disturbances of the neural pathways underlying colour vision; and on ways in which the advanced football (soccer) reported that the visual stimulation can be achieved by means of a light field, which is alternately turned on and off in a random manner. This approach has the advantage of being able to control the illumination conditions and to study the effect of light intensity on visual performance.

In conclusion, the paper discusses the current understanding of the neural pathways underlying colour vision. It highlights the importance of studying these pathways for improving our understanding of the causes of colour vision deficiencies and for developing new therapeutic approaches. The authors conclude that further research is needed to fully understand the mechanisms underlying colour vision and to develop effective treatments for colour vision deficiencies.

Colour Vision Deficiencies VIII

The twelfth Symposium of the International Research Group on Colour Vision Deficiencies (IRGCVD) was held 24-27 June 1992 in Sydney, Australia, ably hosted by the Australian National University. The symposium was attended by approximately 200 participants from 55 countries around the world. The proceedings of this symposium are published in this volume.

The symposium included plenary lectures, poster sessions, and workshops. The plenary lectures covered a wide range of topics, including the genetics of colour vision deficiencies, the electrophysiological mechanisms underlying colour vision, and the clinical implications of colour vision deficiencies.

The workshops focused on specific aspects of colour vision, such as the use of computer programs for predicting colour vision deficiencies and the use of image processing techniques for improving the readability of Braille and other high-contrast visual aids.

In summary, the symposium provided a comprehensive overview of the current state of knowledge in the field of colour vision deficiencies. It highlighted the progress made in understanding the genetic and physiological mechanisms underlying colour vision and the clinical implications of these findings for the rehabilitation of people with colour vision deficiencies.
Principles and Practice of Clinical Electrophysiology of Vision, second edition - Siegesmund - 2005

This long awaited second edition of an authoritative reference on electrophysiologic vision testing, including detailed information on techniques and problems, basic physiology and anatomy, clinical findings with reference to visual and visual organic disease. This authoritative text is the only comprehensive reference available that compiles the latest, most up-to-date clinical information, and information on clinical correlations. The second edition, of the widely used text, offers extensive new material and updated information. All of the 67 chapters are completely new, with the chapters reflecting current advances in the field. The book will continue in an expanded format, since evidence is obtained from a range of disciplines within vision science. The contributions not only cover new information - important material that is likely to become more important in the near decade - but also offer a larger perspective on the field and its related developments in the last twenty years. After discussing the history and background of clinical electrophysiology, the book presents findings to the techniques and interpretations of clinical tests, including the electro-oculogram (EOG), electroretinogram (ERG), and visual evoked potentials (VEP), which are discussed in detail, as are equipment, data acquisition and analysis, principles and protocols for clinical testing, diseases and dysfunction, and animal testing. Notable additions for this edition include chapters on the origins of electrophysiographic techniques, and visual techniques, testing in standard laboratory settings, recent advances in analysis of abnormalities in disease, and the application of these techniques in the study of psychotrophic abnormalities.

Principles and Practice of Clinical Electrophysiology of Vision, second edition - Siegesmund - 2005

The long awaited second edition of a comprehensive reference on electrophysiologic vision testing, including detailed information on techniques and problems, basic physiology and anatomy, clinical findings with reference to visual and visual organic disease. This authoritative text is the only comprehensive reference available on electrophysiologic vision testing, offering both practical information on techniques and problems as well as basic physiology and anatomy. The contributions not only cover new information - important material that is likely to become more important in the near decade - but also offer a larger perspective on the field and its related developments in the last twenty years. After discussing the history and background of clinical electrophysiology, the book presents findings to the techniques and interpretations of clinical tests, including the electro-oculogram (EOG), electroretinogram (ERG), and visual evoked potentials (VEP), which are discussed in detail, as are equipment, data acquisition and analysis, principles and protocols for clinical testing, diseases and dysfunction, and animal testing. Notable additions for this edition include chapters on the origins of electrophysiographic techniques, and visual techniques, testing in standard laboratory settings, recent advances in analysis of abnormalities in disease, and the application of these techniques in the study of psychotrophic abnormalities.

Walsh and Hoyt's Clinical Neuro-Ophthalmology - 2006

This classic work is the most comprehensive reference on diagnosis and treatment of neuropsychiatric diseases. The 5th edition has new editors - Stephen Ryan, MD and John B. Kerrison, MD, and has been streamlined from five volumes into three tightly edited volumes with a sharper focus on patient management. Coverage includes major updates on genetics of diseases, new diagnostic techniques, and the newest treatment options. This first volume covers the visual sensory system, the autonomic nervous system, the ocular motor system, the eyelid, facial pain and headache, and nonorganic disease. Volume 2 covers tumors, the phacomatoses, and vascular disease. Volume 3 covers degenerative, metabolic, infectious, inflammatory, and demyelinating diseases.