

Prescribing for Binocular Vision Disorders

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Frequent falls with bumps on face

Can't stop the fall with their hands.

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Light Sensitivity

Visual information that can't be ignored or organized.



4 Conditions

For Binocular Vision Disorders



Convergence Excess

More eso at near

Convergence Insufficiency

More exo at near

Divergence Excess

More exo at far

Divergence Insufficiency

More eso at far

Convergence Excess

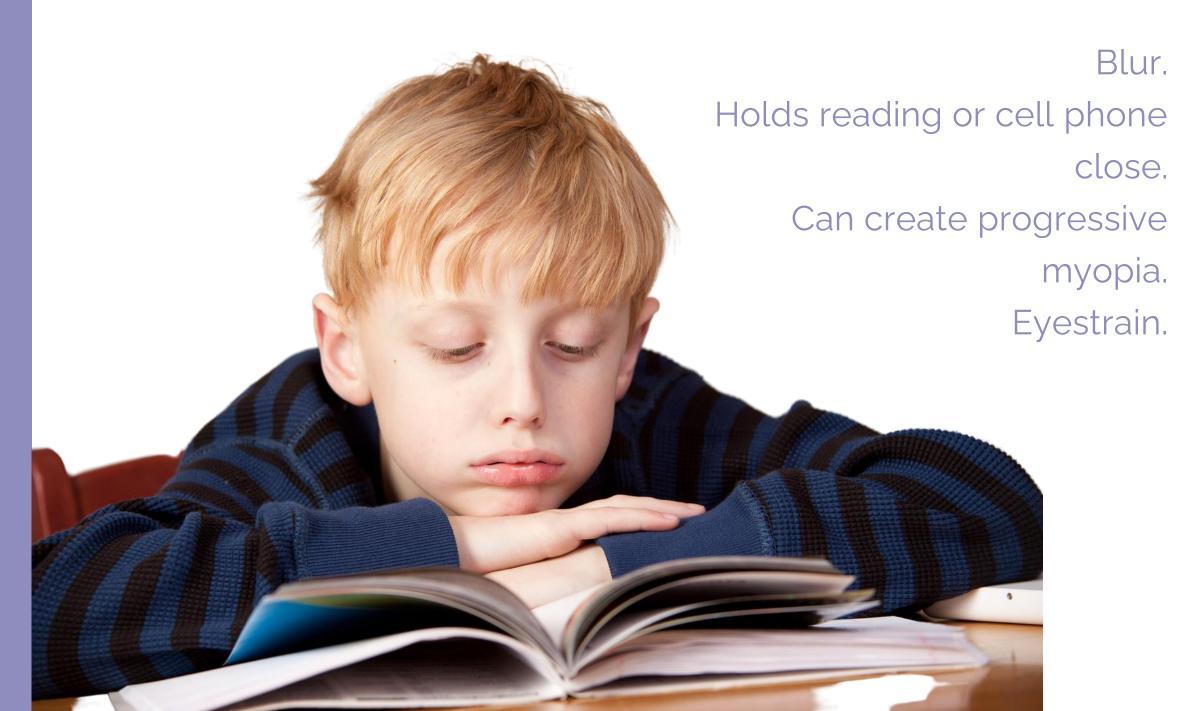
Esoposture at near.

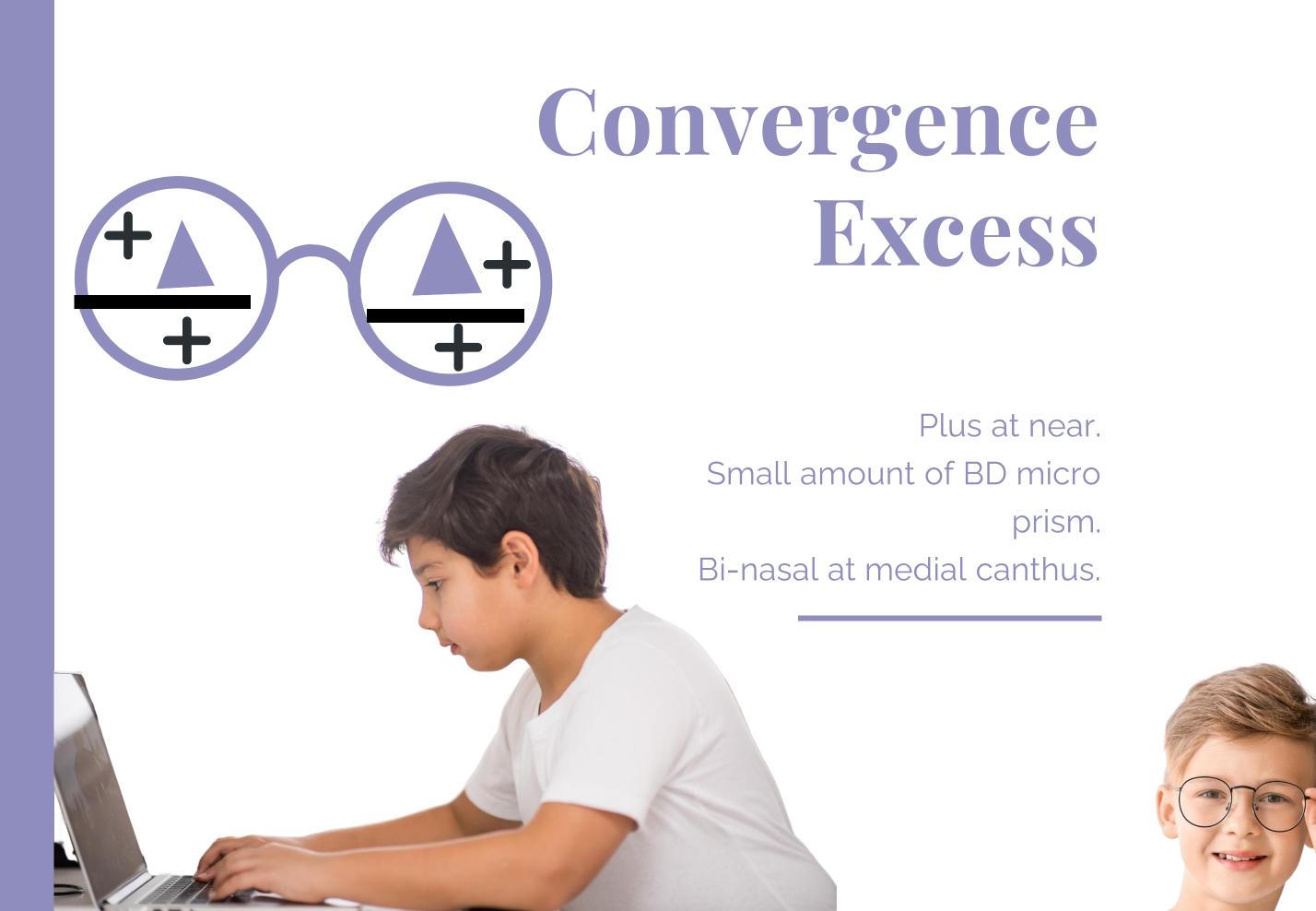
Norm: 6 exophoria at 40 cm.

Less than 6 exophoria is

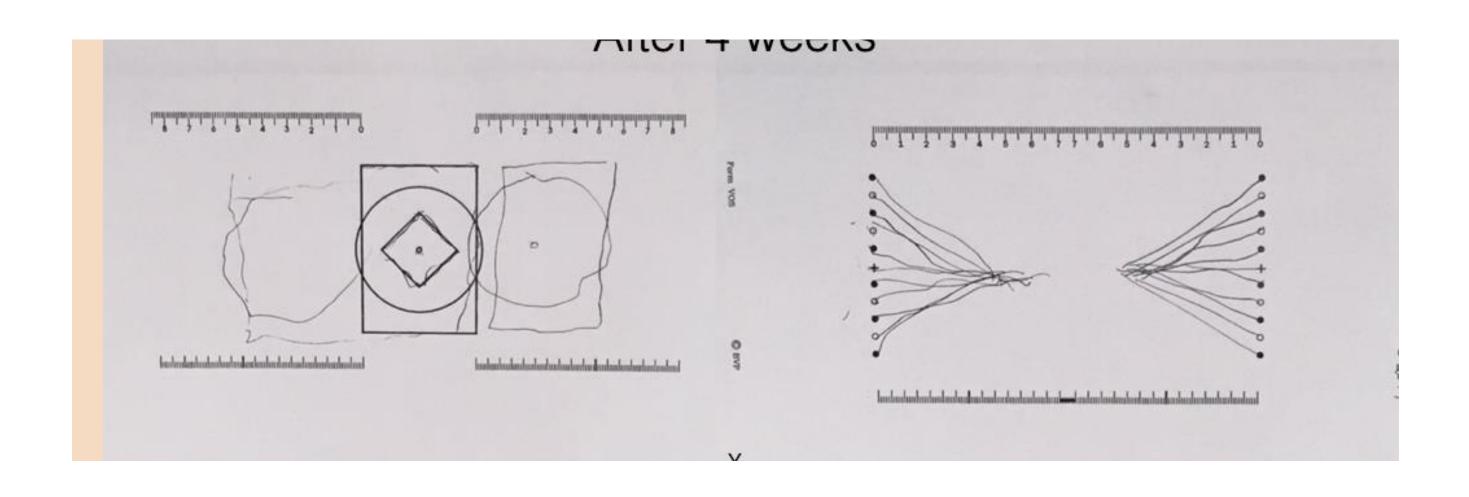
considered esoposture.

Convergence Excess





Convergence Excess

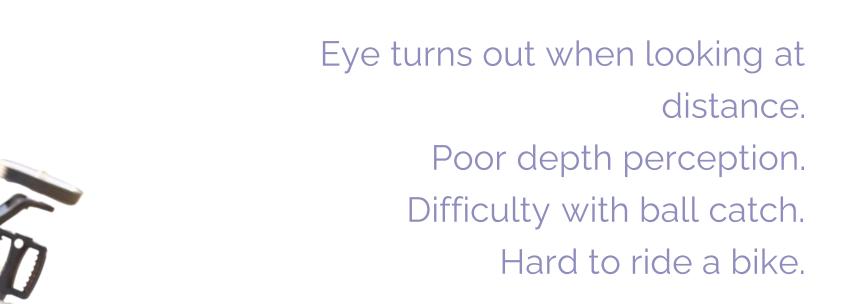


Divergence Excess

Exoposture at distance

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Divergence Excess





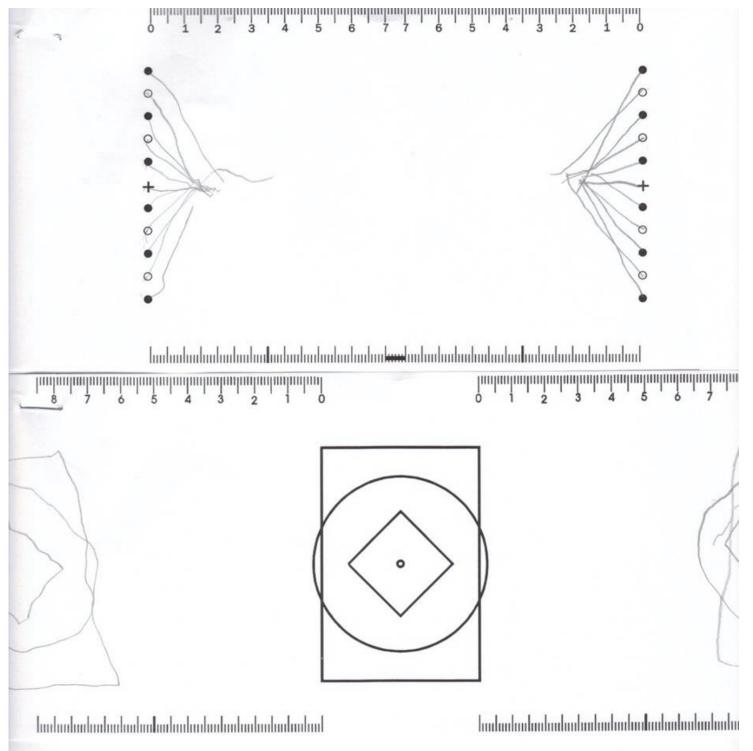


Bifocals.



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Divergence Excess



More esophoric at distance.



Double when driving

Eyes turn in when looking far

Blur

Headaches

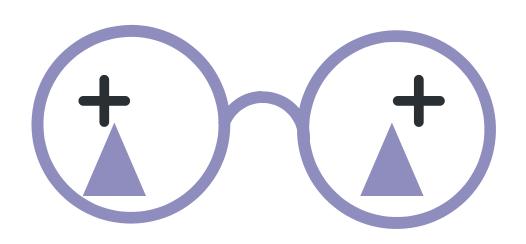
Poor depth perception

Motion sickness

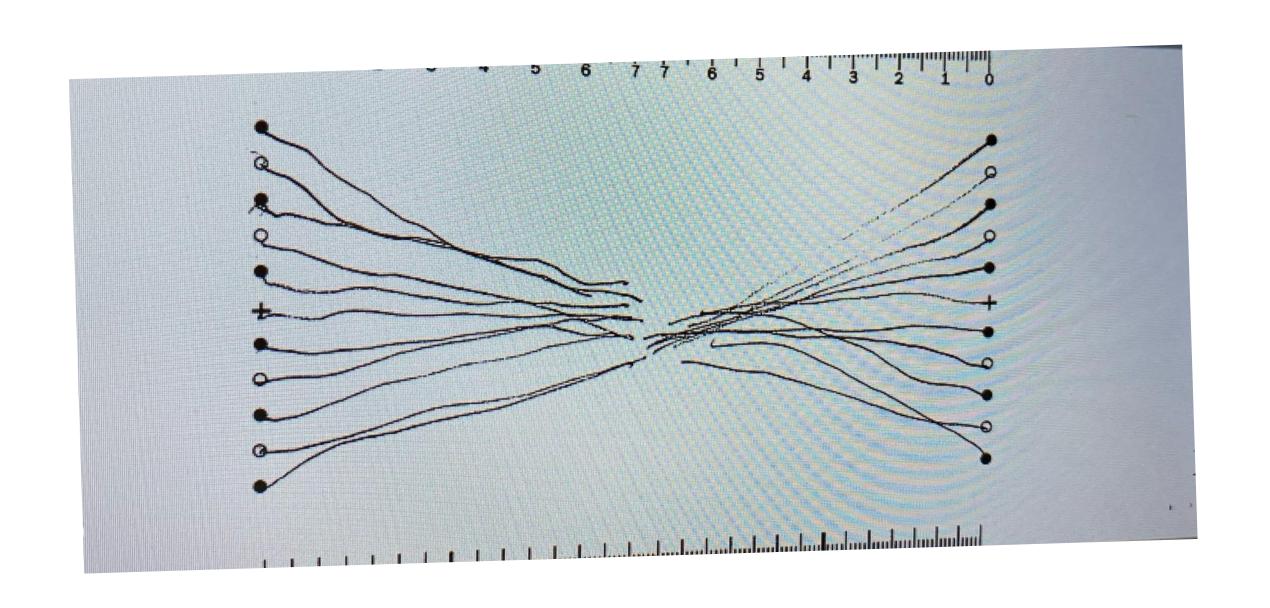
Photosensitivity



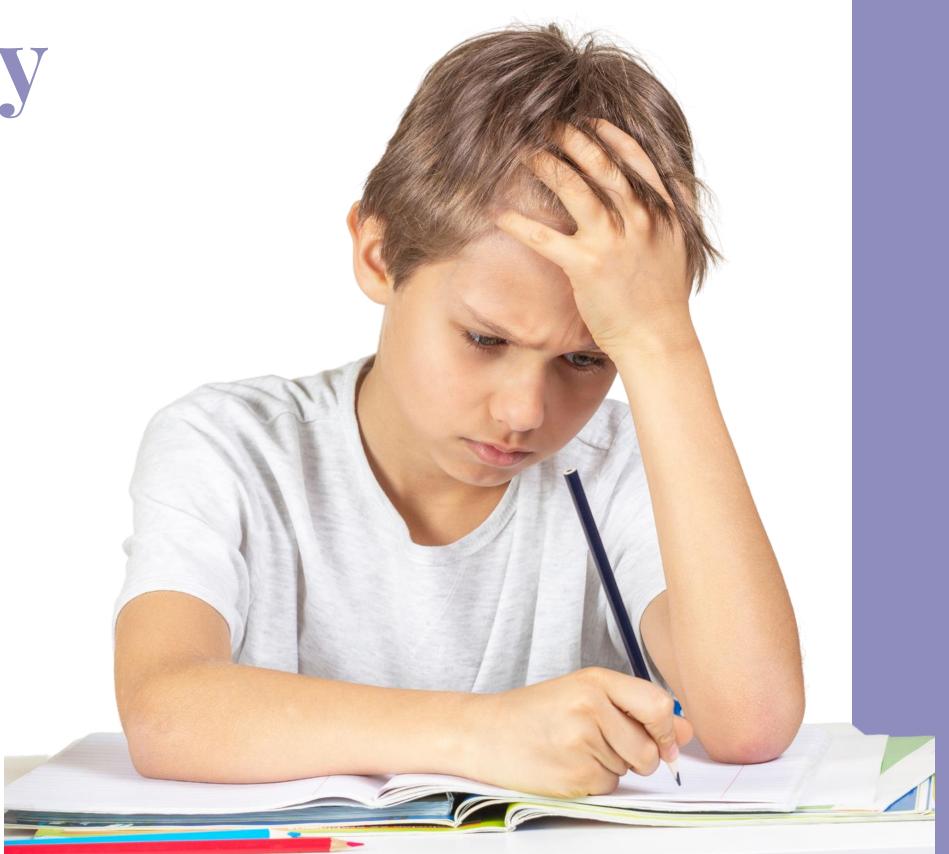
Micro prism BD up to 2pd
Plus lens for distance and near
Narrow bi-nasal at medial canthus







Exoposture when looking at near



Eyestrain

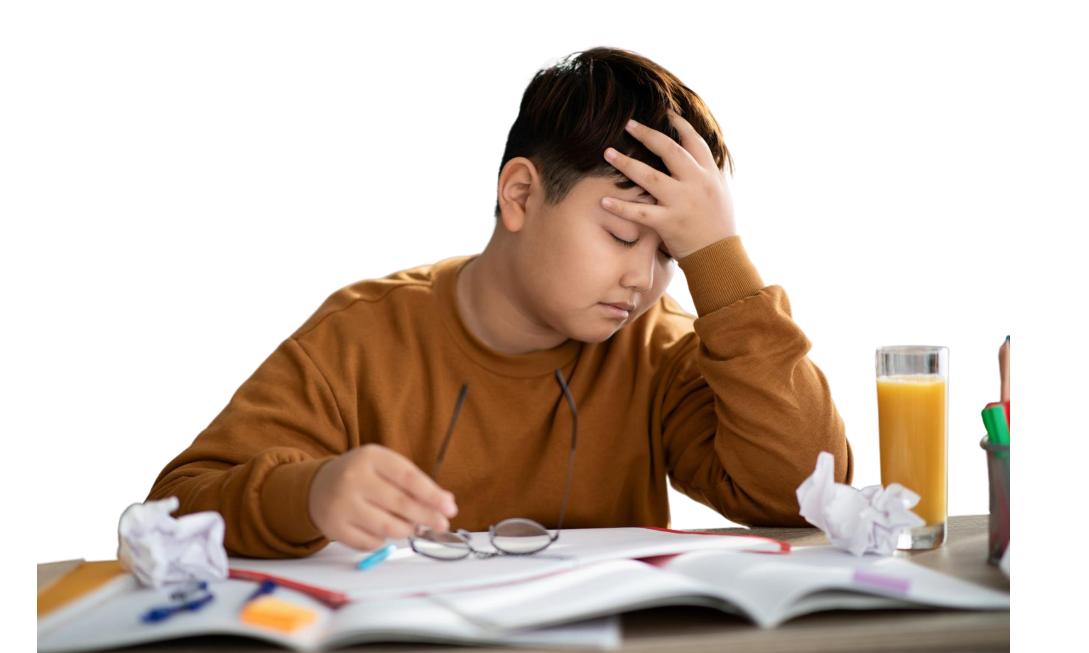
Double at near

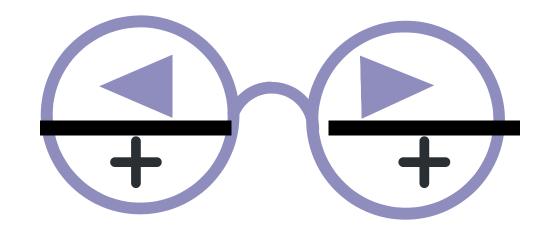
Blur

Headaches

Poor attention

Eyestrain

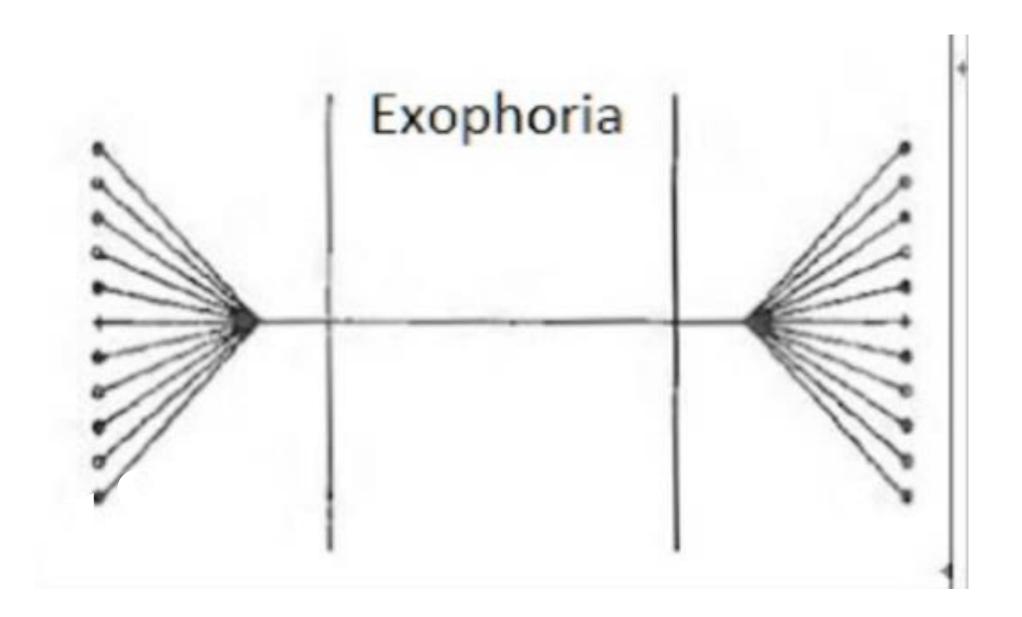




Bl micro prism

Bifocal

Low plus Bi-nasal 1 mm nasal to limbus



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PRESCRIBING OPTIONS



LENSES

Symmetry



PRISMS

Less is better



OCCLUSION

Bi-nasals

Goals for Prescribing

Can be more than one.



Improve Performance

When vision works well it guides and leads.

Increase Productivity

Efficient vision allows tasks to be completed in less time.

Change Behavior

Better vision reduces frustration.

Improve Function

Easier to achieve automaticity with good vision.

Guide Development

Organized and well oriented visual process allows for natural development to take place.



Prescribing Options

O1 COMPENSATORY
Only works when being worn.

O2 THERAPEUTIC

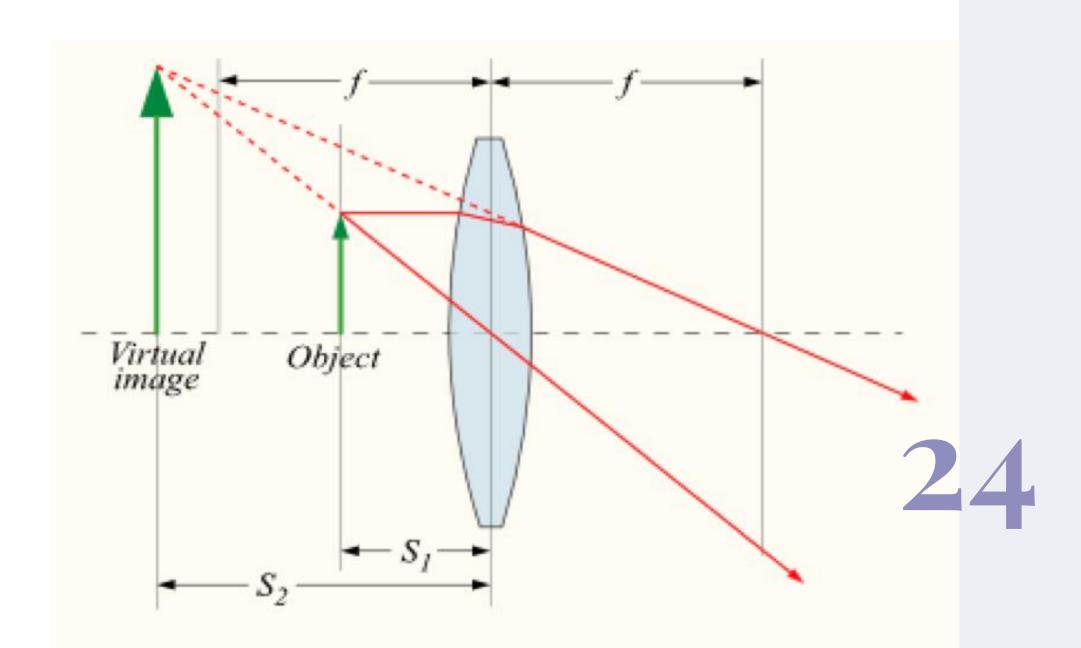
Effect lasts after lenses are removed.

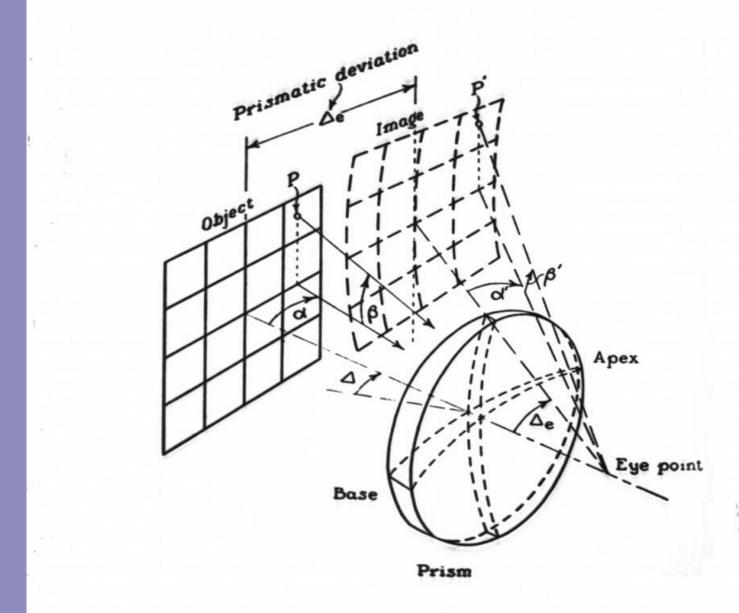
O3 COMBINATION
Compensatory + therapeutic

Convex Lens

(Object between Focal Distance and Lens)

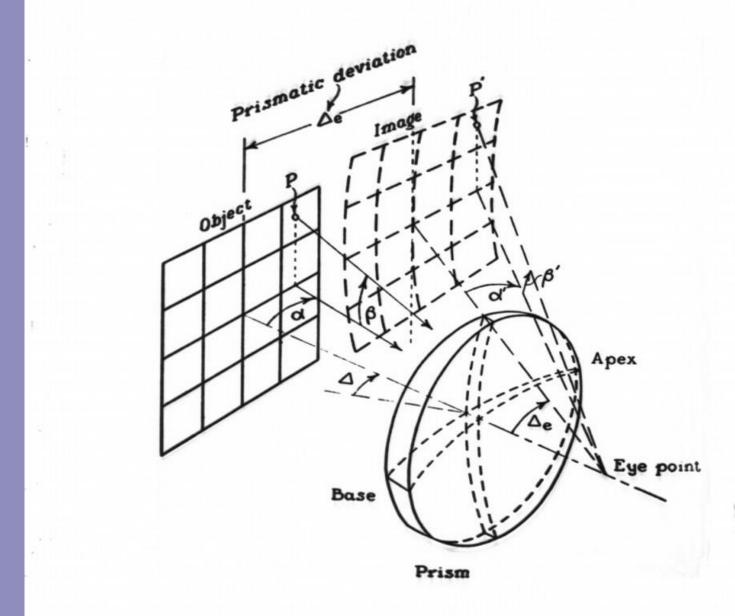
When the real object is between the focal distance and the lens, the virtual image occurs farther away and larger. (Large Out)





Thin lens vs. Thick lens optics

Optics and ophthalmic lenses are more complicated because prismatic effects must be considered.

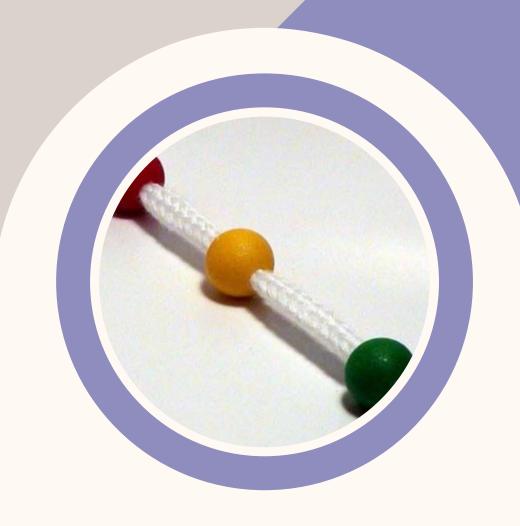


Thin lens vs. Thick lens optics

"Power" of the lens away from the optical center (OC) is not the same as at the OC.

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SUPPRESSION OR DIPLOPIA



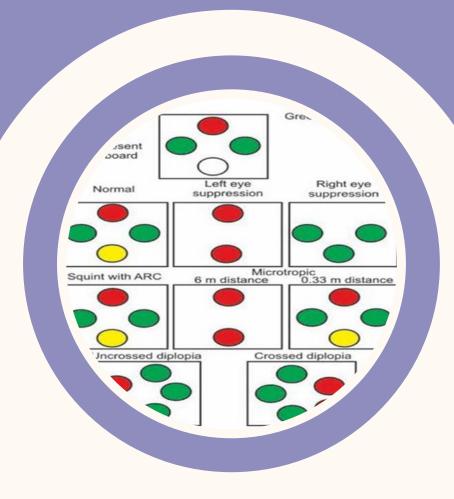
MILD

More Symptoms



STRONG

Rule Out Strabismus



NONE

Diplopia

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PRESCRIBING OPTIONS



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Symmetry



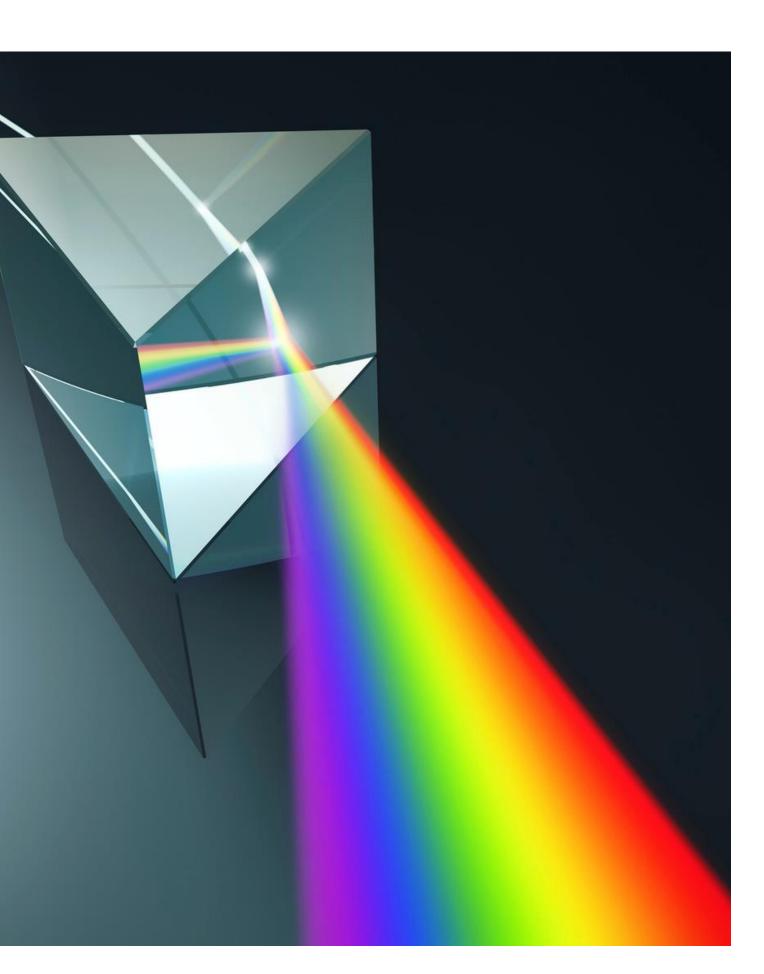
PRISMS

Less is better



OCCLUSION

Bi-nasals



Prism Prescribing Options

O1 COMPENSATORY

This prescription corrects the angle of deviation. Without it the eye deviates.

O2 THERAPEUTIC

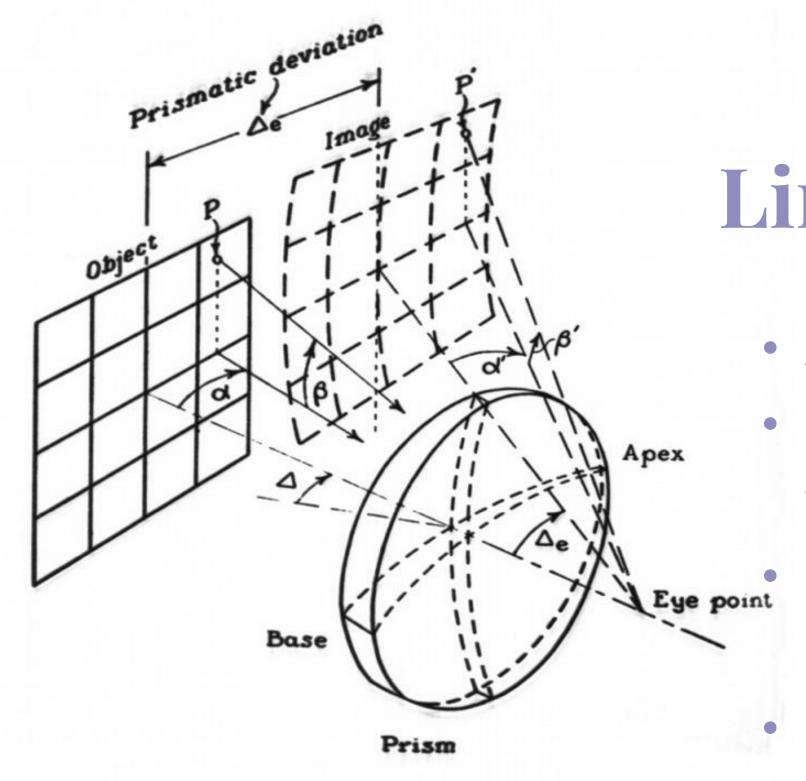
This prism creates a slight shift and slant that changes the deviation slightly but allows for the system to do some of the correction. When removed the results are still present.

O3 COMBINATION

Using both lateral and vertical prism for a paralyzed muscle.

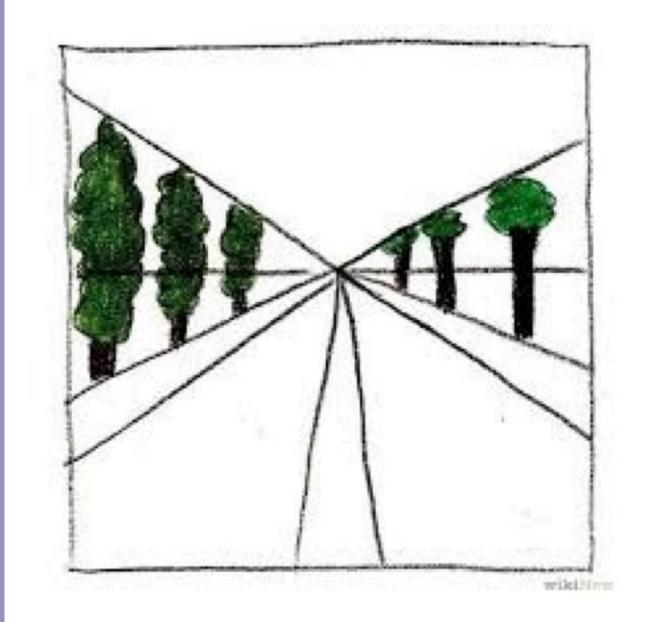
"The ophthalmic optics of prisms is characterized by having a non-uniform deviation of light rays."

Ron Jones, OD, PhD

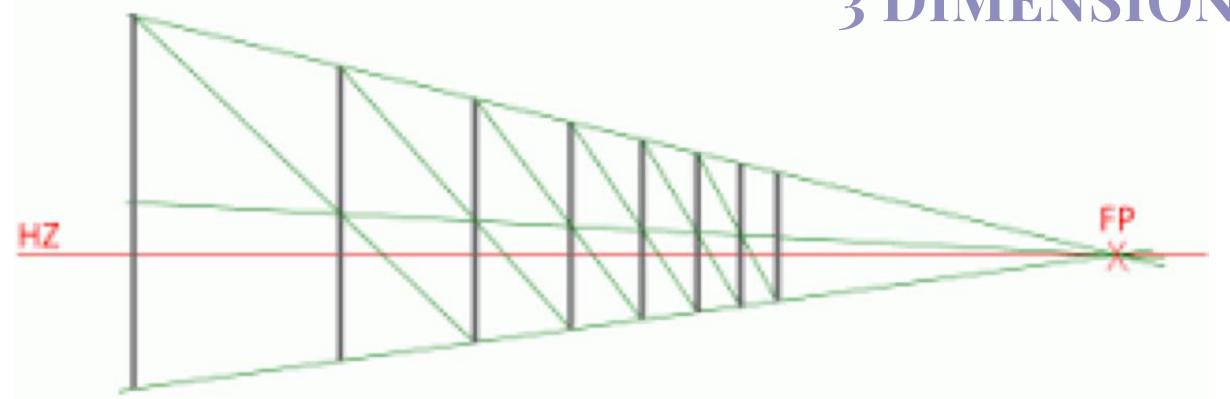


Linear Perspective

- Asymmetric magnification
- Curvature of lines perpendicular to base-apex
 - Rotation of lines parallel to base-apex
 - Base-curve dependent!



REACTION TO
PRISM CAN BE
2 DIMENSIONAL OR
3 DIMENSIONAL.

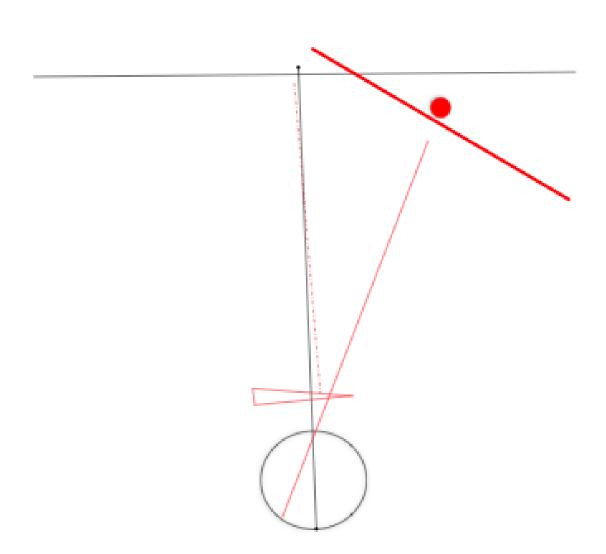


Spatial Distortions of Prisms

Asymmetric magnification

- Effect is equivalent to an induced slant.
- Only apparent with an extended surface.

R. Jones, OD, PhD



- Exo posture (exophoria, exotropia):
 - o BI prism
 - o BU yoked prism
- Eso posture (esophoria, esotropia):
 - o BD yoked prism

Paradoxical responses are possible. If prescribed may need to be changed more often.



Yoked Base Down

- Mobility
- Eso posture
- Anterior Egocentric Shift
- Increases experience of superior space



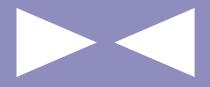
Yoked Base Up

- Mobility
- Exo posture
- Posterior Egocentric Shift
- Increases experience of inferior space



Vertical Prism is used for...

- Diplopia due to CN paralysis
- Hypertropia
- Hyperphoria (rare)
- Disassociated OVT activities



Lateral BO

• Eso posture mostly to compensate



Lateral BI

Exo posture and near comfort

Use lined bifocal instead of progressive



Computer distance will be different than near PD

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PRESCRIBING OPTIONS



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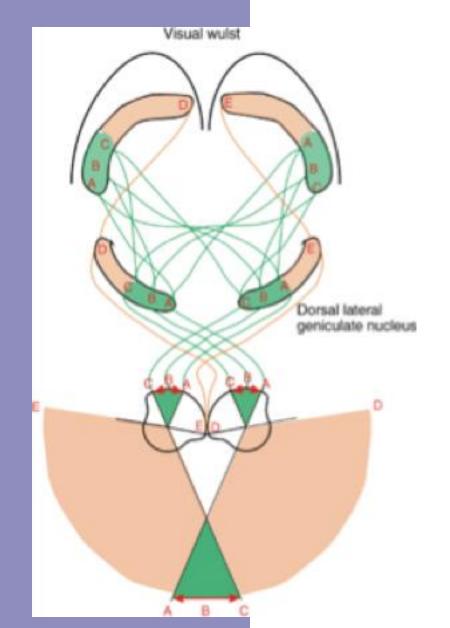
OCCLUSION

Bi-nasals



Occlusion





BI-NASAL OCCLUSION

Change how one judges egocenter.

OCCLUDES CROSSED VISUAL FIELD

Helps with orientation and reduces veering to one side.

GIVE MINIMUM AMOUNT NEEDED TO REGAIN ACCURATE CENTERING

Reduced dependency.

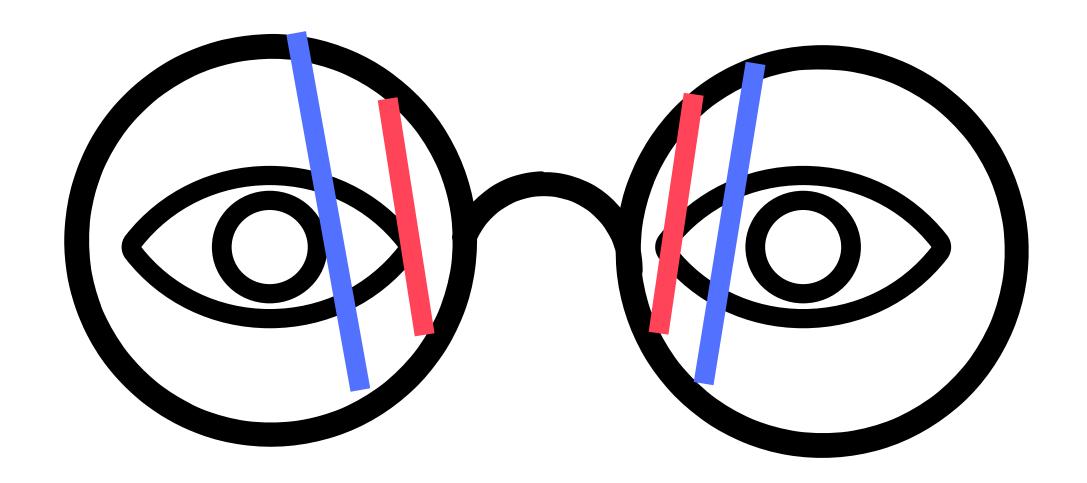
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BI-NASAL OCCLUSION

Change how one judges egocenter.

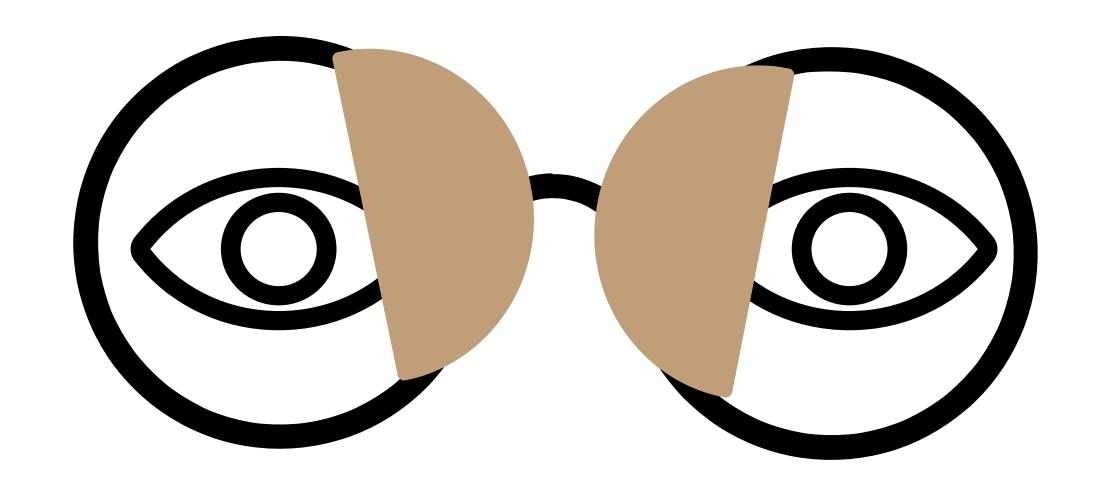
ESO: Red Line

EXO: Blue Line



BI-NASAL OCCLUSION

Change how one judges egocenter.



Patients with high prescriptions put in contact lens and then use low plus for near with needed micro prism and bi-nasal occlusion.

Pearl: Contact Lens Rx



Computer Rx

Single Vision
Desktop or laptop?
Measure working distance
Recharge
AR Coat



Use least amount of prism needed to create the desired change.

Smaller amounts have less dependancy



Questions???

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