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Letter to the Editor

Response to: Comment on "Exotropia Is the Main Pattern of Childhood Strabismus Surgery in the South of China: A Six-Year Clinical Review"

Xinping Yu, ¹ Zhouduo Ji, ² Huanyun Yu, ¹ Meiping Xu, ¹ and Jinling Xu

¹The Eye Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University, Wenzhou 325027, China

Correspondence should be addressed to Xinping Yu; yu-xinping@163.com

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Thanks are due to Dr. Ayyildiz et al. [1] for the constructive questions and suggestions to our publication [2]. We included our answers below.

The distributions of strabismus subtypes for all age groups between 2006 and 2011 were listed in Table 1.

The surgical criteria for intermittent exotropia were the same for all patients included in the study, which included (1) the degree of deviation (distance and/or near) \geq 20 PD and (2) the frequency of deviation occurring more than 1/2 of waking hours, and/or (3) those combined with sensory deficit [3, 4]. Here the sensory deficit included the stereoacuity at near and distance, binocular vision measured through

stereoscope, and the sensory fusion measured by Worth 4 Dot test

And the surgical criteria for esotropia in children are mainly based on the effect of deviation with wearing corrected glasses, in patients still with deviation more than 10 PD at near or distance with the corrected glasses [5].

We did evaluate the stereoacuity at distance using Optec 3500 in the study. 722 (32.5%) subjects had 40–480 seconds of arc at distance, 996 (44.8%) had >480 seconds of arc, and 505 (22.7%) were uncooperative to the test.

We hope we have addressed all questions and made our result clearer.

²Ophthalmology Department, Zhengzhou Second Hospital, Zhengzhou 450006, China

| | Year | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Age group | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | |
| | 0-6 | 7–17 | 0-6 | 7-17 | 0-6 | 7–17 | 0-6 | 7–17 | 0-6 | 7–17 | 0-6 | 7–17 |
| Intermittent exotropia | 6 | 45 | 5 | 36 | 15 | 67 | 29 | 78 | 31 | 88 | 40 | 115 |
| | (10%) | (24%) | (6%) | (17%) | (16%) | (25%) | (28%) | (29%) | (24%) | (29%) | (25%) | (33%) |
| Constant exotropia | 15 | 27 | 8 | 57 | 10 | 51 | 17 | 71 | 13 | 49 | 14 | 61 |
| | (23%) | (15%) | (9%) | (28%) | (11%) | (19%) | (16%) | (26%) | (10%) | (16%) | (9%) | (17%) |
| Infant esotropia | 3 | 9 | 14 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 14 | 15 | 13 |
| | (5%) | (5%) | (16%) | (3%) | (8%) | (2%) | (6.5%) | (2%) | (8%) | (5%) | (9%) | (4%) |
| Partial accommodative esotropia | 4 | 12 | 10 | 16 | 9 | 18 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 15 | 16 | 20 |
| | (6%) | (6%) | (12%) | (8%) | (9%) | (7.5%) | (10%) | (4%) | (7%) | (5%) | (10%) | (6%) |
| Nonaccommodative esotropia | 9 | 30 | 14 | 35 | 20 | 48 | 18 | 35 | 14 | 49 | 21 | 40 |
| | (14%) | (16%) | (16%) | (17%) | (21%) | (18%) | (17%) | (13%) | (11%) | (16%) | (13%) | (12%) |
| Congenital superior oblique palsy | 8 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 14 | 16 | 8 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 20 |
| | (12%) | (4%) | (12%) | (3%) | (15%) | (6.5%) | (7.5%) | (4%) | (11%) | (4%) | (8%) | (6%) |
| Others | 19 | 55 | 25 | 50 | 19 | 58 | 16 | 60 | 37 | 76 | 42 | 78 |
| | (30%) | (30%) | (29%) | (24%) | (20%) | (22%) | (15%) | (22%) | (29%) | (25%) | (26%) | (22%) |
| Total | 64 | 186 | 86 | 207 | 95 | 264 | 105 | 272 | 128 | 304 | 161 | 347 |
| | (100%) | (100%) | (100%) | (100%) | (100%) | (100%) | (100%) | (100%) | (100%) | (100%) | (100%) | (100%) |

TABLE 1: Distributions of strabismus subtypes for all age groups between 2006 and 2011.

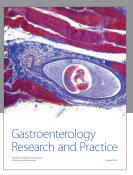
Competing Interests

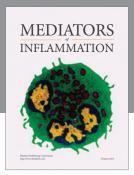
The authors declare no financial nor ethical/legal conflict of interests related to the paper.

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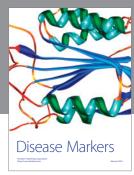
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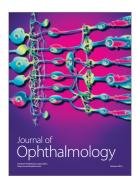




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