

# New Study Shows Vision Rehab Treatment Effective for Stroke and Injury Related Blindness

Jose Romano, M.D., chief of the Stroke Division at the University of Miami Miller School of Medicine, co-authored a recently published international study that shows that visual rehabilitation is effective for patients who have suffered vision loss related to stroke or traumatic brain injury.

The study, titled “Efficacy and Predictors of Recovery of Function After Eye Movement Training in 296 Hemianopic Patients,” has been published in the journal *Cortex*. Led by the University of Aberdeen, it is the largest neuro-visual study of its kind.



The research team found that the NeuroEyeCoach visual rehabilitation therapy applied after stroke or other traumatic brain injury (TBI) improved vision in more than 80 percent of patients, helping them with everyday tasks and improving their quality of life. The results

showed that the treatment improved vision even in a 90-year-old patient.

“Up to recently, there was very little treatment available to restore vision loss in this population,” said Dr. Romano, noting that while stroke and TBI patients regain some vision on their own, “very few regain it completely.”

Blindness among these patients usually stems from injury to the back of the brain where images are interpreted. “Patients have very poor quality of life as they often bump into things, cannot drive or read,” Dr. Romano said.

The study involved almost 300 patients, the largest number of patients to participate in a study of this nature. Conducted in Europe involving U.S. and European patients, the study revealed that patients achieve major improvements within two to three weeks of therapy. The findings showed that 87 percent of patients improved in search time and 80 percent had made fewer errors leading to reduced disability.

Blindness after brain injury is common and its effect on patients’ daily life is sudden. Those affected have great difficulties navigating their way around and avoiding obstacles. The significance of this study is that the use of NeuroEyeCoach can lead to improved eye movements allowing better interaction with the environment. Not only are patients reducing their errors following the therapy, they are also seeing things much faster and say in their self-assessment that the therapy improves their activities of daily living, such as exploring their surroundings better, identifying obstacles and avoiding collisions.

Improvements were not dependent on age, gender, side of blindness, nor the time elapsed since the brain injury. The study also found that there was no upper age limit to the

success of the treatment. This is the first time that a treatment of this kind has been shown to be effective in both old and young adults.

The study, which was funded by industry partner NovaVision Inc., also demonstrated that the therapy is highly beneficial to patients who say they have high levels of disability: 79 percent of these patients said they had less disability after doing NeuroEyeCoach.

“Our results show that rehabilitation of vision loss after brain injury is possible and can drastically improve patients’ quality of life,” said Arash Sahraie, Ph.D., professor and chair of psychology at the University of Aberdeen.

“The larger scale of this study has provided answers to important questions as to whether rehabilitation outcome is affected by how old people are when they suffer their injury or how long ago they had their vision loss, or even whether they are male or female.”

*Disclosure: Dr. Jose Romano was a member of the Scientific Advisory Board and is a consultant for, and equity holder in, the sponsor of the study, NovaVision.*

