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The effect of combined vitamin b therapy on the outcome of diabetic isolated abducent nerve palsy

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Objective: To evaluate the effect of vitamin B combined therapy on the recovery of acquired abducens nerve palsy of variable severity in the early stages of the disease.

Subjects & Methods: 93 cases of diabetic sixth nerve palsy presented to the neuro-ophthalmology clinic of the National Eye Center of Egypt and the ophthalmology outpatient clinic of Beni Suef University Hospitals, from June 2007 to march 2010 were included in the study. Only cases with less than one month complaint were included in the study. Combined vitamin B therapy were applied by intramuscular injections to all cases using the same formula by the same time scheme and dosage for a minimum period of 1 month and a maximum period of 3 months. All cases had minimum follow up period of six months.

Results: Uncontrolled diabetes caused Sixth nerve palsy in 90 cases in this study while the disease was controlled only in 3 cases at the time of presentation. The recovery was achieved in 80 cases while surgery was indicated in 4 cases. Partial recovery was achieved in 9 cases. This study included only one cases of bilateral simultaneous diabetic 6th nerve palsy that had full recovery during the study period. One case had third cranial nerve palsy 7 months after recovery from 6th nerve palsy. The earliest full recovery came after 3 weeks while the latest recovery came after 4 months and 3 weeks. The rate of recovery was variable. Full diabetic control was achieved in all cases combined with instituted therapy. All cases that had full recovery received treatment within 4 weeks of the onset of the disease while all cases that needed surgery received treatment after 4 weeks of the onset of sixth nerve palsy.

Conclusion: Combined vitamin B therapy used in the early stage of diabetic 6th nerve palsy showed a good result on the rate of recovery as well as the overall outcome of cases of diabetic 6th nerve palsy.

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The use of new papilledema grading and scoring system in dose calculation of acetazolamide in cases of pseudotumor cerebri

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Purpose: The aim of this work is to determine the effective dose of acetazolamide on visual recovery in cases of pseudotumor cerebri (PTC) in initial presentation and follow up using a new papilledema grading and scoring system.

Subjects & Methods: Cases on medical therapy of papilledema referred for neuro-ophthalmic consultation were included in the study. Newly presenting cases were categorized as group 1 and follow up cases were included in group 2. Fifty seven cases of papilledema were included in the study. Group 1 included 23 cases of newly diagnosed as PTC while group 2 included 34 follow up cases under variable doses of acetazolamide. The study included 4 males and 53 females. Age ranges from 12 years to 52 years of age. Follow up ranged from 6 to 32 months.

Results: Papilledema grading and scoring system was used in the initial dose calculation and dose modification in the 2 groups of patients. Dose calculation and modification was successful in stabilization of visual deterioration in 51 cases with only 6 cases referred for surgery. Two cases had optic nerve sheath decompression while 2 cases had lumboperitoneal shunts with another 2 cases having both surgery performed at different occasions.

Conclusion: New papilledema grading and scoring system provides an effective, reliable, and reproducible method in dose calculation of acetazolamide in both new and follow up presentations. A proper dose calculation is a safeguard against progressive irreversible visual in PTC patients.

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