## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION
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The aim of this work, is to study the incidence
of different types of amblyopia in Egypt, and investi-
gation of these cases by available methods, and compar-
ison between different types.

105 cases were examined and classified into four
groups according to the causes of amblyopia.

First group was strabismic amblyopia and includes 18
cases from case number 1 to 8.

Second group was strabismic amblyopia with anisometropia
(the diopteric differences between the two eyes is one
diopter or more) and includes 45 cases from case number
19 to case No. 63.

Third group was anisometropic amblyopia in straight
eyes and consist of 27 cases from case No. 64 to case
No. 90.

Fourth group was organic amblyopia due to organic lesion
in the anterior segment of the eye, and consist of 15
cases from case No. 91 to case No. 105.

So the incidence of different types of amblyopia in Egypt as follow:

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|---|---|
| Strabismic amblyopia | 17.14 % |
| Anisometropic amblyopia with and without strabismus | 68.57 % |
| Organic amblyopia | 14.28 % |

The patients were subjected to:

- Estimation of the visual acuity with and without correction.
- Fundus examination and determination the types of fixation.
- Measuring the angle of squint (in the first and second groups)
- Examination for binocular vision and determination the degree of suppression.
- Plotting the central field of vision for both eyes using Bjerrums screen with $\frac{3}{1000}$ isopter.

Measuring the dark adaptation curve for both eyes using Goldeman Weekar's adaptometer (Fig. 10).

## Types of squint:

The convergent cases were more than divergent cases.

## According to the sex:

The incidence of males were more than females.

## The depth of amblyopia

It was found that the amblyopia was more deep in the first and fourth group and shallow in the second group and moderate in the third group.

The depth of amblyopia increases with early onset of squint, anisometropia or organic lesion, also with the long duration of these deffects. But age of patient has no effect on the depth of amblyopia.

## Refractive errores:

Anisometropia considered when the diopteric differences between the two eyes is I.0 diopter or more, and it was found that most of the cases of anisometropia have myopic errore, followed by hypermetropic, mixed then astigmatic errore.

The depth of amblyopia increases with high degree
of anisometropia in the second group (strabismic
amblyopia with anisometropia), but in the third group
(anisometropic amblyopia) no correlation between the
degree of anisometropia and depth of amblyopia.

## Angle of squint:

In this work, it was found that the amblyopia was
more deep with smaller angle of squint than with bigger
angle in case of convergent squint, but in cases of
divergent squint the depth of amblyopia increases with
bigger angle of deviation.

## Eccentric fixation:

It was found that 10 cases in first group have
eccentric fixation 55.55 % and 10 cases in the second
group have eccentric fixation 22.22 % with incidence of
31.74 % because of most of the cases in first group have
early onset of squint (less than 5 years age, also, it
was found that the depth of amblyopia increases in cases
of eccentric fixation.

## Binocular vision:

It was found that the early onset of squint, anisometropia or organic lesion has direct effect on binocular vision  and no relation between the degree of anisometropia and binocular vision.

## Central field of vision:

It was found that suppression scotoma occurs in:

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|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | cases in first group | 50 | % |
| 14 | cases in second group | 40 — | % |
| 15 | cases in the third group | 60 | % |
| 12 | cases in the fourth group | 80 | % |

The scotomata were differ in sit, size and shape

## Dark adaptation curve:

The dark adaptation curves were done for both the amblyopic eyes and the normal fellow eyes, and it was found that:

All dark adaptation curves for amblyopic eyes need high threshold of illumination than normal fellow eyes.

The cone-rod break occures at the 5th. minutes in all groupes except in the fourth group, it occure at eleven minutes.

Some of the cases have delayed curves in both eyes, but the amblyopic curve need high threshold of illumination.