

Rehabilitative optometric management of a traumatic brain injury patient - Part 2

Patients with traumatic brain injury (TBI) frequently exhibit visual symptomology characterised by diplopia, intermittent blurriness, asthenopia, photophobia, and spatial disorientation. Clinical findings on this patient population commonly include accommodative and binocular dysfunctions, refractive error shifts and oculomotor dysfunction. Resultant visual field loss in many of these patients also impacts visual performance.

We present a case history of a TBI patient with associated visual dysfunction. Treatment modalities included lenses, prisms and rehabilitative vision therapy. Improvements in function and visual processing were noted and clinically documented in the visual evaluation and visual electrodiagnostics.

Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) patients show many types of visual dysfunction, including accommodative, binocular and oculomotor dysfunction, refractive error shift and visual field loss¹⁻¹⁶. These visual problems have great impact on everyday functioning and daily living activities, etc. Much of the literature regarding visual dysfunction in TBI concentrates on moderate to severe injuries. A patient with a mild TBI, as diagnosed by a neurologist or neuropsychologist, can show significant functional deficit, even in the absence of loss of consciousness at time of injury¹⁷. In fact, whiplash or cervical strain can cause visual dysfunctions without a documented TBI¹⁸⁻²⁰. Mild TBI encompasses a diffuse injury which can disrupt the overall speed, efficiency and integration of mental and central nervous system function.

Optometrists have historically treated

functional and visual perceptual problems in children and adults^{2,12,21}. Therefore, it is appropriate for optometric services to be included in the rehabilitation of the TBI patient with visual problems^{1,2}.

We present a case history of a patient with a mild TBI. This 32-year-old white female had been evaluated by several ophthalmologists prior to our evaluation. She received no vision treatment other than the recommendation to "buy a pair of magnifiers at the drug store".

History

The patient presented for examination approximately two and a half years after a fall, which resulted in a mild traumatic brain injury, whiplash, and cervical strain, as diagnosed by her neurologist. She complained of frequent frontal headaches which occurred one or two times per week, horizontal intermittent diplopia, blurred vision, motor function decrease, poor balance, attention/concentration and organisational deficits. She stated that she experienced difficulties with performance of daily tasks, i.e. grocery shopping, cooking and writing. General medical health was unremarkable, with no known allergies to



medications. She was taking Depacote (250mg) and Ibuprofen. Family history of previous eye or head trauma and the social history was unremarkable.

Visual evaluation

Visual evaluation of the patient is based upon the standard optometric primary care examination. However, tests are added to probe pertinent areas for the TBI patient. Consequently, additional testing includes contrast sensitivity, Goldmann visual fields and perceptual/motor tests. Electrodiagnostic testing, which can objectively document visual system deficit, including visually evoked cortical potential (VECP) and the focal and full-field electroretinogram (ERG) are also performed. The VECP reflects not only the neural representation of retinal function, but also indicates the functional integrity of the visual pathway from the retina to and including the visual cortex. The full-field ERG represents an overall score of retinal function and the focal ERG response indicates macular receptor integrity. The initial clinical findings follow.

Ocular health

- External examination: Unremarkable for both eyes and adnexa.
- Pupils: Equal, round and respond to light and accommodation; no Marcus Gunn response.
- Slit lamp biomicroscopy: Unremarkable for both eyes.
- Intraocular pressures: 12mmHg OU by applanation tonometry.
- Dilated fundus examination: Cup/disc ration of 0.2 OU, normal macular and foveal areas, intact vascular tree OU, no pathology in retinal peripheries.

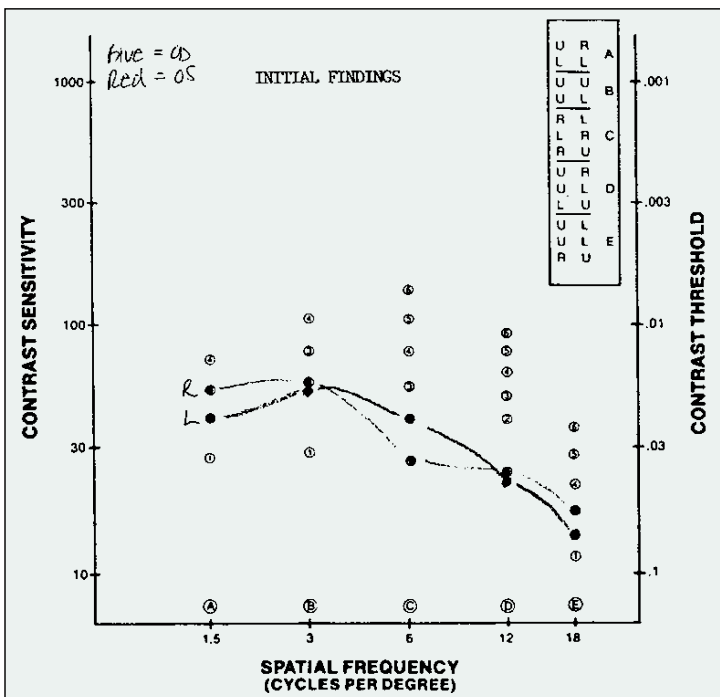


Figure 1 Initial contrast sensitivity findings

Visual acuity

- Distance: OD 20/20, OS 20/25.
- Near: OD 20/30, OS 20/60 at 16 inches.

It is important to note that by the end of the examination, the visual acuity of the left eye decreased to 20/200.

Distance refraction

- Static retinoscopy: OD +2.50 D and OS +2.00 D.
- Subjective: There was a variable acceptance from plano to +1.00 D (20/20) for the OD. The refraction of the OS was plano (20/25-). Because of the variability in refraction, the patient was given +1.00 D spheres OU to wear for five minutes and then was retested. Delayed subjective (gross findings) was OD +1.50 D (20/20), OS +1.00 D (20/25-). Cycloplegic testing utilising 1% cyclopentolate revealed: Retinoscopy: OD +2.50, OS +2.00 D. Subjective: OD +2.75 D (20/20), OS +2.25 D (20/25).

Sensorimotor examination

- Cover test distance: Orthophoria.
- Cover test near: 10 prism dioptres of intermittent alternating exotropia.
- Nearpoint of convergence: 10"/14".
- Distance vergences: Convergence - X/6/2, Divergence - 12/6.
- Near vergences: Testing not possible because of diplopia at near.
- Accommodative status: Positive and negative relative accommodation - testing not accomplished because of diplopia.
- Dynamic near retinoscopy: OD variable reflex, +2.00 D to +3.00 D; PS +0.75 D (dull reflex).
- Flexibility: Inability to clear ± 2.00 flipper, monocularly - binocular testing impossible because of diplopia.
- Cheirosopic tracings, Van Ordent Star, and Brock String Testing: All of these tests revealed fragile binocular integration because of alternating central to complete suppression.
- Fixation disparity (utilising Wesson Fixation Disparity Card a: 8.6 to 12.9 minutes of arc, exo deviation, with instability and alternating suppression. While base-in prism reduced the exo deviation, the associate phoria could not be determined because of the instability and suppressions.
- Ocular motilities: Pursuits and saccadic fixations: Concomitant with full excursions in all fields of gaze, but with frequent demonstrated tearing and discomfort during this testing and saccades could not be performed without head movement.

Contrast sensitivity testing

Contrast sensitivity testing was performed utilising the Vistech CTS 6500 System b: Initial contrast sensitivity function abnormalities was found to be subnormal in

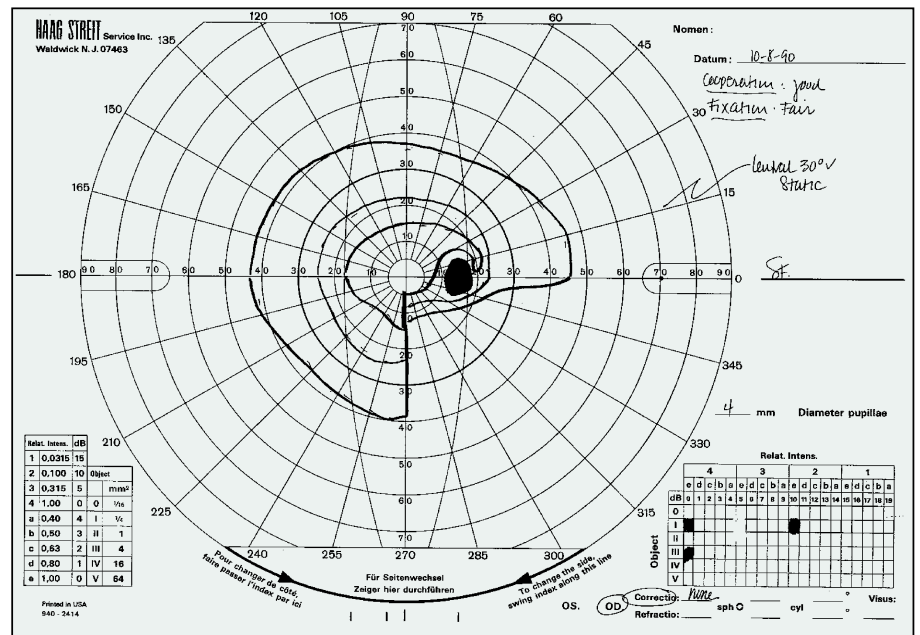


Figure 2a
Initial Goldmann visual field, OD

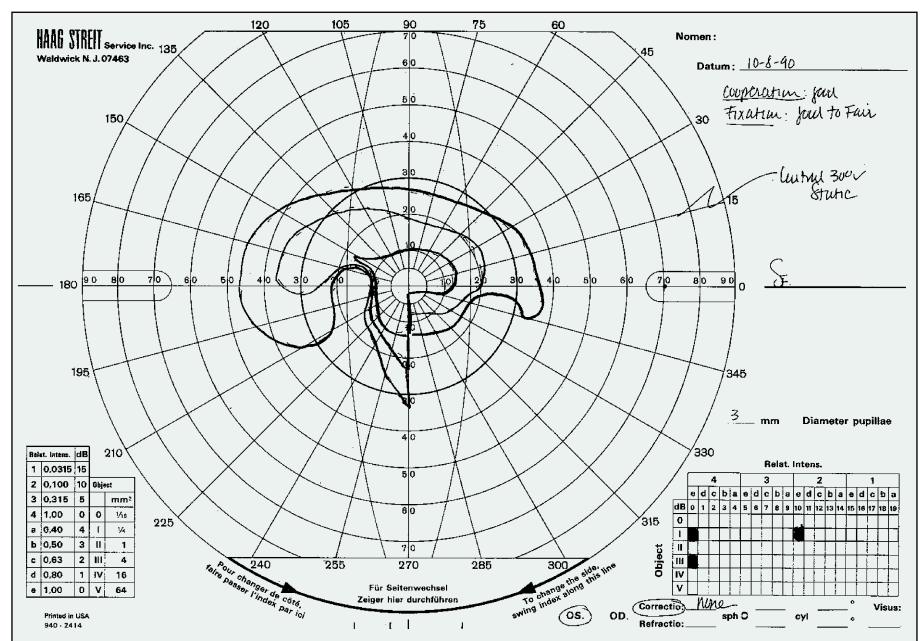


Figure 2b
Initial Goldmann visual field, OS

low, middle and high spatial frequencies for both eyes (Figure 1).

Visual perceptual/motor testing

Developmental test of visual motor integration c: The patient could adequately copy 21 of the 24 forms. The patient took an inordinate amount of time to complete this test. Observations of the patient's behaviour included blinking, squinting and body readjustments to move closer and further from the paper.

Test of Visual Perceptual Skills d: Unable

to complete testing at the time due to ocular discomfort and fatigue.

Localisation: The patient could not accurately grasp or point to objects within arm's reach. Her grasp was consistently several inches behind the object.

Walking/balance: The patient needed assistance in walking long distances because of fatigue and poor balance. She could not walk heel-toe on a straight line.

Goldmann visual field testing

Initial Goldmann visual field testing results showed a generalised constriction of the

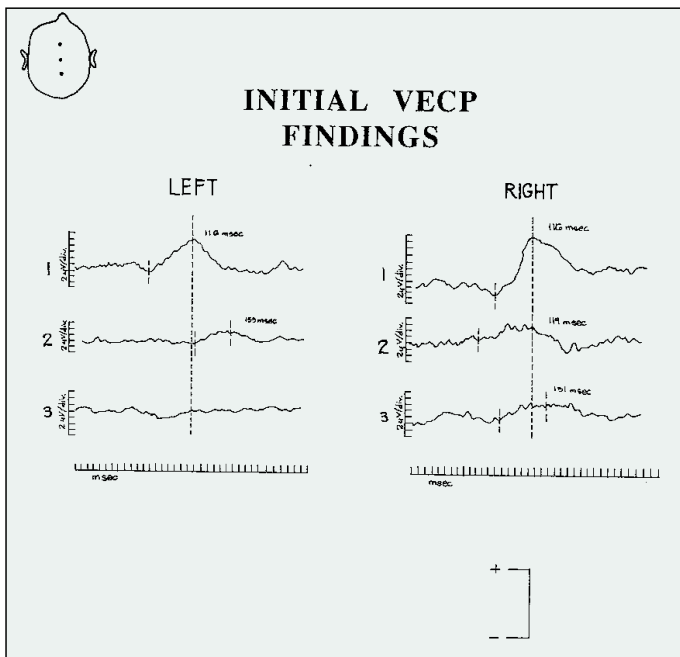


Figure 3
Initial VECP findings

Three trials of 100 rps were performed for the purposes of waveform reproducibility and to determine processing stability and conduction quality in this patient. In the normal VECP recording, multiple trials generally reveal reproducible and consistent waveform responses. TBI patients can demonstrate loss of conduction speed and quality over time in multiple trials. The latency was defined as a measure of the time it takes for visual information to be processed from the eye to the visual cortex. The interwave amplitude represented the quality of conduction through the anterior visual pathways.

Initial VECP findings for this patient showed normal waveform values for both sides in the first trial. The second trial showed P100 latency delays with decreased interwave amplitude responses for the left side and normal latency values and a decreased interwave amplitude for the right. The third trial demonstrated no consistent or organised waveform responses for the left side and delays in P100 latency values and further decreased interwave amplitude responses for the right (**Figure 3**). Full-field ERG and focal ERG findings were found to be unremarkable for both eyes.

peripheral isopters for both eyes utilising the III/4e target. There was a homonymous, incongruous lower right quadrantanopsia with III/4e, I/4e and I/2e target intensities. There was also barring of the physiological blindspot on the left side (**Figures 2a and 2b**).

Visual electrodiagnostic testing

Visual electrodiagnostic testing was performed using pattern - reversal stimulation from a television monitor at an intensity of between 68 and 96 nit/seconds. Stimulations were performed binocularly and

to each eye independently. The stimulus subtended a visual angle of 0-14° radius with a variety of check sizes from 1° 56 minutes to 11 minutes. The visually evoked cortical potential (VECP) was always recorded from both hemispheres using standard bi-polar linkage O2-C4 and O1-C3 and midline recording as well as using FpZ to Cz to Oz. This technique allows lateralisation of the evoked potential over the visual cortex contralateral to the field illuminated²²⁻²⁴. The resulting signal was recorded and averaged using computer and clinical averages.

Diagnoses

1. Mild traumatic brain injury, by history.
2. Hyperopia.
3. Intermittent near exotropia.
4. Accommodative dysfunction.
5. Binocular dysfunction.
6. Oculomotor dysfunction.
7. Normal retinal and macular function.
8. Homonymous, incongruous, lower right quadrantanopsia.
9. Abnormal conduction through the anterior visual pathways. The abnormality was greater on the left side than the right.

Management

We prescribed +1.00D OU for distance. Equal spheres were prescribed because of the variability in refraction and because the patient was most comfortable with this prescription. A near prescription of +2.00D, combined with two prism dioptres base-in OU, were given, based on near retinoscopy and patient acceptance. Because of logistics and personal issues for the patient, rehabilitative vision therapy was commenced approximately one year after initial examination. Rehabilitative vision therapy was initiated on a one-time-per-week basis, with home therapy activities given. The therapy plan progressed from equalising monocular oculomotor skills to improving fusions vergences, increasing accommodative flexibility and eliminating suppression. In order to improve ocular motor control, tasks requiring proprioceptive responses were utilised. Spatial awareness, localisation and balance/movement activities were also emphasised. Yoked prisms, walking rails,

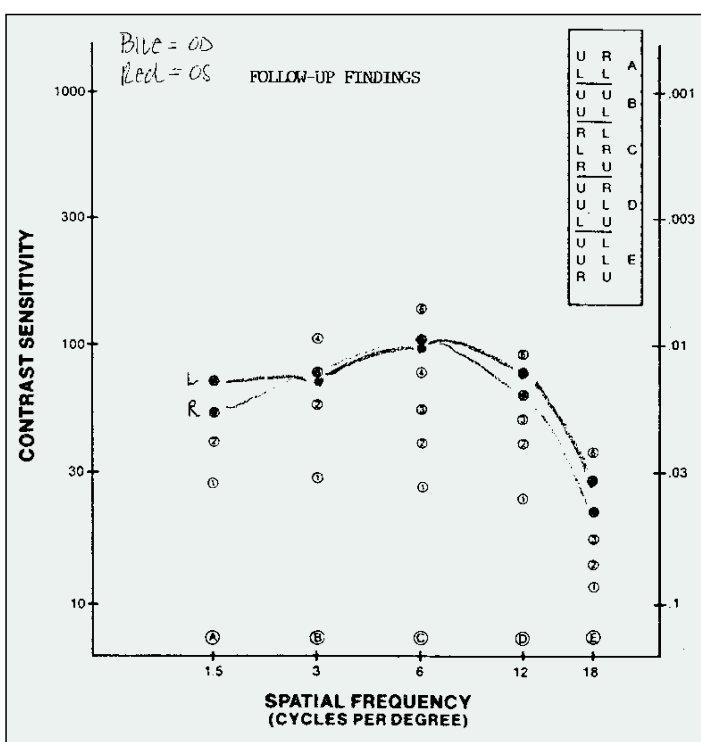


Figure 4
Follow-up contrast sensitivity findings

balance beams, and mini trampolines were used cautiously to allow her to explore movement through space under different conditions and demands. Due to her balance and movement difficulties, consultations with an occupational therapist and referral to a physical therapist were made. Visualisation activities including tachistoscope flash and parquetry block series were utilised. Once vision therapy was initiated, she was consistent in attendance and worked well on home therapy activities with her husband's guidance and support.

Throughout the therapy, yoked prisms were investigated and found to be useful, especially in aiding localisation ability and spatial awareness. The yoked prisms are based on number of factors, especially central/peripheral processing, and are worn during visual motor performances to determine effectiveness^{21,25,26}. Both distance and near prescriptions were changed to include two prism dioptres of base-up yoked prisms.

Diagnostic re-evaluation approximately eight months after therapy revealed the following: Improvement in subjective symptomology; less visual confusion and blurriness, less diplopia, and a decrease in headache frequency and severity. Clinical findings at that time revealed the following:

Visual acuity

Distance and Near: 20/20 consistently with either eye or binocularly.

Sensorimotor examination

- Cover test distance: Orthophoria.
- Cover test near: 8-10 prism dioptres exophoria.
- Nearpoint of convergence: 5/8 inches.
- Distance vergencies: Convergence – 16/20/6, Divergence – 10/6.
- Near vergences: Convergence – 14/3, Divergence – 24/17.
- Accommodative status: Positive relative accommodation – 1.00 dioptre, Negative relative accommodation – 2.00 dioptre.

Contrast sensitivity testing

Follow-up contrast sensitivity findings showed normal low spatial frequency response, subnormal middle spatial frequency responses and a high spatial frequency response which was found to be with normal limits for both eyes (Figure 4).

Goldmann visual field testing

Subsequent Goldmann visual field results demonstrated negligible peripheral field constriction using the III/4e target intensity. The homonymous, incongruous, lower, right quadrantanopsia was still found with all target intensities (III/4/e, I/4e, I/3e, and I/2e) but no baring of the physiological blindspot was found for the left eye (Figures 5a and 5b).

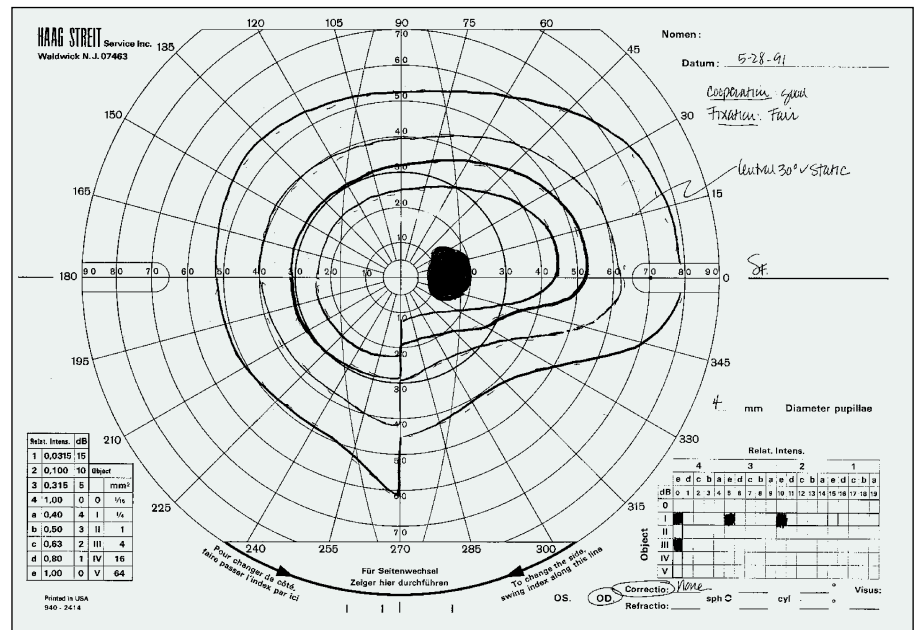


Figure 5a
Follow-up on Goldmann visual field, OD

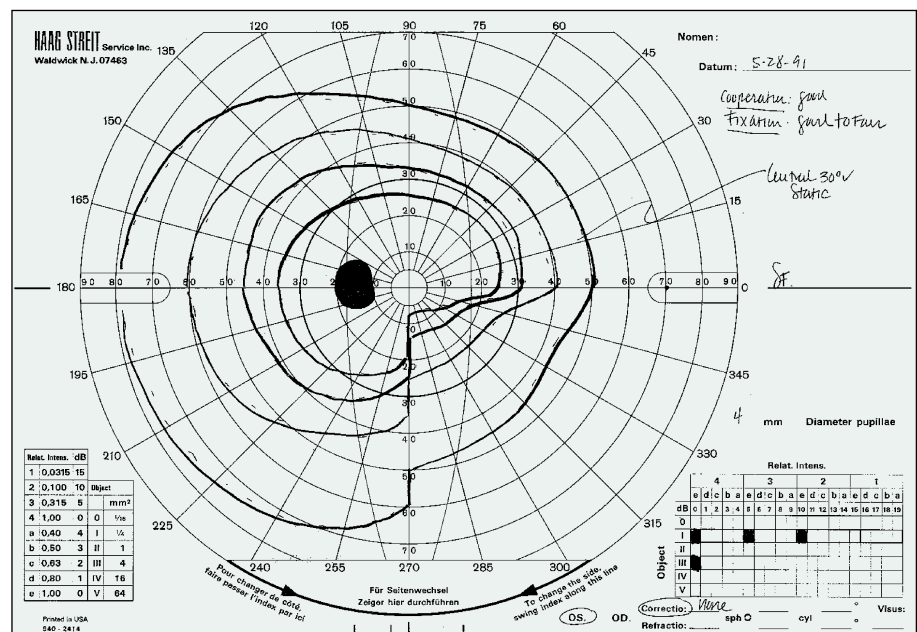


Figure 5b
Follow-up on Goldmann visual field, OS

Visual electrodiagnostic testing

VECP follow-up evaluation demonstrated first and second trials to be within normal limits for both sides. Third trials showed loss of P100 conduction with decreased interwave amplitude responses for both sides. Findings showed waveform improvement when compared to the initial VECP evaluation for this patient (Figure 6). Retinal function was found to be unchanged and still within normal limits for both eyes.

Rehabilitative vision therapy was continued for another 18 months with sporadic interruptions due to patient compliance problems. At the last optometric

progress evaluation, the patient reported being able to read comfortably for approximately 45 minutes. She can drive and perform most daily tasks. She stated that she is still unable to work outside the home, mainly due to her fatigue. She reports that her visual complaints have drastically decreased, but are more noticeable when she is fatigued. The patient still utilises her distance and near prescriptions.

Conclusion

It has been well-documented that visual system dysfunction is frequently found in patients with TBI¹⁻¹⁶. In-depth vision evaluation and examination are critical when

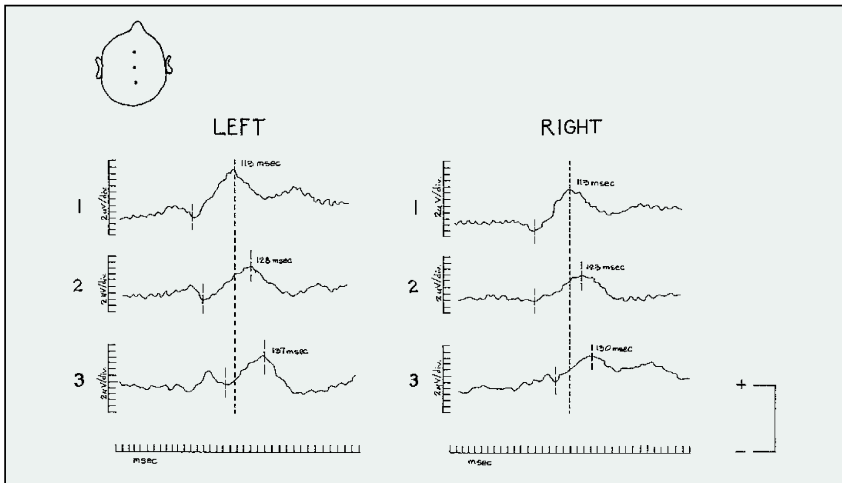


Figure 6 Follow-up on VEP findings

assessing the injury extent to the visual system in this population. In patients with mild to moderate TBI, the probability of chiasmal compressions or damage is low, but the possibility of post-chiasmal and, more usually, cortical damage is higher. By recording from right and left occiputs independently, it is possible to identify post-chiasmal damage^{27,28}. We found an initial breakdown in visual processing in this patient over three trials for each side with subsequent improvement in follow-up electrophysiological evaluation. This patient's subjective visual complaints had a correlate

in documented and verified VEP pathway abnormalities. VEP findings demonstrated waveform improvement on both sides after approximately eight months of rehabilitative vision therapy. VEP assessment of this patient with TBI was of significant clinical use in determination of visual pathway processing integrity.

The presented case history is consistent with symptomology encountered in this population. The term "mild TBI" is very misleading and does not necessarily translate to "mild functional loss", as these injuries can have a devastating impact on function.

It is also interesting to note that treatment was initiated approximately two and a half years after injury and eliminates "spontaneous recovery" as an explanation for improvement in this patient's visual system deficits. The treatment was found to yield improvement in visual and overall functioning for this patient. The improvements were not only documented in optometric clinical findings, but also in the electrodiagnostic and contrast sensitivity test results as well.

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