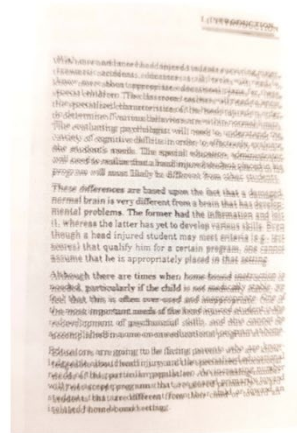


Visual difficulties following neurological injury

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Blurred Vision



Feeling of movement

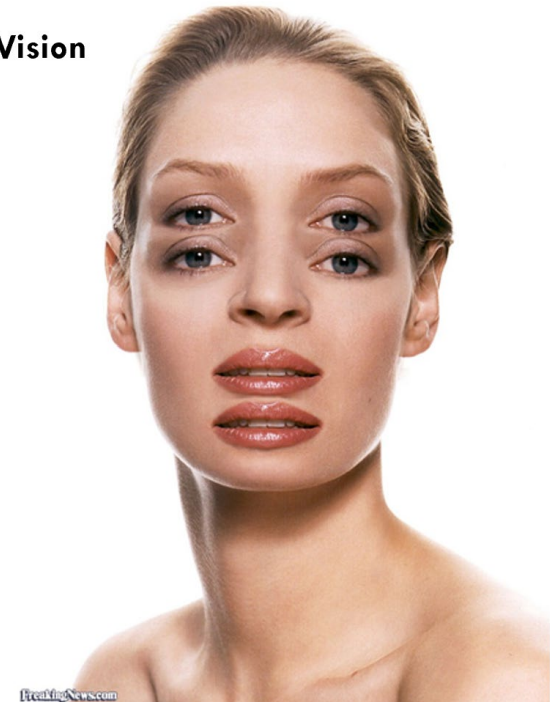
How can these visual problems present:

- Double vision (diplopia) seeing multiples
- Missing information in the visual fields
- Slow scanning speed therefore missing information
- Inability to recognise objects
- Neglecting stimuli on one side of the body

Other visual difficulties:

- Visual field loss
- Nystagmus
- Blindness
- Photophobia
- Depth perception changes
- Squinting

Double Vision



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Vision: how is it linked to cognition?

Visual Processing

Vision is the most important sensory system - it provides 70% of sensory information to our brain. The visual system includes the eyeball, the optic nerve and several areas of the brain that all interact in a complex way.

Visual Cognition: is the ability to mentally manipulate visual information and integrate it with other sensory information.

- Skills included under this session are: spatial problems, ataxia, figure ground, position in space, constructional problems, and ability to use contextual cues to obtain meaning from an image

Visual Memory: the ability to visually process information, store it and recall it later. It also includes the ability to match an image with what's already in the memory.

Pattern recognition: the ability to identify salient features of an object, including colour, shape, contour, texture and detail. It also includes the ability to recognise obstacles from complex or obscure angles (form consistency)

Scanning: the ability to record all details of a scene in a systemic way.

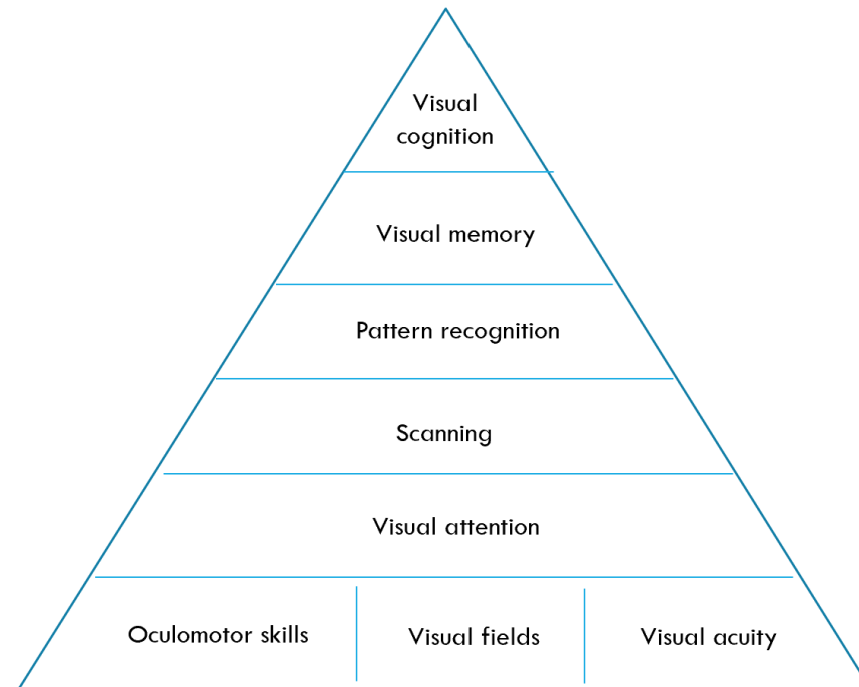
Visual Attention: this is the ability to attend and shift between visual stimuli

Visual acuity – the sharpness of the eyesight.

Visual field – this is an area that the eye can see; don't forget it's above and below as well, not just side to side.

Oculomotor skills – is the ability to move the eyes

VISUAL PROCESSING



(MARY WARREN, 2013)

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