

Table 4-3

### Classification of Strabismic Binocular Vision Disorders

#### *Direction*

- Esotropia: Eyes turn in
- Exotropia: Eyes turn out
- Hypertropia: One eye turns up

Each of these conditions are also classified based on the following characteristics.

#### *Frequency*

- Intermittent esotropia or constant esotropia
- Intermittent exotropia or constant exotropia
- Intermittent hypertropia or constant hypertropia

#### *Laterality*

- Right esotropia, left esotropia, or alternating esotropia
- Right exotropia, left exotropia, or alternating exotropia
- Right hypertropia, left hypertropia, or alternating hypertropia

#### *Comitancy*

- Comitant or noncomitant esotropia
- Comitant or noncomitant exotropia
- Comitant or noncomitant hypertropia

Table 4-4

### Classification of Nonstrabismic Binocular Vision Disorders

#### *Direction*

- Esophoria: Eyes have a tendency to turn in
- Exophoria: Eyes have a tendency to turn out
- Hyperphoria: One eye has a tendency to turn up
- Nonstrabismic binocular vision disorders can also be classified based on the relationship between the magnitude of the phoria at distance and the magnitude of the phoria at near.

#### *Distance to Near Relationship*

- Magnitude equal at distance and near: Basic esophoria  
Basic exophoria
- Magnitude greater at distance: Divergence excess (exophoria)  
Divergence insufficiency (esophoria)
- Magnitude greater at near: Convergence insufficiency (exophoria)  
Convergence excess (esophoria)

#### *Direction*

The three most common types of strabismus are esotropia (eyes turn in), exotropia (eyes turn out), and hypertropia (one eye turns up). Combinations of these are possible and often occur. For example, the right eye could turn up and out or down and in. The direction of the strabismus has some significance in terms of prognosis for treatment using different treatment modalities. For