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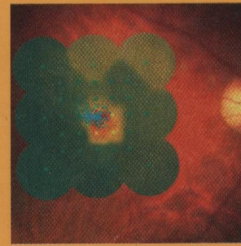
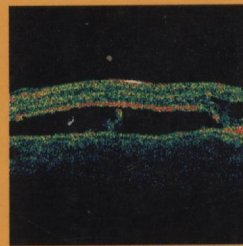
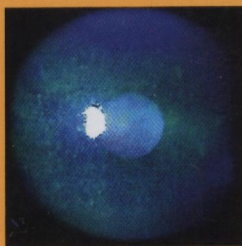
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CONTENTS

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

- **643 The effects of strabismus on quality of life in adults.** Sarah R. Hatt, David A. Leske, Penny A. Kirgis, Elizabeth A. Bradley, and Jonathan M. Holmes

Adult strabismus patients were interviewed to identify specific health-related quality of life (HRQOL) concerns. Phrases regarding quality of life were extracted and assigned to specific topic areas. For patients with diplopia the most frequently mentioned topics were Nonspecific Negative Feelings and General Disability and for patients without diplopia were Appearance to Others and problems with Eye Contact. The frequency and type of concerns confirm the importance of HRQOL assessment in strabismus management.

- **648 Risk of visual impairment in children with congenital toxoplasmic retinochoroiditis.** Hooi Kuan Tan, Dorthe Schmidt, Miles Stanford, Kristina Teär-Fahnehjelm, Nicole Ferret, Alison Salt, and Ruth Gilbert, on behalf of The European Multicentre Study on Congenital Toxoplasmosis (EMSCOT)

In a prospective cohort study of 281 children with congenital toxoplasmosis identified by screening and followed up until at least the age of 3 years, 17% had retinochoroiditis, and of these, 9% had severe bilateral impairment (<6/12 Snellen). Half of the children with a posterior pole lesion and one in six of those with peripheral lesions alone were visually impaired (<6/12 Snellen) in the affected eye.

- **654 Effect on intraocular pressure of extraocular muscle surgery for thyroid-associated ophthalmopathy.** Cintia F. Gomi, Barbara Yates, Don O. Kikkawa, Leah Levi, Robert N. Weinreb, and David B. Granet

This retrospective study presents data regarding intraocular pressure (IOP) in primary and upgaze positions in patients

with thyroid-associated ophthalmopathy before and after strabismus surgery. The primary goals of the recession surgery were to relieve diplopia and to improve ocular motility; however, the secondary benefit of relieving IOP may have important implications for the management of ocular hypertension patients with concomitant thyroid-associated ophthalmopathy.

- **658 Relationship of axial length and retinal vascular caliber in children.** Ning Cheung, Gabriella Tikellis, Seang Mei Saw, F. M. Amirul Islam, Paul Mitchell, Jie Jin Wang, and Tien Yin Wong

Studies in older adults suggest that longer axial length is associated with narrower retinal vascular caliber. Based on these findings, some investigators proposed that myopia may have a vascular cause. In this study of young children without coexisting ocular or systemic diseases, we show that the associations between axial length and retinal vascular caliber were largely the result of magnification effect. After correcting for magnification effect, axial length was not associated with retinal vascular caliber.

- **663 Visual acuity testability in African-American and Hispanic children: the Multi-Ethnic Pediatric Eye Disease Study.** Susan A. Cotter, Kristina Tarczy-Hornoch, Ying Wang, Stanley P. Azen, Anne DiLauro, Mark Borchert, and Rohit Varma, on behalf of the Multi-Ethnic Pediatric Eye Disease Study Group

In this population-based, prospective cohort study of 3,126 African-American and Hispanic children aged 30 to 72 months from the Multi-Ethnic Pediatric Eye Disease Study, monocular threshold visual acuity testing using the electronic Amblyopia Treatment Study HOTV protocol was completed successfully by most children older than 36

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