Discussion

VH is an uncommonly diagnosed and poorly understood binocular vision disorder. This is due in large part to the inconsistent performance of the current tests used to identify the direction and amount of VH. Unpublished data demonstrates that VHSQ queries a representative sample of these VH symptoms and is used for identifying VH suspects.

Results

When compared with pre-intervention baseline, there was an 82.2% decrease in subjective overall VH symptom reduction. Physical findings of VH were measured with an improvement in gait, balance, reading difficulties and improvement in sleep. On the VHSQ, patients reported a significant reduction in headache, dizziness and anxiety, which coincided with the patients perception of overall improvement in gait, balance, reading difficulties and improvement in sleep.

Conclusions

Currently there is not an association between VH and TBI. In our patient cohort, we are the first to be investigating VH that is the cause of many post-concussive disorder symptoms (including headache, dizziness, anxiety, neck pain and reading difficulties in this group). We hypothesized that treatment of the VH utilizing realigning prismatic lenses would significantly reduce these post-concussive symptoms. The objective of this study is to validate the VH symptoms and its related metrics to quantify the reduction of headache, dizziness and anxiety resulting from prismatic lens treatment.