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ASPECTOS PSICO-SOCIALES DEL ESTRABISMO DEL ADULTO

Jackson et al. 2006 "The psychosocial benefits of corrective surgery for adults with strabismus" - HDA, DAS, WHQoL Bref

Hatt et al. 2009

"Development of a Quality-of-Life questionnaire for adults with strabismus (AS20)"

- Funcional / Psicossocial

Psychosocial value

Preopera've Ques'onaire	Pa'ents (%)
I feel rejected because of my eyes	14 (58%)
I have working troubles because of my eyes	12 (52.1%)
Postopera've Ques'onaire	Pa'ents (%)
I feel beCer with my appearance	24 (100%)
I feel more confident in personal relaGonships	21 (87.5%)
I feel more comfortable at work	18 (78.2%)

Psychosocial and functional value of strabismus surgery in adults

*Pérez et al.
WOC2012, Abu Dhabi*

Functional value

Questionnaire	Patients % Preoperative vs postoperative
I turn my head/face to see better ¹	18(75%) vs 6(25%) P=0.001
I wink one eye to see better ¹	16(66.6%) vs 5(20.8%) P=0.003
My visual field is limited ²	22(91.6%) vs 16(66.6%) P=0.013
I have difficulties calculating distance and depth ³	18(75%) vs 14(58.3%) P=0.005

¹ Preoperatively no patient showed torticollis or diplopia

² Six (25%) patients felt that his visual field had increased after surgery

³ Four(16.7%) patients believed that they could calculate distance and depth after surgery

Psychosocial and functional
value of strabismus surgery
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Pacientes con diplopia: mayor preocupación por los aspectos funcionales
Pacientes sin diplopia: mayor preocupación por los aspectos psicosociales
La calidad de vida mejora hasta 18 meses después de la cirugía (*AS-20 Hatt 2012*),
pero no todos los pacientes están contentos
84% creen que aún no están alineados (*Satterfield 1993*) versus 98% están
satisfechos con el alineamiento (*Nelson 2008*)

· *6% se arrepienten de haberse operado (Adams 2016)*

· *Mujeres y jóvenes > distrés*

· **Éxito clínico 95% vs QoL 60% (*Hatt 2012*)**

MCBAIN ET AL. 2014, 2015, 2016

Predisposing factors	Intervening psychosocial processes			Primary Outcomes
Demographic & clinical variables (BLOCK 1)	Beliefs & cognitions (BLOCK 2)	Appearance specific beliefs & cognitions (BLOCK 3)	Social support (BLOCK 4)	Psychosocial well-being (DV)
Gender Age Ethnicity Affected eye Classification Disease history (incl. duration) Treatment history Visual acuity Experience of double vision Direction & size of deviation	Illness perceptions Treatment perceptions Fear of negative evaluation	Social anxiety & avoidance Concern about appearance Perceived visibility Salience Valence	Family Friends Significant others	Anxiety Depression QoL

DV – dependent variables

***MACKENZIE ET AL. PSYCHOSOCIAL INTERVENTIONS FOR IMPROVING
QUALITY OF LIFE OUTCOMES IN ADULTS UNDERGOING STRABISMUS
SURGERY.***

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CONCLUSIONES...

¿Cuál es nuestro papel?

- **30-60%** de los pacientes **NO** están bien informados de sus opciones de tratamiento y de qué pueden conseguir con la cirugía
- Identificar pacientes con niveles de ansiedad y depresión , y que pueden presentar expectativas no realistas

¿Qué pueden necesitar algunos pacientes?

- Reconducir el valor que ponen en su apariencia en relación con su estrabismo

