

Anisocoria in Children

This material will help you understand anisocoria.

What is anisocoria?

Anisocoria means that the pupil in your child's right eye and left eye are not the same size. The pupil is the black area in the center of the eye. Normally, pupils both get larger in dim light and smaller in bright light.

What causes anisocoria?

About one in five people have some difference in the size of their pupils. For most people, anisocoria is normal and harmless. However, it can also be a sign of some serious eye and brain disorders.

How does my doctor find the cause of my child's anisocoria?

The first step in finding the cause of your child's anisocoria is to have a complete eye exam and neurological exam. During this exam, your child's eye doctor looks at how his/her pupils react to changes in dim light and bright light. Your child's doctor also uses a special microscope to see if anything is abnormal. He/she asks questions about your child's symptoms and medical history. Let your doctor know if your child has any other symptoms such as a droopy eyelid, eye pain, blurred vision, or nausea. Then your doctor will decide if your child needs to have more tests.

How is anisocoria treated?

Treatment depends on what is causing your child's pupils to be different sizes. If your child's anisocoria is considered to be harmless, he/she will not need treatment.

For more information, scan these codes with your smartphone or visit the websites listed.



nup://www.aapos.org/terms/conditions/27

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> Author: Kristin Maurer, BA, MPH candidate Reviewers: Christopher Gappy, MD and Gale Oren, MILS

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