

VISUAL FIELDS

Normal 60 deg nasally, 60 superiorly, 70 inferiorly, 100 temporally
Blind spot corresponds to optic nerve

Anatomic correlation

Vertical and horizontal meridians not respected – retina and choroid

Horizontal meridian respected – optic nerve

Vertical meridian respected – chiasm/retrochiasmal

Vertical and horizontal respected bilaterally – occipital cortex

Central scotoma and normal blind spot – macula/optic nerve

Central scotoma and enlarged blind spot – optic nerve

Prechiasmal disease – unilateral or asymmetric defect

Chiasmal disease – bitemporal disease

Retrochiasmal disease – homonymous lesion, congruity increasing with more posterior disease

Associated signs

Optic nerve disease – RAPD, red colour desaturation, variable decrease in acuity

Temporal lobe disease

Pie-in-the-sky field defect

Inability to recognize faces

Difficulty with auditory perception – music

Cortical deafness

Short term memory impairment

Difficulty with visual/social cues

Personality change – aggression, paranoia, perseveration

Parietal lobe disease

Inferior quadrantanopia

Dominant side – Gerstmann's syndrome - R/L confusion, inability to read and write

Difficulty with maths, speech, naming objects

Nondominant side – contralateral neglect, constructional problems, denial of illness

Bilateral – inability to control gaze, integrate components in visual scene and reach out for objects

Occipital lobe disease

Homonymous congruous defect

Visual agnosia – meaning of objects?, impaired perception of visual motion and colour perception

Remember CVI and rehabilitation

Typoscope for reading