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**EGYPTIAN**  
OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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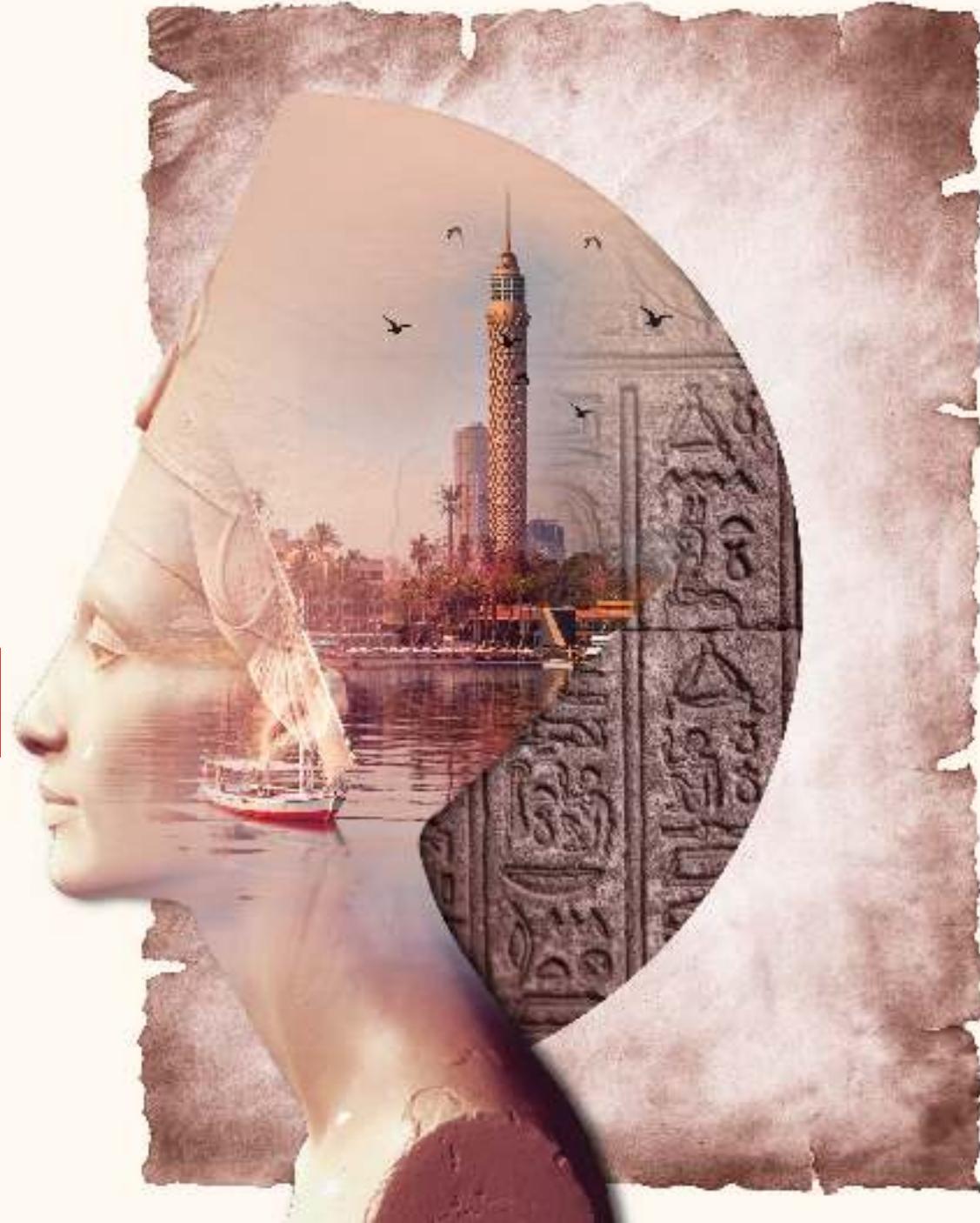
**MEACO**  
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA  
COUNCIL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

# *Trends in* **Visual field**

Prepared by

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***No financial interests to disclose***

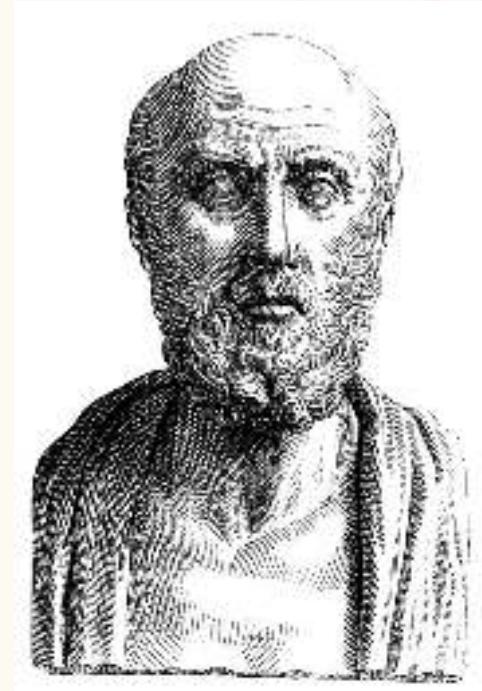


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*The past*

**Hippocrates** was the first to describe a VF defect;

*Contralateral hemianopia in brain lesions*



450 BC

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*The past*

Ptolemy described VF to be *circular*



150 BC

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*The past*

**Leonardo da Vinci** recognized that  
*temporal VF is beyond 90 degrees*

*"The eye sees those objects behind it that are placed in lateral areas."*

*(Manuscript D. folio 8 verso)*



1510

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## *The past*

### **Thomas Young made the first accurate VF measurements**

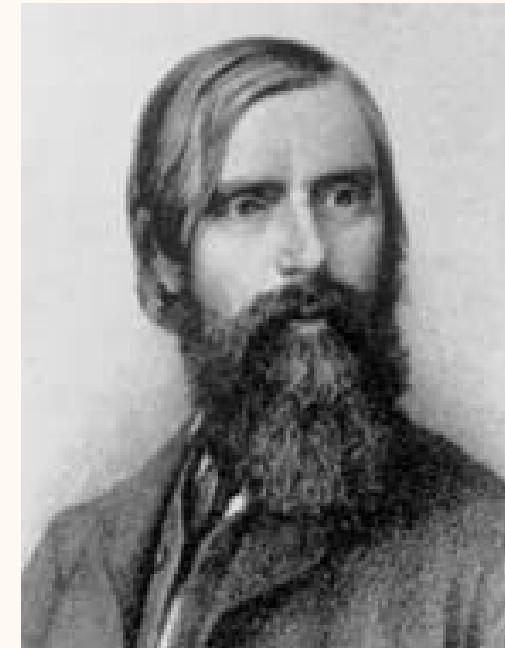
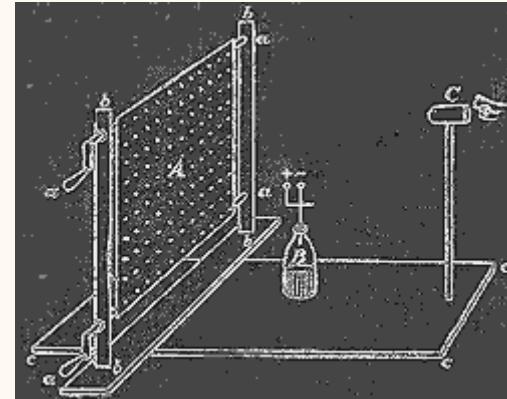
*"The visual axis being fixed in any direction, I can at the same time see a luminous object placed laterally at a considerable distance from it, but in various directions the angle is very different. Upwards it extends to 50 degrees, inwards to 60 degrees, downwards to 70 degrees and outwards to 90 degrees."*

**1801**



*The past*

**Von Graefe** made the first perimetry;  
*a blackboard as a tangent screen*



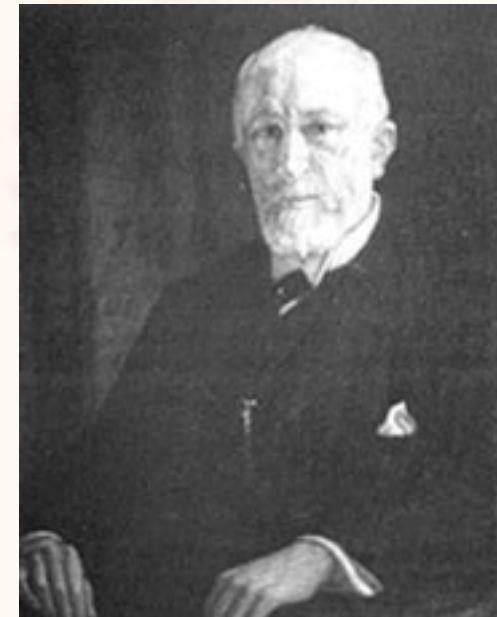
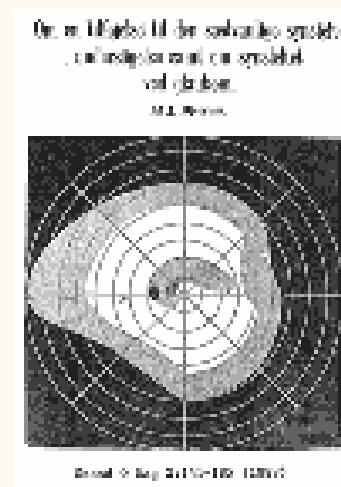
1855

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*The past*

## Bjerrum reintroduced central VF testing *Campimetry*

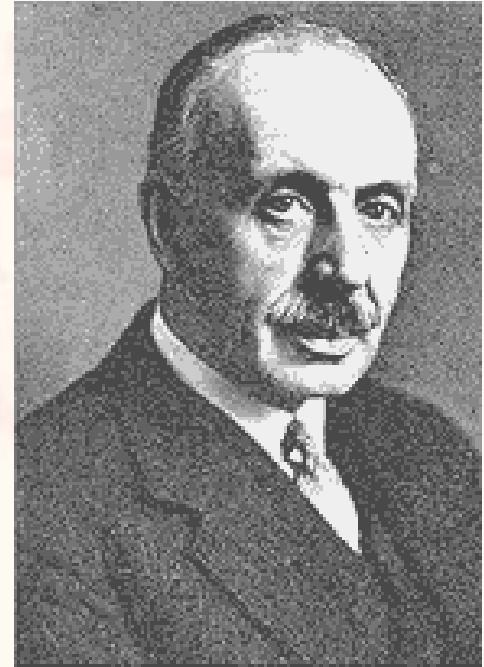
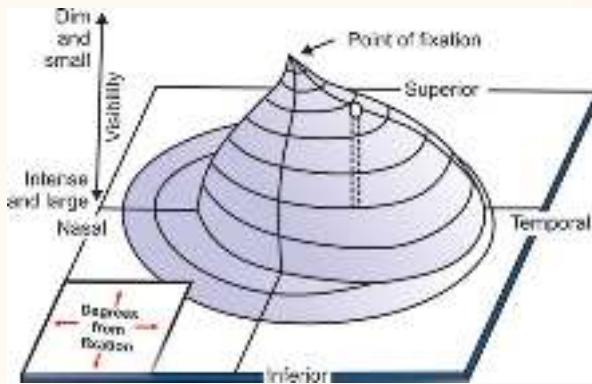
1889



*The past*

Traquair described  
*the hill of vision*

1914



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*The past*

**Hans Goldmann** devised the first standardized perimeter;  
*The Goldman kinetic perimeter*



1945

*The past*

**Anders Heijl** developed a static perimetry  
*the Humphrey Field Analyzer*  
(HFA)



1970s

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## Kinetic perimetry

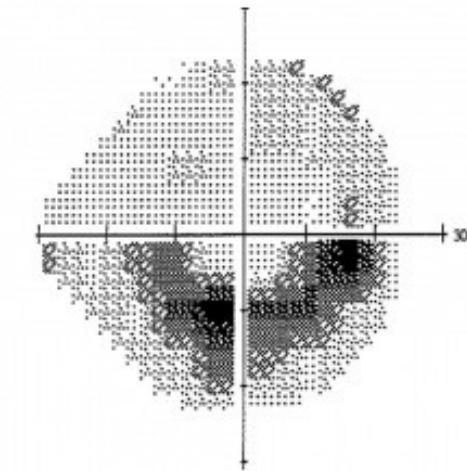
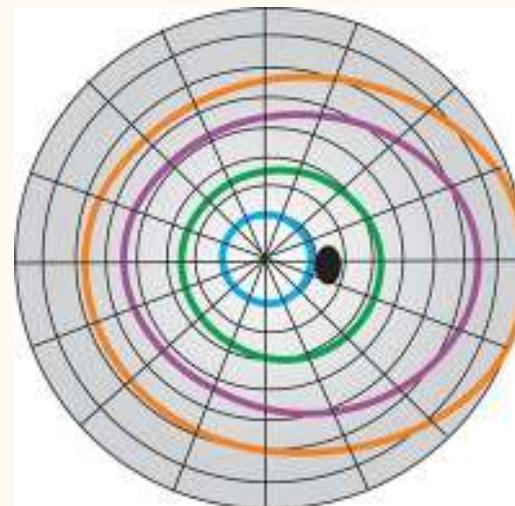
Drawing isopters (from outside)

## Static perimetry

Drawing a map (from inside)

Moving from non-seeing to seeing

Differential light sensitivity



*The present*

## =The age of automation

Humphrey/Octopus →  
static automated perimetry (SAP)

*The gold standard*



1980s

PAST

PRESENT

FUTURE

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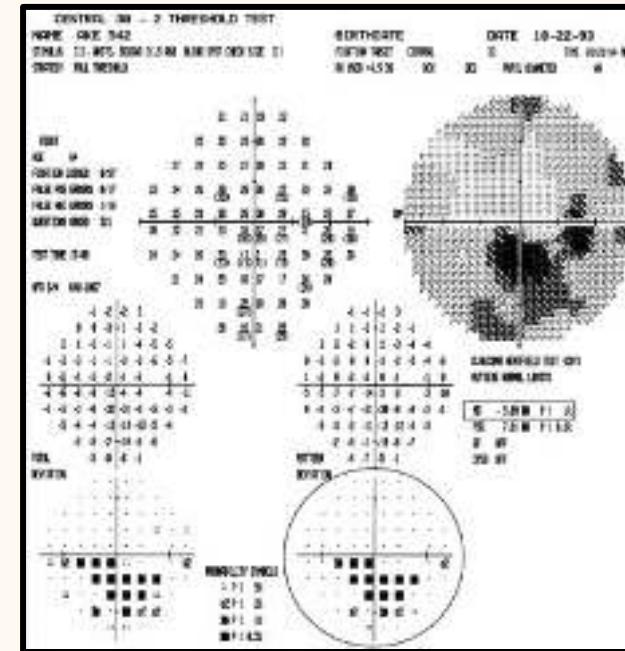
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The present

SAP

## Full threshold test

All points tested similarly,  
Small steps (as small as 2 dBs),  
Double crossing/bracketing

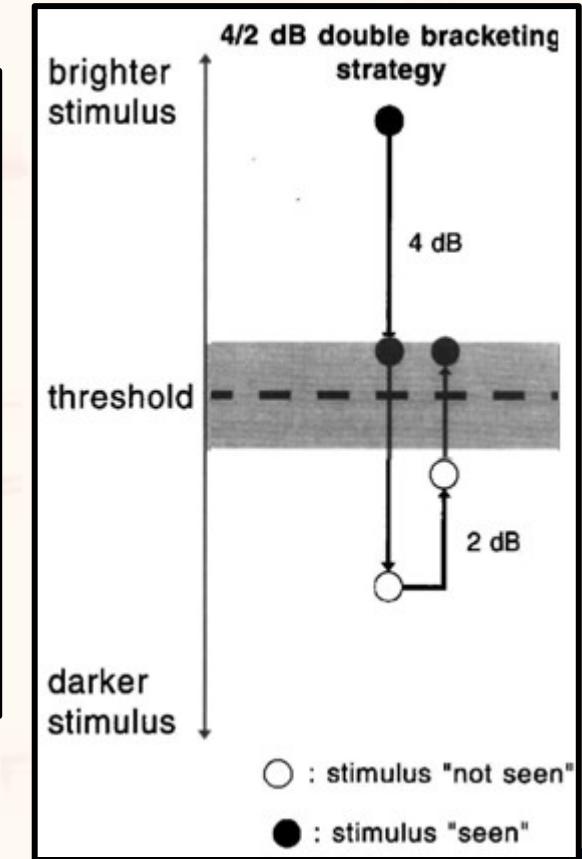


10-15 minutes per eye

1980s

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Heijl A, Patella VM, Bengtsson B. Excellent Perimetry; the Field Analyzer Primer. 5th ed., Carl Zeiss Meditec, Inc.; 2021.



The present

SAP

## FASTPAC test

*Start with 4 Cardinal points =full threshold,*

*Then →*

*small fixed steps,  
single crossing*

*8-10 minutes per eye (35% shorter)*

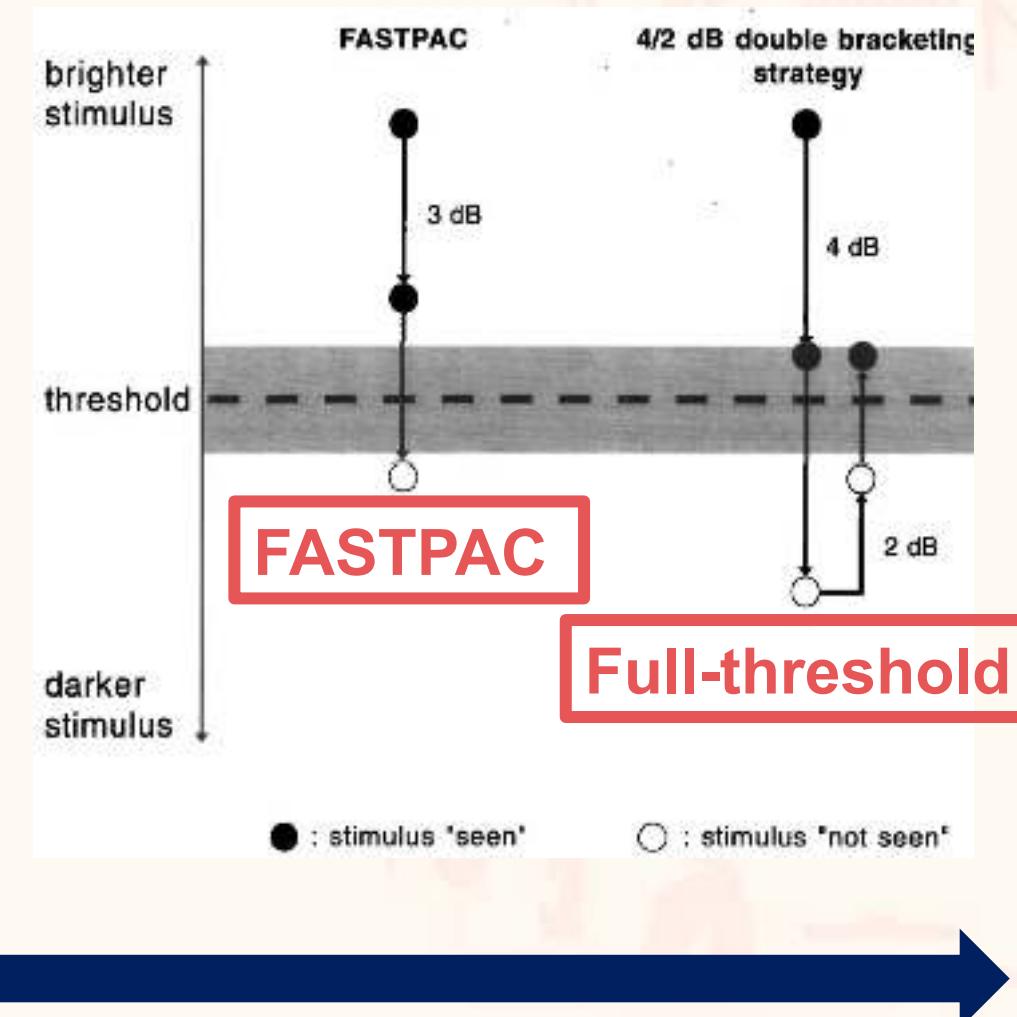
*Higher fluctuation (25%)*



1980s

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Schaumberger M, Schäfer B, Lachenmayr BJ. Glaucomatous visual fields. FASTPAC versus full threshold strategy of the Humphrey Field Analyzer. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 1995 Jun;36(7):1390-7. PMID: 7775117.

*The present*

SAP

## SITA

(Swedish Interactive Threshold Algorithm)

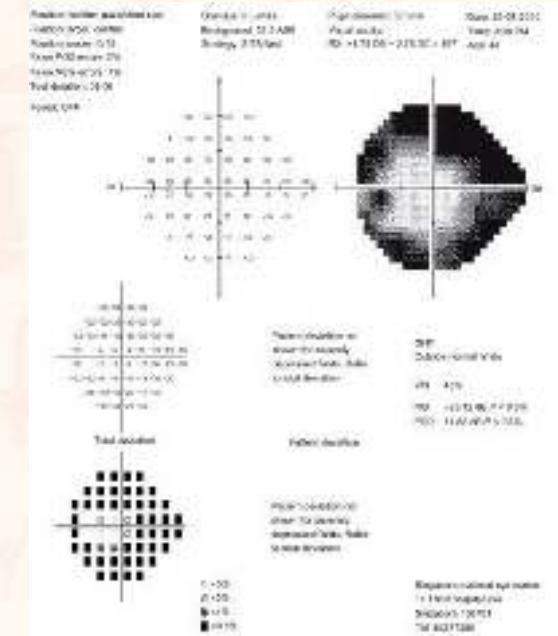
*Statistically sophisticated algorithms to calculate expected thresholds → testing starts at closer points*

*Once an “information index” reaches a pre-determined confidence limit, it moves to another point.*

SITA-Standard: 4-2 dB steps ≈ Full-threshold (7 minutes)

SITA-Fast: 4 dB steps ≈ FASTPAC (4 minutes)

1990s



*The present*

SAP

SITA

(Swedish Interactive Threshold Algorithm)

*Statistically sophisticated  
expected threshold algorithm*

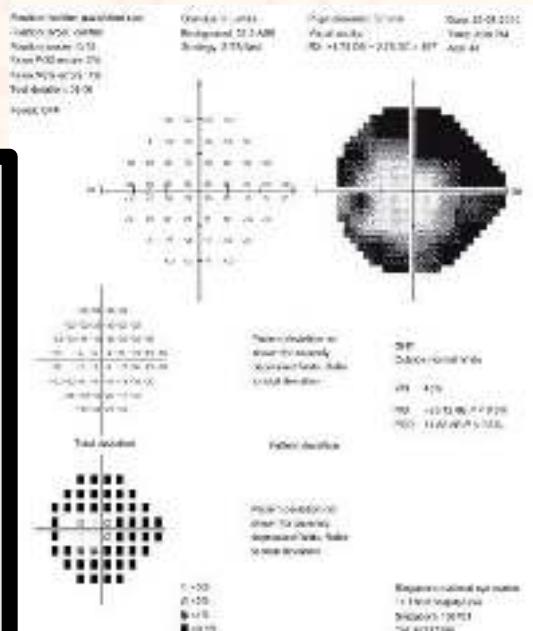
*Once an “information index” reaches*

SITA-Standard: 4-5 dB

SITA-Fast: 4 dB standard

Good  
time/reliability  
trade-off

1990s



*The present*

## SWAP

(Short-wavelength automated perimetry)

-Addressing the issue of RGC redundancy  
(responsible for the early structure-function discrepancy)

-Selective testing of the Koniocellular pathway  
(blue stimulus on a yellow background)

-Improved sensitivity and earlier glaucoma detection but with  
**several limitations**



2000s



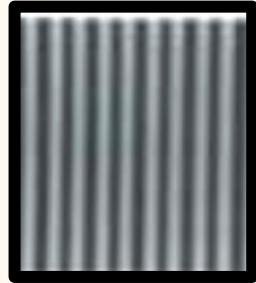
*The present*

## FDT

(Frequency doubling perimetry)

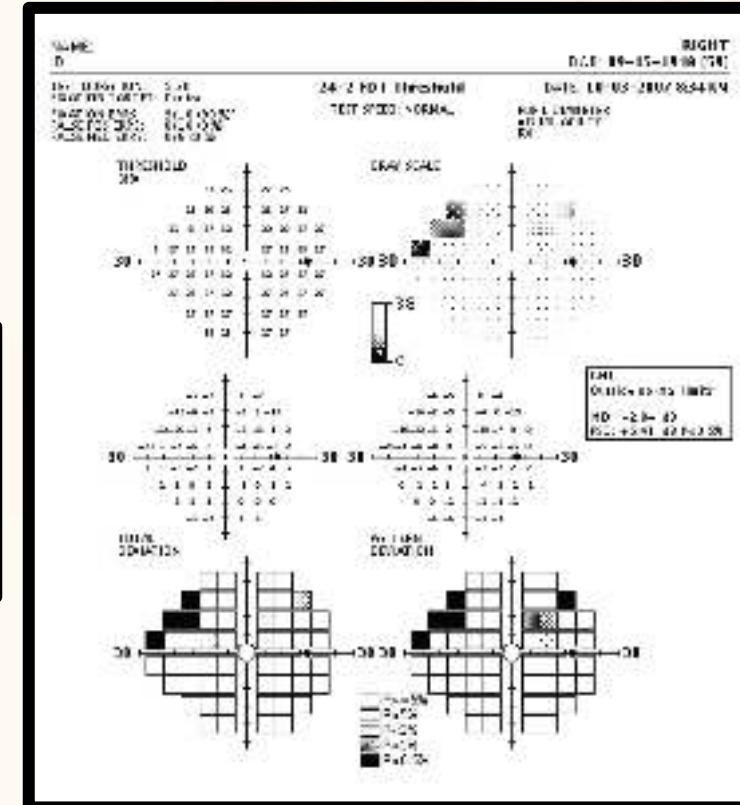
-Selective testing of the *Magnocellular pathway*

(stimuli of low spatial frequency and high temporal frequency)



-Improved sensitivity, portability

- Shorter duration, less affection by optical blurring



**-Uses larger steps that may miss minor changes , not inter-changeable with SAP**



2000s

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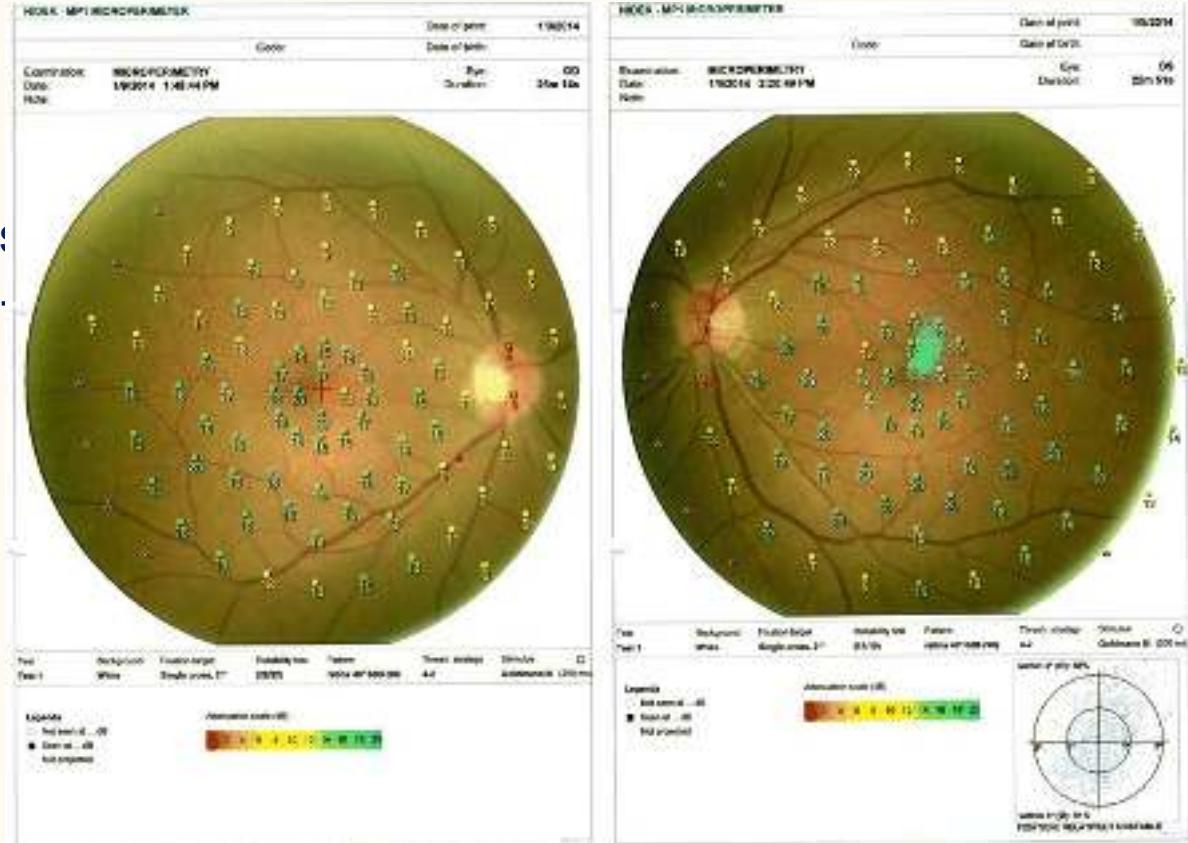
Doozandeh A, Irandoost F, Mirzajani A, Yazdani S, Pakravan M, Esfandiari H. Comparison of Matrix Frequency-Doubling Technology (FDT) Perimetry with the SWEDISH Interactive Thresholding Algorithm (SITA) Standard Automated Perimetry (SAP) in Mild Glaucoma. Med Hypothesis Discov Innov Ophthalmol. 2017 Fall;6(3):98-104. PMID: 29392149; PMCID: PMC5787029.

*The present*

## Microperimetry (Fundus perimetry)

-Combine the anatomical (non-myriatic fundus camera) and functional assessment (SAP) of the **retina** in one device

-Enables gaze tracking



2005

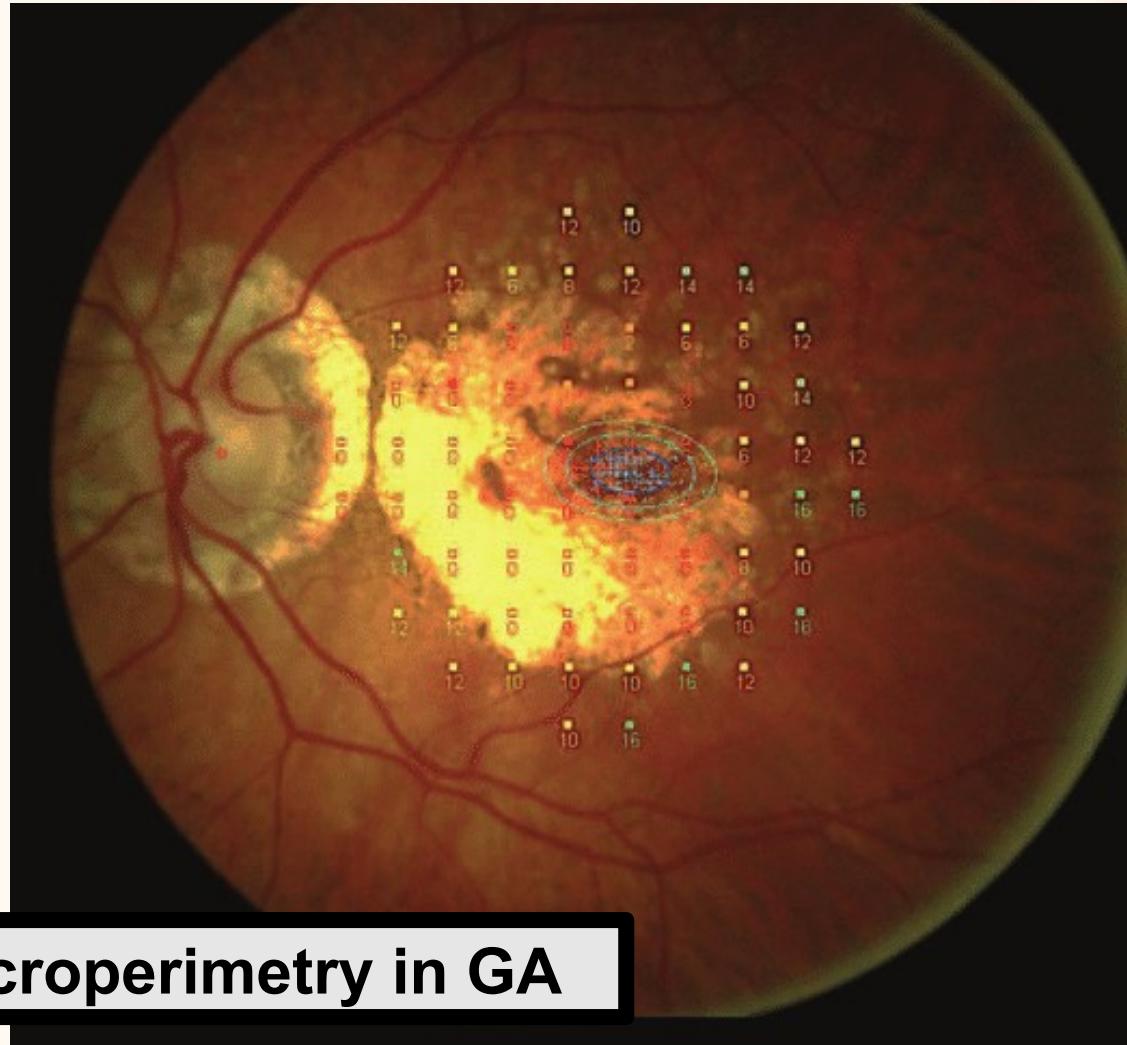
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Molina-Martín A, Pérez-Cambrodí RJ, Piñero DP. Current Clinical Application of Microperimetry: A Review. Semin Ophthalmol. 2018;33(5):620-628. doi: 10.1080/08820538.2017.1375125. Epub 2017 Oct 9. PMID: 28991503.

*The present*

## Microperimetry (Fundus perimetry)

-Limited field (the macula) →  
Main use in macular pathologies



**Microperimetry in GA**

2005

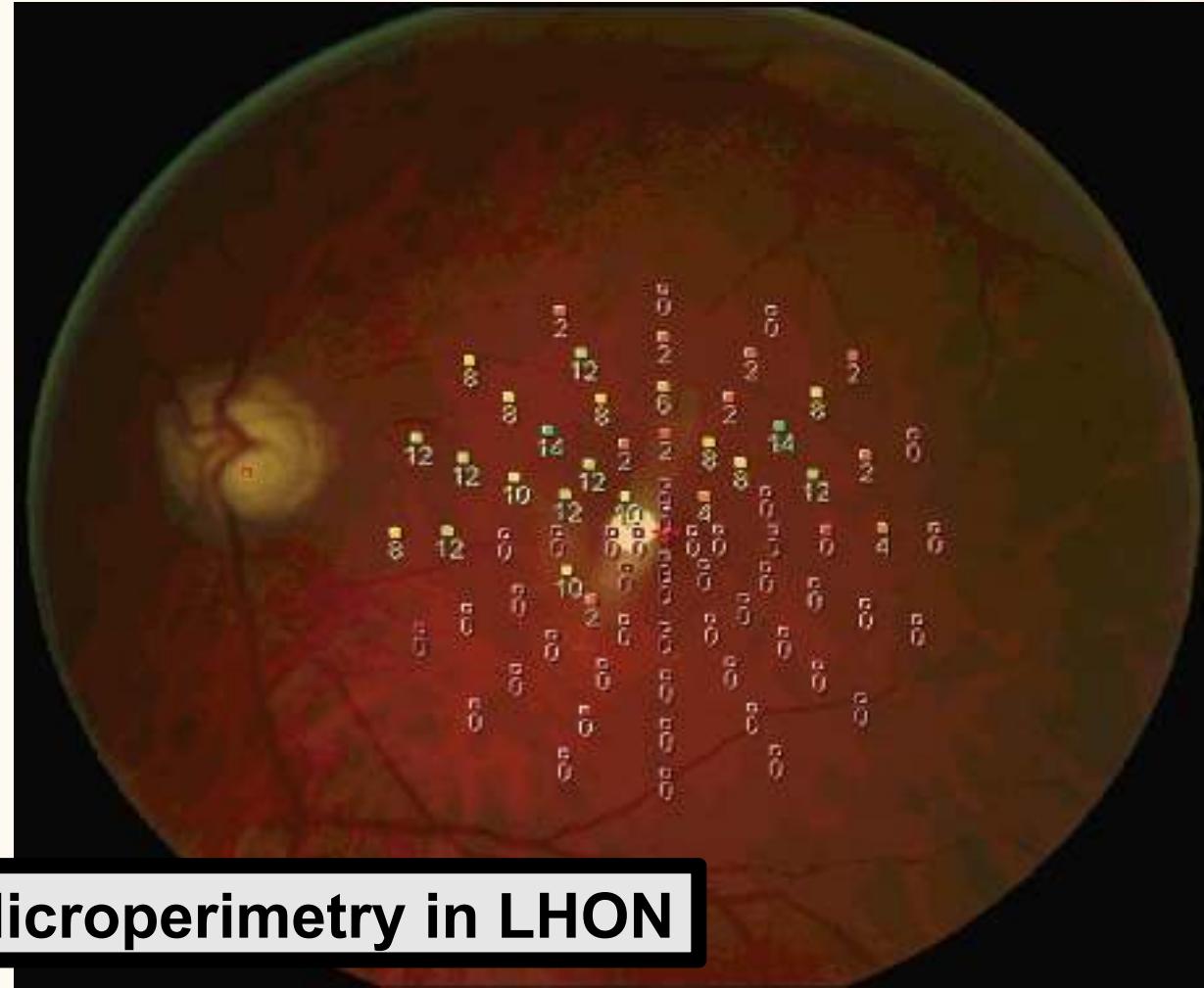
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Molina-Martín A, Pérez-Cambrodí RJ, Piñero DP. Current Clinical Application of Microperimetry: A Review. Semin Ophthalmol. 2018;33(5):620-628. doi: 10.1080/08820538.2017.1375125. Epub 2017 Oct 9. PMID: 28991503.

*The present*

## Microperimetry (Fundus perimetry)

In optic neuropathies with  
fixation instability  
e.g. Hereditary optic neuropathies



2005

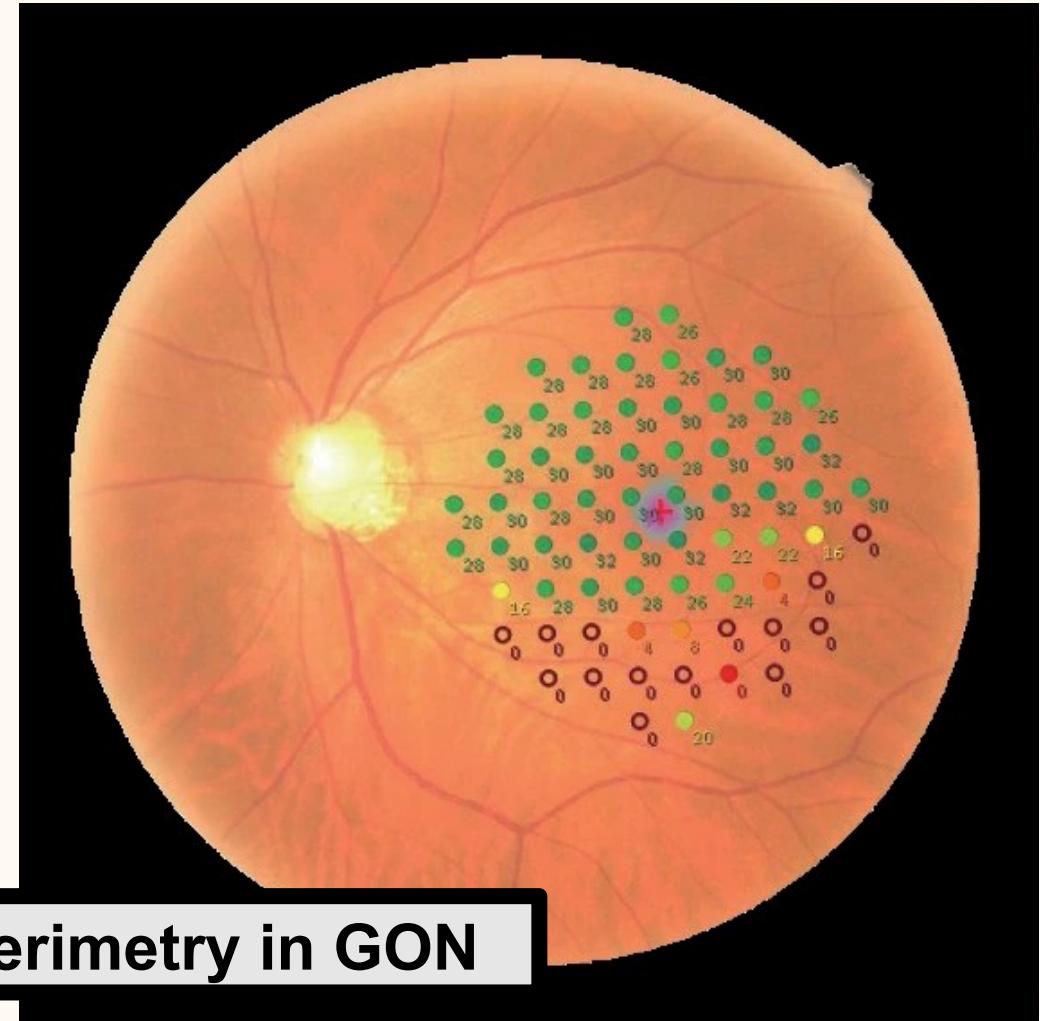
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*The present*

## Microperimetry (Fundus perimetry)

In optic neuropathies with  
fixation instability  
e.g. Glaucoma (early/late)



2005

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Molina-Martín A, Pérez-Cambródí RJ, Piñero DP. Current Clinical Application of Microperimetry: A Review. Semin Ophthalmol. 2018;33(5):620-628. doi: 10.1080/08820538.2017.1375125. Epub 2017 Oct 9. PMID: 28991503.

*The present*

SAP

## SITA-Faster

FAST → FASTER

Cardinal points and blind spot tested only once

No false negative testing

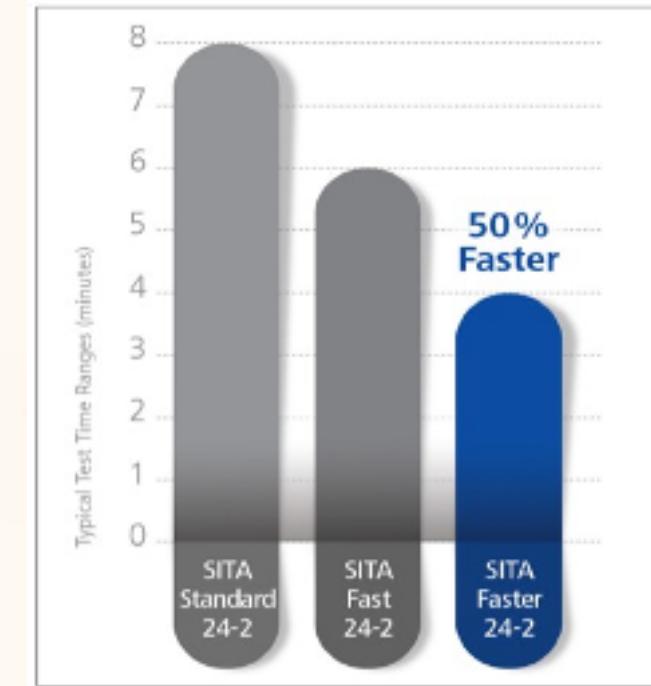
Gaze tracking only, no blind spot monitoring

Removing delay after unseen stimuli

2 minutes per eye

50% < SITA-Standard – 30% < of SITA-Fast

2010



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Heijl A, Patella VM, Chong LX, Iwase A, Leung CK, Tuulonen A, Lee GC, Callan T, Bengtsson B. A New SITA Perimetric Threshold Testing Algorithm: Construction and a Multicenter Clinical Study. Am J Ophthalmol. 2019 Feb;198:154-165. doi: 10.1016/j.ajo.2018.10.010. Epub 2018 Oct 16. PMID: 30336129.

## *The present*

### SITA **Faster** vs. SITA-standard:

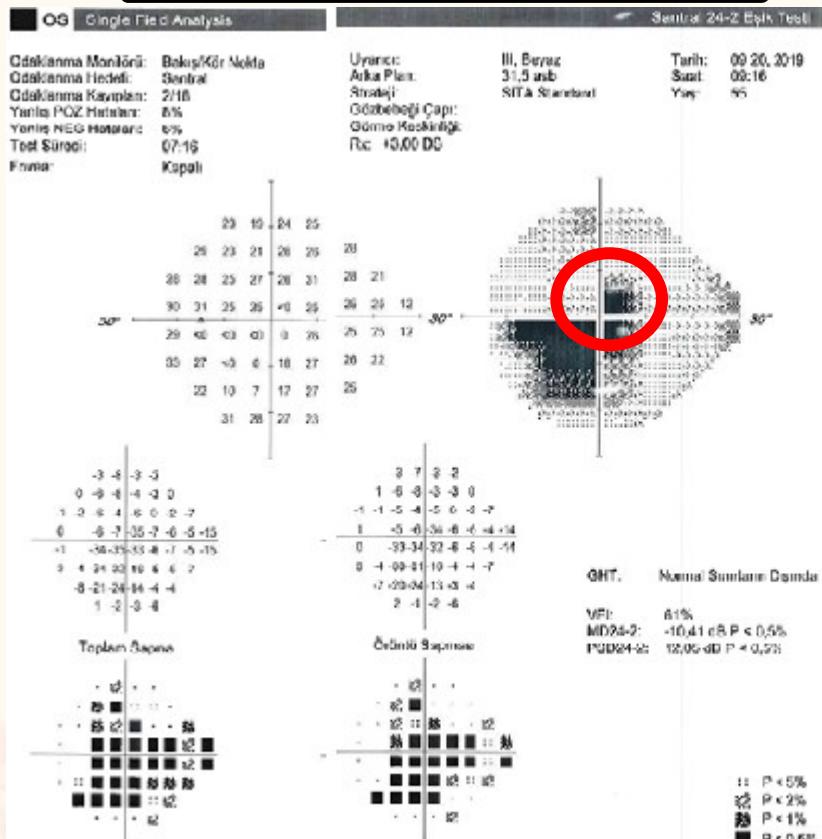
Significant differences in MD, foveal threshold, and number of points ( P<0.5%) on PSD → VF defects appear **smaller**



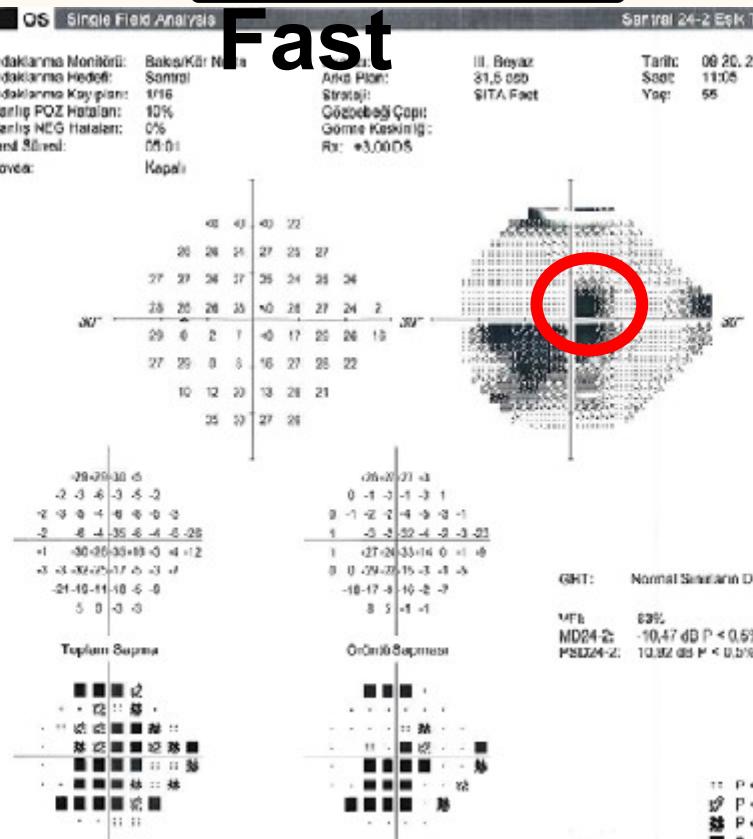
### SITA **Fast** vs. SITA-standard

**Comparable** results

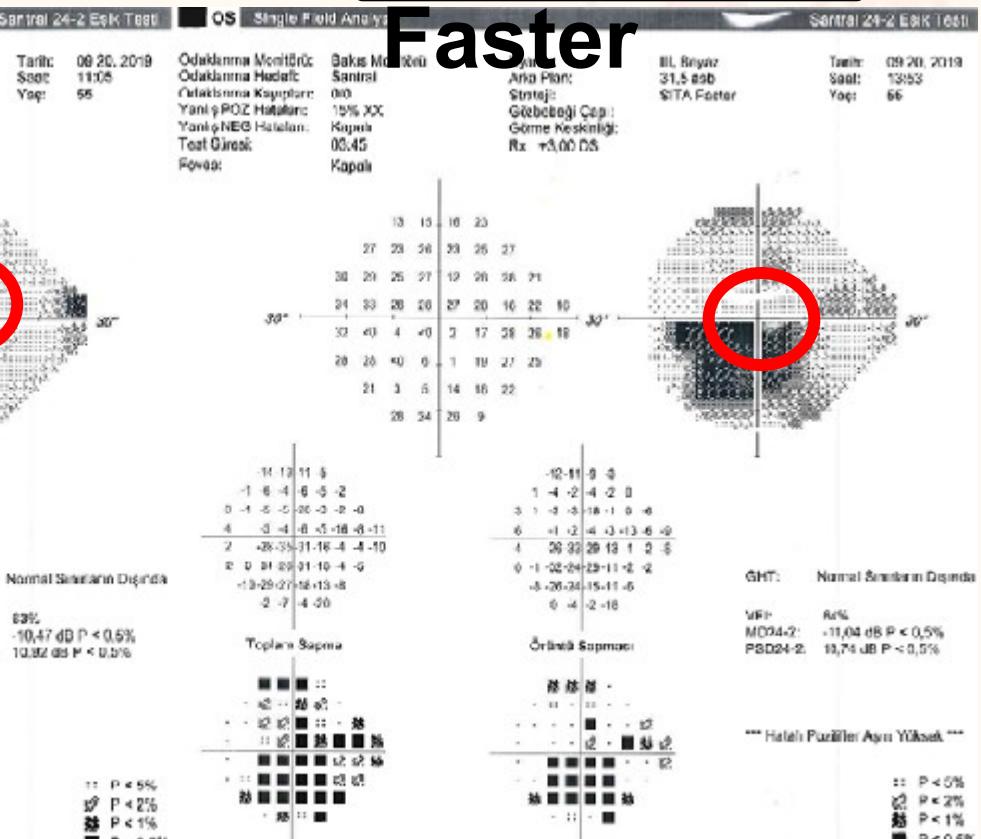
# SITA-Standard



# SITA-Fast



# SITA-Faster



## The present

Applying SITA Standard MD cutoffs to newer protocols can lead to misdiagnosis

**Glaucoma Staging by HPA Criteria with Proposed Modifications**

	<b>Early</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Severe</b>
<b>SITA Standard (HPA)</b>	below -6 dB	between -6 and -12 dB	above -12 dB
<b>SITA Fast (proposed)</b>	below -5.3 dB	between -5.3 and -10.8 dB	above -10.8 dB
<b>SITA Faster (proposed)</b>	below -5.2 dB	between -5.2 and -10 dB	above -10 dB

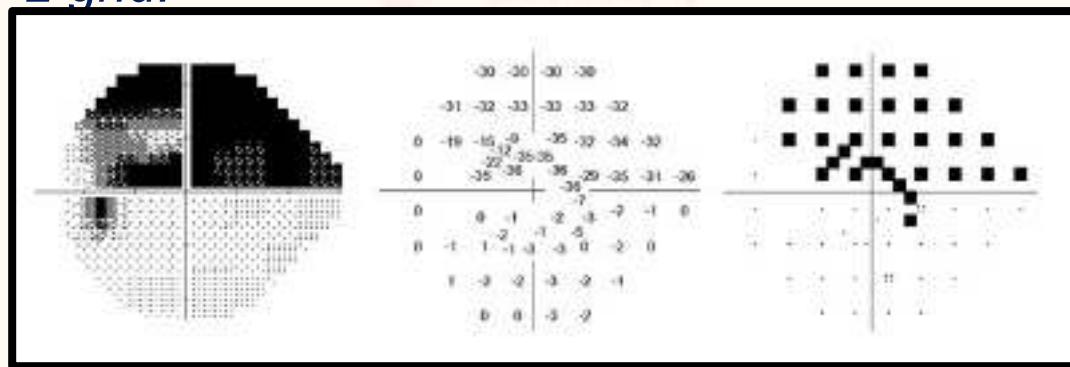
**The present  
SAP**

**24-2C**

-Merged 10 additional points from the 10-2 test into the 24-2 grid.

**-Why?** Because in mild glaucoma, central field defects may appear only on 10-2 but not 24-4. 10-2 testing act as a *functional vulnerability zone*.

-With fast(ER) → Shorter time than each of 24-2 and 10-2 tests.



	Testing Time	P Value
24-2 SITA Standard (s)	308 (302-315)	
10-2 SITA Standard	343 (334-353)	
<b>24-2C SITA Faster</b>	<b>165 (161-170)</b>	<b>&lt; .001;<sup>a</sup> &lt; .001<sup>b</sup></b>

**2019**

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Nishijima E, Fukai K, Sano K, Noro T, Ogawa S, Okude S, Tatemichi M, Lee GC, Iwase A, Nakano T. Comparative Analysis of 24-2C, 24-2, and 10-2 Visual Field Tests for Detecting Mild-Stage Glaucoma With Central Visual field Defects. Am J Ophthalmol. 2024 Dec;268:275-284. doi: 10.1016/j.ajo.2024.07.024. Epub 2024 Aug 2. PMID: 39094994.

**The present  
SAP**

**24-2C**

**Vs. 24-2:**

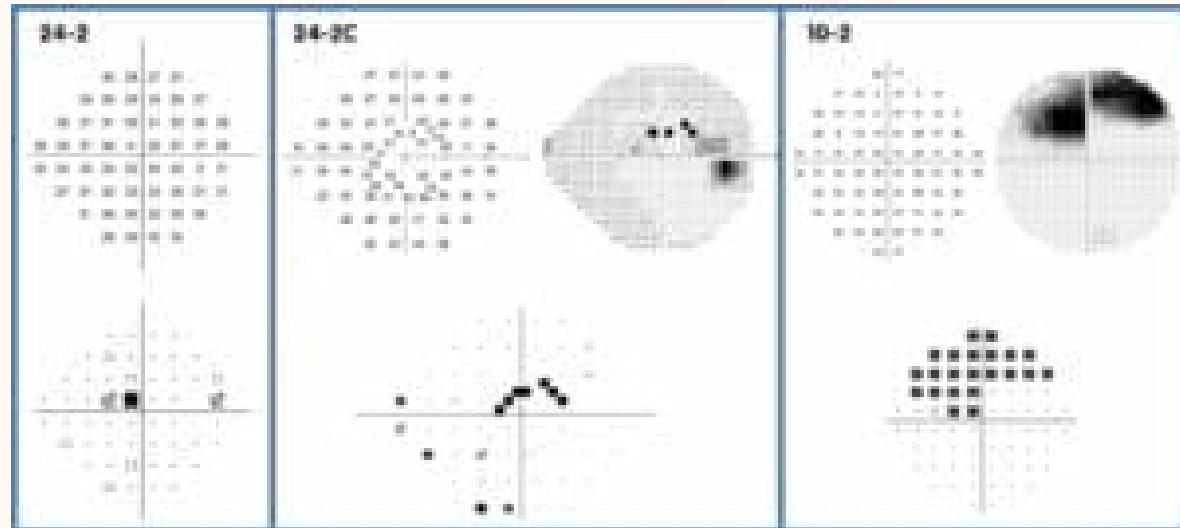
*Identifies more central VF defects*

*Achieves higher structure-function concordance.*

**Vs. 10-2:**

*24-2C is useful in **flagging** the presence of a*

*clustered central VF defect, but 10-2 should be used to more comprehensively characterize it.*



**2019**

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Nishijima E, Fukai K, Sano K, Noro T, Ogawa S, Okude S, Tatemichi M, Lee GC, Iwase A, Nakano T. Comparative Analysis of 24-2C, 24-2, and 10-2 Visual Field Tests for Detecting Mild-Stage Glaucoma With Central Visual field Defects. Am J Ophthalmol. 2024 Dec;268:275-284. doi: 10.1016/j.ajo.2024.07.024. Epub 2024 Aug 2. PMID: 39094994.

**The present  
SAP**

**24-2C**

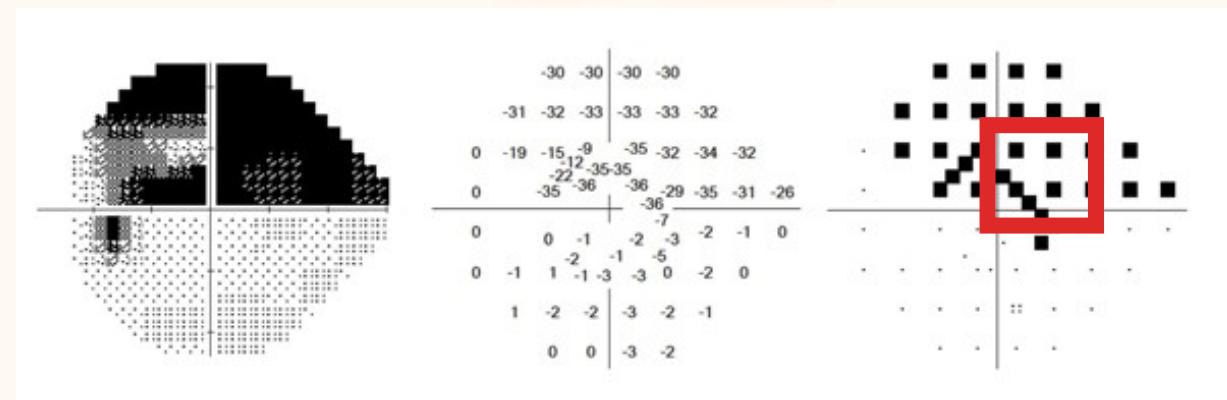
- Available as SITA-standard, SITA-fast and SITA-faster 24-2C.

- The asymmetrical distribution of points (**the slope**) is a concern.



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**2019**



Nishijima E, Fukai K, Sano K, Noro T, Ogawa S, Okude S, Tatemichi M, Lee GC, Iwase A, Nakano T. Comparative Analysis of 24-2C, 24-2, and 10-2 Visual Field Tests for Detecting Mild-Stage Glaucoma With Central Visual field Defects. Am J Ophthalmol. 2024 Dec;268:275-284. doi: 10.1016/j.ajo.2024.07.024. Epub 2024 Aug 2. PMID: 39094994.

*More*

*Objectivity*

*Patient engagement*

*Feasibility/portability*

*is needed*

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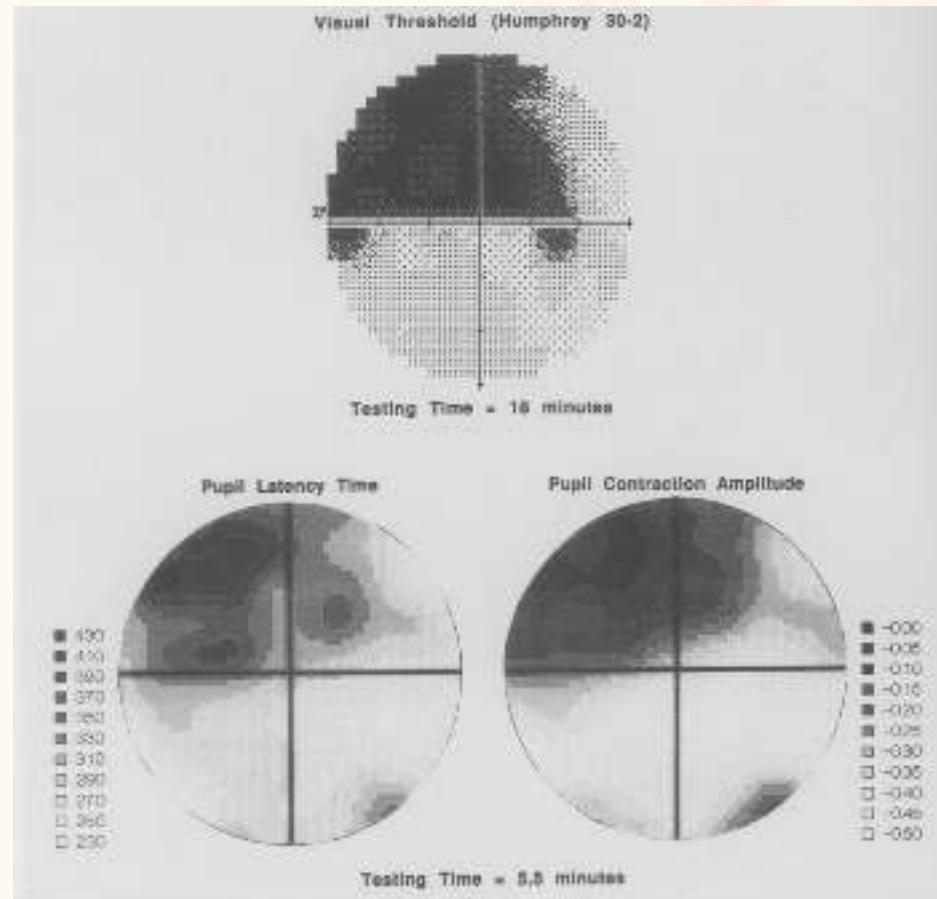
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## Pupil perimetry

- Instead of relying on patient's response,  
**Infrared tracing** of pupillary size to measure latency and amplitude
- Linked to a HFA



1991

## First pupil perimetry

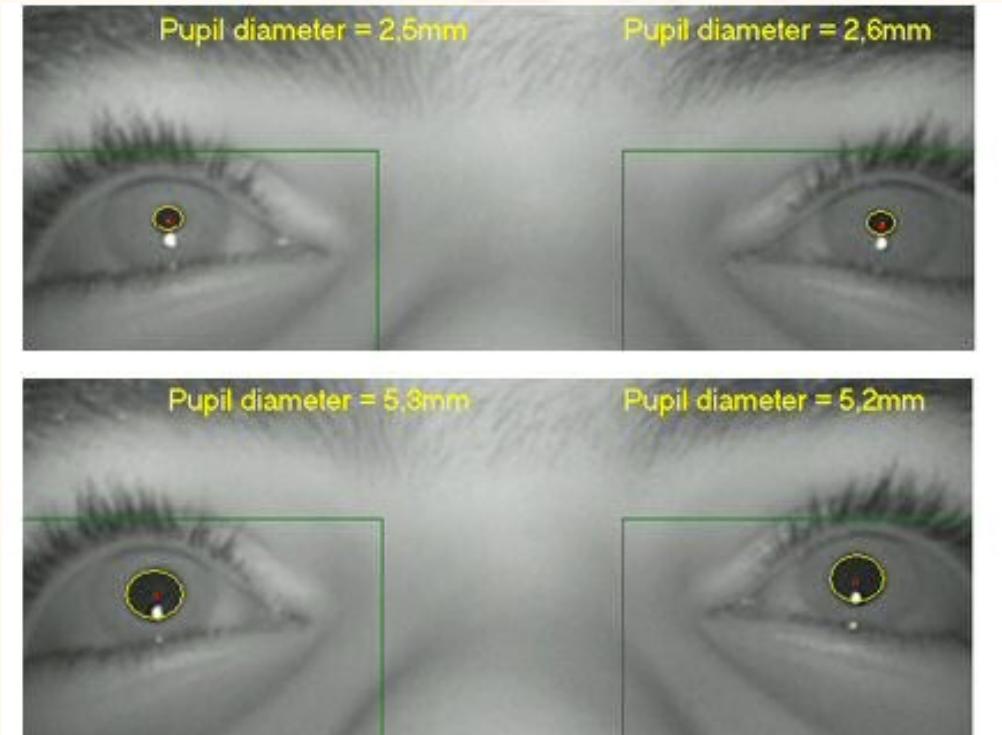
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Kardon RH, Kirkali PA, Thompson HS. Automated pupil perimetry. Pupil field mapping in patients and normal subjects. Ophthalmology. 1991 Apr;98(4):485-95; discussion 495-6. doi: 10.1016/s0161-6420(91)32267-x. PMID: 2052302.

## Pupil perimetry

- Testing of koniocellular and parvocellular pathways using **rapid colored stimuli**, avoiding the slow mid-brain pathway
- Despite the inter-subject variability, the intra-subject agreement is **very high**
- Only **one** functional pupil is needed



**The future**

## Pupil perimetry

**objectiveFIELD Analyzer (OFA), by Konan**

FDA cleared

Multifocal pupillographic objective perimetry

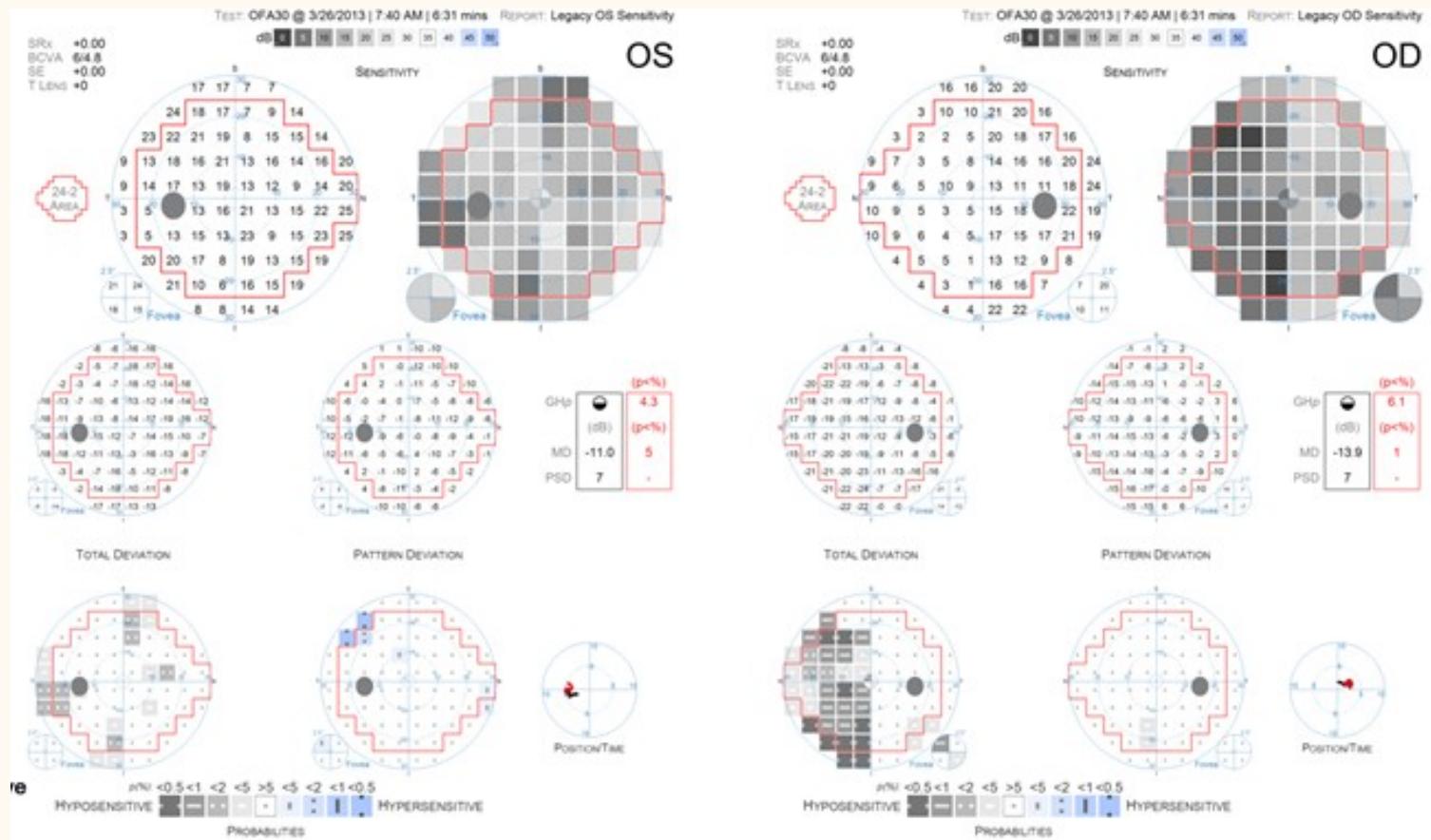


2019

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Rai BB, Sabeti F, Carle CF, Maddess T. Visual Field Tests: A Narrative Review of Different Perimetric Methods. J Clin Med. 2024 Apr 23;13(9):2458. doi: 10.3390/jcm13092458. PMID: 38730989; PMCID: PMC11084906.

# *The future*

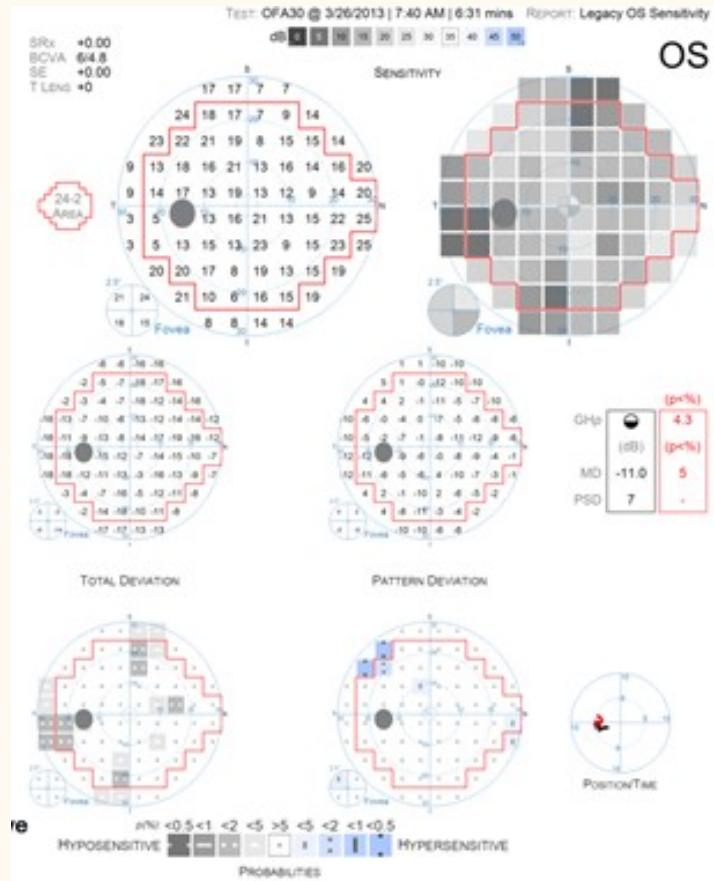


2019

# EOS 2025

## EGYPTIAN OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

## The future



**Voluntary pupil movements  
(e.g. near response)  
are not eliminated**



2019

*More*

*Objectivity*



*Patient engagement*

*Feasibility/portability*

*needed*

**EOS 2025**

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**The future**

## **Virtual reality Perimetry (VRP)**

**VR: an immersive technology**

*-Includes:*

*Goggle-like head-mounted device (HMD)*

*AND*

*Bluetooth connected handpiece*



*The future*

## Virtual reality Perimetry (VRP)

**VR:** *an immersive technology*

-Includes:

*Goggle-like head-mounted device (HMD)*

*AND*

*Bluetooth connected handpiece*



**The future**

## **Virtual reality Perimetry (VRP)**

*The first VR based perimetry prototype:*

### **Periscreener**

low-cost Google Cardboard headset,  
two ordinary android smartphones,  
a Bluetooth clicker.

suprathreshold testing, crude.

**2018**



*The future*

## Virtual reality Perimetry (VRP)

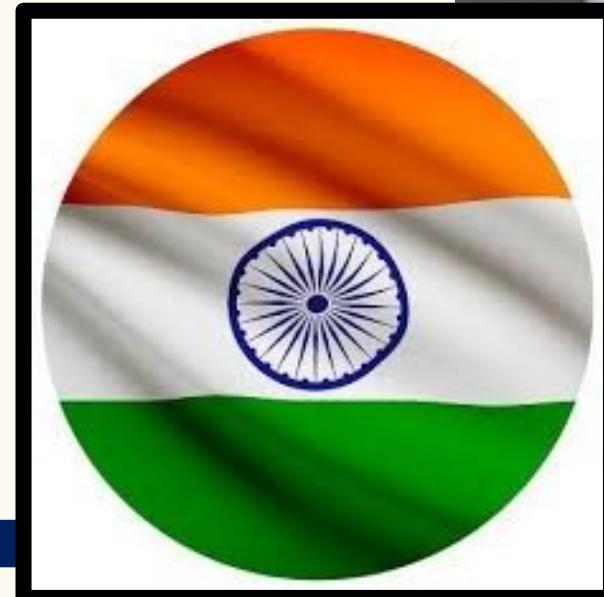
*The first VR based perimetry prototype:*

### Periscreener

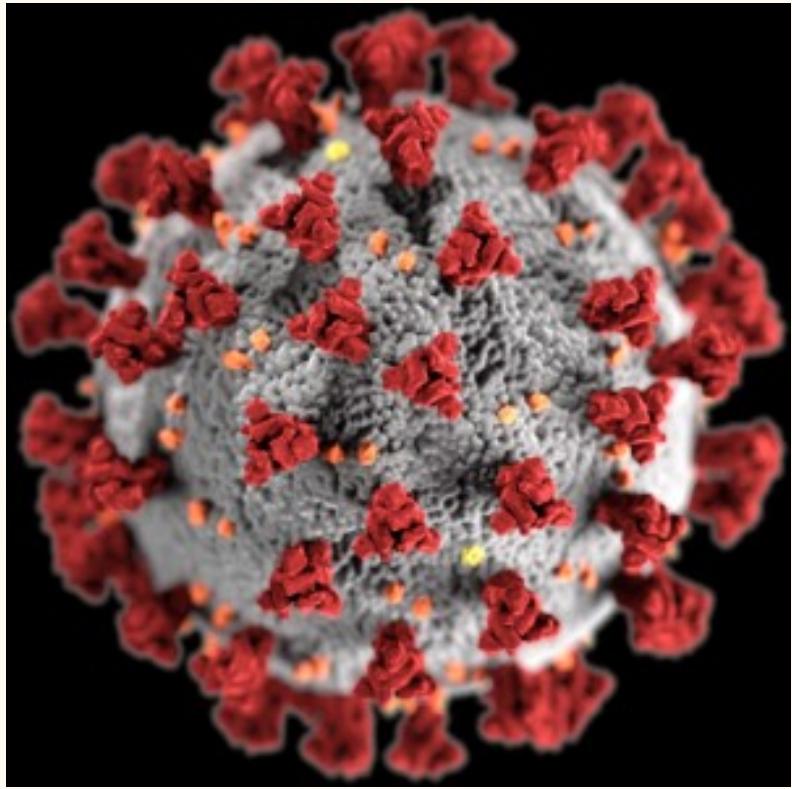
low-cost Google Cardboard headset,  
two ordinary android smartphones,  
a Bluetooth clicker.

Suprathreshold testing - crude

2018



*The future (Hopefully never again!)*



2020

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*The future*

## Virtual reality Perimetry (VRP)

*Too many devices!*



2020

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*The future*

## Virtual reality Perimetry (VRP)

### *Too many devices!*

The screenshot shows a research article titled "Virtual reality headsets for perimetry testing: a systematic review". The article is a review article published in the Royal College of Ophthalmologists' journal. It discusses the use of VR headsets for perimetry testing, comparing them to standard automated perimetry. The article includes a summary of the methods used, results, and conclusions, along with a discussion of the potential applications of VR in visual field testing.

**REVIEW ARTICLE**

**Virtual reality headsets for perimetry testing: a systematic review**

Karin Schwan<sup>a,1</sup>, Max Muñoz<sup>b</sup>, Rocio Aldehuela<sup>c,d</sup>, Walter Gómez-Orive<sup>e,f</sup>, Alvaro Martínez-García<sup>f</sup> and Santiago González<sup>a,f</sup>

<sup>a</sup> The Authors. *Journal of Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics* © The Royal College of Ophthalmologists 2023

<sup>1</sup> Author for correspondence: Karin Schwan, Department of Optometry and Vision Science, University of Valencia, Spain.

**Abstract**

Standard automated perimetry is considered the gold standard for evaluating a patient's visual field. However, it is costly and requires a fixed testing environment. In response, perimetric devices using virtual reality (VR) headsets have emerged as an alternative way to measure visual fields in patients. This systematic review aims to characterize both novel and established VR headsets in the literature and explore their potential applications within visual field testing. A search was conducted using MEDLINE, Embase, Cochrane, and the Core Collection (Web of Science) for articles published until January 2023. Subject headings and keywords related to virtual reality and visual field were used to identify studies specific to this topic. Records were first screened by title/abstract and then by full text using predefined criteria. Data was extracted accordingly. A total of 240 records were identified from the databases. After duplicates and the two levels of screening, 66 studies describing 36 VR headsets perimetry devices were selected for extraction. These devices encompassed various visual field measurement techniques, including static and kinetic perimetry, with some offering visual rehabilitation capabilities. They showed mixed arguments concerning how VR headsets perimetry devices perform considerably to, or even better than, standard automated perimeters. They are better tolerated by patients in terms of gaze behaviour, more cost-effective, and generally more accessible for patients with limited mobility.

DOI: 10.1080/02091084.2023.1028483

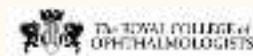
2023

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The future

# Virtual reality Perimetry (VRP)

## Too many devices!



REVIEW ARTICLE

### Virtual reality headsets for perimetry testing: a systematic review

Kevin Sivars<sup>1,2</sup>\*, Miles Moore<sup>3</sup>, Ross Alford-Nugent<sup>3</sup>, William G. Edwards<sup>1,2</sup>, and Shabnam Ghazizie<sup>2,3</sup>

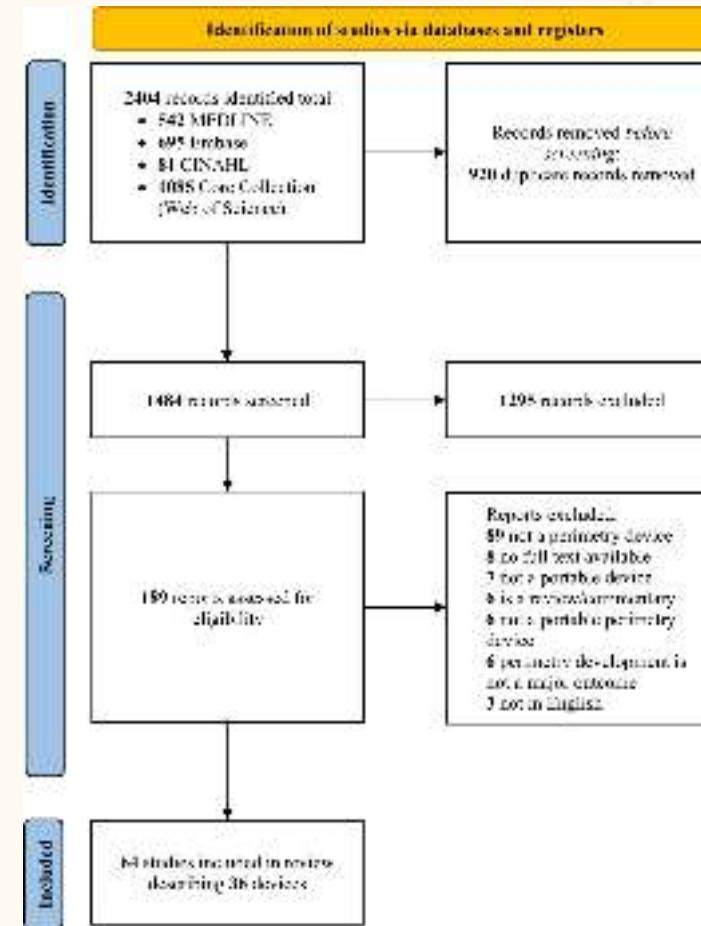
\*The Authors' work on this paper was done while in the Royal College of Ophthalmologists, UK.

Standard automated perimetry is considered the gold standard for evaluating a patient's visual field. However, it is costly and requires a fixed testing environment. In response, perimetric devices using virtual reality (VR) headsets have emerged as an alternative way to measure visual fields in patients. This systematic review aims to characterize both novel and established VR headsets in the literature and explore their potential applications within visual field testing. A search was conducted using MEDLINE, Embase, CINAHL, and the Core Collection (Web of Science) for articles published until January 2023. Subject headings and keywords related to virtual reality and visual field were used to identify studies specific to this topic. Records were first screened by title/abstract and then by full text using predefined criteria. Data was extracted accordingly. A total of 2404 records were identified from the databases. After duplicates and the two levels of screening, 64 studies describing 36 VR headsets perimetry devices were selected for extraction. These devices encompassed various visual field measurement techniques, including static and kinetic perimetry, with some offering visual rehabilitation capabilities. They involve much less equipment than VR headset perimetry devices perform considerably faster, or even better than, standard automated perimeters. They are better tolerated by patients in terms of gaze-holding, more cost-effective, and generally more accessible for patients with limited mobility.

Sivars K, Moore M, Alford-Nugent R, Edwards WG, Ghazizie S. Virtual reality headsets for perimetry testing: a systematic review. *J Roy Soc Med* 2024; 117: 1084. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0954682023928487>



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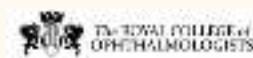


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## The future

# Virtual reality Perimetry (VRP)

## Too many devices!



### REVIEW ARTICLE

#### Virtual reality headsets for perimetry testing: a systematic review

Kevin Sivars<sup>1,2</sup>\*, Miles Moore<sup>3</sup>, Ross Alford-Hughes<sup>4</sup>, William G. Edwards<sup>1,2</sup>, James R. C. Moore<sup>1,2</sup> and Shabnam Ghazizie<sup>2,5</sup>

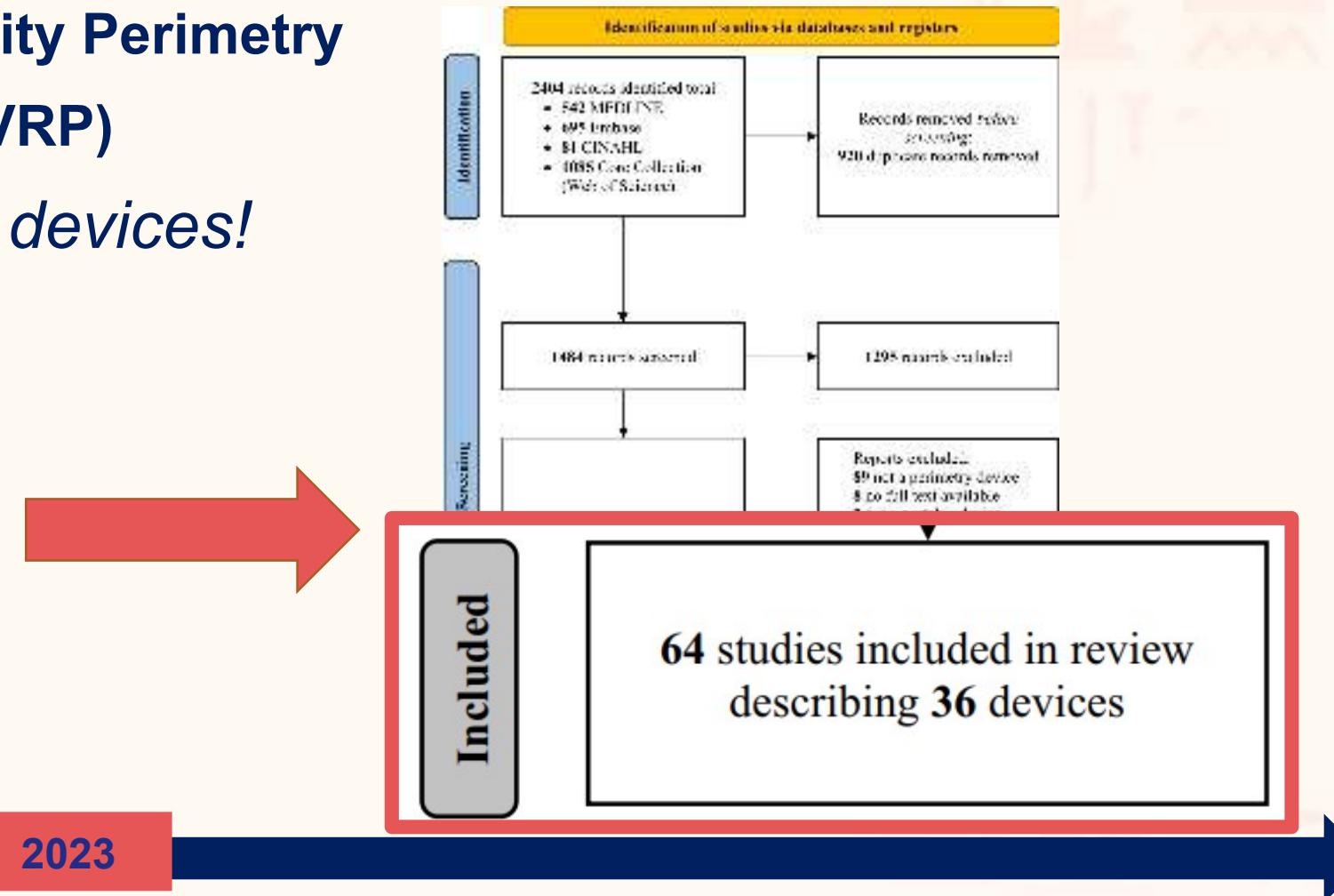
\*The Authors declare no conflicts of interest to the Royal College of Ophthalmologists 2023

Standard automated perimetry is considered the gold standard for evaluating a patient's visual field. However, it is costly and requires a fixed testing environment. In response, pediatric devices using virtual reality (VR) headsets have emerged as an alternative way to measure visual fields in patients. This systematic review aims to characterize both novel and established VR headsets in the literature and explore their potential applications within visual field testing. A search was conducted using MEDLINE, Embase, CINAHL, and the Core Collection (Web of Science) for articles published until January 2023. Subject headings and keywords related to virtual reality and visual field were used to identify studies specific to this topic. Records were first screened by title/abstract and then by full text using predefined criteria. Data was extracted accordingly. A total of 2404 records were identified from the databases. After deduplication and the two levels of screening, 64 studies describing 36 VR headset perimetry devices were selected for extraction. These devices encompassed various visual field measurement techniques, including static and kinetic perimetry, with some offering visual rehabilitation capabilities. They involve making a growing consensus that VR headset perimetry devices perform considerably to, or even better than, standard automated perimeters. They are better tolerated by patients in terms of gaze-holding, more cost-effective, and generally more accessible for patients with limited mobility.

Eye (2024) 38:1041–1084. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-023-02845-y

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## Virtual reality Perimetry (VRP)

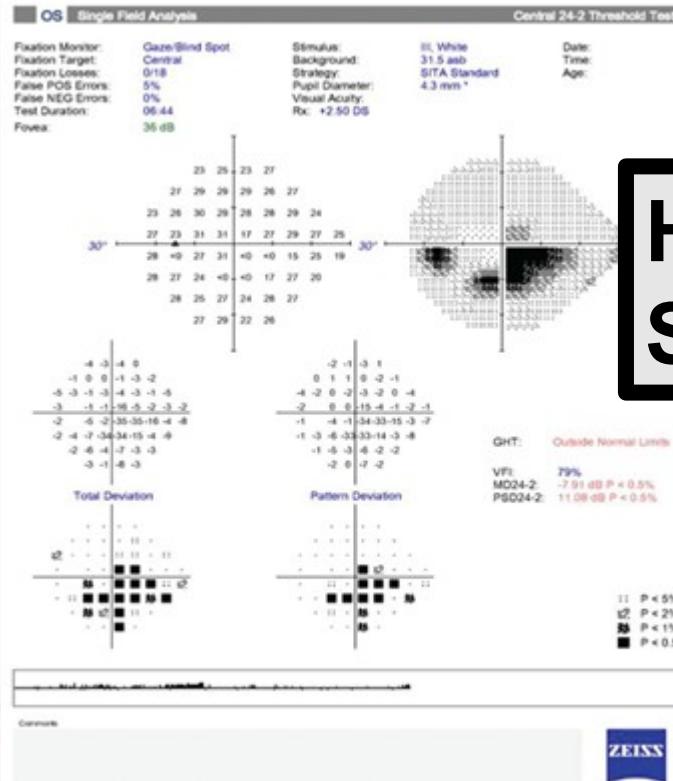
*Too many devices!*

Device	Company	Location
Advanced Vision Analyzer	Elisar	Chennai, India
nGoggle	nGoggle, Inc.	San Diego, CA
PalmScan VF2000	Micro Medical Devices	Calabasas, CA
re:Vive 2.0	Heru, Inc.	Miami, FL
Smart Systems VR Headsets	M&S Technologies	Niles, IL
Virtual Field	Virtual Field Inc.	New York, NY
VirtualEye C3 Fields Analyzer	Alfaleus Technology Pvt Ltd	India
VisuALL	Olleyes	Summit, NJ
Vivid Vision Perimetry	Vivid Vision Vivid Vision Perimetry	San Francisco, CA

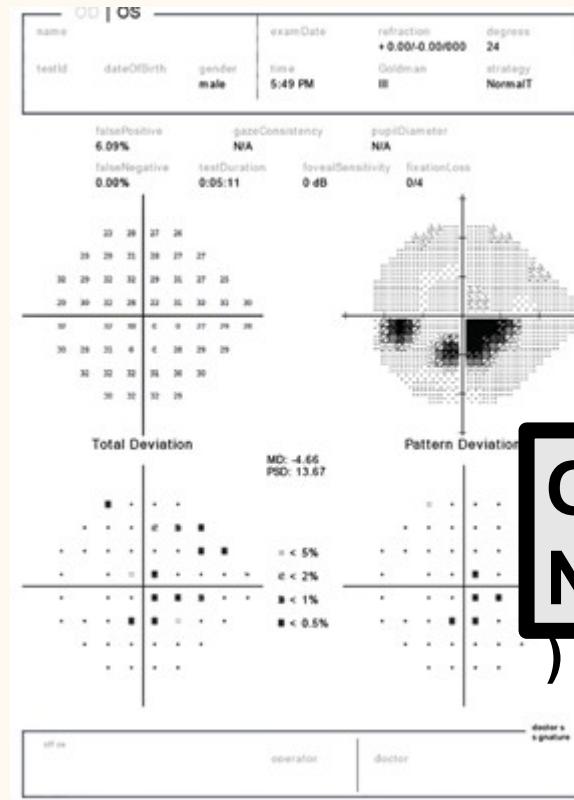
2024

# *The future*

# Virtual reality Perimetry (VRP)



# HFA SITA-standard



# Olleyes-VisuALL

## NormalT(Threshold)

2024

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Groth, S. L. (2021). New strategies for automated perimetry: Historical perspective and future innovations. *Journal of Current Glaucoma Practice*, 15(3), 103.

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## Virtual reality Perimetry (VRP)



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### VisuALL Tests/Protocols

#### Perimetry

- 24-2 Adults & Pediatrics
- 10-2 Adults & Pediatrics
- Supra-threshold Adults & Pediatrics
- Other

#### Visual Acuity Test

- Landolt C

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## **Virtual reality Perimetry (VRP)**

### **Extras:**

#### **Visual grasp:**

Eye tracker detects change in gaze in response to a stimulus, instead of patient's response with a click

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## Virtual reality Perimetry (VRP)

### Extras:

#### Virtual glasses:

#### nGoogles:

Another tool for objective assessment via detection of multifocal steady-state VEP; incorporating EOG and EEG



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## Virtual reality Perimetry (VRP)

### Extras:

**Visual screen:**

**nGooales:**

**Gaze tracking:**

Available in most of the newer VRP devices



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## Virtual reality Perimetry (VRP)

### ***Applications:***

**Screening**

**Telemedicine**

**Special situations:**

Bed ridden-wheel chair- neck problems

**Children**



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## Virtual reality Perimetry (VRP)

**Comparable to SAP, but:**

- Lack of sensitivity in early disease
- Claustrophobia/Discomfort with VR sets



More

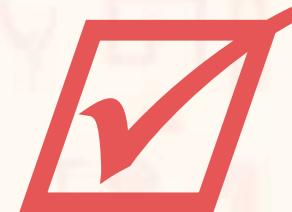
*Objectivity*



*Patient engagement*



*Feasibility/portability*



2024

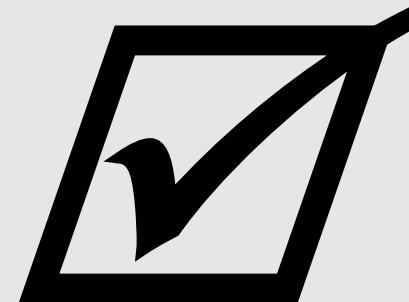
*achieved*

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# Affordability



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WHAT'S  
NEXT?

2025- .....

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# *Thank you*

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