



City Research Online

City, University of London Institutional Repository

Citation: Stewart, C. E., Wilson, C. M. & Fielder, A. R. (2009). A 3 1/2 year old girl presenting with strabismus. *British Medical Journal (BMJ)*, 338(jan21 2), b68. doi: 10.1136/bmj.b68

This is the published version of the paper.

This version of the publication may differ from the final published version.

Permanent repository link: <https://openaccess.city.ac.uk/id/eprint/7003/>

Link to published version: <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.b68>

Copyright: City Research Online aims to make research outputs of City, University of London available to a wider audience. Copyright and Moral Rights remain with the author(s) and/or copyright holders. URLs from City Research Online may be freely distributed and linked to.

Reuse: Copies of full items can be used for personal research or study, educational, or not-for-profit purposes without prior permission or charge. Provided that the authors, title and full bibliographic details are credited, a hyperlink and/or URL is given for the original metadata page and the content is not changed in any way.

City Research Online:

<http://openaccess.city.ac.uk/>

publications@city.ac.uk

ANSWERS ARE ON BMJ.COM
follow each question's citation

FOR LINKS TO ENDGAMES
go to bmj.com/channels/education.dtl

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THIS PAGE SHOULD BE SENT TO
<http://submit.bmj.com>

CASE REPORT

A 3½ year old girl presenting with strabismus

This girl attended the paediatric eye clinic. Her mother had noticed she had been screwing her eyes up and blinking excessively. This occurred mainly when she was reading and towards the end of the day, and it had worsened over six months. The child was otherwise well, was taking no drugs, and had been born at full term by normal delivery at a weight of 3200 g. She had not had any previous eye treatment. Her mother and maternal grandfather had had strabismus from early childhood. Testing revealed a constant slight right convergent strabismus for near and distance fixation (near 12 prism dioptres; distance 8 prism dioptres). Unaided vision of the right and left eyes was 6/30 (0.7) and 6/7.5 (0.1). Depth perception was negative. Ophthalmoscopy was normal and cycloplegic refraction revealed bilateral moderate hypermetropia (long sightedness) with significant anisometropia (difference in refractive error between the two eyes; +5.00 dioptre spheres (DS) in the right eye and +3.50 (DS) in the left eye).

- 1 What is the diagnosis?
- 2 Which are the risk factors for strabismus?
- 3 What are the characteristic findings in this diagnosis?
- 4 How should this child be treated?

Submitted by Catherine E Stewart, Clare M Wilson, Alistair R Fielder

Cite this as: *BMJ* 2009;338:b68



PICTURE QUIZ

Sudden onset of pain in the eye and blurring of vision

A 64 year old man was admitted with sudden onset of pain in his right eye, blurred vision, and double vision on looking to the right. His medical history included hypertension, myocardial infarction, and a stroke from which there was no residual deficit.

Neurological examination identified intention tremor in both arms, horizontal nystagmus, and diplopia on looking to the right. He had no motor weakness, but the left plantar was extended. Examination of his face provided clues to the diagnosis.

- 1 What does the figure show and what is the likely diagnosis?
- 2 What is the differential diagnosis?
- 3 How would you localise the lesion in this patient?

Submitted by Neha R Chopra, Daniel A Jones, Narasinha Gadi, Farhad Huwez

Cite this as: *BMJ* 2009;338:a3111

STATISTICAL QUESTION

Measures of spread

Which, if any, of the following are measures of spread?

- a) Mode
- b) Interquartile range
- c) Skewness
- d) Variance

Submitted by John Fletcher

Cite this as: *BMJ* 2009;338:b230

QUIZ: Murmurs

To enter the quiz, go to www.onexamination.com/endgames. The answers will be available immediately. The quiz closes at midnight on Wednesday.

Here's one question from this week's quiz on murmurs taken from a range of examinations.

Which of the following is true?

A continuous murmur in systole and diastole may be heard with:

- Atrial septal defect and ventricular septal defect
- Aortic stenosis and aortic incompetence
- Patent ductus arteriosus
- Mitral stenosis and aortic incompetence
- Pulmonary AV fistula