The objectives of this presentation are to provide an understanding of the current use of the terms "ocular tilt reaction" and "skew deviation," to create some familiarity with the anatomic and physiologic substrate of ocular tilt and skew, and to demonstrate how to distinguish between skew and isolated oblique palsies at the bedside, recognizing limitations in our understanding of cyclovertical palsies.

Anatomy
utricle, vestibular nuclei, medial longitudinal fasciculus, MLF, interstitial nucleus of Cajal, INC, rostral interstitial nucleus of the MLF, riMLF, brainstem, medulla, pons, midbrain, superior oblique, inferior oblique, superior rectus, inferior rectus, oculomotor nucleus, trochlear nucleus

Disease/Diagnosis
skew deviation, ocular tilt response

Clinical
vertical strabismus, cyclovertical strabismus, ocular torsion, fundus torsion

References


