

Surgical effects of nasal transposition of inferior rectus muscle – 135 cases of acquired superior oblique palsy

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Abstract: Nasal transposition of the inferior rectus (IR) muscle, which is transposed nasally with the insertion parallel to the spiral of Tillaux, could correct excyclotropia. However, as far as we are aware, there have been no reports examining the surgical effects of this procedure in multiple cases. Therefore, we examined the surgical effects of IR nasal transposition in 135 cases with acquired trochlear nerve palsy at Hyogo College of Medicine Hospital, Nishinomiya, Japan. One muscle width of IR nasal transposition corrected an average 5.6° in excyclotropia, while bilateral IR nasal transposition corrected average 10.9° . This result shows this procedure is accurate quantitatively. Moreover, IR nasal transposition in combination with IR recession or resection can correct vertical deviation and excyclotropia simultaneously. The results of this study suggest that IR nasal transposition should become first-line treatment for acquired superior oblique palsy.

Keywords: spiral of Tillaux, strabismus surgery, excyclotropia, acquired trochlear nerve palsy

Introduction

The surgical treatment of acquired trochlear nerve palsy is aimed at reducing the cyclodeviation, nullifying the primary-position hypertropia and reducing any chin-down head posture.^{1,2} Especially, in acquired superior oblique (SO) palsy, the dominant deviation problem for the patient is excyclotropia.³ However, inferior oblique weakening is usually insufficient to correct this problem. Harada and Ito described a new procedure to correct excyclotropia, which was splitting the SO and advancing the anterior half of the tendon.⁴ The anterior fibers are primarily responsible for the torsional action of the SO, and the primarily vertically acting posterior fibers are left undisturbed. The Harada–Ito procedure/modified Harada–Ito procedure continues to be the surgery of choice in patients with isolated cyclodeviation, evidencing better outcome if less than 10.0° of preoperative excyclotropia and preoperative fusion exist.^{5–8} However, some papers have reported that the Harada–Ito procedure tends to lose its effectiveness over time and that adherence of the tendon fibers to the surface of the globe is sufficiently secure when performed with nonabsorbable sutures.^{9,10}

Horizontal transposition of the vertical rectus muscles was reported as a new surgical technique to correct cyclodeviation.¹¹ This report demonstrated that the nasal or temporal transposition of vertical rectus muscles aligned and parallel to the spiral of Tillaux caused cyclodeviation of the eyeball. Furthermore, vertical transposition of the horizontal rectus muscles has also been reported to correct cyclodeviation.¹² These techniques utilized the fact that the superior rectus (SR) and medial rectus (MR)

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was operating by the action of incyclotorsion and the IR and lateral rectus (LR) was operating by the action of excyclotorsion. Subsequently, von Noorden et al¹³ reported that the surgical effect of IR nasal transposition and SR nasal transposition was approximately 7.0° for the primary position and 11.0° for the downward position, respectively. These effects remained stable for more than 1 year postoperatively.

Since von Noorden et al’s first report,¹¹ IR nasal transposition has been used as the first choice for treating patients with acquired and decompensated SO palsies at Hyogo College of Medicine Hospital (hereinafter, “our hospital”). Here, we report on the surgical outcomes of 135 cases of IR nasal transposition performed over 21 years from 1990, discussing both surgical effects and problems. As far as we are aware, this is the first report of IR nasal transposition on a large number of cases.

Subjects and methods

Over the 21-year period from April 1990 to March 2011, we investigated 135 patients who were diagnosed with acquired or decompensated SO palsy and underwent IR nasal transposition at our hospital, whose follow-up periods were more than 3 months after surgery. This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Hyogo College of Medicine Hospital.

One hundred and twenty-three cases of acquired SO palsy and 12 cases of decompensated SO palsy were included. The diagnostic criteria for acquired SO palsy and decompensated SO palsy are presented shown in Table 1. Patients with a history of strabismus surgery or visual impairment unable to undergo strabismus examination were excluded. We also excluded six cases that underwent transposition by one-third

Table 1 Diagnostic criteria for acquired and decompensated superior oblique palsy

SO palsy	Criteria
Acquired	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sudden onset• Complication of vertical deviation and excyclodeviation• Exacerbation of diplopia (or vertical deviation) in down gaze• Positive BHTT• Exclusion of myasthenia gravis and thyroid ophthalmopathy
Decompensated	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indeterminate onset of diplopia• Complication of vertical deviation and excyclodeviation• Positive BHTT• Exclusion of myasthenia gravis and thyroid ophthalmopathy

Abbreviations: SO, superior oblique; BHTT, Bielschowsky head-tilt test.

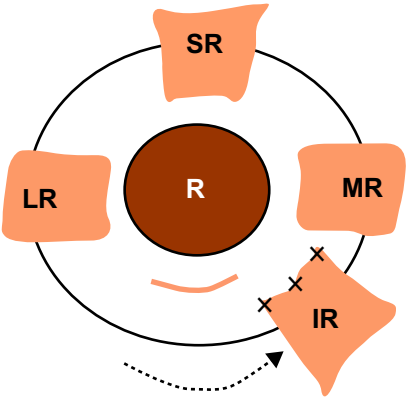


Figure 1 Surgical procedure of inferior rectus (IR) nasal transposition. IR was recessed and transposed nasally along with the spiral of Tillaux in the case of vertical deviation and excyclodeviation. Abbreviations: LR, lateral rectus; MR, medial rectus; SR, superior rectus.

muscle width. The mean age of patients was 62 years old (range 19–89 years old).

Preoperatively, all patients underwent general ophthalmic examination comprising best-corrected visual acuity, anterior-segment examination, and funduscopy. In addition, vertical deviation was confirmed by the alternate prism cover test and Hess chart. Cyclodeviation was quantified by a major amblyoscope with cross-slide for primary and 15.0° downward positions.

Surgery was performed under sub-Tenon’s anesthesia in all patients by two surgeons (AK and OM). The surgical procedure was as follows. A limbal incision was used, exposing the IR and then suturing both sides of the muscle insertion with 6-0 absorbable sutures and severing the IR. When moving one muscle width, that temporal suture of IR was aligned to the nasal side of the IR insertion and the nasal suture of the IR was aligned to the inferior portion of the MR (Figure 1). For cases accompanied by vertical deviation, we performed IR recession or resection in addition to IR nasal transposition simultaneously.

Surgical effects were assessed by comparing preoperative and 3-month postoperative data. We investigated retrospectively the surgical effects of IR nasal transposition, participation of IR recession or resection with IR nasal transposition, and complications of IR nasal transposition.

Results
Surgical effects of IR nasal transposition
Of the 135 patients, IR nasal transposition of one muscle width, with or without IR recession or resection, were performed in 90 patients. Results are summarized in Table 2. Excyclodeviation decreased from 8.0°±0.3° (mean ± standard error)

Table 2 Surgical effects of inferior rectus nasal transposition

Muscle width	Cases (n)	Excyclodeviation (mean \pm standard error)		
		Preoperative	Postoperative	Surgical effect
1/2	14	4.1 \pm 0.6	0.9 \pm 0.3	3.3 \pm 0.5
2/3	19	4.9 \pm 0.4	1.6 \pm 0.4	3.3 \pm 0.6
1	90	8.0 \pm 0.3	2.4 \pm 0.2	5.6 \pm 0.3

to 2.4 \pm 0.2 $^\circ$ after the operation. The surgical effect of IR nasal transposition of one muscle width was 5.6 \pm 0.3 $^\circ$. Fourteen patients underwent one-half muscle width of IR nasal transposition, with the surgical effect of 3.3 \pm 0.5 $^\circ$, and 19 patients underwent two-third muscle width of IR nasal transposition, with the surgical effect of 3.3 \pm 0.6 $^\circ$. For the ten patients who underwent bilateral IR nasal transposition simultaneously, the surgical effect of two muscle widths was 10.9 \pm 0.7 $^\circ$. Therefore, IR nasal transposition of one muscle width reduced excyclodeviation to 5.5 $^\circ$ on average. For the two patients who underwent bilateral IR nasal transposition and unilateral SR muscle temporal transposition simultaneously (three muscle widths), the surgical effect was 19.0 $^\circ$ on average, making the effect per muscle 6.3 $^\circ$.

Surgical effects of IR recession or resection in addition to one-muscle-width nasal transposition of IR

In order to investigate whether IR recession or resection had a decreasing effect on excyclodeviation in IR nasal transposition, we examined the 90 patients who underwent one-muscle-width nasal transposition of IR. Results are summarized in Table 3. For eleven patients who underwent IR nasal transposition, the surgical effect was an average 5.9 $^\circ$ on excyclodeviation. For the 19 patients who underwent 1.0 mm of IR recession, the corrective effect of excyclodeviation was an average of 4.9 $^\circ$; for the 27 patients with 2.0 mm of IR recession, the average was 5.4 $^\circ$; for the 21 patients with 3.0 mm of IR recession, the average was 5.8 $^\circ$; for the nine patients with 4.0 mm of IR recession, the average was 6.2 $^\circ$; and for the three patients with 5.0 mm of IR recession,

the average was 6.8 $^\circ$. There was no statistical significance between the amount of IR recession and the corrective effect of excyclodeviation except in three cases with 5.0 mm of IR recession (Pearson's correlation coefficient, $P=0.8073$).

By contrast, the results for the four patients who underwent IR resection in addition to IR nasal transposition were as follows: for the two patients who underwent 1.0 mm of IR resection, the corrective effect of excyclodeviation was an average of 6.0 $^\circ$; for the patient with 2.5 mm of IR resection, it was 7.0 $^\circ$; and for the patient with 4.5 mm of IR resection, 5.5 $^\circ$.

Complications

Recession of IR frequently associated with lower eyelid retraction. No patients in this study developed lower eyelid retraction. However, nine out of the 135 patients (6.7%) required a second surgery due to the reappearance of diplopia in the primary position. One patient underwent a second surgery within 3 months of the first surgery, five patients were re-operated on from 6 months to 1 year following the first surgery, and three patients, 1-year postoperatively. In the patient who underwent a second surgery within 3 months, however, 5.0 $^\circ$ of cyclotorsion remained, and the subject therefore requested additional surgery. In the other patients who underwent a second surgery more than 6 months later, the surgical effect had attenuated so second surgery was performed.

Discussion

For a long time, the Harada–Ito procedure has been used as a well-established surgical technique to correct excyclodeviation. Helveston¹⁴ indicated Harada–Ito

Table 3 Relationship between amount of inferior rectus recession and corrective effect in excyclodeviation

Recession (mm)	Cases (n)	Excyclodeviation (mean \pm standard error)		
		Preoperative	Postoperative	Surgical effect
0	11	9.8 \pm 0.9	3.9 \pm 0.9	5.9 \pm 0.9
1	19	7.8 \pm 0.6	2.9 \pm 0.5	4.9 \pm 0.7
2	27	7.4 \pm 0.6	2.0 \pm 0.3	5.4 \pm 0.5
3	21	7.6 \pm 0.5	1.8 \pm 0.4	5.8 \pm 0.6
4	9	8.6 \pm 0.8	2.4 \pm 0.8	6.2 \pm 0.8
5	3	9.5 \pm 0.8	2.7 \pm 0.9	6.8 \pm 0.4

procedure to be ideal for an isolated, acquired, symptomatic exocycloptropia as the only presenting sign of a very mild SO paresis without a vertical strabismus component. Correction of the vertical deviation in patients with SO palsy by strengthening the action of the SO and weakening the action of the inferior oblique suffices, as a rule, to correct the accompanying exocycloptropia as well.¹⁵

Incidentally, such patients respond equally well to nasal transposition of the IR muscle of the affected eye, rather than to the Harada–Ito procedure. However, in 1990, a new surgical procedure was presented by von Noorden and Chu.¹¹ Horizontal transposition of vertical muscles, especially IR nasal transposition, stably decreased the exocyclo effect of the IR. The advantages of this surgical procedure with/without recession of IR include its being easier to perform than surgery of SO and enabling the simultaneous correction of vertical deviation and cyclodeviation. However, as von Noorden et al¹³ reported 17 cases; Ohmi et al¹⁶ three cases; and Nemoto et al¹⁷ 17 cases, as far as we are aware, no reports have studied the effects of this surgical procedure on a large number of cases. Here, we investigated the surgical effect of IR nasal transposition in 135 patients with acquired and decompensated SO palsies. While the mean corrective effect in exocyclodeviation for IR nasal transposition of one muscle width was 5.6° in our hospital, the corrective effect of exocyclodeviation per muscle for bilateral IR nasal transposition of one muscle width (two muscles) was 5.5°, thereby indicating quantitative stability. Since von Noorden et al¹³ reported 7.0°, Ohmi et al¹⁶ reported 7.8°, and Nemoto et al¹⁷ reported 6.2°, the corrective effects of cyclodeviation range from approximately 5.5° to 7.0°. Moreover, regarding corrective effects in cyclotorsion of Harada–Ito procedure, Bradfield et al⁶ reported 12.0° (6.0° per eye) of correction in 12 patients who underwent bilateral SO tendon advancement and 8.0° in seven patients who underwent unilateral surgery, while Nishimura and Rosenbaum⁹ reported 9.7° of corrective effect in 17 patients. Therefore, the surgical effect of Harada–Ito procedure appeared to be stronger than that of IR nasal transposition. However, weakening of the corrective effect of Harada–Ito procedure over the long-term has been considered as a problem, because these procedures are strengthening palsied muscle. As a practical matter, Nishimura and Rosenbaum⁹ also reported that while the corrective effect of cyclotorsion was 9.7° at 2 months postoperatively, this was reduced to 5.4° at 18 months postoperatively.

We investigated whether IR recession or resection in combination with IR nasal transposition affected corrective effect in cyclotorsion. Surgical outcomes were not affected

by the amount of IR recession or resection. However, as we investigated IR recession up to 5.0 mm and resection up to 2.5 mm in this study, there is a possibility that large amounts of recession or resection may affect the surgical effect of IR nasal transposition for exocyclotorsion.

In regard to complications, while there had been concern over lower eyelid retraction caused by IR recession, no cases exhibited significant lower eyelid retraction. This may have been because IR recession was only conducted up to 5.0 mm. Recession greater than 5.0 mm may cause lower eyelid retraction, therefore, in cases with severe vertical deviation and exocyclodeviation; it is best to treat cases with SR recession of the contralateral eye when 5.0 mm of IR recession and nasal transposition is insufficient to correct vertical deviation. No cases exhibited disturbance in ocular motility such as iatrogenic Brown's syndrome, which is frequently found with the Harada–Ito procedure.^{18,19} Furthermore, IR nasal transposition can conserve the superior conjunctiva which is important for glaucoma surgery.

Conclusion

IR nasal transposition is a simple and safe procedure for treatment of exocyclodeviation compared to the Harada–Ito procedure. This procedure can treat vertical deviation and exocyclodeviation simultaneously with IR recession or resection in addition to IR nasal transposition.

Therefore, we think it is likely that IR nasal transposition will become the first choice for treating patients with vertical and exocyclodeviation, which is typically caused by acquired SO palsy.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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