

1. 1. 2

가 1, 2

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:  
: 90 4 (A 2, 2<B 4, 4<C 6, 6<D )

: 3.58 27.82 PD,  
33.64 PD, 24.72 PD 5.82 PD (p<0.05)  
3.10 PD (P>0.05). A B  
C ; 85.7% ; 17.6%, B ; 17.1%, C ; 50%, D  
66.7%, C 75%, D 25% 가 D 가 V Y A 100%, B  
67%, 33% 가 V Y 가  
: V 가

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가

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V

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가  
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\* 가 가

\* 85 1998 1 2000 1

90

cm	5 m	가	paired t test		chi square test	
			33	6.3	42	48
	1 mm	+1, 2 mm	+2, 3 mm		+0.58±2.53 D	
	+3, 4 mm	+4				3.58
	( )		+			
	2.5, +3.5		3	33.64 PD, PD	27.82 PD,	24.72
		A (IOOA 2,		5.82 PD	가	(P<0.05)
	17 ), B (2<IOOA 4, 35 ), C (4<IOOA 6,				3.10 PD	
	24 ), D (6<IOOA, 14 ) 4				(P>0.05)(Table 1).	
	V		15			
	V		5	23.06 PD,	19.94 PD,	19.0
		Y		PD B	29.97 PD, 24.3 PD,	
		V Y		26.47 PD A B		
					(p>0.05) C	
				39.38 PD, 31.25 PD, 27.29 PD, D		46.07
				PD, 35.00 PD, 28.57 PD		

Table 1. Deviation angle according to gaze position

	Exodeviation (PD*±SD)	Difference (PD)	p <sup>†</sup> value
Up gaze	33.64±11.99	5.82	0.023
Primary position	27.82±9.48	3.10	0.057
Down gaze	24.72±7.63		

N=90, average inferior oblique overaction(IOOA)=+3.58

\*: Prism diopters, †: Obtained by paired t-test

		90		33 (36%)		V	
	A	17	3 (17.6%),				
	B	35	6 (17.1%),				
	D	14	12 (85.7%)				
	가						
	Y						
	A	3 (100%),					
	B	4 (66.7%),					
	C						

Table 2. The change of deviation angle according to degree of IOOA\*

	Group A (IOOA 2)	Group B (2<IOOA 4)	Group C (4<IOOA 6)	Group D (6<IOOA)
Patients	17	35	24	14
IOOA	1.08±0.43	2.77±1.46	4.75±1.88	6.67±2.14
Up gaze	23.06±6.85PD <sup>†</sup>	29.97±9.97PD	39.38±10.34PD	46.07±7.60PD
Primary position	19.94±4.39PD	26.47±8.26PD	31.25±8.92PD	35.00±9.81PD
Down gaze	19.00±3.41PD	24.50±7.29PD	27.29±8.16PD	28.57±7.42PD

Value: Means±SD, \*: Inferior oblique overaction, †: Prism diopters

**Table 3.** Prevalence of V and Y pattern

	V* pattern(%)	Y† pattern(%)	Y/V(%)
Group A	3/17(17.6)	3/17(17.6)	3/3(100)
Group B	6/35(17.1)	4/35(11.4)	4/6(66.7)
Group C	12/24(50)	8/24(33.3)	8/12(66.7)
Group D	12/14(85.7)	3/14(21.4)	3/12(25)

\*: V pattern exotropia including Y pattern

†: Y pattern exotropia (Y pattern is a subset of V pattern)

8(75%) , D 3 (25%)  
 D Y 가  
 (P<0.05) A 100%, B 66.7%, C  
 75% (p>0.05)(Table 3).  
 90 V Y 60 (67%)

30  
 (33%)  
 (P>0.05) (Table 4).

V 가 25 ,  
 가 15  
 30%

(Crouzon), (Apert), (Pfeiffer)  
 가 가 V  
 가 ,<sup>3</sup> Clarke <sup>4</sup>  
 가 Gobin <sup>5</sup>  
 가 V  
 가 V  
<sup>6</sup> 가

**Table 4.** Concordance of CDE\* or IOOA† predominant eye and deviation eye at upgaze

	CDE or IOOA =DEU‡(%)	CDE or IOOA DEU (%)
Group A	11(67)	6(33)
Group B	24(67)	13(33)
Group C	18(75)	6(25)
Group D	10(71)	4(29)
Total	60(67)	30(33)

\*: Chief deviation eye

†: Inferior oblique overaction predominant eye

‡: Deviating eye at upgaze

V  
 , , , ,  
<sup>7-11</sup>  
 가 , V pattern 가 V  
<sup>12</sup> Kushner 9  
 Y  
 가  
 (pseudo inferior oblique overaction)

(co-contraction)  
 V pattern  
<sup>13</sup>  
 가 가 V pattern  
 V pattern  
 A pattern V pattern  
 가  
 90  
 V Y

4 . , 가 가 77% 85% Slavin 19 가 V 가 V Y 가 V 가 Y 90 57 (64%) 36% V Y 가 V Noel 14 V 13 가 17 7 V , Y 6.3% 15 V 가 가 Y 가 16 Wilson Parks 17 V 10 , 18 가 V 가 Y V 가 가

가 가 V Slavin 19 가 V 가 V

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= ABSTRACT =

## The Change of Deviation Angle according to Gaze Position in Exotropes with Inferior Oblique Overaction

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**Purpose** : To determine the correlation between the grade of inferior oblique overaction and the change of deviation angle according to gaze position.

**Methods** : We classified 90 patients into 4 groups according to the grade of inferior oblique overaction. Deviation angle was respectively measured in upward, primary and downward position at far and the difference between them was analyzed. And we assessed the frequency of V and Y pattern and the concordance of deviating eye between at primary position and at upgaze.

**Results** : Mean bilateral sum of the IOOA was +3.58 and average of deviation angle was 33.64 PD in upward position, 27.82 PD in primary position and 24.72 PD in downward position. Difference of deviation angle between upward and primary position was 5.82 PD ( $P < 0.05$ ) in that 3.10 PD between primary and downward position ( $P > 0.05$ ). The frequency of V pattern exotropia was 17.6% in group A, 17.1% in group B, 50% in group C and 85.7% in group D while the frequency of Y pattern among V pattern was 100%, 66.7%, 75% and 25% respectively. The chief deviating eye or IOOA predominant eye at primary position diverged during upgaze only in 67% of patients.

**Conclusions** : The larger the inferior oblique overaction, the more V pattern exotropia was observed and deviation angle was increased at higher IOOA groups. Overall exotropia patients with IOOA shows rather Y shape than V shape. And chief deviating eye was not always deviating eye at upgaze.

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**Key Words** : Exotropia, Inferior oblique overaction, V pattern exotropia

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