

You May Notice

EYE MISALIGNMENT

One eye that noticeably wanders (can be in, out, up, or down), or eyes that do not seem to focus on an object at the same time

LEARNING DIFFICULTIES

Children can have difficulty reading, writing, or drawing that can lead to missed developmental milestones

COMPENSATING

Frequently squinting, covering or closing one eye, and head tilting are ways of naturally compensating for poor vision in one eye or a misalignment

Want to learn more?

Head to our website and read more about it on our blog!



**WE SEE YOU, SO YOU
SEE BETTER!**

Come Visit Us!

Scan the QR Code below to schedule an exam at one of our locations or visit our website to learn more!



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AMBLYOPIA

THE MOST FREQUENT CAUSE OF VISION ISSUES OR LOSS IN CHILDREN AND YOUNG ADULTS



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What is Amblyopia?

Amblyopia is a vision condition that occurs when one of the eyes does not develop normally. It presents during early childhood and can be treated successfully at a young age using eyeglasses, vision therapy, or sometimes eye drops. If left untreated, amblyopia can lead to permanently reduced vision or vision loss in one or both eyes.



So What's the Cause?

Refractive (Anisometropic) Amblyopia



Caused by unequal refractive error

Strabismic Amblyopia



Caused by eye misalignment

Deprivation Amblyopia



Caused by vision obstruction

- Refractive Amblyopia- When one eye sees better than the other, the brain uses the stronger eye to focus and suppresses the weaker eye. In this case, one eye might have a stronger glasses prescription than the other.
- Strabismus- When a child's eyes do not line up properly, the brain shuts down one eye to avoid double vision. This can result in a cosmetic eye-turn.
- Deprivation Amblyopia- Congenital cataracts (cloudy lens inside the eye) or a droopy eyelid (ptosis) are less common but can block visual stimulation and result in underdeveloped vision.

Types of Strabismus



Exotropia
Eye Turns Out



Esotropia
Eye Turns In



Hypertropia
Eye Turns Up



Hypotropia
Eye Turns Down

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4% Of Adults

Have Permanently
Reduced Vision Due to
Untreated Amblyopia

"HOW DO I KNOW IF MY CHILD HAS AMBLYOPIA?"

The best way to detect amblyopia is during annual visits to the optometrist. Sometimes amblyopia is missed during vision screenings given in school, causing decreased vision to fall through the cracks. Waiting until noticing deficient vision, crossed eyes or droopy eyelids is often too late.

**WHEN TO TAKE ACTION:
THE SOONER, THE BETTER!**

By 8 or 9 years old, visual development is nearly complete. When the window closes, it may be too late to treat successfully. Schedule regular eye exams for your child. Earlier diagnosis means more successful treatment results.

Regular checkups should start between 6 and 12 months old – no child is too young for a full eye exam if something seems abnormal. School-age children should receive annual exams, and many insurances cover the cost of a full vision exam and pair of glasses.

Treating Amblyopia

AN OPTOMETRIST WILL DISCUSS THE BEST TREATMENT OPTIONS FOR YOU

Refractive Correction

First and foremost, refraction should be performed to determine if eyeglasses will improve vision.

Vision Therapy (VT)

An individualized program of eye exercises, backed by science and performed under doctor supervision, is used to retrain the eyes and brain. Activities for this method include tools such as:

- Therapeutic Lenses
- Patches or Occluders
- Visual Perception or Tracking Worksheets
- Marsden Ball



Surgery & Medicine

Surgical intervention may be recommended for congenital cataracts or certain cases of strabismus. Additionally, a medicinal eye drop called Atropine is sometimes used as an alternative to patching.



**EYE TEAMING &
COORDINATION**



**DEPTH
PERCEPTION
& 3D VISION**



**VISUAL SKILLS
& ACCURACY**



**PROCESSING
& ATTENTION**



**COMPUTER &
TECH BASED
TRAINING**



**REAL-WORLD
FUNCTIONAL SKILLS**

**MODERN
VISION THERAPY
FOR AMBLYOPIA**