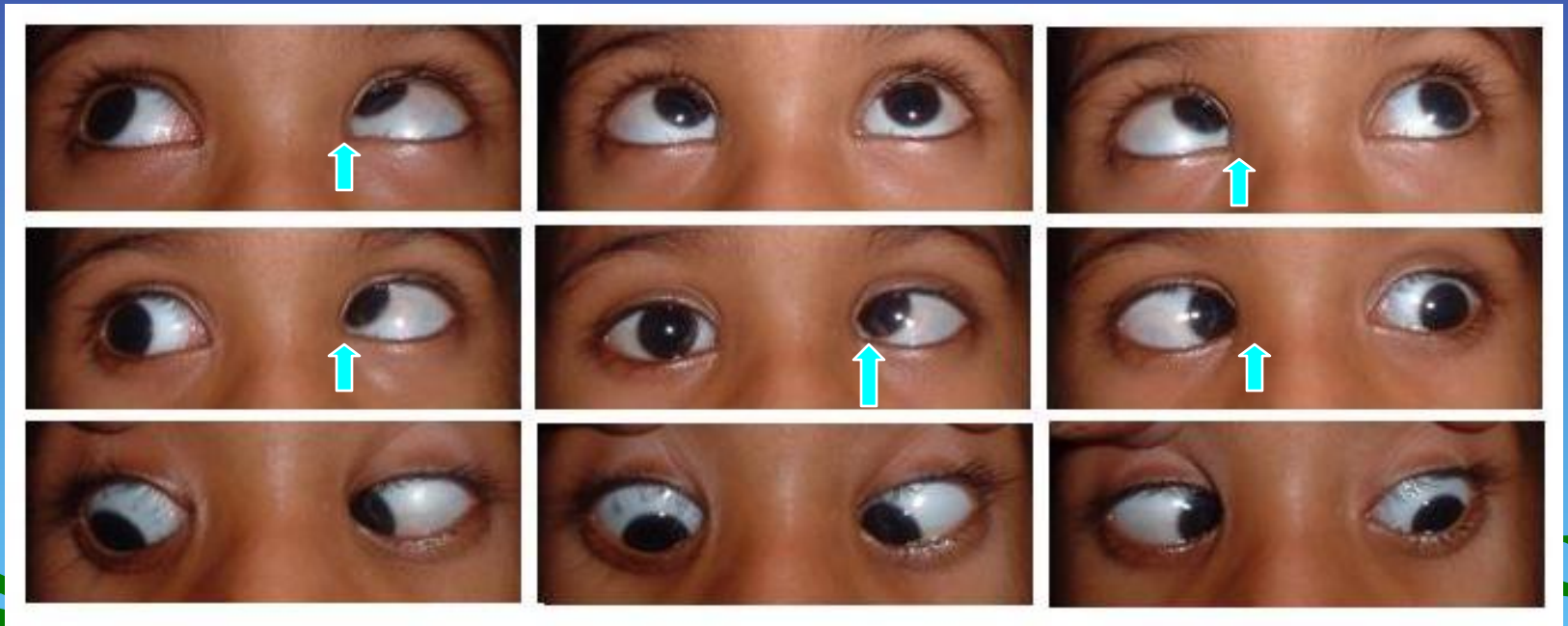


A-Esotropia without SOOA



V-Esotropia with Asymmetric IOOA

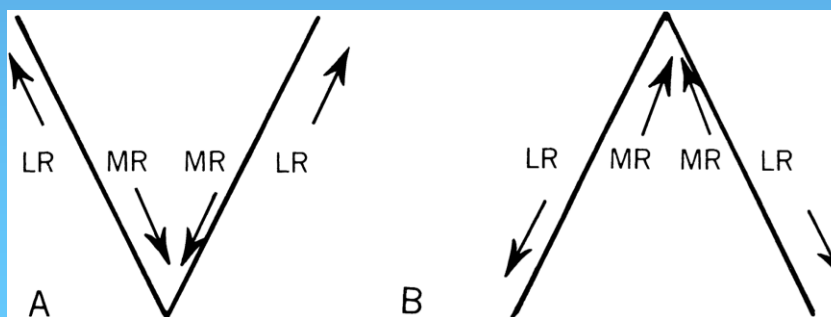
Left more than Right



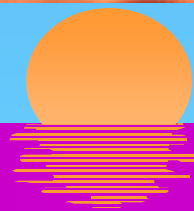
How much surgery should I do?

Horizontal muscles recession/resection
decided on the horizontal deviation in the
primary position (as per the surgical norms)

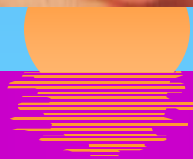
For the collapse of extent of A V pattern
weaken the obliques along with the
horizontal surgery (20 to 30pd)
or differential R&R (20pd)
or slanting reinsertions (15pd)



Pure V pattern: Exo -upgaze and Eso -downgaze
with bilateral inferior oblique overactions



Pure V after Inferior oblique recession and anteropositioning



Dissociated Vertical Deviation



DVD: Dissociated vertical deviation



Depth of suppression in DVD



DVD latent

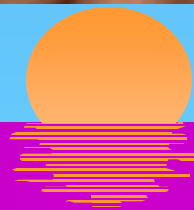
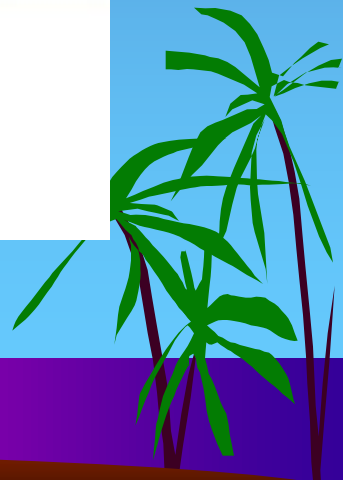
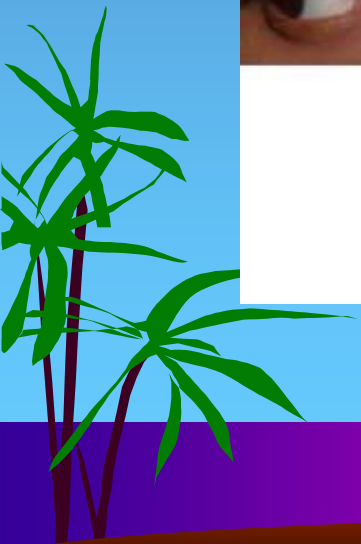
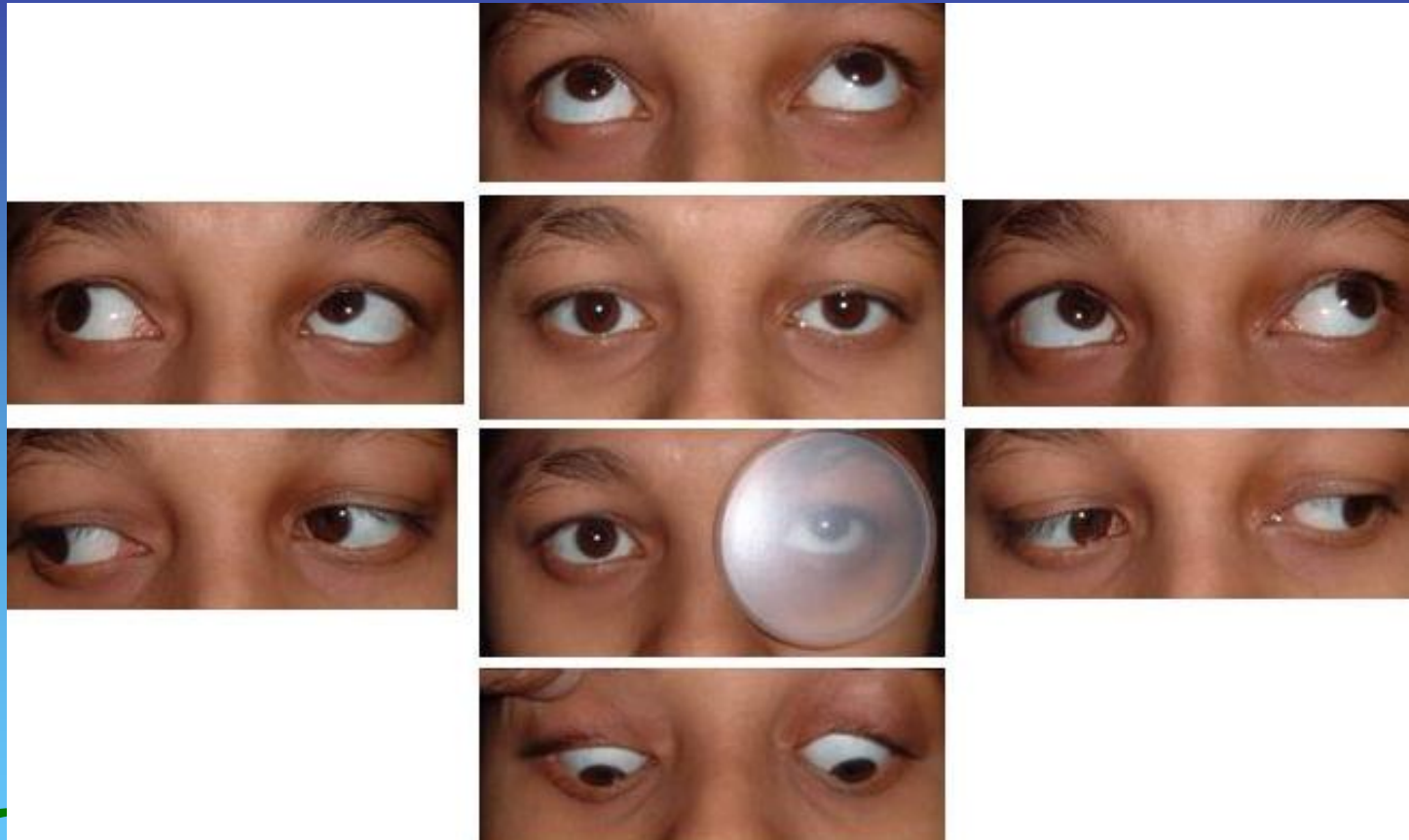


DVD LE manifest
Spielmann occluder

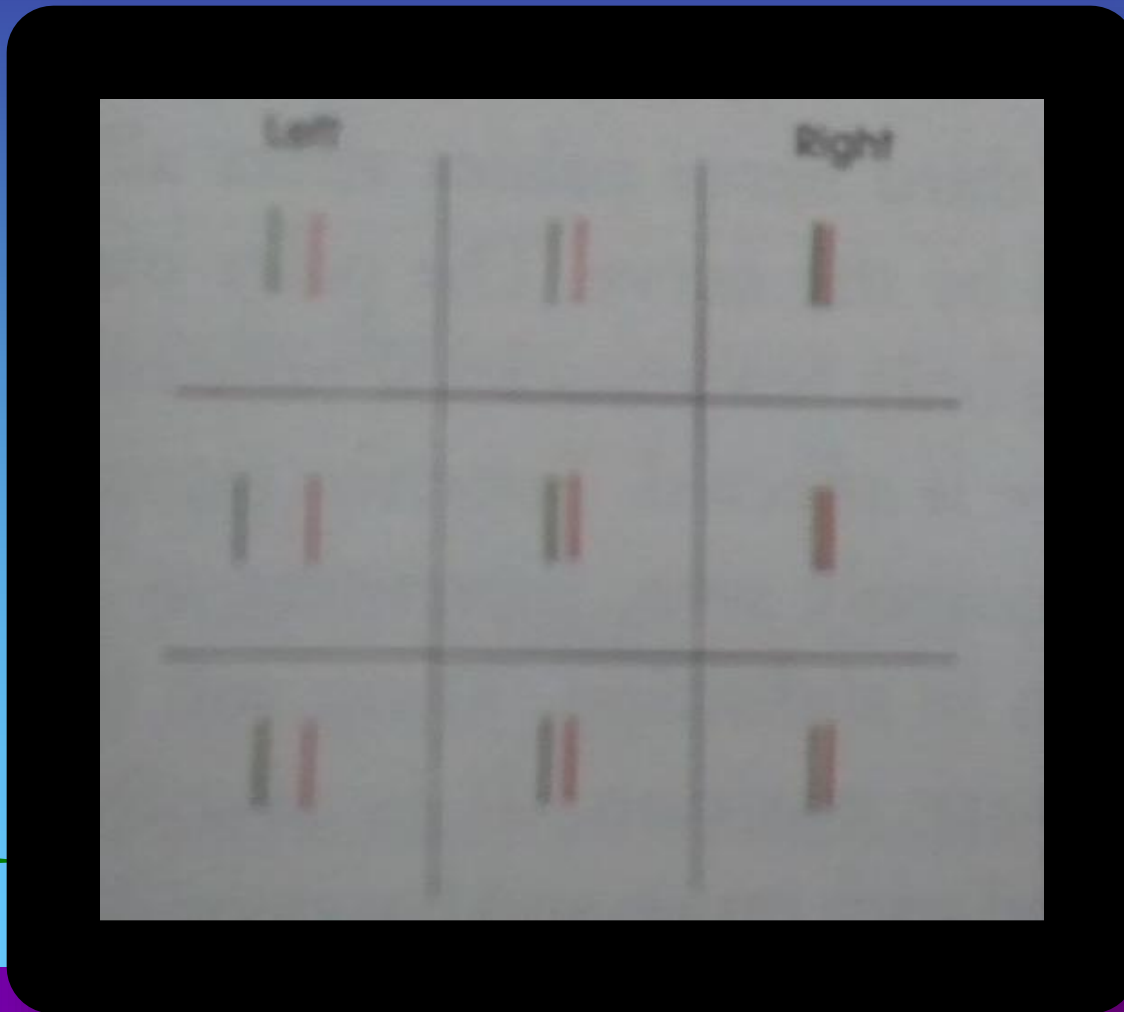


Effect of Graded
density filter bar

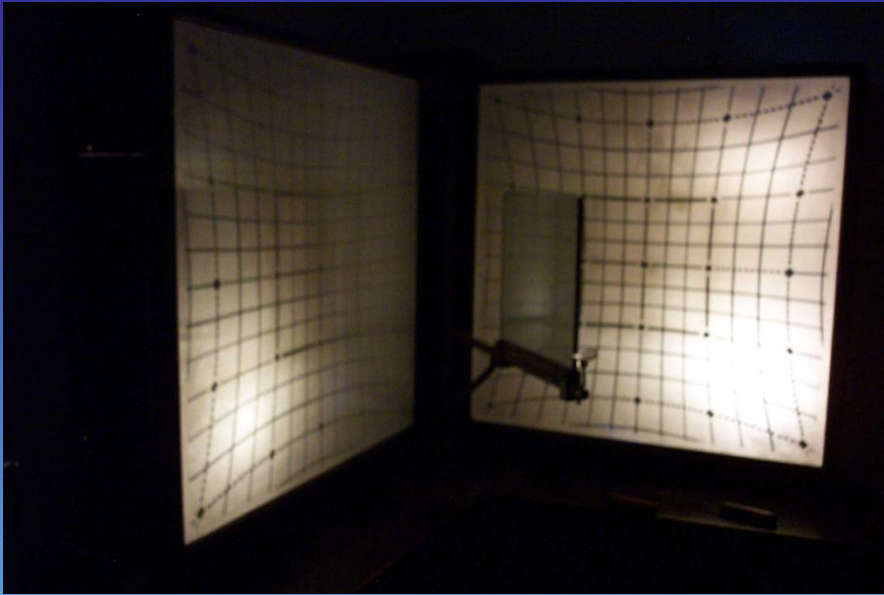
DVD: left eye with IOOA



Diplopia charting of Left LR palsy

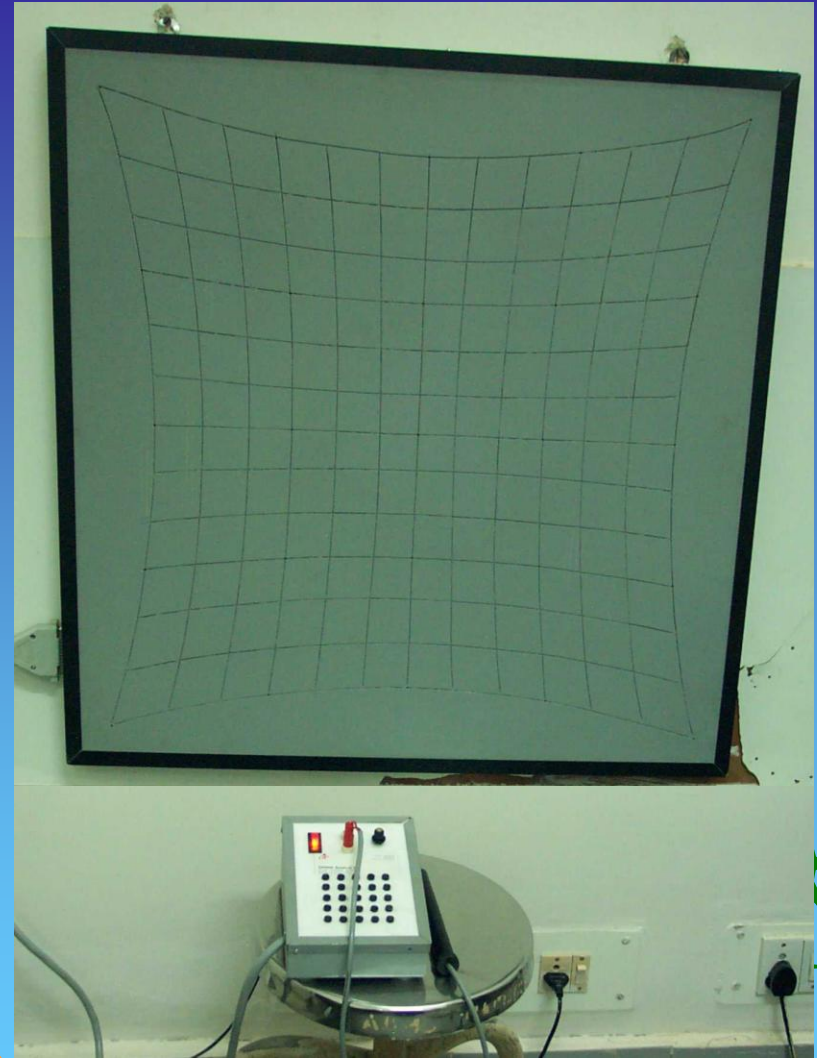


Paralytic strabismus: investigations

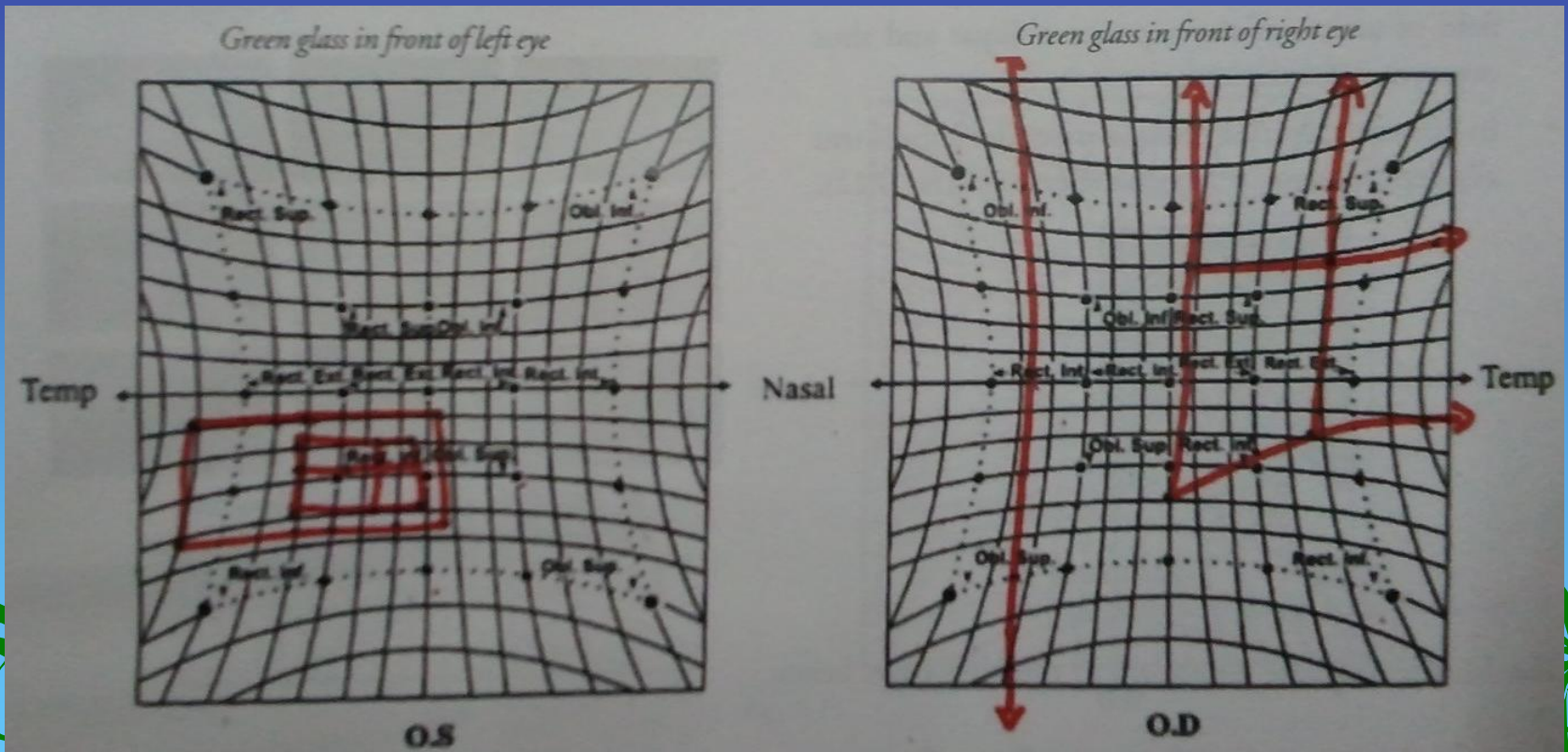


**Lees
charting**

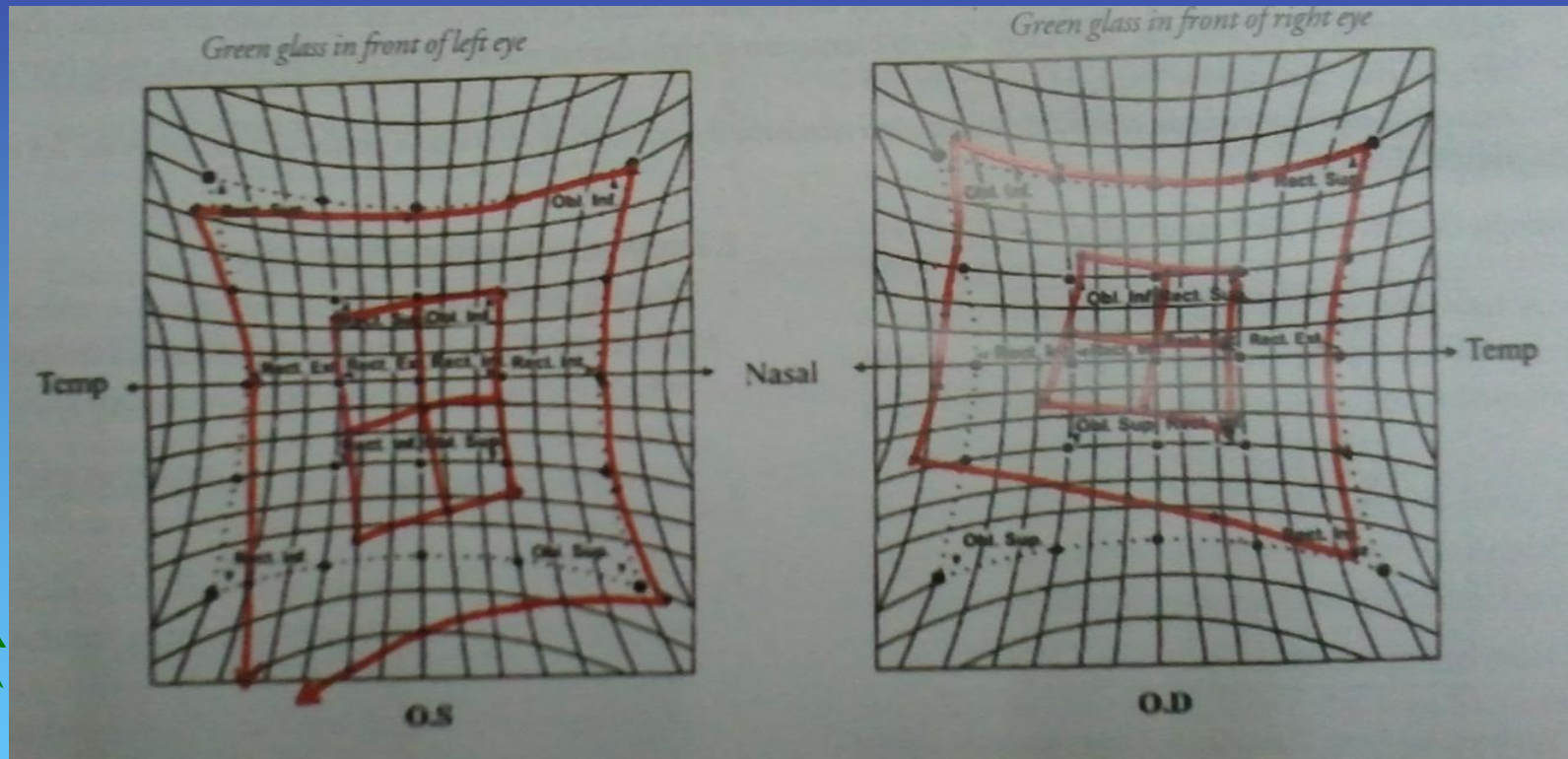
**Hess
charting**



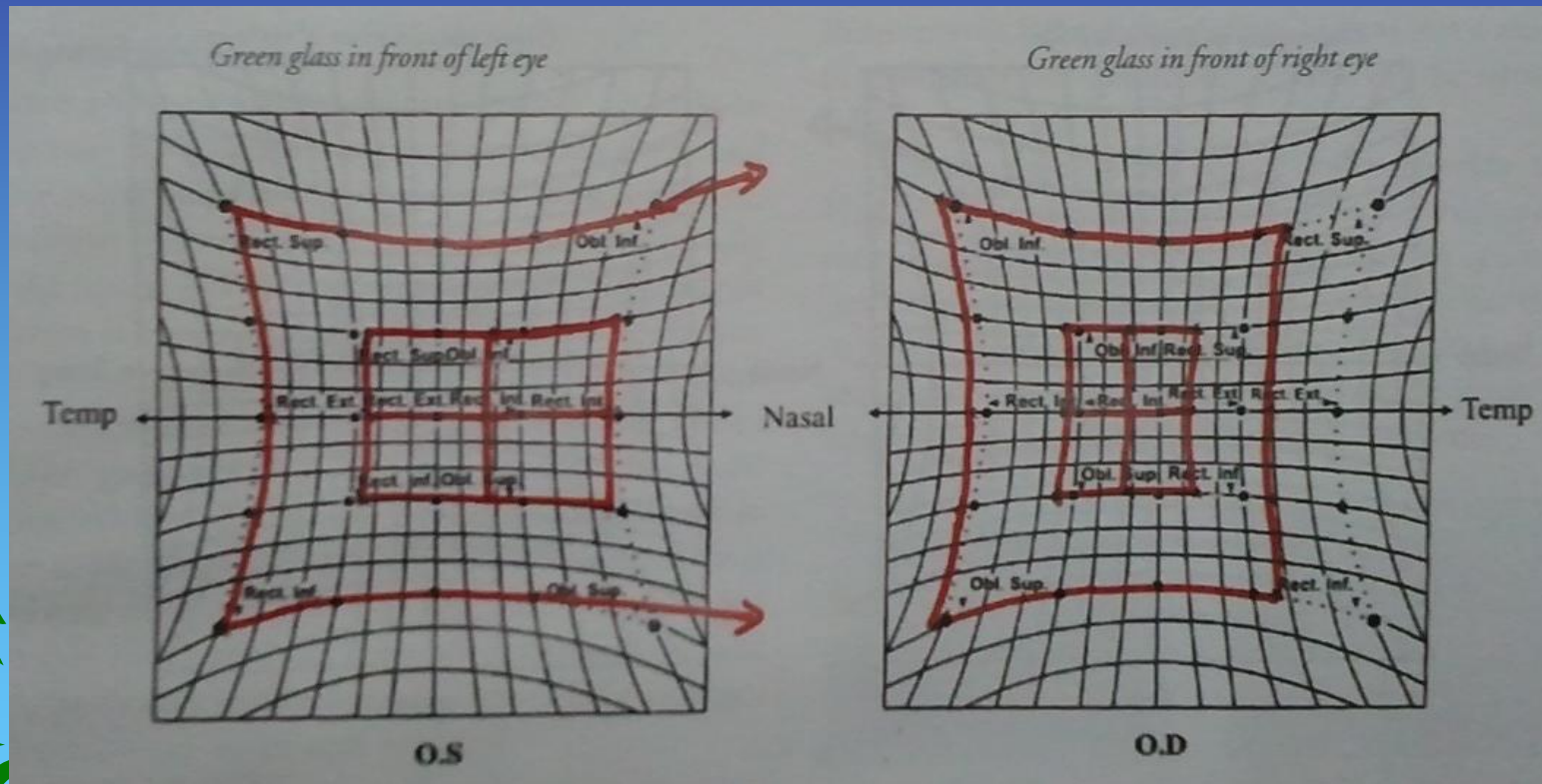
Hess charting: **Left eye III N palsy:** Left MR,SR,IR,IO underaction



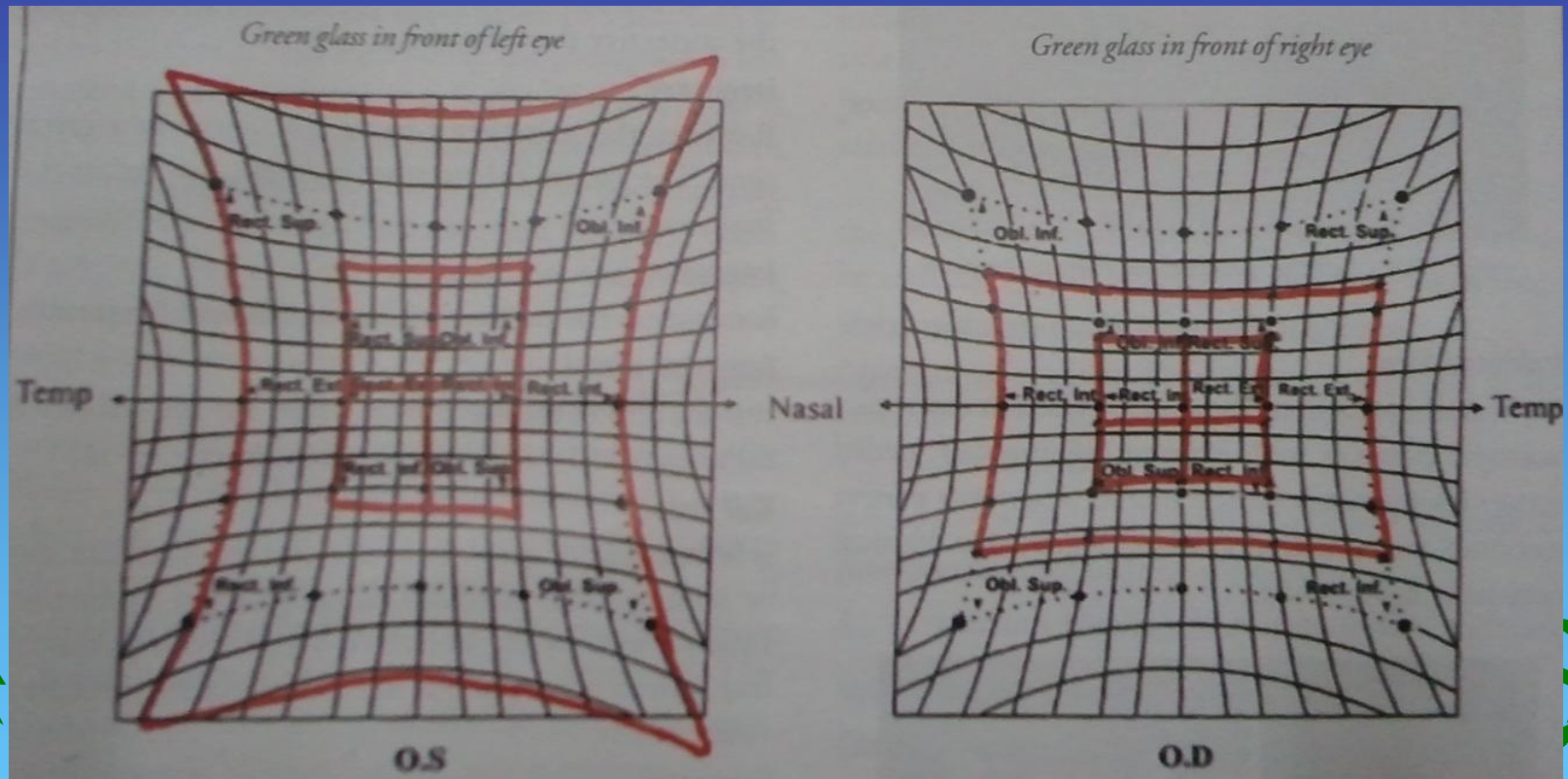
Hess charting: **Right eye IV N palsy:** RSO underaction: recent onset

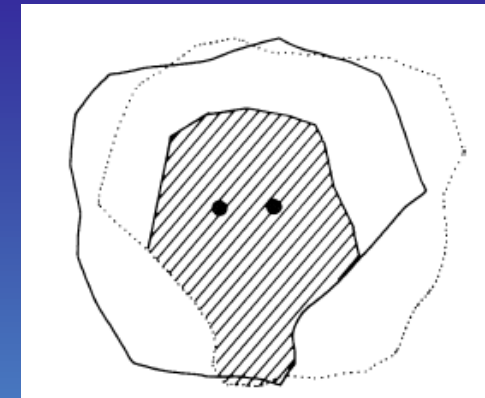
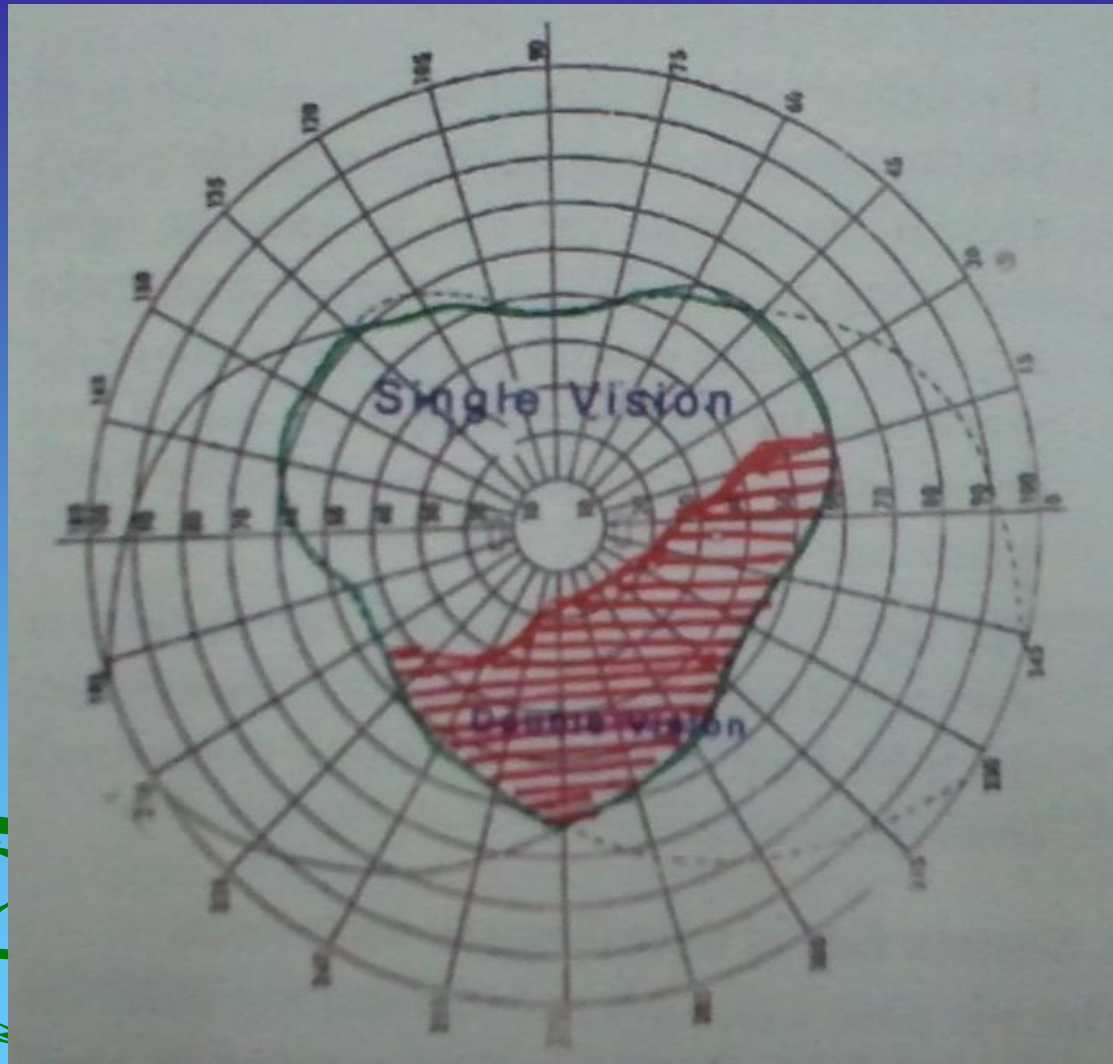


Hess charting: Right eye VI N palsy: LR underaction recent onset



Hess charting: Blow out Fracture Right eye





Binocular
fields of
fixation:
Charting fields
of binocular
single vision

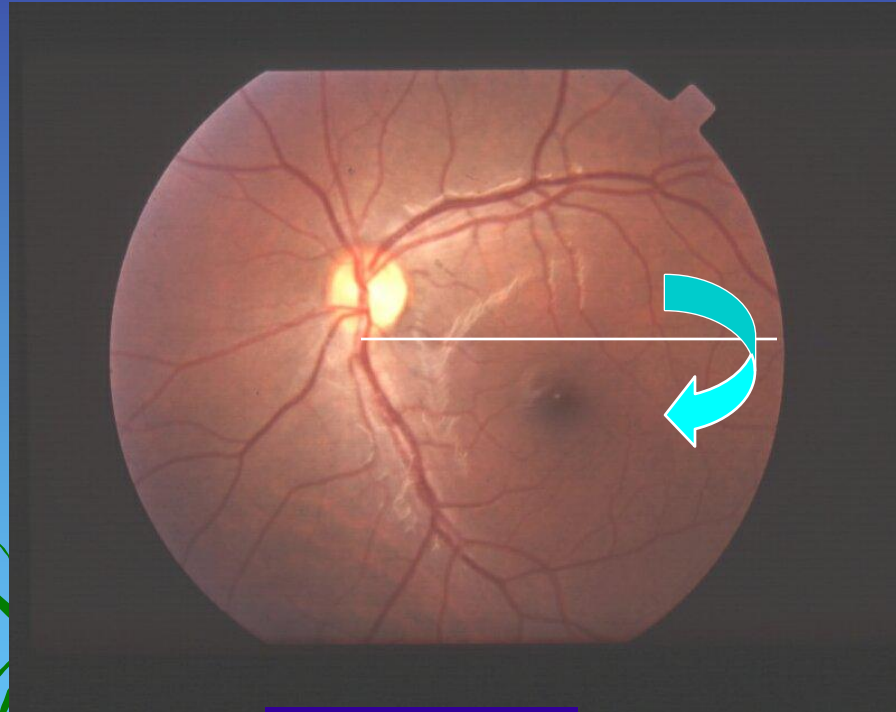
Non Surgical Management

- Glasses: Even hyperopes gain
- Amblyopia therapy
- Orthoptic exercises:
 - Synoptophore/Antisuppression
 - Sustenance/Pencil pushups
 - Prismbar/stereoscope
- Overminus lenses
- Fresnel and ground prisms

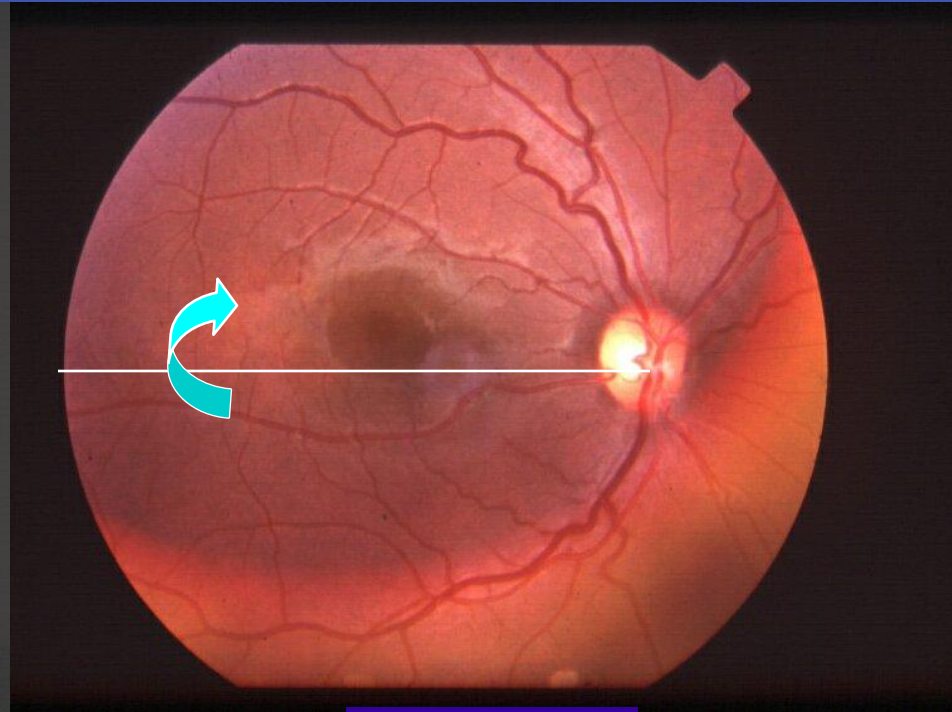


Infer

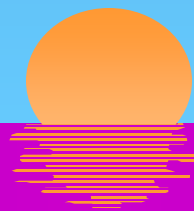
Role of torsion



Extorsion



Intorsion



Fresnel prisms

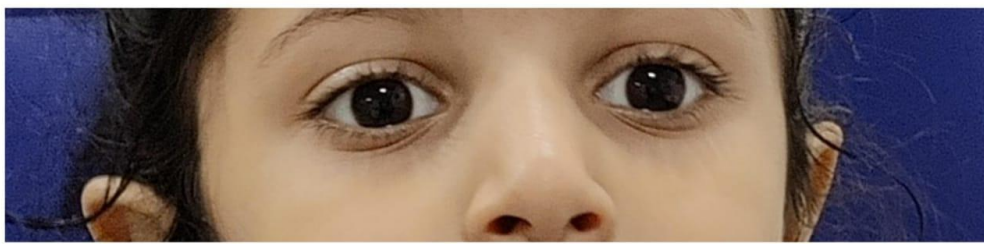


Improve fusional convergence: Making them aware of Physiological diplopia



Otherwise 'pencil push-ups' only improve the Biceps!

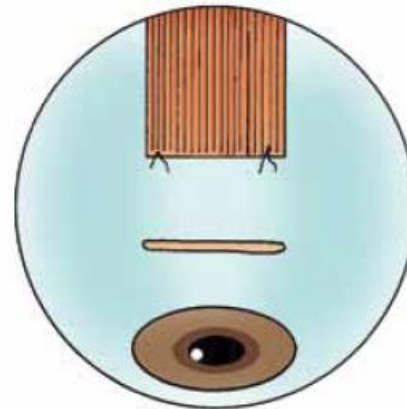
Over Minus lenses in IDS



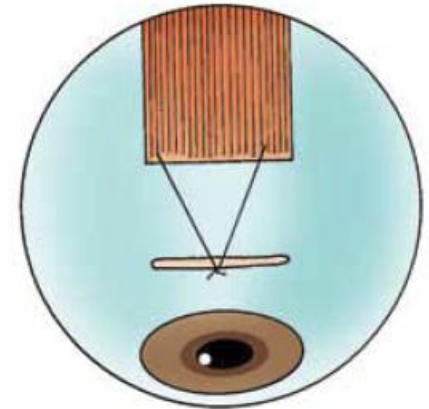
IDS controlled with -2 over minus

Strabismus Surgery: Weakening procedures

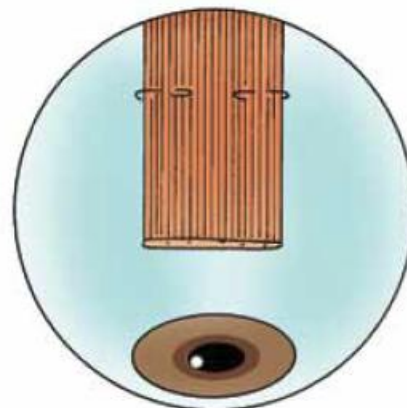
- Recession
 - conventional
 - hangback
 - Adjustable
- Retro-equatorial myopexy(Faden)
- Marginal myotomy



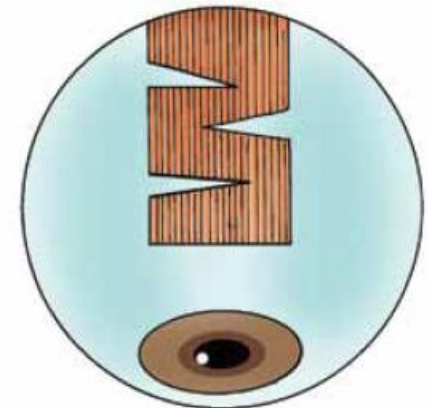
(a) Recession
(conventional)



(b) Hang-back recession
(Adjustable similar)



(c) Retroequatorial myopexy,
or Faden or Posterior Fixation

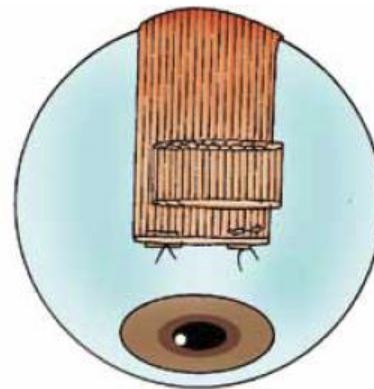


(d) Marginal myotomy

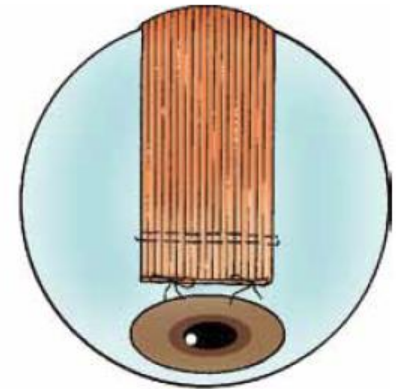
From Pradeep Sharma's Strabismus
Simplified. CBS Publishers Delhi

Strengthening procedures

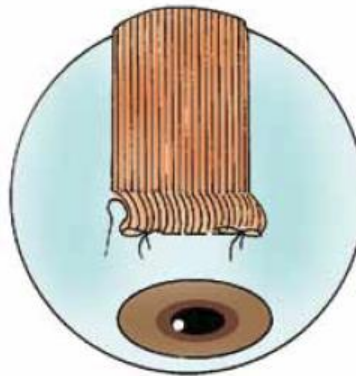
- Resection
- Advancement
- Plication/ Double breasting/ cinching
- Transposition of other muscles.
- Tucking (SO)



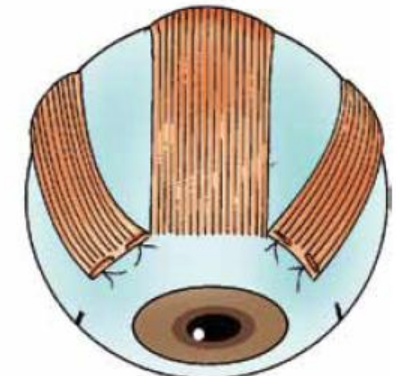
(a) Resection



(b) Advancement



(c) Double breasting and Cinching



(d) Transposition of adjacent recti

Recession Surgery



A case for **early alignment**: KW Wright's son then and later



From KW Wright's Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus

Critical periods to remember for treatment : Cricket's rule of 4s & 6s

4-6 weeks : Congenital cataract

4-6 months: Infantile esotropia

4-6 years: Intermittent exotropia

Nystagmus etc

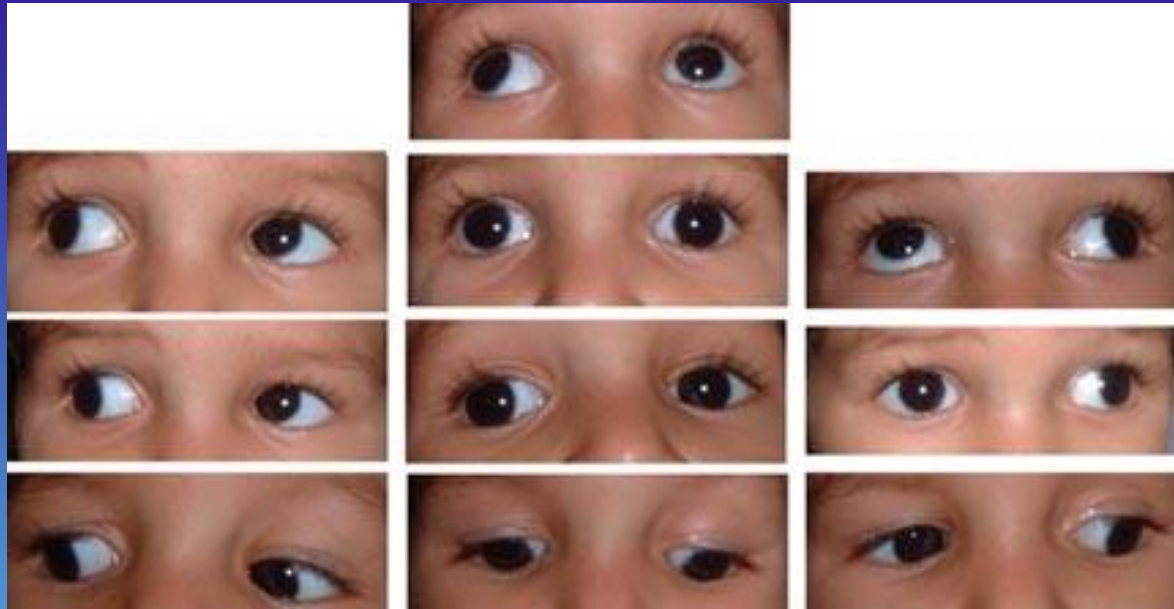


Timing of surgery: Exotropia

- Exotropia: if constant operate early.
 - Wait and watch only if intermittent.
 - Observe distance/near stereopsis.



Remember Exotropia may be a lesser evil than Esotropia But only for Amblyopia! but equally detrimental for BSV!



Child with exotropia with V
pattern with B/E IOOA



Postop V -Exotropia after
B/E LR rec IOOA rec& ap

Pre op

Be a Squintellectual!

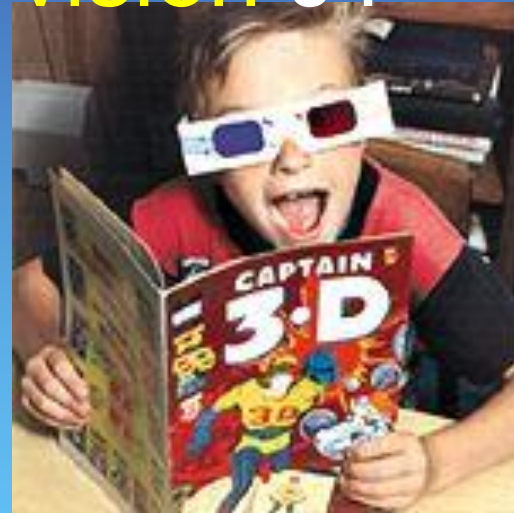


Post op



The Pursuit of Stereopsis: The new Goalpost

The goal is not just 20/20 or 6/3
vision with good near vision J1
in each eye
but also
good **stereopsis**
and good fusion



We are not just treating Strabismus,
but Restoring Binocular Vision and
Stereopsis!!



Our Mission



Spreading Sight and Happiness
For kids the world across!
Maintaining the stereopsis
And restoring the loss!



drpsharma57@yahoo.com

Strabismus Simplified

Second Edition

Strabismus is a subject that has always been looked with awe and fear due to its complexity. But the problems of binocular vision and ocular motility are the most common to be confronted by the ophthalmologist. Next to cataract surgery, squint surgery is the most common surgery performed by ophthalmic practitioners. We cannot evade it. In fact, we would love it, for it is the least demanding except for a little understanding. There are far fewer facts to memorise by rote compared to other specialities. It is more or less like mathematics, which serves all our life, provided we comprehend it. The attempt of this book is to simplify strabismus, demystify the myths surrounding it and make strabismus understood. That is why the title *Strabismus Simplified*.

The author had the great fortune to learn the tricks of the trade from Dr Prem Prakash, one of the pioneers of strabimology in India and further fine tune that skill with the stalwarts in the United States. He has performed over 25,000 squint procedures and he is sharing his rich experience with the readers to restore and promote binocular vision of each and every child.

This edition features a thorough revision of text, profusion of images, and full colour diagrams and clinical pictures. Also included is a CD containing the videos of important surgical procedures on horizontal rectus and the oblique muscles.

Pradeep Sharma MD FAMS

Is currently Professor of Ophthalmology at Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. He has had the privilege of being first an undergraduate medical student and then the postgraduate student at the prestigious AIIMS, where he continues to serve as a faculty, an association of over 38 years. He has to his credit over 150 scientific publications in various inter-national/indexed national journals in addition to presentations at various conferences. He was awarded Col. Rangachari Gold Medal, Dr. Athawale



Award of All India Ophthalmological Society, 1984 and 2001, and several orations and awards from several state ophthalmic societies. He is a faculty for ORBIS, the Flying Eye Hospital. He was awarded International fellowship of International Strabimological Association for advanced training in Jules Stein Eye Institute, UCLA, Los Angeles, Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia, and Richmond Eye Institute, Richmond, VA in USA. He has also written another book *Essentials of Ophthalmology*.



CBS Publishers & Distributors Pvt Ltd

Plot No. 2, Darvaganj, New Delhi 110 002, India
Phone: 23234567, Fax: 23234568, Email: info@cbsonline.com
Mumbai: 23234569, Chennai: 23234570, Kolkata: 23234571



Second Edition

Strabismus Simplified

Pradeep Sharma



CBS Publishers & Distributors Pvt Ltd



CD-ROM Included

Strabismus Simplified

Second Edition



Pradeep Sharma



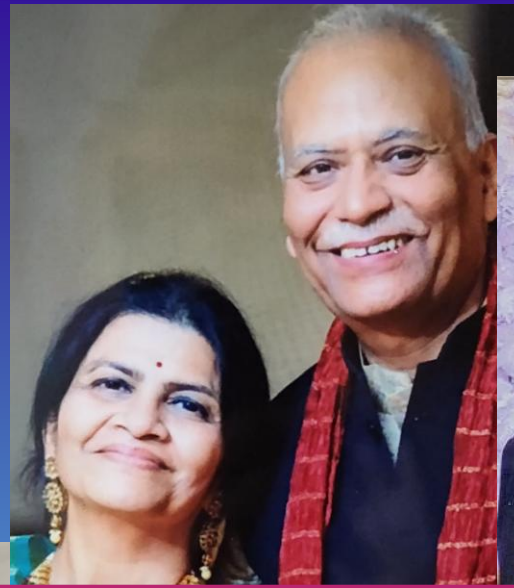
CENTRE FOR SIGHT

Every eye deserves the best

A Mahindra Collaboration

Thank You for
your love and affection

drpsharma57@yahoo.com



Thanks





Dhan dhan Satguru tera hi aasra

**Thank You for
your love and affection**



drpsharma57@yahoo.com