

EARLY DETECTION HELPS

A developmental vision problem diagnosed during the pre-school years can often be corrected much faster before the child enters school, although visual issues can be addressed at any age.

OBSERVE YOUR CHILD, ASK HOW HE/SHE SEES

Watch for the behavioural symptoms which indicate a possible vision problem. A child exhibiting symptoms or not achieving his/her potential should have **a comprehensive functional vision exam.**

NOT ALL VISION EXAMS ARE THE SAME

If you think your child might be struggling with an undiagnosed vision problem, a comprehensive functional vision assessment could help. Not all eye-care specialists practice the developmental approach to vision care. At Orthovision, we check all elements of functional vision.

Also, if the child demonstrates retained primitive reflexes, then we will check for those as well or advise for a comprehensive assessment.

INTEGRATED VISION THERAPY

An individualized Integrated Vision Therapy Programme consists of various visual and cognitive exercises aiming **to enhance visual functions, cognitive abilities and overall sensory integration.**

This impacts the visual performance and overall attention. Physical symptoms may disappear, enabling more efficient visual processing and academic attainment.

For further information concerning prevention, early detection and correction of vision-related learning problems, please contact:

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Prevention
Early Detection
Correction
Vision & Learning



- skipping words • short attention span
- under-developed eye-hand coordination
- dyslexia • loss of place when reading
 - poor reading comprehension
 - moving words • double vision
- blurry vision • untidy handwriting



VISION IS MORE THAN 20/20 EYESIGHT

It is a complex process involving over 20 visual abilities and 2/3 of all pathways to the brain. **Nearly 80% of what a child perceives, comprehends and remembers depends on the efficiency of the visual system.**

“We were told that our child has 20/20 eyesight. The teacher was thinking that she was not trying hard enough.”

Children can't learn to read when the words get jumbled up on the page and they can't remember or make sense of what was just read. Just imagine how you would feel if you had to read a book like this:

A person who sees like this can pass a vision screening test.



VISION & LEARNING

You might be a parent whose child is **clever but has difficulties learning**. They might comprehend well when you read a story to them, do a great job with computer games, or enjoy watching television and show an understanding of pretty much everything that is going on.



SOMETIMES PARENTS ASK:

Why is my child so fidgety and not able to stay focused for any length of time, particularly when trying to read?

Why doesn't my child perform well at school?

Does my child have ADHD or ASD?

Why are tuition or other forms of therapy not helping?

What can we do about it?



Children with vision-related learning problems rarely report symptoms. They think everyone sees the same way. Ask your child what happens when shifting focus from near-to-far and vice versa when copying off the board – **the answer might surprise you:**

8-year-old Mai Ling passed the 20/20 eye test, yet she saw letters moving around on the page, words and letters disappear and the print go in and out of focus. When asked if she ever told her parents or teacher that this was happening, Mai Ling replied:

“NO, I THOUGHT BOOKS DID THAT TO EVERYONE”



SYMPTOMS OF VISION PROBLEMS

These symptoms may indicate that someone has a vision problem:

- READING DIFFICULTIES
- CLOSING ONE EYE WHEN READING
- TIRED, SORE EYES
- DIFFICULTY CONCENTRATING
- HEADACHES
- SLEEPINESS
- WORDS OVERLAP
- BLURRED VISION
- MOVING WORDS
- REVERSING LETTERS
- LABELS (lazy, ADHD, dyslexic, etc.)

Vision is a learned skill, just like learning to walk or talk. In the past 30 years, **games that encourage the development of good vision skills have been replaced by passive visual activities such as watching television or videos.** In addition, more and more time is spent working and playing on computers, tablets and even smaller screens. **As a result, we observe an increase in challenges in visual processing.**



RETAINED PRIMITIVE REFLEXES

Retained primitive reflexes (reflexes which we are born with, but which should be integrated by the age of 3) **can also be an underlying cause for learning and other difficulties.**

Helping to integrate these reflexes can speed up other processes in the visual, vestibular, auditory and other systems. Easy home-based exercises can help to support this necessary integration.