



and to lose the figure. So if such a person were to attempt to drive (not recommended!), they might see the road, but not a pedestrian or child running into the street.

Brain injury can cause different patterns of loss, including blind spots and tunnel vision. However, most common is a pattern called "homonymous hemianopia" in which corresponding halves of the fields are lost in each eye. For instance, in left homonymous hemianopia the blindness affects the left side of each eye. The blindness may be absolute (complete) or relative (reduced sensitivity).

It is not easy to test for visual field losses, especially if there are cognitive problems caused by the brain injury. And since people are often unaware of the loss, it is quite possible that the losses will remain undiagnosed. Fortunately, our computerized methods have been developed to check for visual field impairment. Because these techniques offer immediate feedback, they can be used to build awareness and to lay a foundation for treatment.