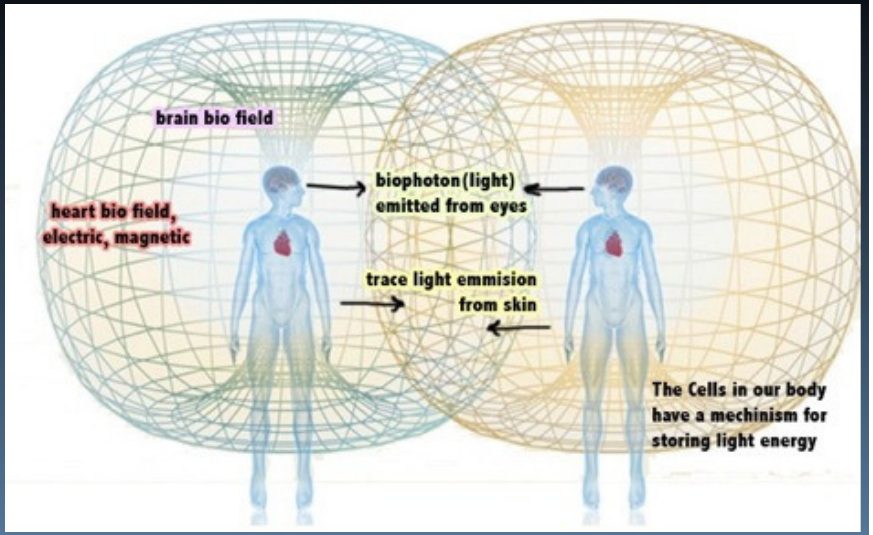
The Kinetic Visual Field
Unique Field of Syntonics

Syntonics Advanced 102
February 2021 Zoom
John Pulaski, OD, FCSO

The Syntonic Visual Field



Fritz Popp, a German physicist and inventor of the biophoton theory described the biophoton field that surrounds living organisms as being highly complex, self-tuneable, oscillating fields of energy. This 'field' regulates and controls all our life processes. When we plot colour visual fields, we are measuring information that the brain receives from the eyes and the eyes receive from the 'field'. In the same way as we emit a spectrographic pattern of our electromagnetic field, we can plot colour emanation from the brain. This colour visual field then describes the emergent biophoton field of a human being.

The Visual Field
Types of Measurements

1. Gross awareness to light stimulus
2. Confrontation Fields
3. Form Fields – object awareness
4. Extinction Phenomena
5. Static (Automated)
6. Kinetic (Functional)
7. Frequency Doubler (FDT)

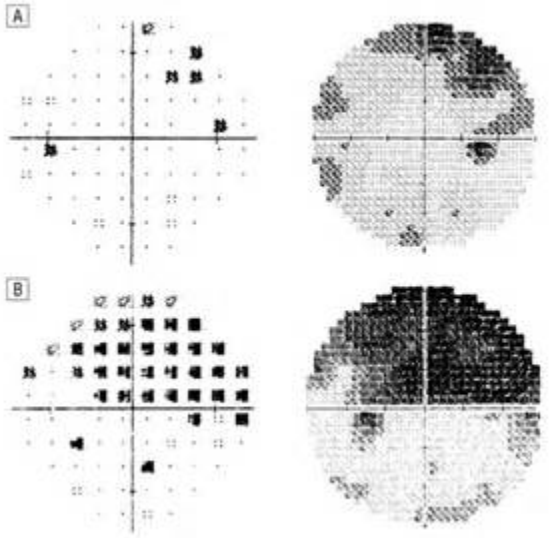
The Visual Field Measurement Techniques

Static (Automated)

Conventional, Computerized, "Gold Standard"

Involves detection of a stationary target

- Generally white light only.
- Threshold of light sensitivity
- Is for detecting pathology
- Relates to the "structural" integrity of the visual pathways in the brain.

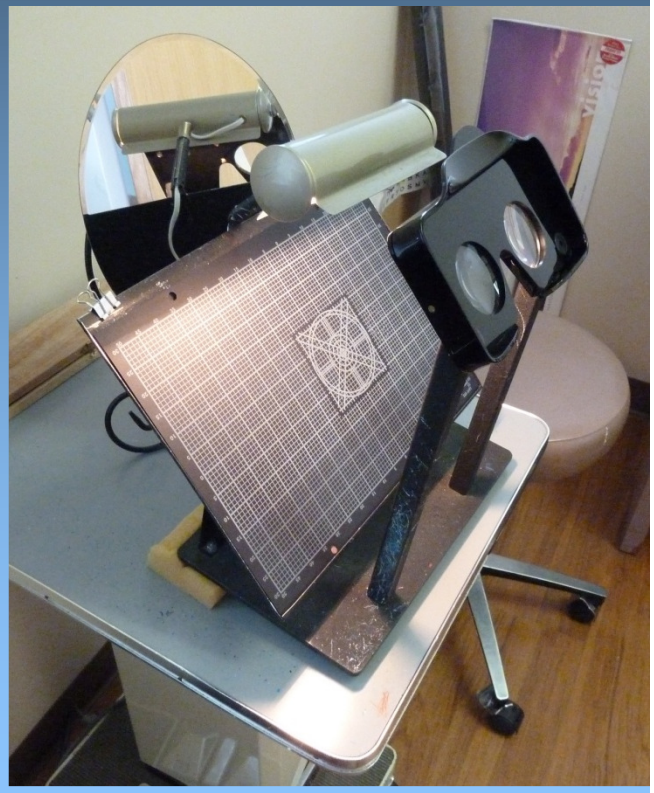


The Visual Field Measurement Techniques

Kinetic (Functional)

- Campimetric, Goldmann, Tangent Screen
- Used with stereo campimeter in Syntonics
- Detection of a moving target from non-seeing to seeing.
- Reveals pathologic as well as perceptual deficits
- Can be improved and used to monitor effectiveness of any treatment modality
- Test multiple levels of function

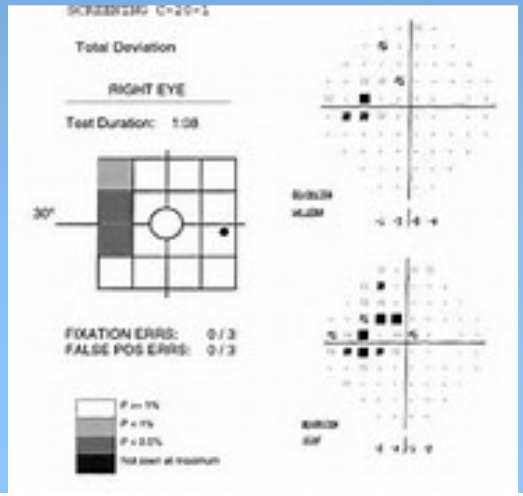
  Motion, white and 3 colored targets

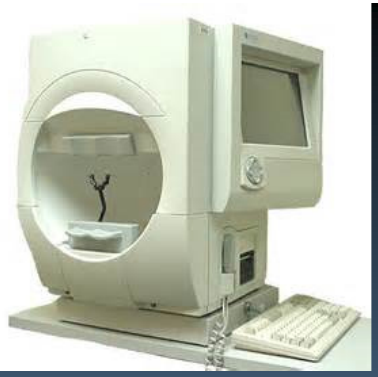


The Visual Field Measurement Techniques

Frequency Doubler (FDT)

- High Temporal Frequency Flicker Rate
- Flicker Sensitivity involves interpretation by retinal periphery
- Magnocellular or cortical pathways
- Correlates well with the kinetic field we measure in Syntonics





The Visual Field
Static vs Kinetic Field

LOW SPATIAL RESOLUTION WITH STATIC PERIMETRY

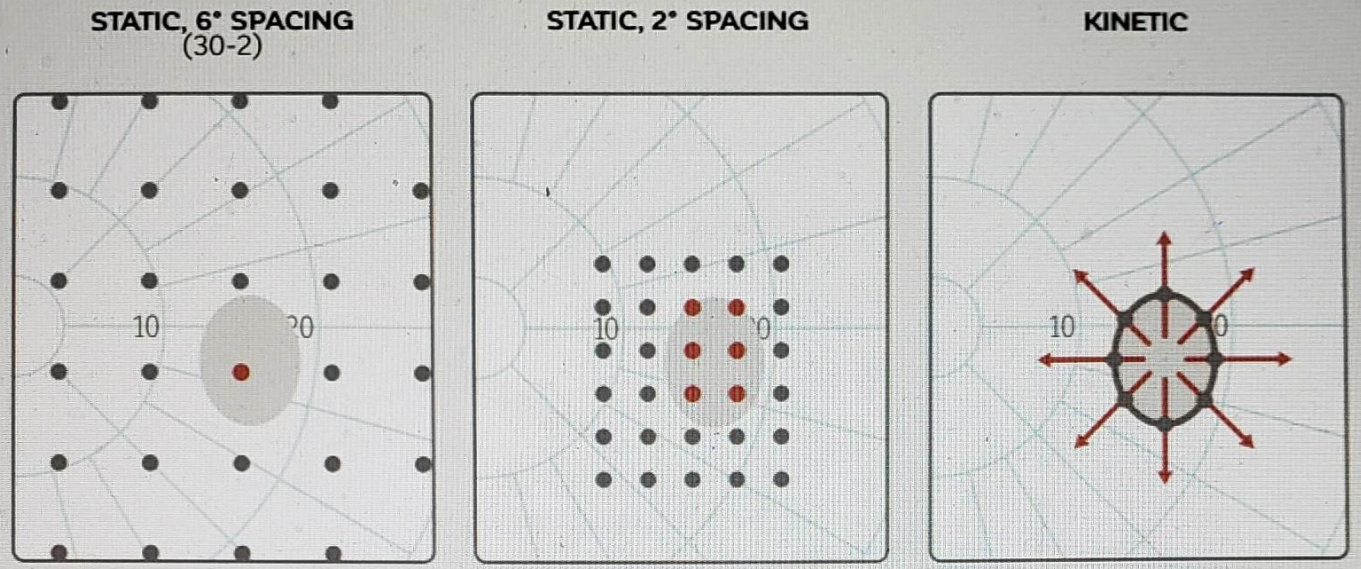
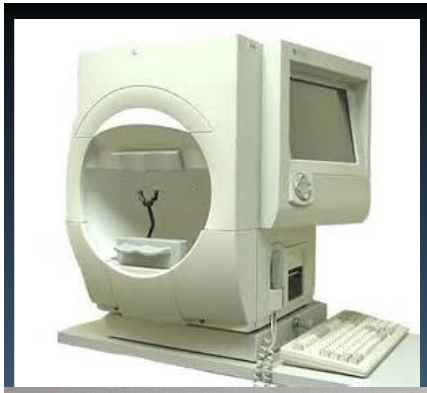


FIGURE 11-1 Static perimetry has relatively low spatial resolution as demonstrated in this example in which the blind spot is tested. Using a 30-2 pattern with 6°spacing, only one or two locations are tested within the blind spot, providing no details about its size. Using a customized test pattern with 2°spacing provides higher, but not optimal resolution, while increasing test duration. Kinetic perimetry in this situation provides much higher spatial resolution with similar or lower test duration.



The Visual Field
Static vs Kinetic Field

SLOW PERIPHERAL TESTING WITH STATIC PERIMETRY

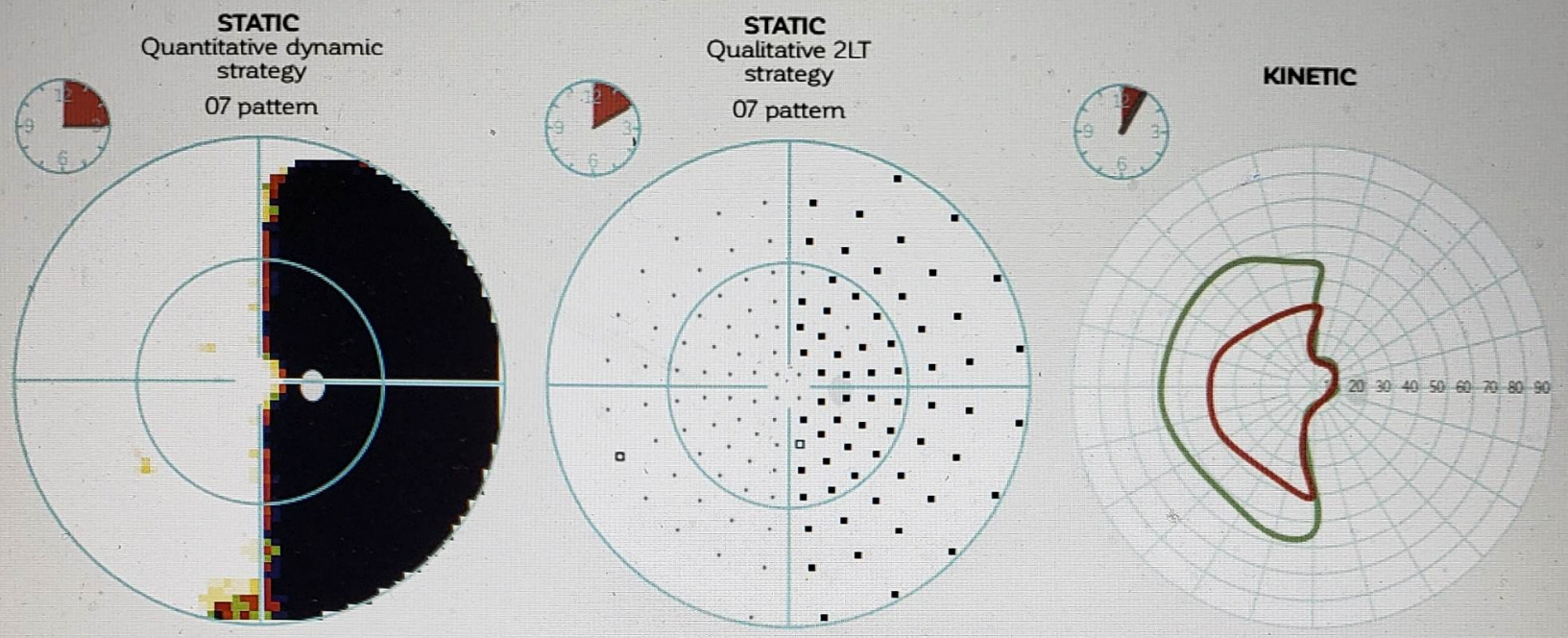
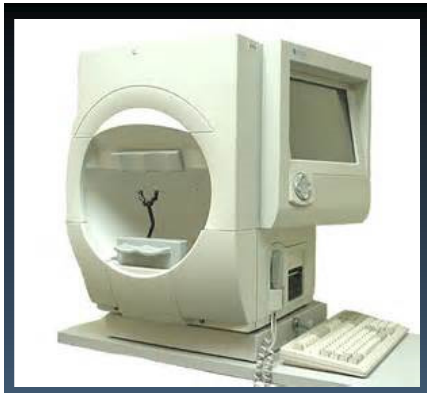
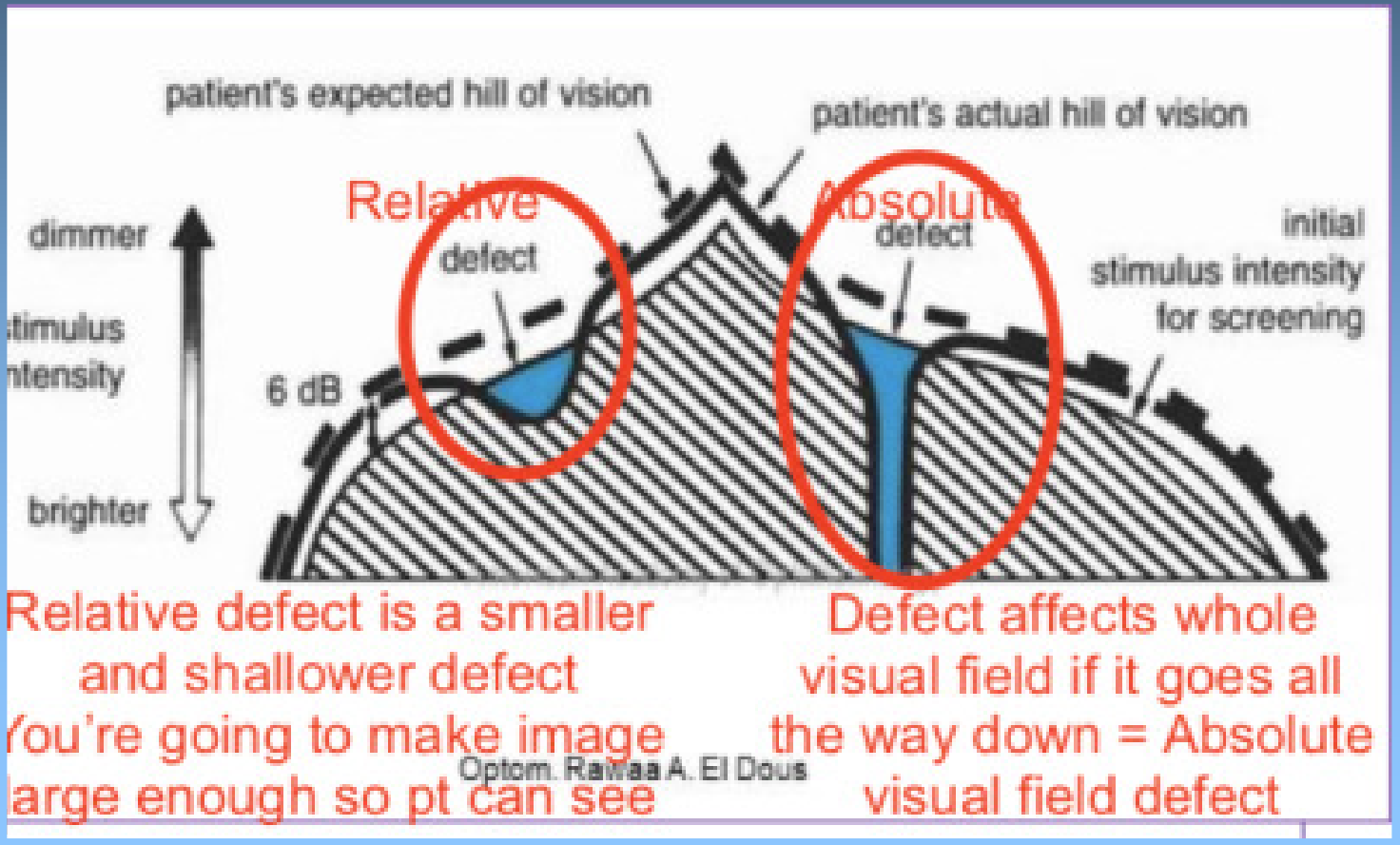
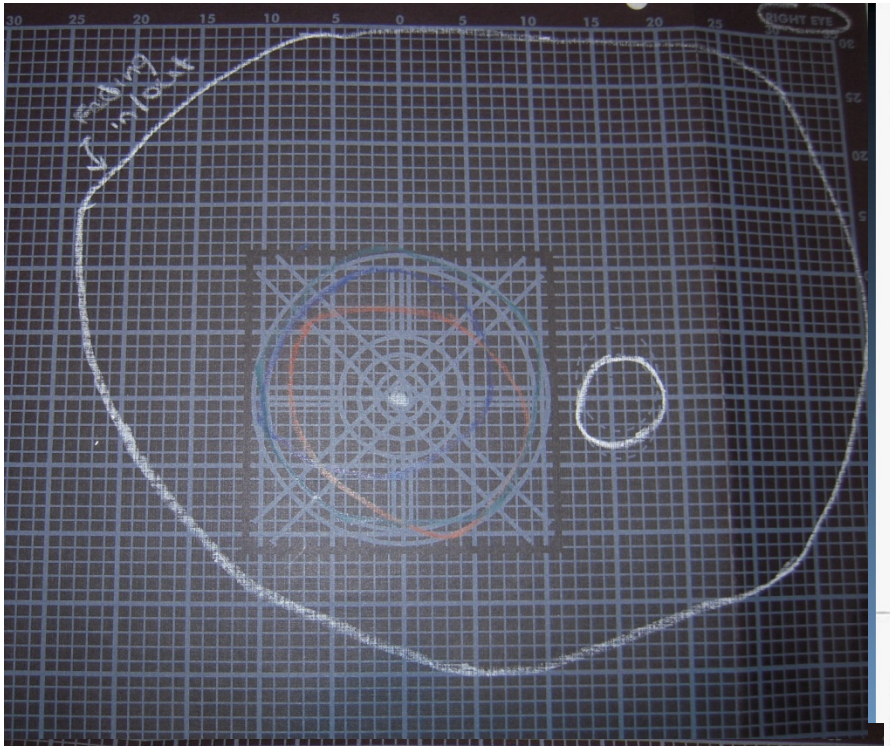


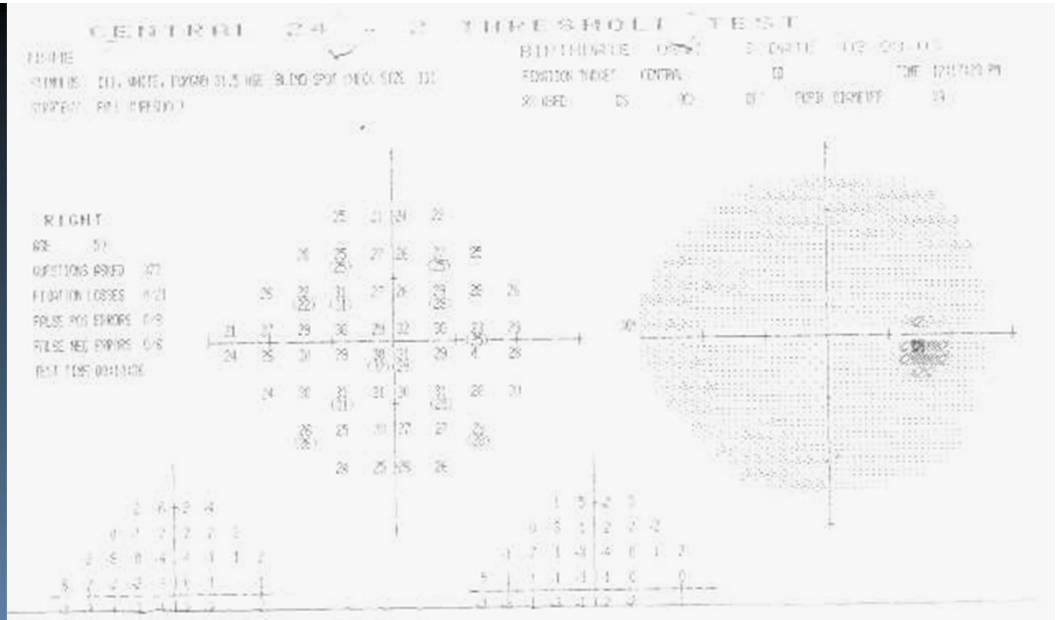
FIGURE 11-2 Peripheral testing with static perimetry is time-consuming under both quantitative and qualitative strategies, as this example of a postchiasmal lesion resulting in hemianopia with macular sparing demonstrates. Note that a kinetic test can be up to three times faster than a quantitative static test.

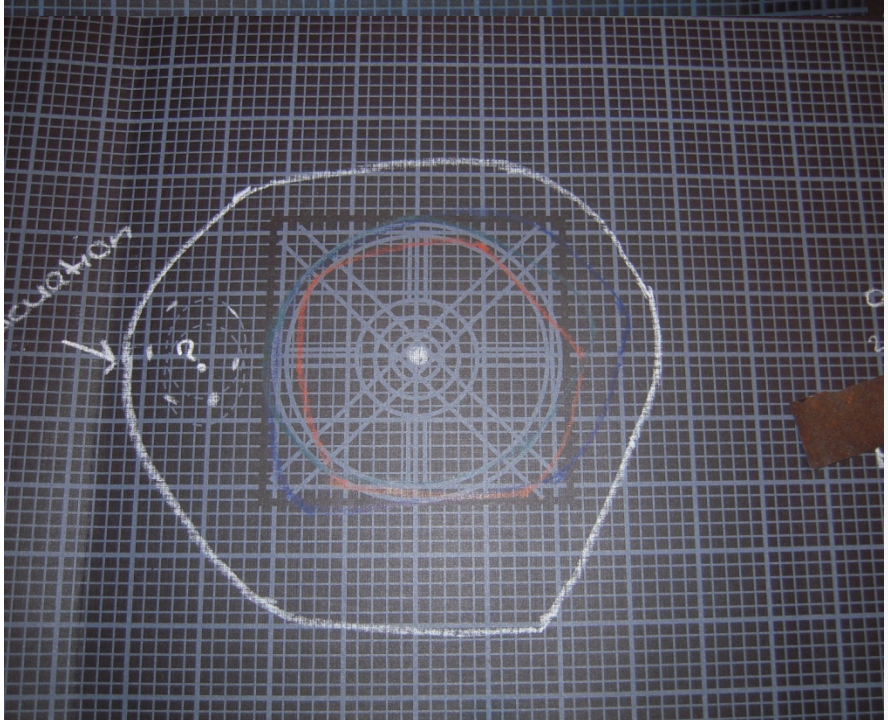


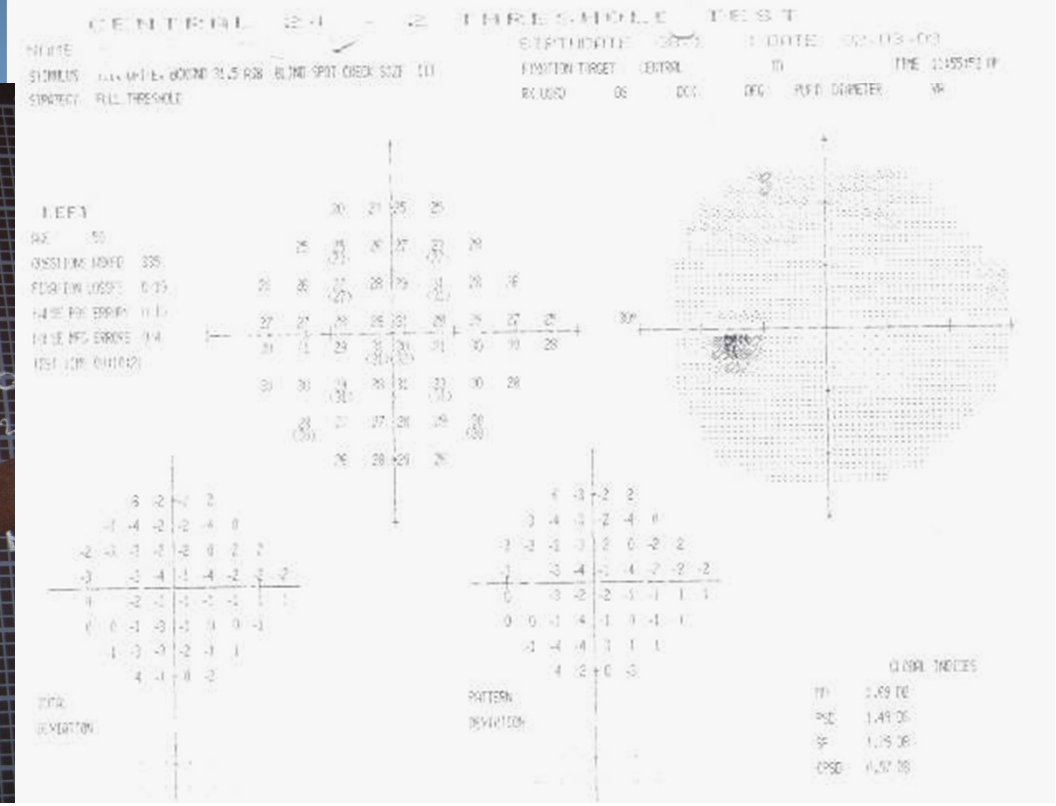
The Visual Field
Static vs Kinetic Field




RIGHT EYE
30 25 20 15 10 5 0 5 10 15 20 25
30
25
20
5
reading in/out


CENTRAL 24 - 2 THRESHOLD TEST
RIGHT
AGE 51
QUESTIONS ASKED 47
FIXATION LOSSES 4/21
FALSE POS ERRORS 0/9
FALSE NEG ERRORS 0/6
TEST TIME 00:13:05


accommodation


CENTRAL 24 - 2 THRESHOLD TEST
LEFT
AGE 50
GLOBAL INDICES

The Kinetic Visual Field

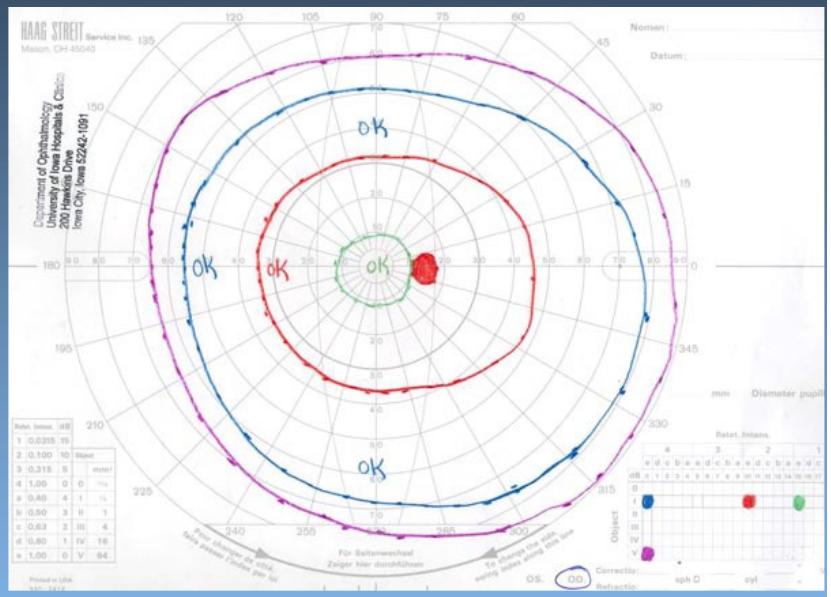
Why do it?

What is so unique and valuable about this field?

Why can it be used to monitor any therapies?

The Kinetic Visual Field
Why do it?

- Colour visual field analysis, among the most important biological visual tests known to science.'



T.A.Brombach, 1936

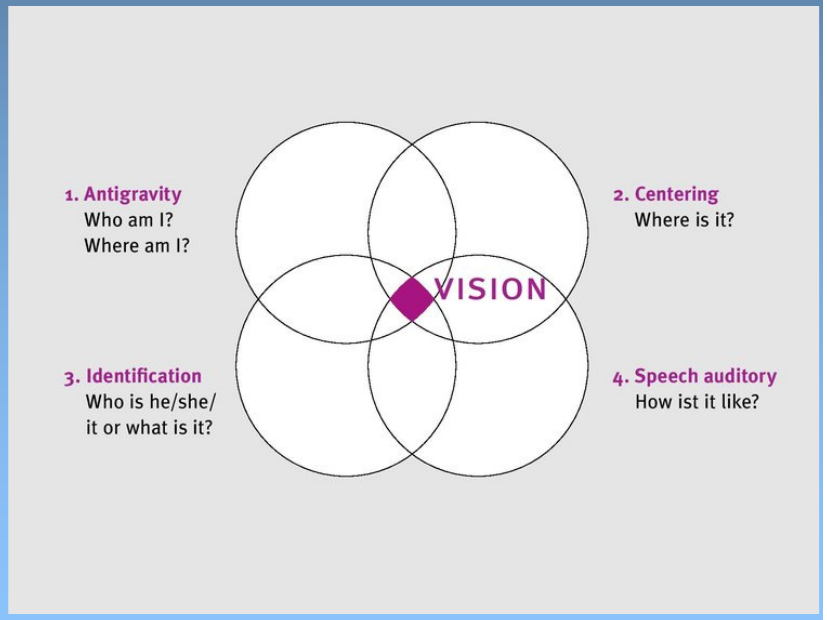
The Kinetic Visual Field
Why do it?

- Imbalances of the extraocular muscles are reflected in visual field charts.
- Early changes in the peripheral limits of the colour field are the first sign of impending pathology
- Fatigue appears to produce shrinkage of the fields, with one eye consistently presenting a greater amount of collapse.

Brombach 1928

The Kinetic Visual Field
Process of Projection
Skeffington – The Emergent

- It is a projection into and interaction with the world around us.
- It includes both Input and Output as an ongoing process.
- This interaction is on ALL levels of perception that includes integration of movement through Visual, Cortical and Vestibular processes.



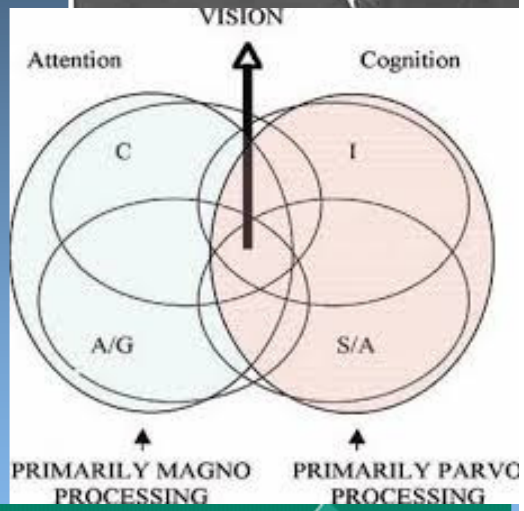
The Kinetic Visual Field

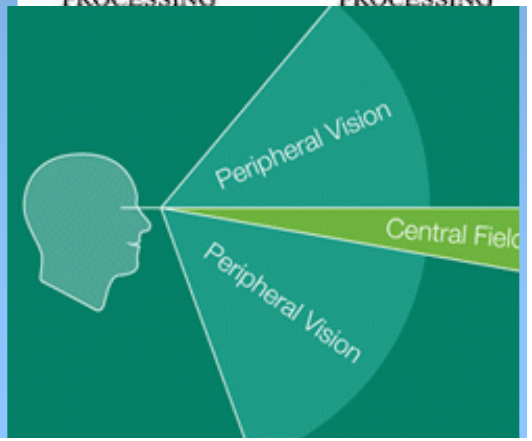
Process of Projection

Skeffington – The Emergent

"The "What to do" is compounded out of the experiences from ALL of the inputs of the WHOLE body … and organism.

"Stresses bring a constriction of the movement patterns. The constriction IS the visual problem."





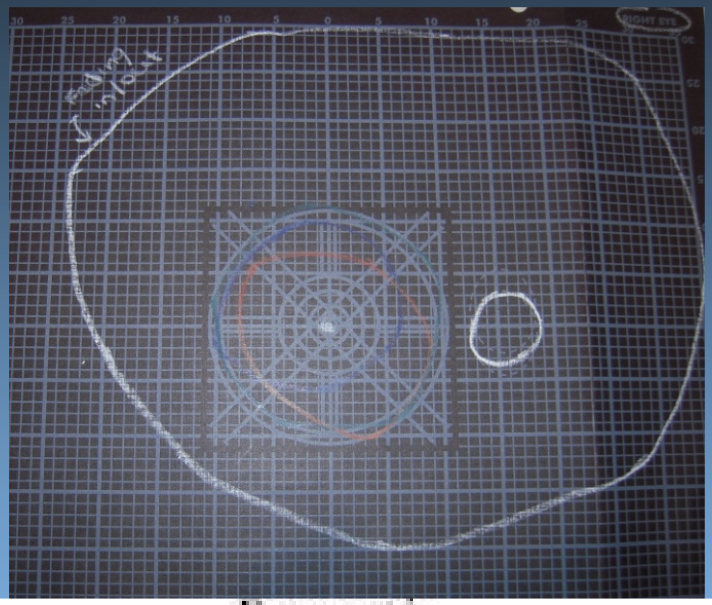
Practical Applied Optometry

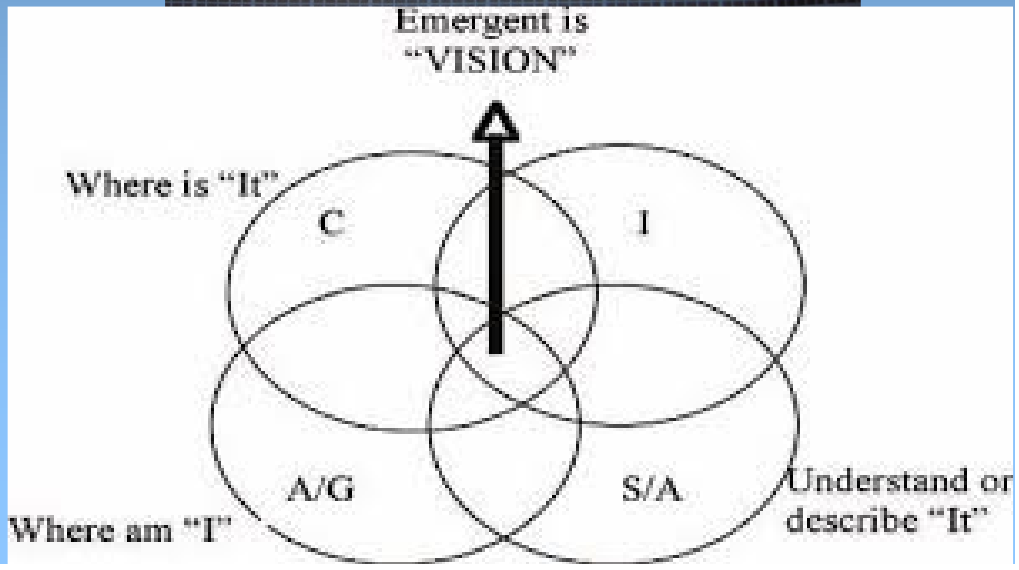
The Kinetic Visual Field
Process of Projection

Vision is an Emergent.

- It is Projection
- It is my belief that this is what we are measuring with the Campimetric field.
- "The whole cookie" Abe Shapiro
- The emergent biophoton field of the human being

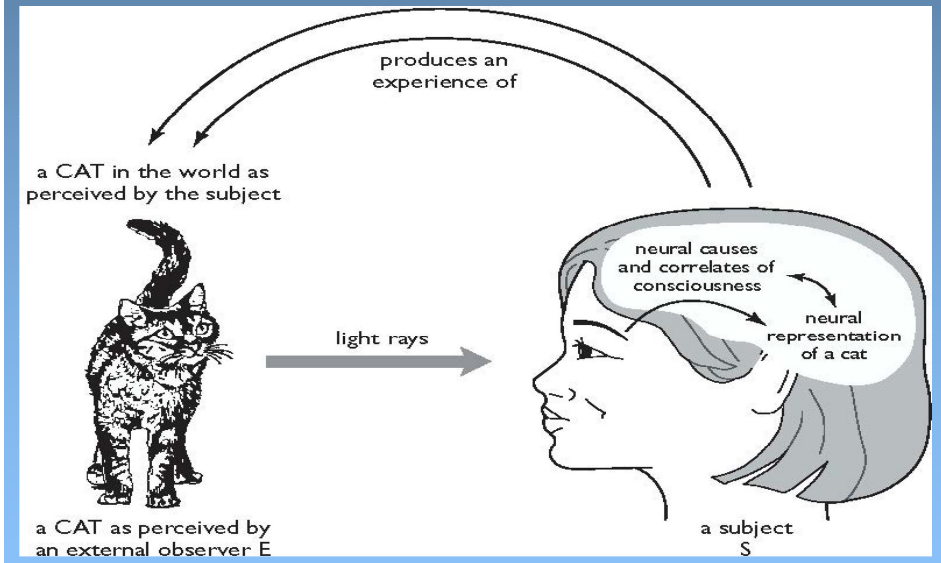
Fritz Popp

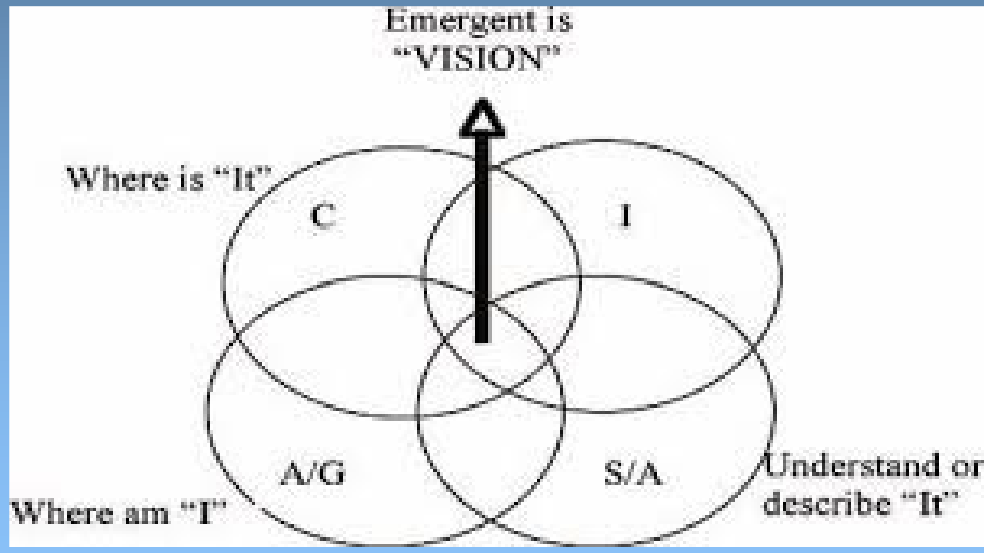




The Kinetic Visual Field
Why do it?

- I believe it is a measure of capacity of the brain to process visual information and then project the image accurately into space.
- It reveals integrity of "Where, What" and the movement or action pathways.

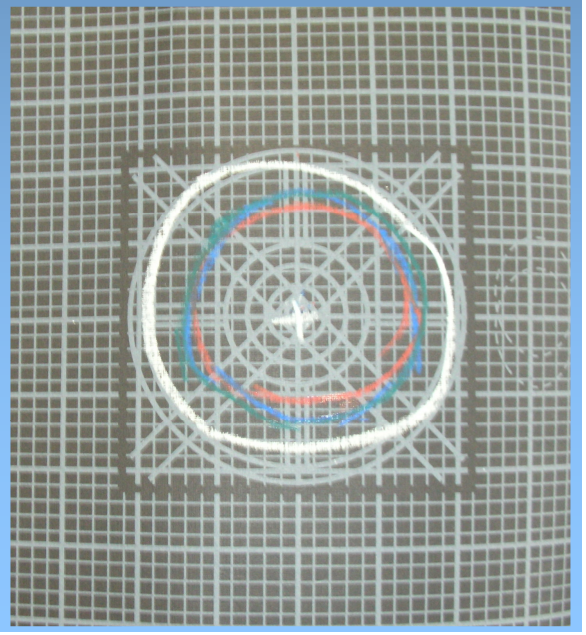




The Kinetic Visual Field
Why do it?

It is an extremely sensitive field measurement of visual performance and efficiency. A compressed field effects such areas as:

- Pursuit and Saccadic fixations
- Reading speed and processing
- Handwriting
- Sports performance
- Spatial perception
- Behavior



The Kinetic Visual Field
Why do it?

Relates to the structural and functional integrity of the visual pathways in the brain with deficits not detectable by other testing.

- Post Concussion Syndrome
- Diffuse Axonal Injury
- Stroke
- Lyme Disease
- Neurological Disease

The Kinetic Visual Field
Why do it?

It can be used in monitoring the success of all modalities of therapy.

- Vision Therapy
- Medical Treatment
- Neuro-chiropractic
- Functional Body therapists – PT
- Psychology

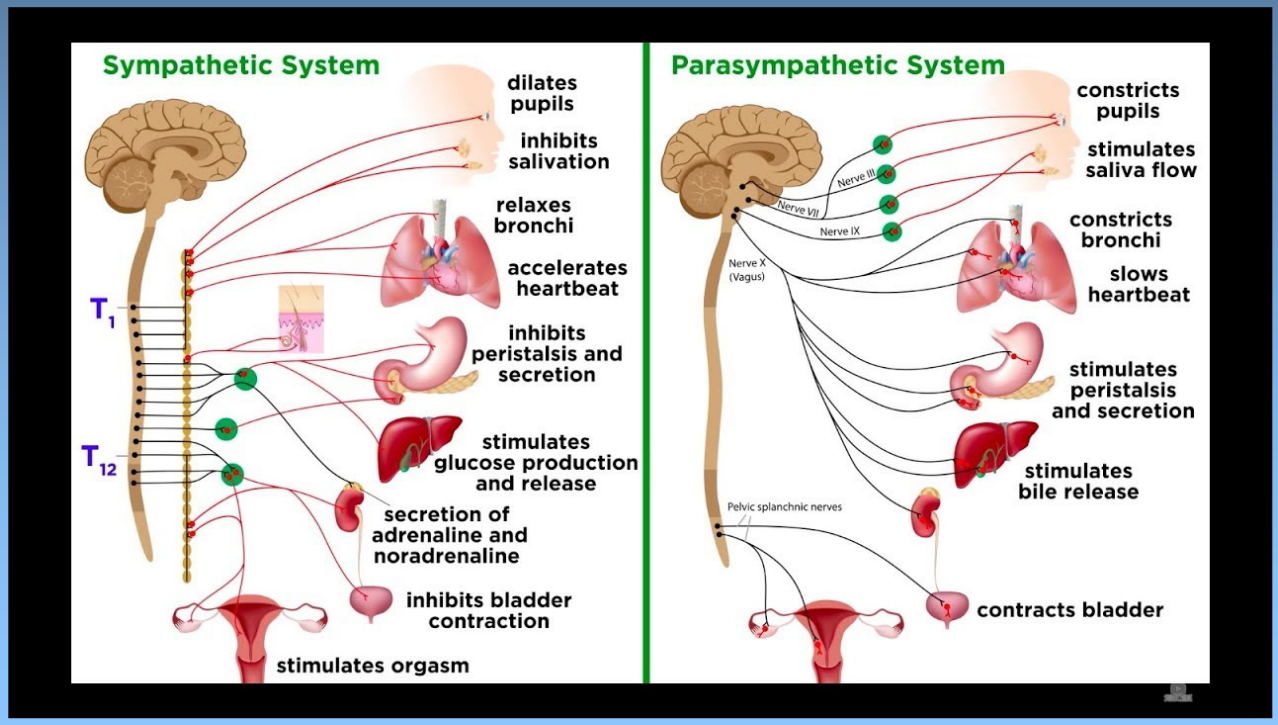
The Kinetic Visual Field
Why do it?

Opening a field is the key to overall wellness and accurate integration with the world and people around us.

It is the most important measurement you will do as a clinician!

The Kinetic Visual Field
Why do it?

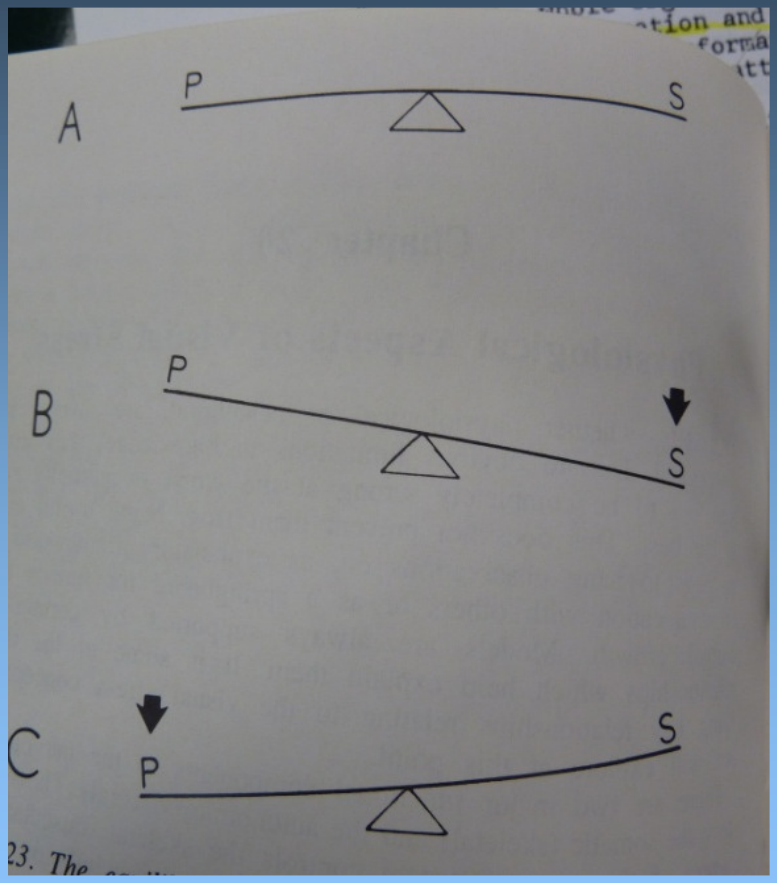
- Highly integrated with Autonomic Nervous System balance and function.



The Kinetic Visual Field
Why do it?

Spitler's Syntony

- Balance in Change
- Harmonious
- Neural flexibility
- It's vitality and tone determines the efficiency and quality of our ability to live.
- It is the underlying basis for accurate Projection.



The Kinetic Visual Field
What are We Measuring?

- It reveals the capacity of the brain to process visual input on all levels of visual perception

The Kinetic (Functional) Field

Questions and Confusion

- Blind spot enlargement. Is it edema
- Small Functional Field. Is it Tunneling

The Kinetic Visual Field Interpretation

Blind Spot

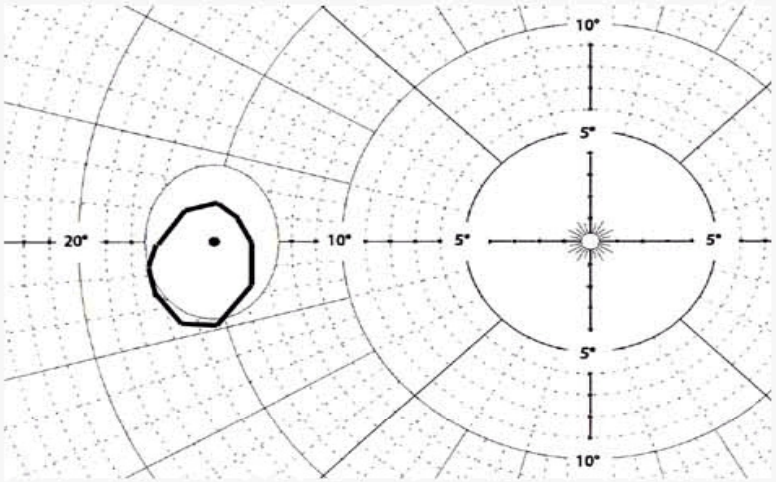
- A very important measurement
- Cannot be measured in severely compressed fields
- Different from glaucomatous field
- Can be 2-5x normal size
- Often associated with reading problems
- Often associated with brain trauma
- Helps determine when to stop therapy

The Kinetic Visual Field Interpretation

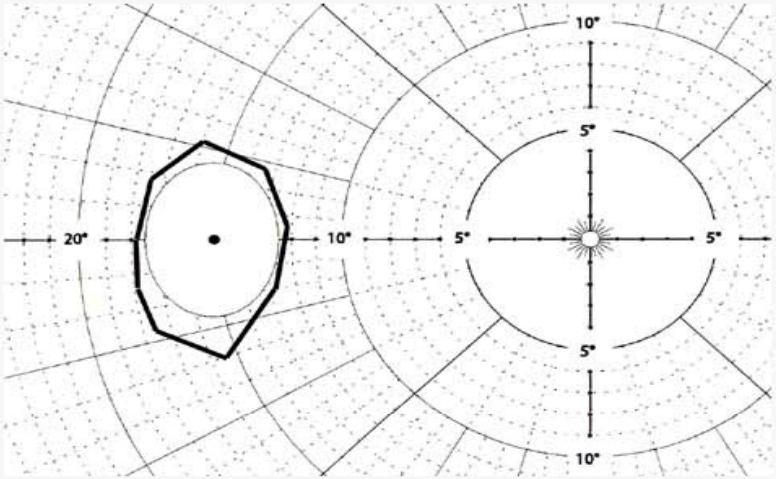
Blind Spot Enlargement

- Optic Nerve
  - Edema, Atrophy, Traumatic Neuropathy
- Cortical
  - Anomalous projection
  - Misplaced or Torqued

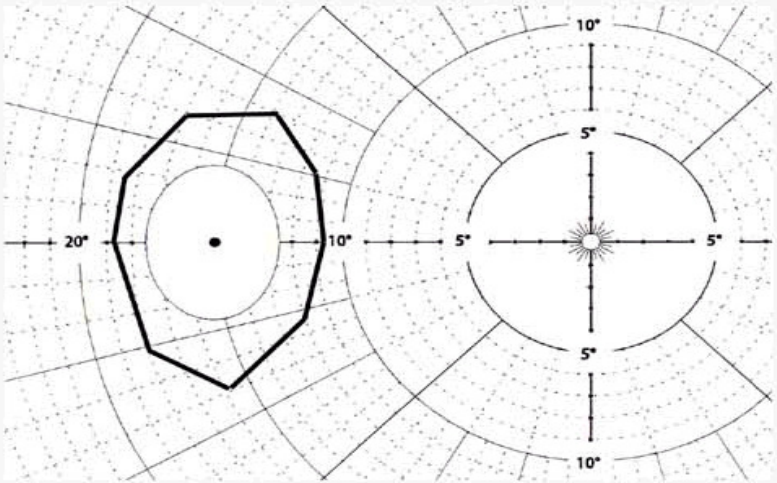
Normal :



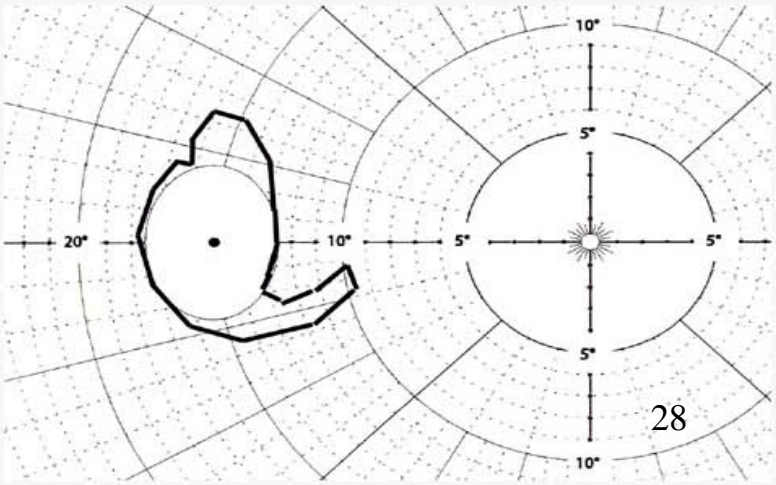
Large :



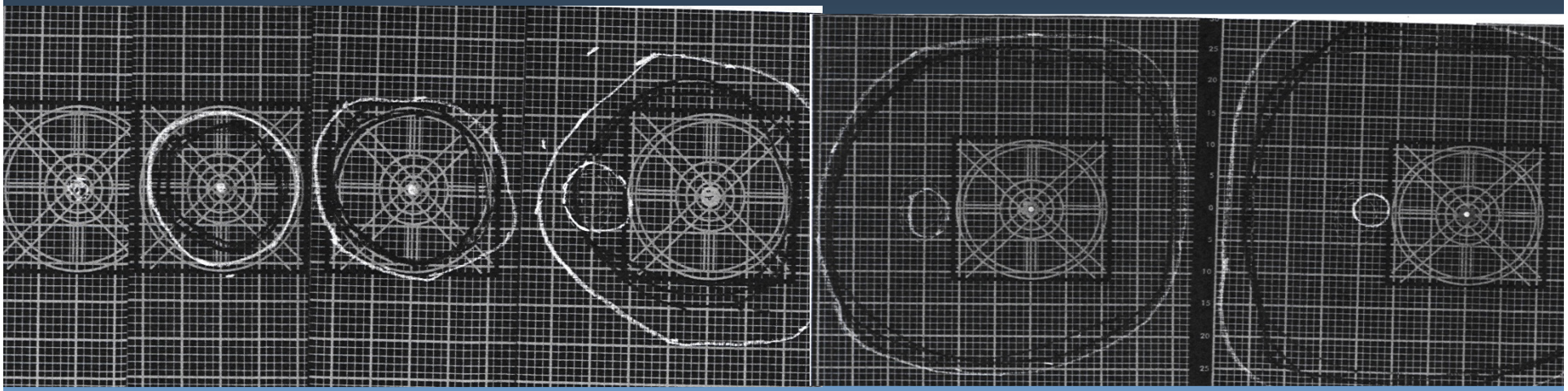
Larger :

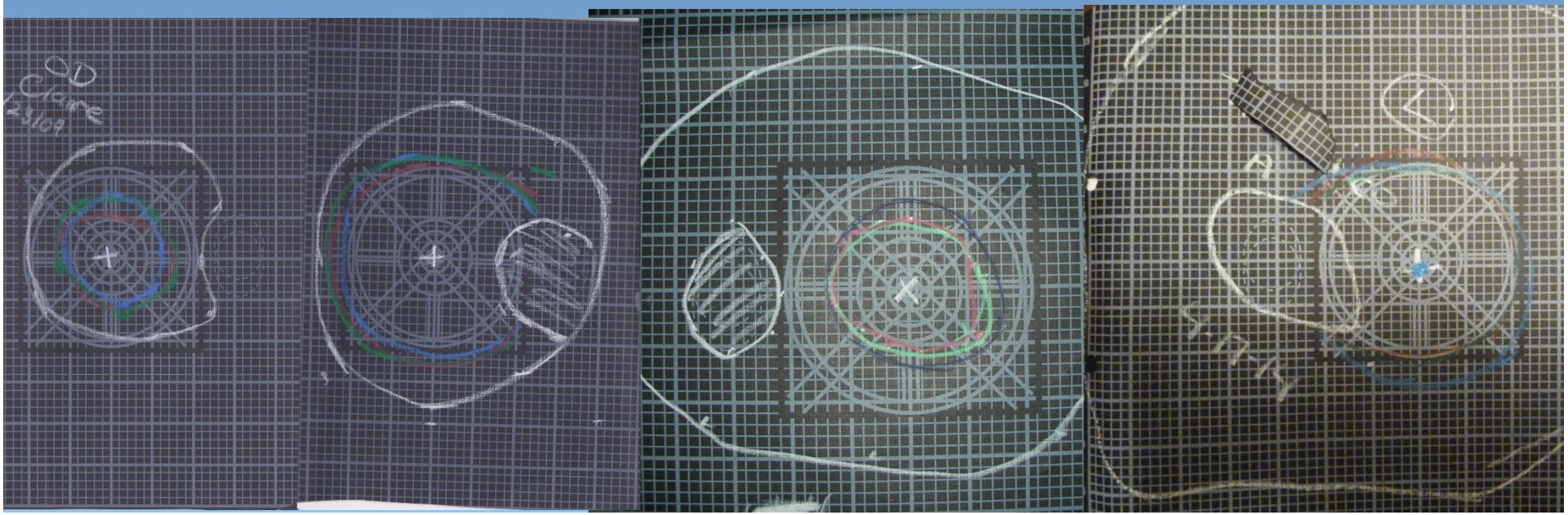


Irregular :



The Kinetic Visual Field
Blind Spots

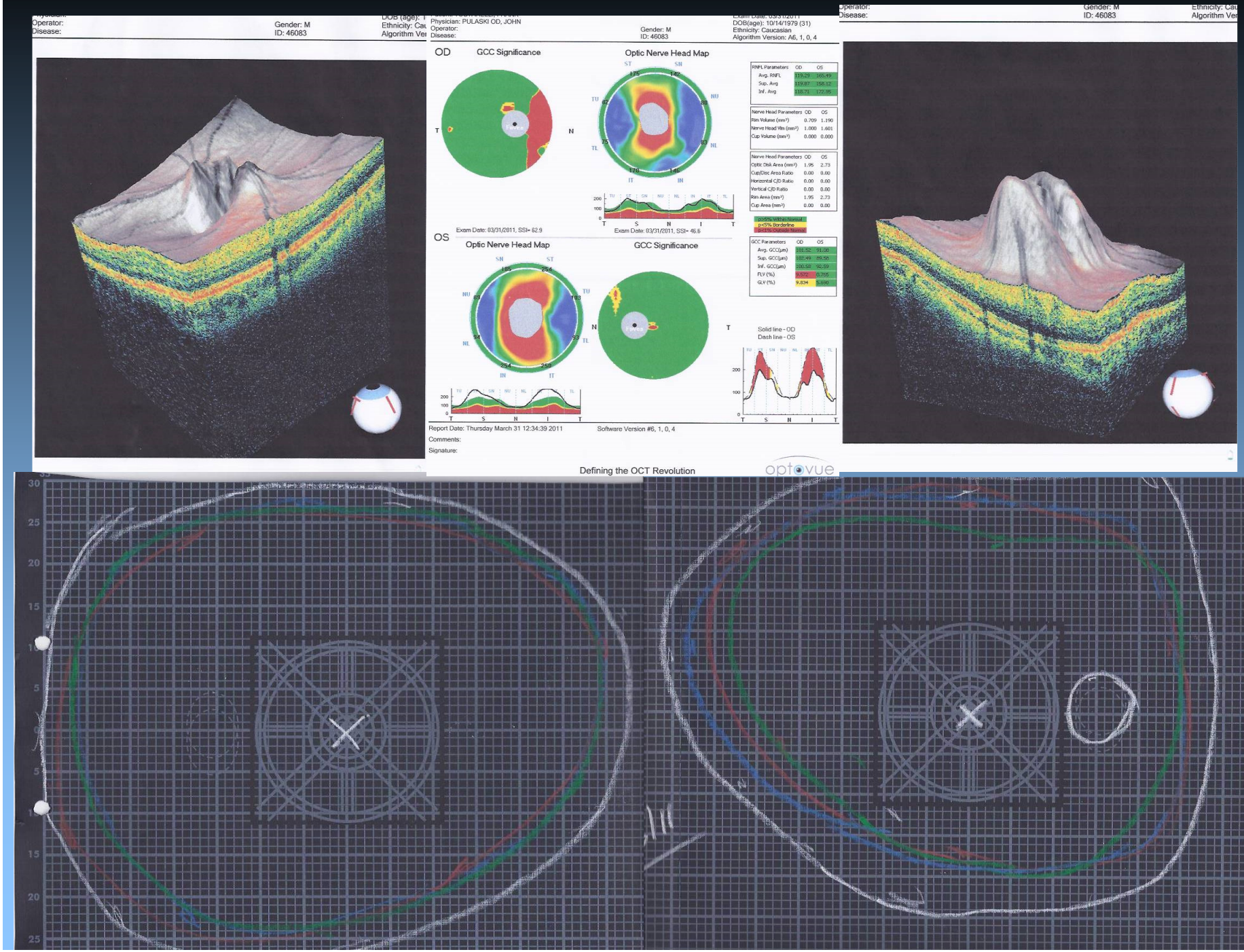




Blind Spot Enlargement Traditional

Edema as the cause of functional Blind spot enlargement

- But why is it that we do not see it on retinal exam, do not detect it in a conventional field test and see no signs in OCT testing?
- How is it that a huge blind spot can change improve so quickly (in a matter of a few days) with our treatment protocol? Papilledema changes over many weeks.
- Why is it that the more constricted the field the larger the blind spot?


Operator:
Disease:
Gender: M
ID: 46083
Physician: PULASKI OD, JOHN
Operator:
Disease:
Gender: M
ID: 46083
DOB(age): 10/14/1979 (31)
Ethnicity: Caucasian
Algorithm Version: A6, 1, 0, 4
OD
GCC Significance
Optic Nerve Head Map
RNFL Parameters OD OS
Avg. RNFL 119.29 165.49
Sup. Avg 119.87 158.12
Inf. Avg 118.71 172.85
Nerve Head Parameters OD OS
Rim Volume (mm³) 0.709 1.190
Nerve Head Vlm (mm³) 1.000 1.601
Cup Volume (mm³) 0.000 0.000
Nerve Head Parameters OD OS
Optic Disk Area (mm²) 1.95 2.73
Cup/Disc Area Ratio 0.00 0.00
Horizontal C/D Ratio 0.00 0.00
Vertical C/D Ratio 0.00 0.00
Rim Area (mm²) 1.95 2.73
Cup Area (mm²) 0.00 0.00
p<5% Within Normal
p<5% Borderline
p<1% Outside Normal
GCC Parameters OD OS
Avg. GCC(µm) 101.52 91.08
Sup. GCC(µm) 100.49 89.56
Inf. GCC(µm) 100.52 92.59
FLV (%) 9.572 0.755
GLV (%) 9.834 5.890
Exam Date: 03/31/2011, SSI= 62.9
Exam Date: 03/31/2011, SSI= 46.6
OS
Optic Nerve Head Map
GCC Significance
Solid line - OD
Dash line - OS
Report Date: Thursday March 31 12:34:39 2011
Software Version #6, 1, 0, 4
Comments:
Signature:
Defining the OCT Revolution
optovue

Normal Blind Spot

Anatomically

- Retina is 32 mm from ora to ora.
- Blind spot is about 1.76mm horizontal x 1.92mm vertical or 5.5-6% of the total retina.
- Located 15.5° temporal from point of fixation and 1.5° below horizontal

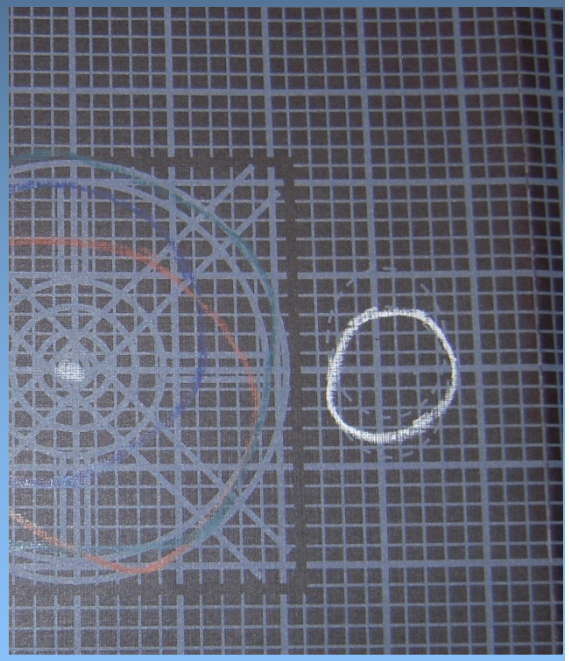
Normal Blind Spot

On Visual Field Plot

Vertical Oval with steep edges - 5.5° by 7.5° (20x28mm)

- (18mm x 25mm@ 20cm) or .71”x1”
- (96mm x 132mm @ 1m) or 3.8 x 5.2”
- (193mm x 263mm @ 2m) or 7.6” x 10 “

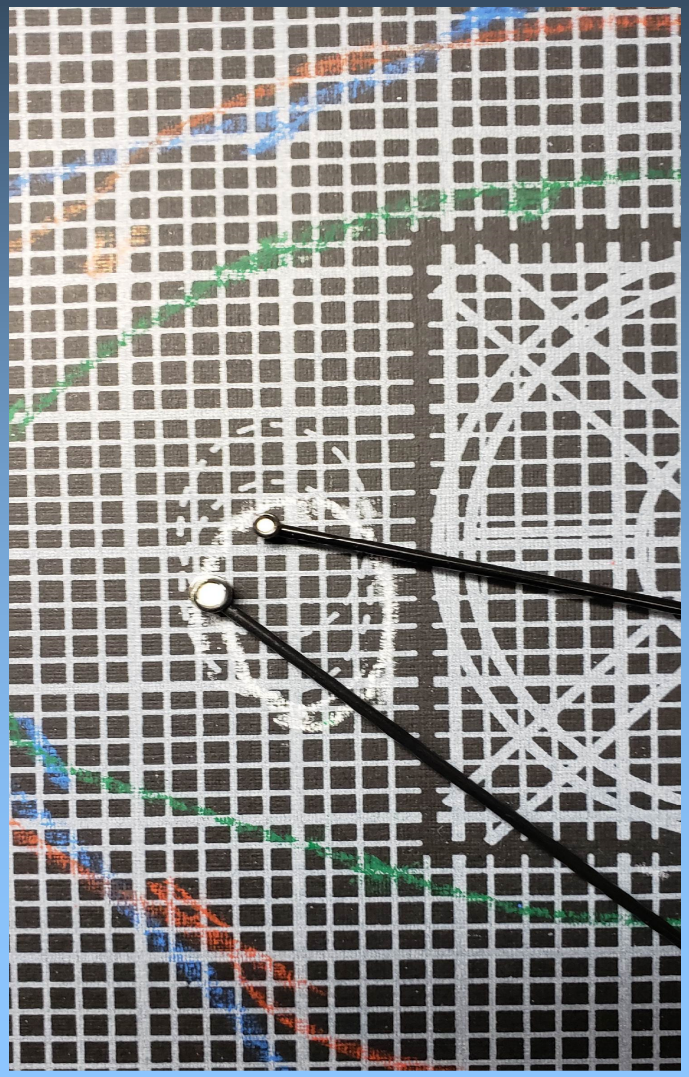
1° amblyopic zone around circumference of blind spot



Normal Blind Spot

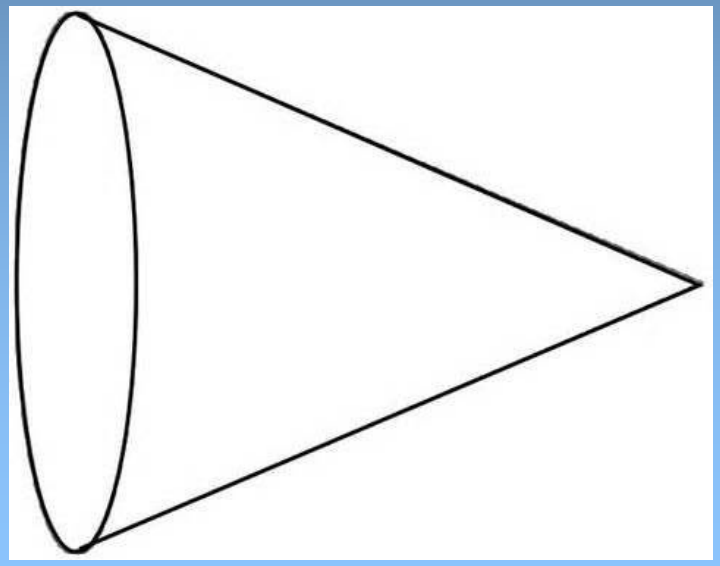
Plotting the Blind Spot

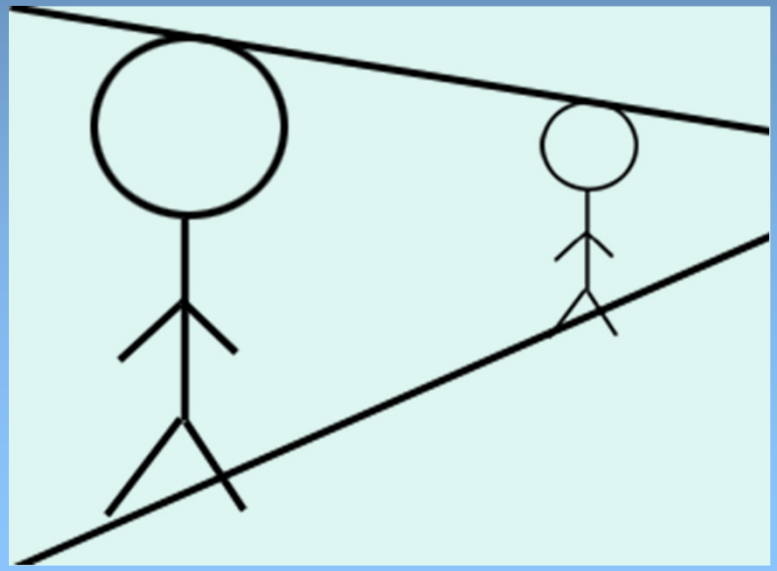
- Explanation to patient
- 1 degree vs ½ degree
- Fixation
- Speed
- 6-8 spots



Normal Blind Spot

It is conical - It's size is only limited by how far one can project their vision. Ideally it should be the same relative size in our field.





Normal Blind Spot

Consider the 5.5° x 7.5° or 5-6% size as you look through space. It is the size of a

Dime when looking at 8 inches

Basketball when looking at 8.5 feet

Car tire when looking at 25 feet

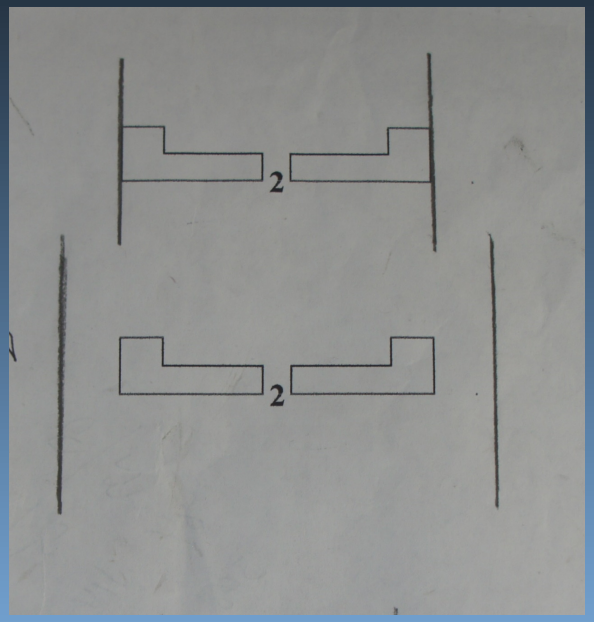

@ 5 miles
1.5 miles
@ 300’
32’
FedEx
Sinclair
ATM

Blind Spot Enlargement

Could it be related to the accuracy of

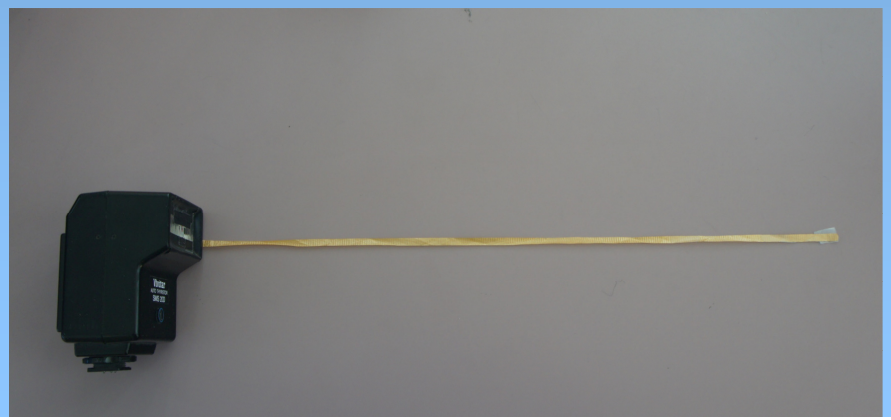
The Projected Image

After Image Testing to Assess Visual Projection

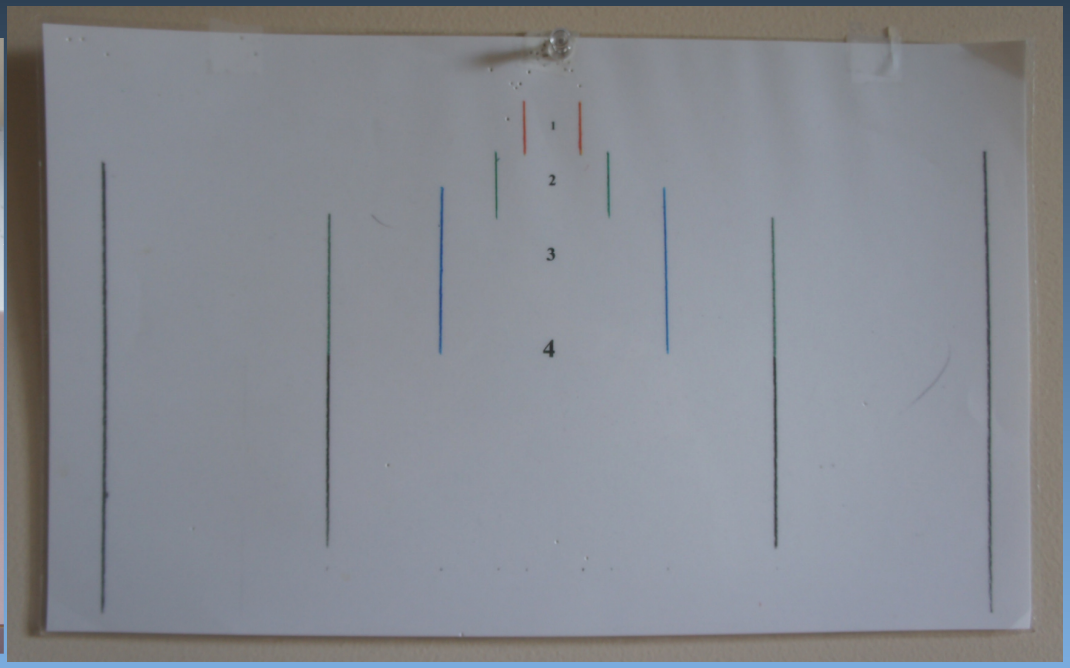


40 mm wide camera flash

Flashed 40 cm from eyes



After Image Testing to Assess Visual Projection

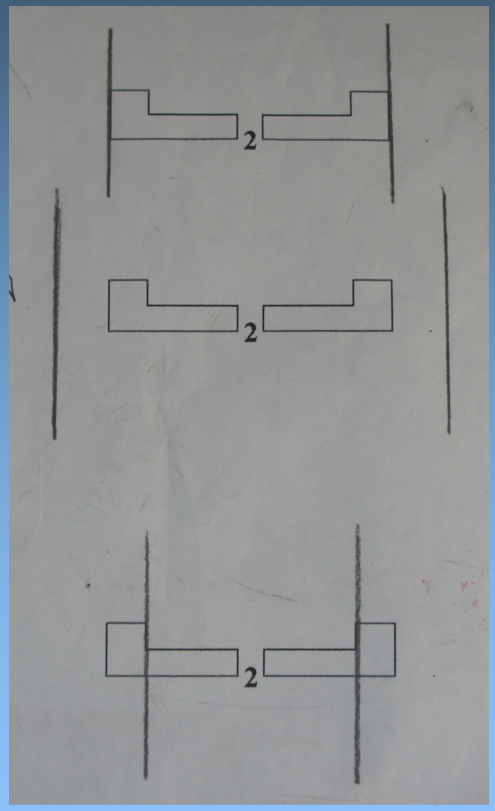


Strobe used to enhance image

Tested with target width 20mm, 40mm, 80mm, 160mm and 320mm

After Image Testing to Assess Visual Projection

Patient must match size of after image to the size of target by moving closer or farther.



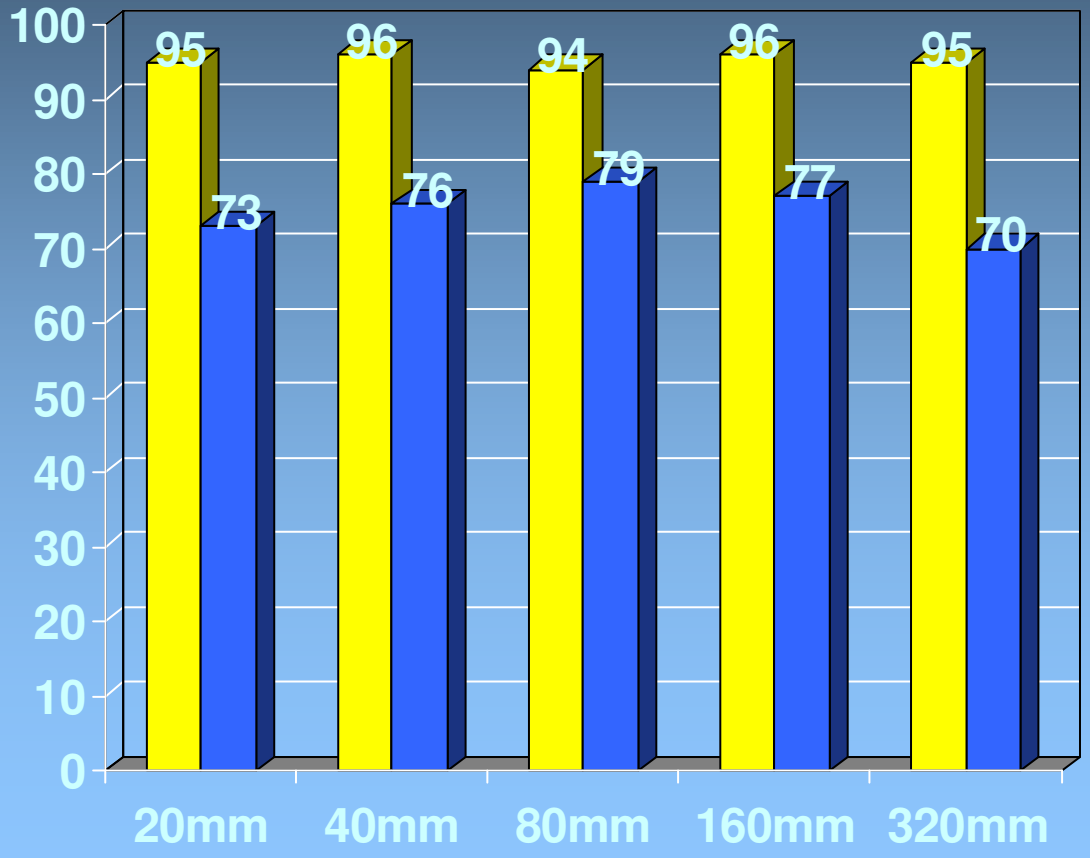
After Image Testing to Assess Visual Projection

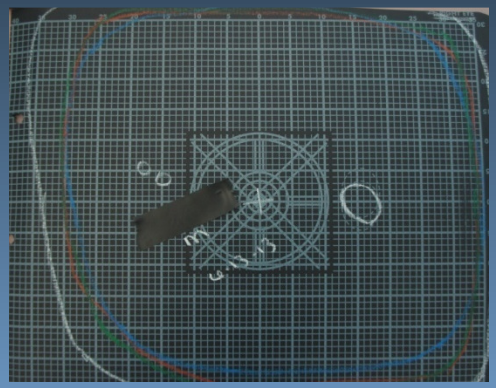
Expected distance for each target size.

# 1	20 mm	20cm
#2	40 mm	40cm
#3	80 mm	80cm
#4	160 mm	160cm
#5	320 mm	320cm

Projection Accuracy

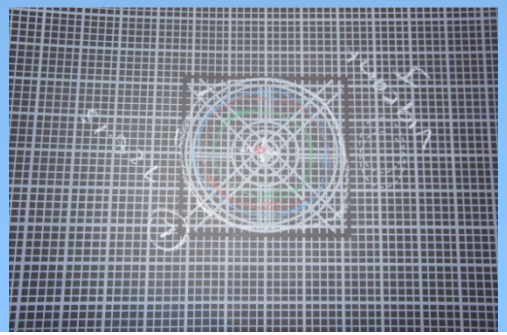
8 Patients - Full fields and Blind Spot
20 Patients - Compressed fields
(Pulaski 2010)





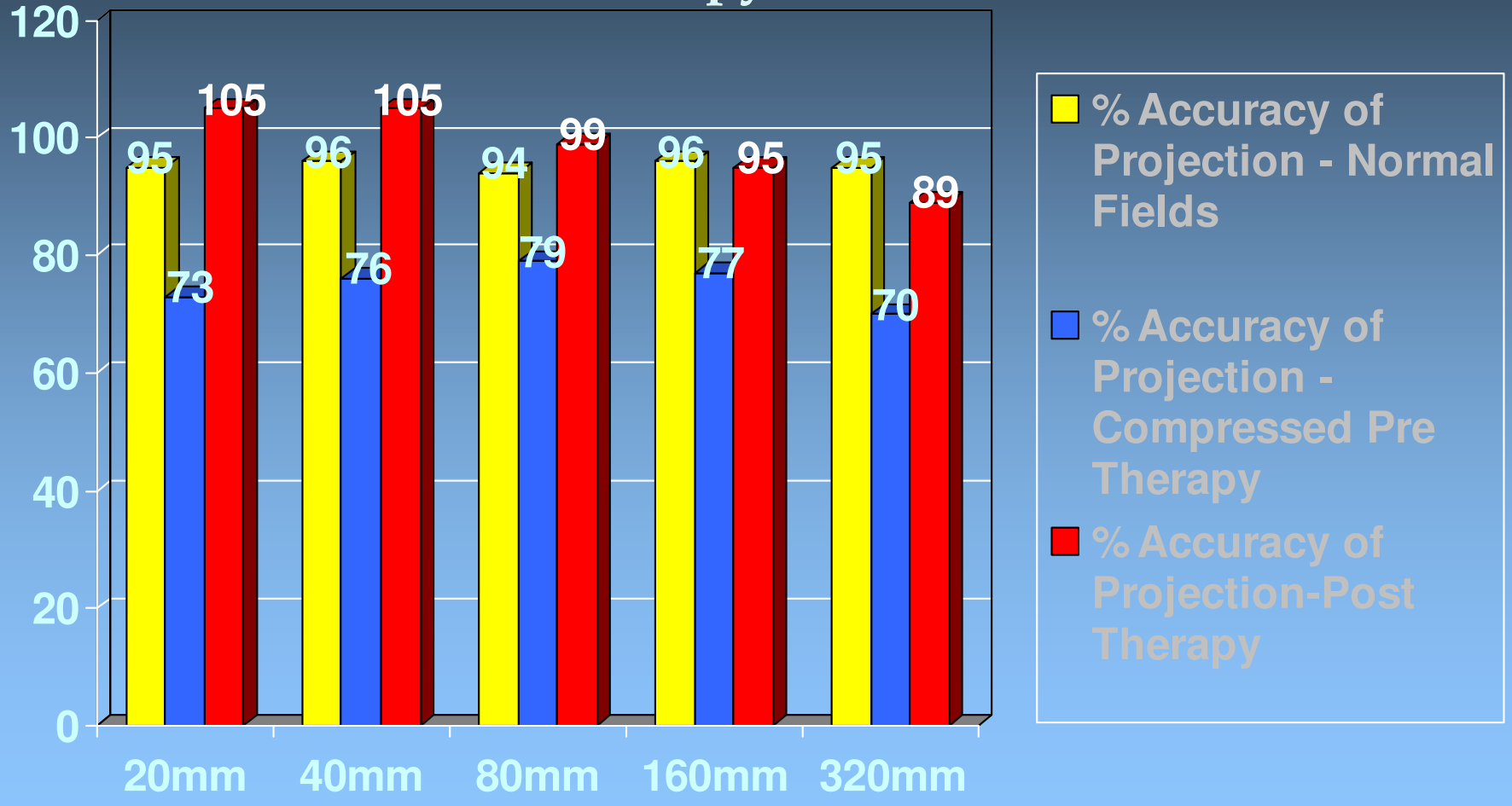
% Accuracy of Projection - Normal Fields

% Accuracy of Projection - Compressed Fields



Projection Accuracy

Full Field Patients Vs Compressed Field Patients - Pre/Post Therapy (Pulaski 2010)



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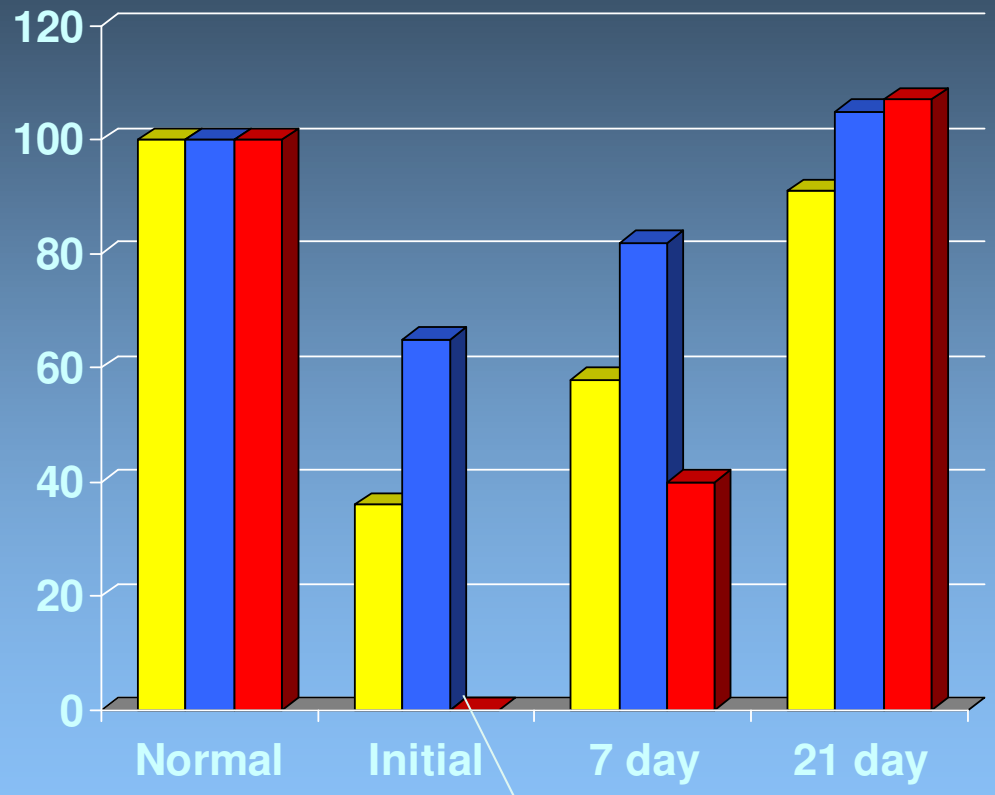
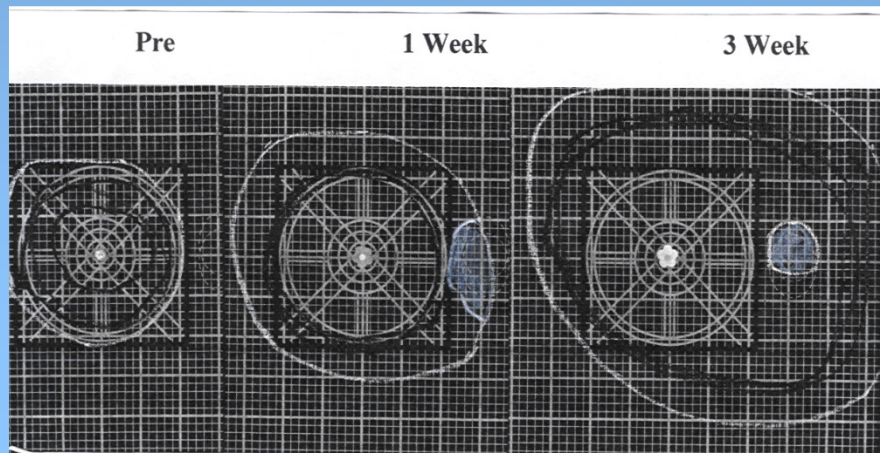
Field Size vs Projection Accuracy
(Pulaski 2010)

Target Distance	20cm	40cm	80cm	160cm	320cm
Patients with Full Fields(8)					
• Accuracy(%)	95%	96%	94%	96%	95%
• Range(cm)	19-21	35-40	72-77	145-159	289-314
Patients with "Tunnel Fields"(20) – Pre Treat					
• Accuracy(%)	73%	76%	79%	77%	70%
• Range(cm)	11-18	23-39	52-72	74-138	120-308
Patients with "Tunnel Fields"(20) – Post Treat					
• Accuracy(%)	105%	105%	99%	95%	89%
• Range(cm)	16-28	34-50	74-82	139-171	241-318

Change in Projection, Field, Blind Spot with Syntonic Light Therapy

Case 1 Stephanie - OD





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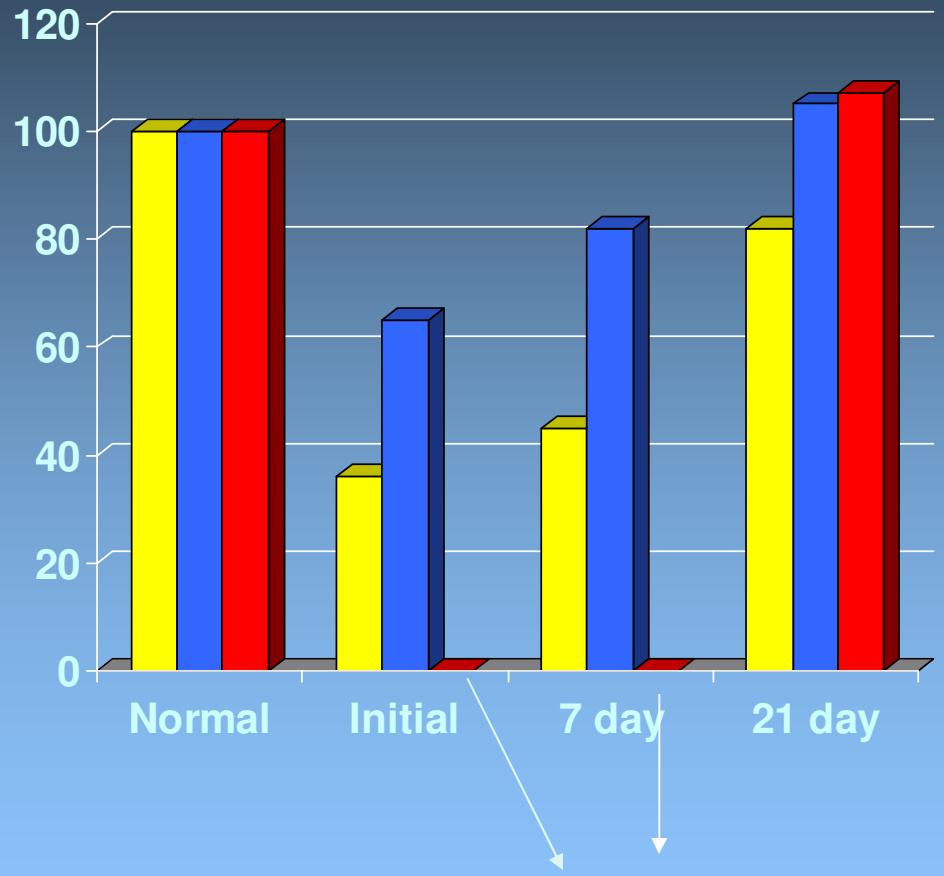
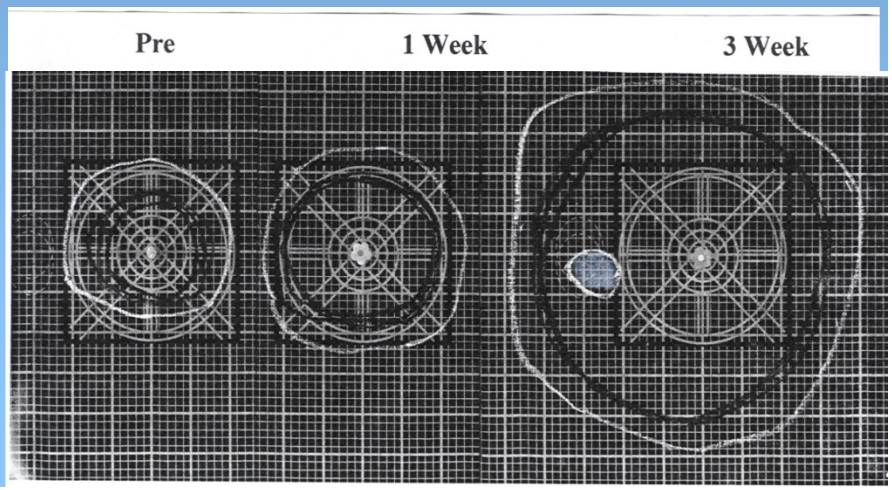
Change in Projection, Field, Blind Spot with Syntonic Light Therapy

Case 1 Stephanie - OS





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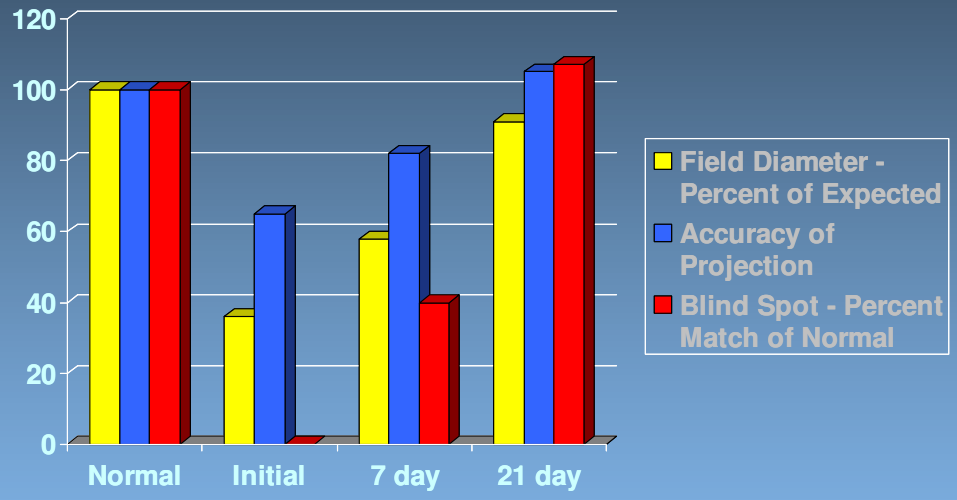
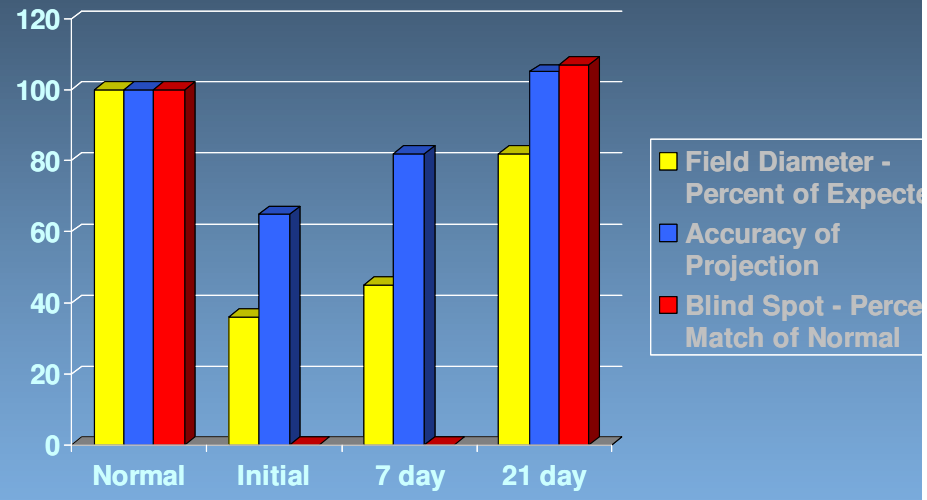
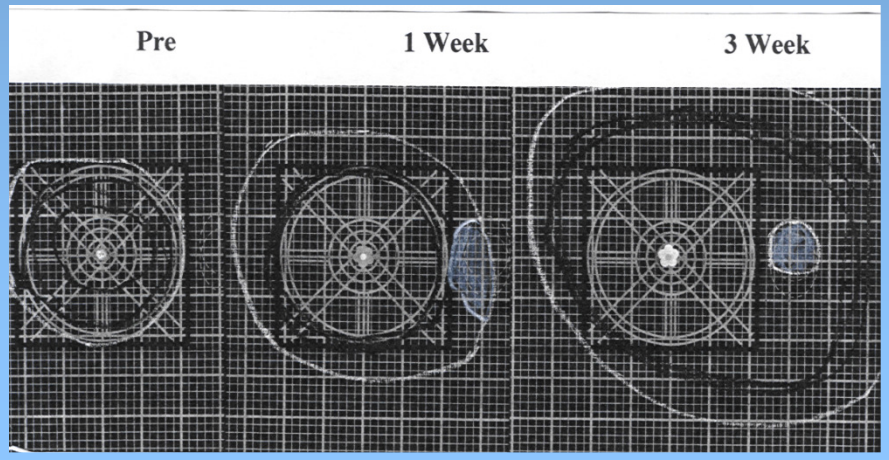
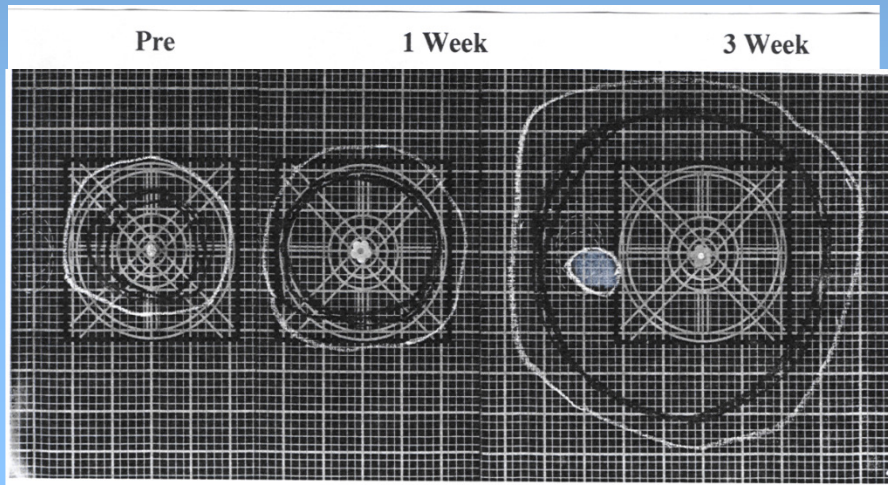
Change in Projection, Field, Blind Spot with Syntonic Light Therapy

Case 1 Stephanie - OU

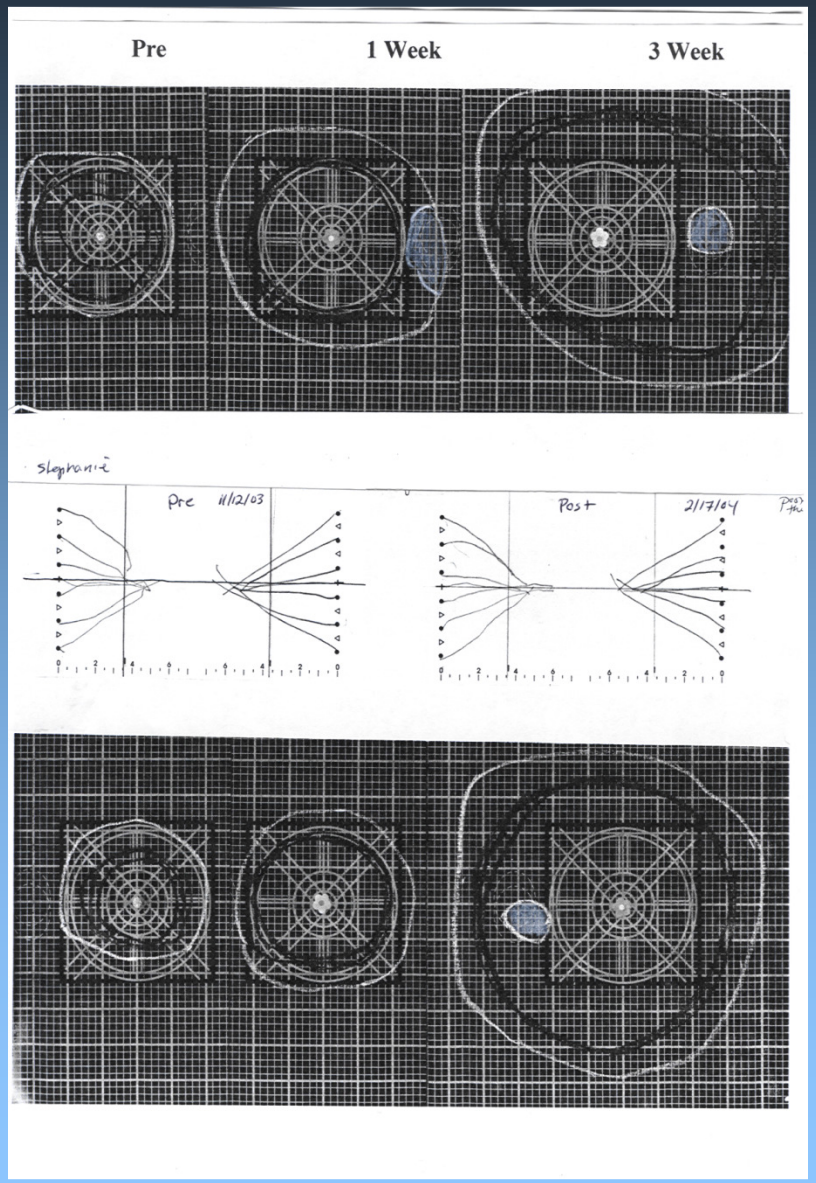








Case 1 Stephanie



Vision as a Process of Projection
Spatial Compression

- Consider Tangent screen at .5m 1m and 2m. Note that the further out one measures the smaller the field.
- Consider the Projection results.
- Consider Streff's statement that we are pulling distance in as we compress space.

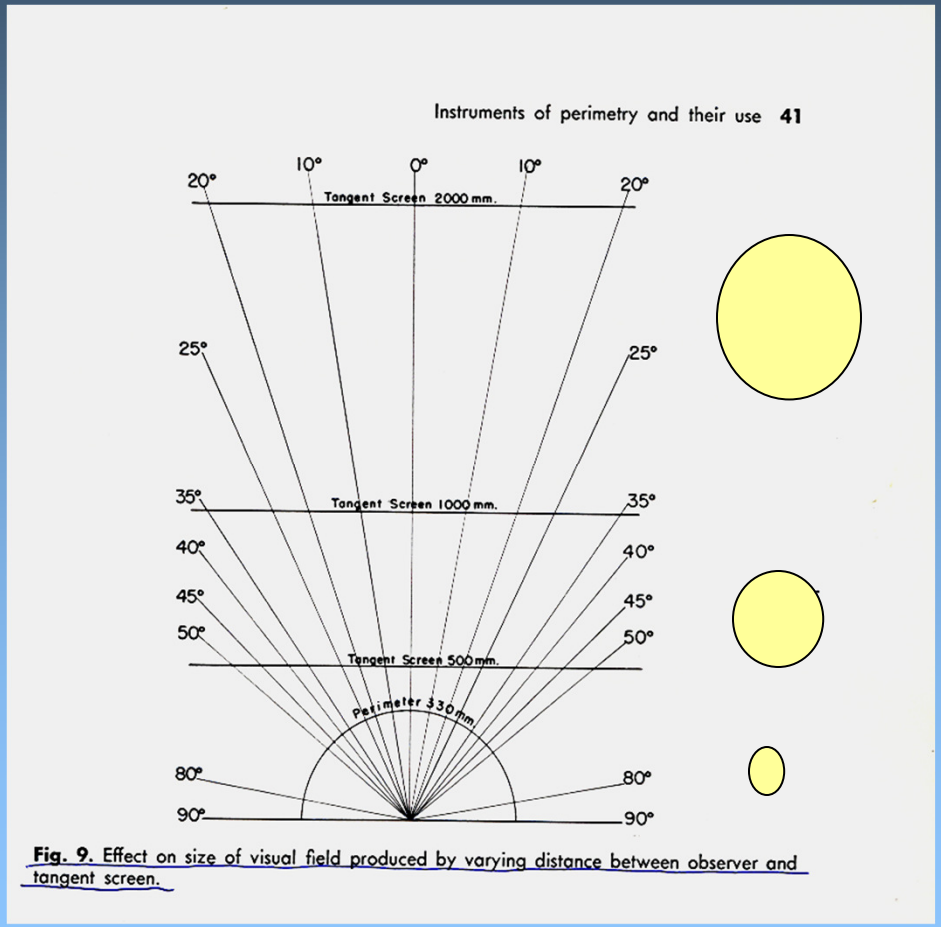


Fig. 9. Effect on size of visual field produced by varying distance between observer and tangent screen.

Kinetic Field Contraction

Tunneling or Compression

Could it be related to the accuracy of

The Projected Image

The Kinetic Visual Field Related to Projection

How can the patient see and function if their field is 5 degrees and inside the blind spot?

Why is the Confrontation and Static Field open?

Could it be related to the accuracy of Projection as well?

Learning from our patients.

Tunneled Field

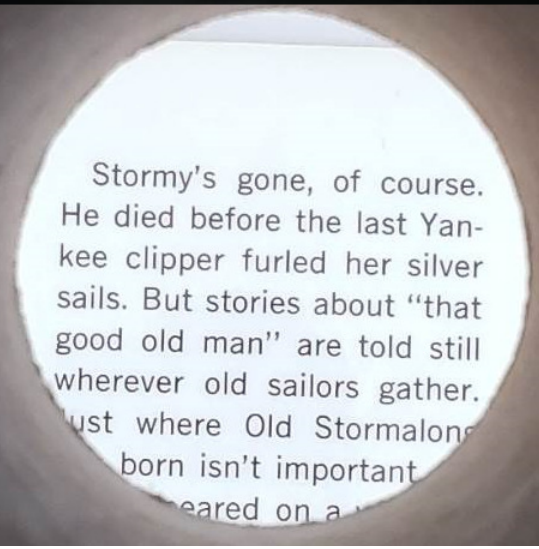
Stormy's gone, of course. He died before the last Yankee clipper furled her silver sails. But stories about "that good old man" are told still wherever old sailors gather. Just where Old Stormalong was born isn't important. He first appeared on a wharf in Boston Harbor. The captain of the *Lady of the Sea*, the largest clipper ship in the China trade, was signing on men. Stormy gave his full name, Alfred Bullrod Stormalong. Without looking up from his ledger, the captain wrote down the initials, "A.B."

A. B. Stormalong stood five fathoms tall, which is the same as thirty feet. The captain glanced up at his new man. He whistled with surprise. "Phew!" he said. "There's an able-bodied seaman for you, boys."

Someone noticed that the giant's initials stood for just that. From that day to this sailors have tacked A. B. after their names. This shows that

Compression

Tunneling




Got Talent 604
ON
0:00
0:12
0:45


Got Talent 604
ON
0:00
0:12
0:45

Vision as a Process of Projection
Spatial Compression

- If the blind spot is enlarged because of inaccuracy of spatial compression so to is the visual field compressed or pulled in.
- One still sees everything but not in the proper place. Confrontation fields are normal.

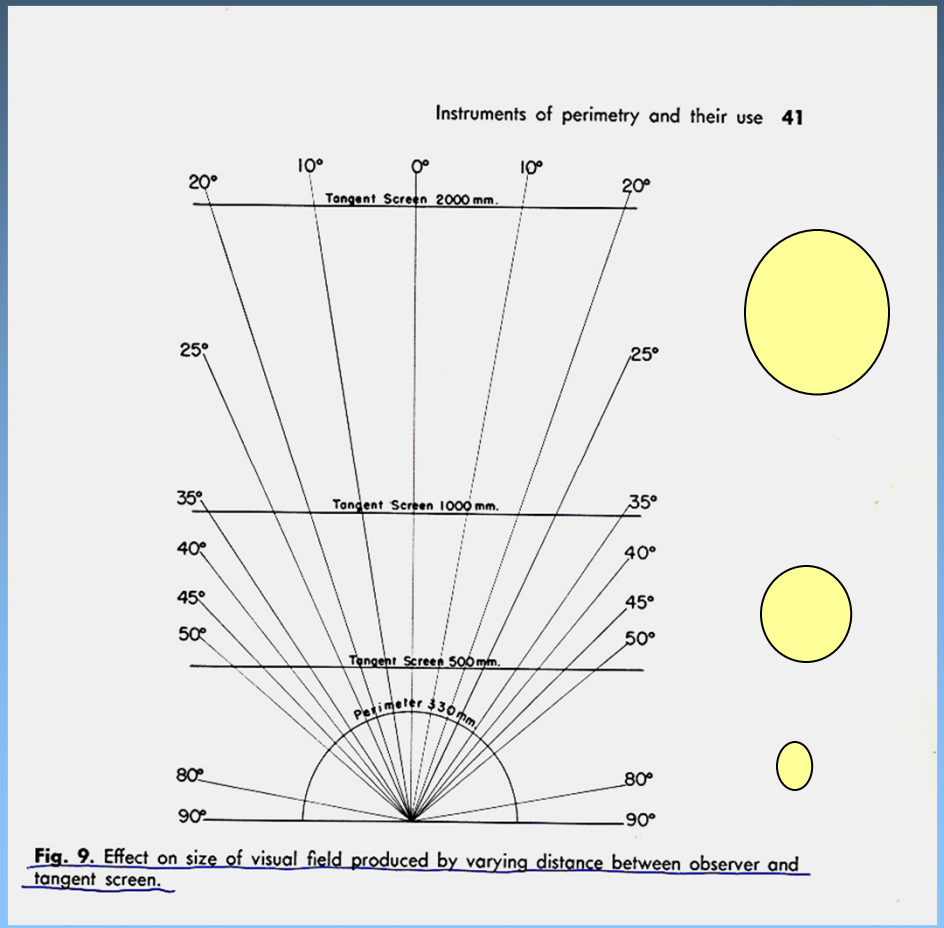
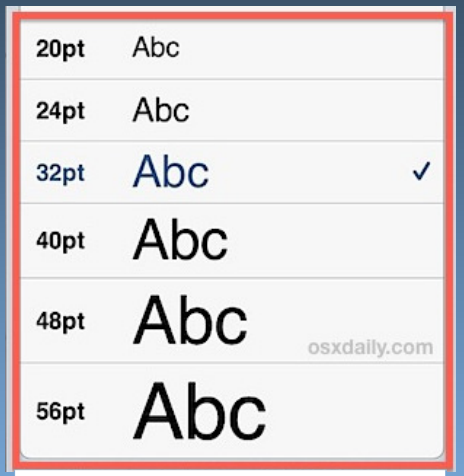
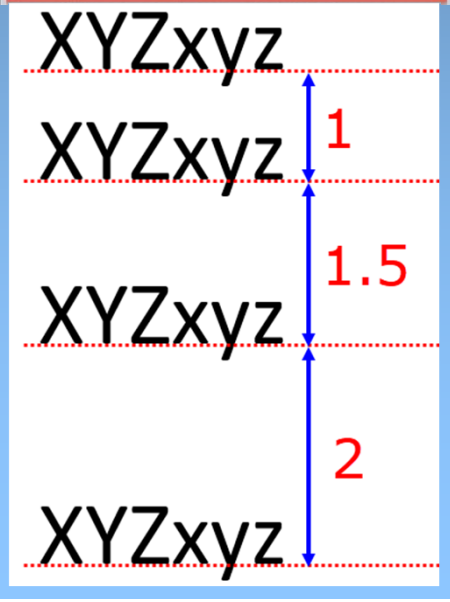


Fig. 9. Effect on size of visual field produced by varying distance between observer and tangent screen.

Vision as a Process of Projection
Spatial Compression

- Consider what we do to help our patients with learning problems/post trauma
- Increase font
- Increase spacing
- Less information per page
- Binasal Occlusion
- Tints and Low plus





Vision as a Process of Projection
Spatial Compression

- Skeffington – The Emergent
- Streff – They are compressing Projection of space
- Shapiro – Projection is the "whole cookie". Projection is not an aspect of vision. It is Vision.
- We can change this !!!

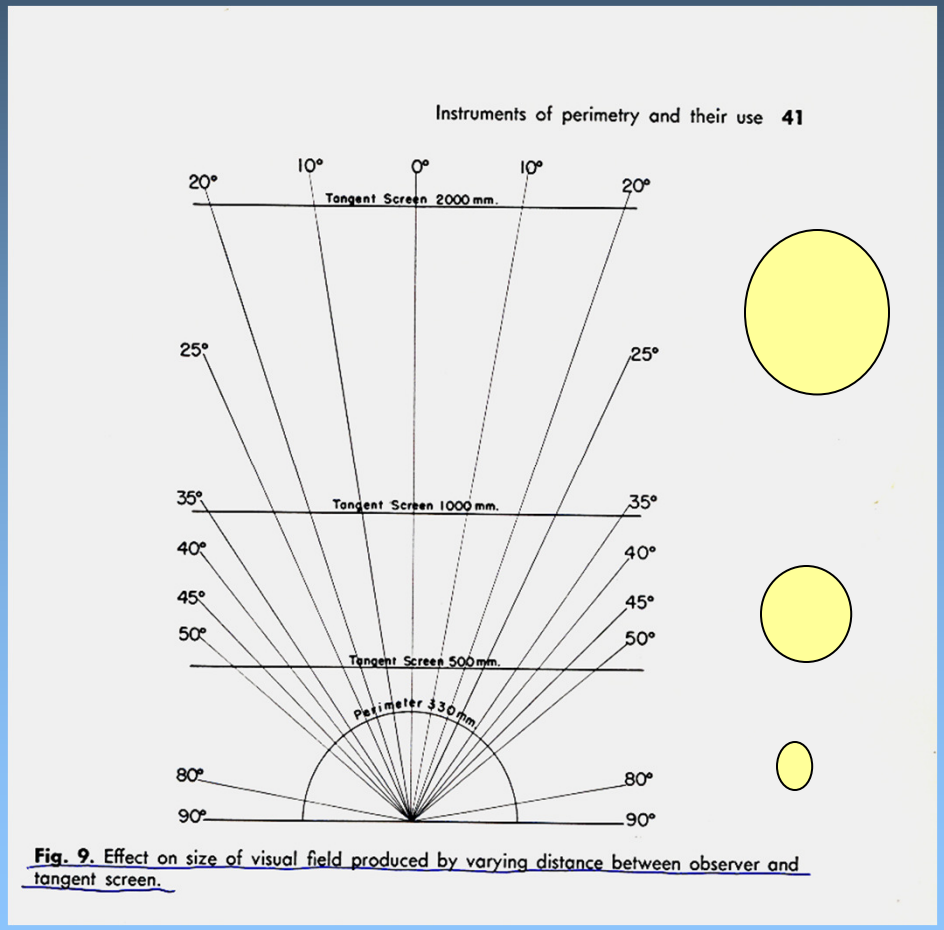


Fig. 9. Effect on size of visual field produced by varying distance between observer and tangent screen.

Why Functional Field Important
Treatment Creates Spatial Expansion

Relates to

- Acuity
- NPC
- Eye Movements
- Pupil and Accommodation
- School work
- Writing
- BI, BD, Low +
- Patient Behavior
- Sports
- TBI

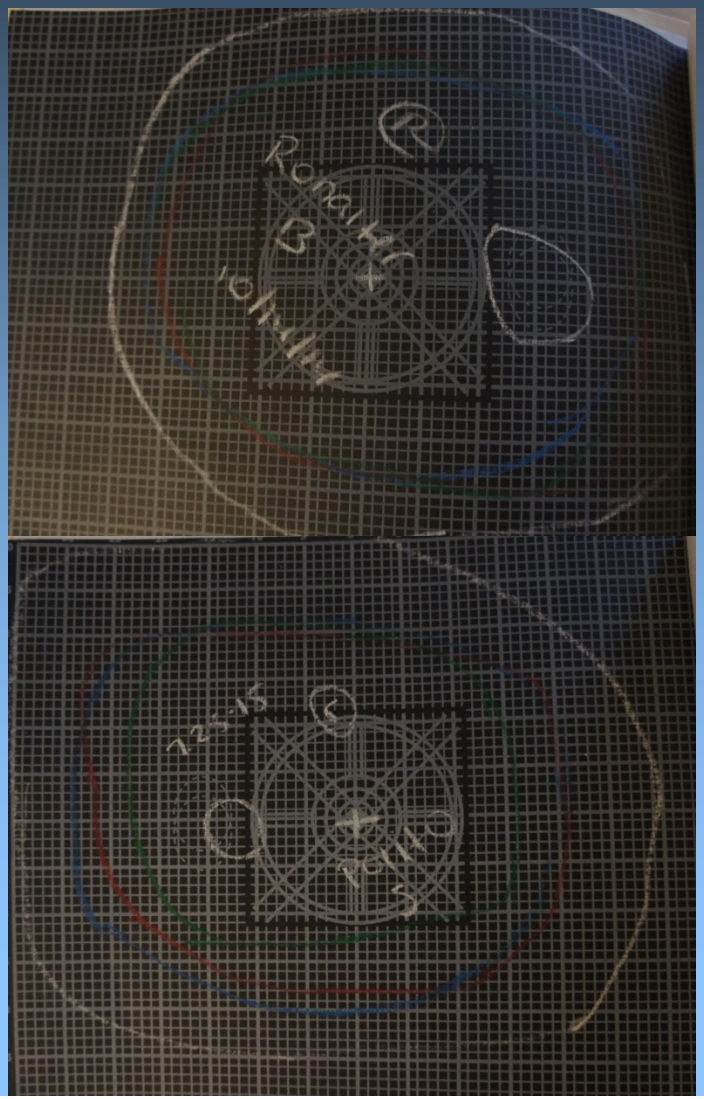
Streff

Are stuck at distance

Distance has become near

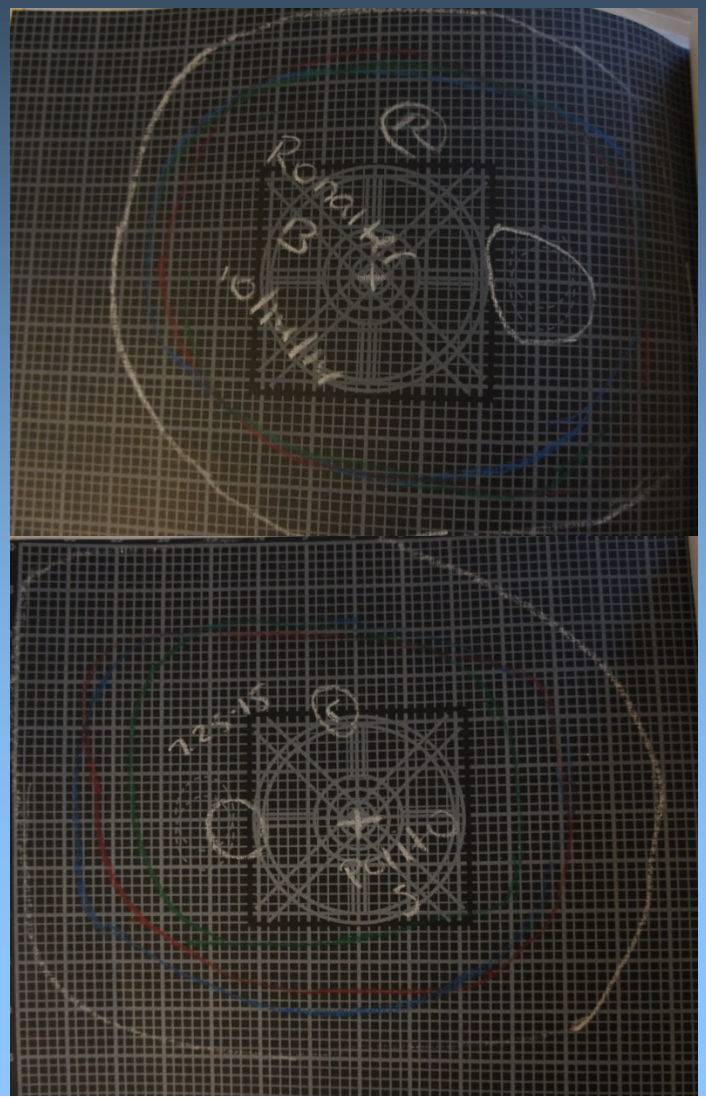
The Kinetic Visual Field
Conclusions

- A direct relation is found between Projection Accuracy and Field size.
- An indirect relation is found between Projection Accuracy and Blind spot size.
- Edema is not generally the cause of the blind spot enlargement.
- The small field is usually not a tunneled field if the blind spot is enlarged.
- However, tunneling is likely when blind spot is normal.



Kinetic Field and the Process of Projection
Conclusions

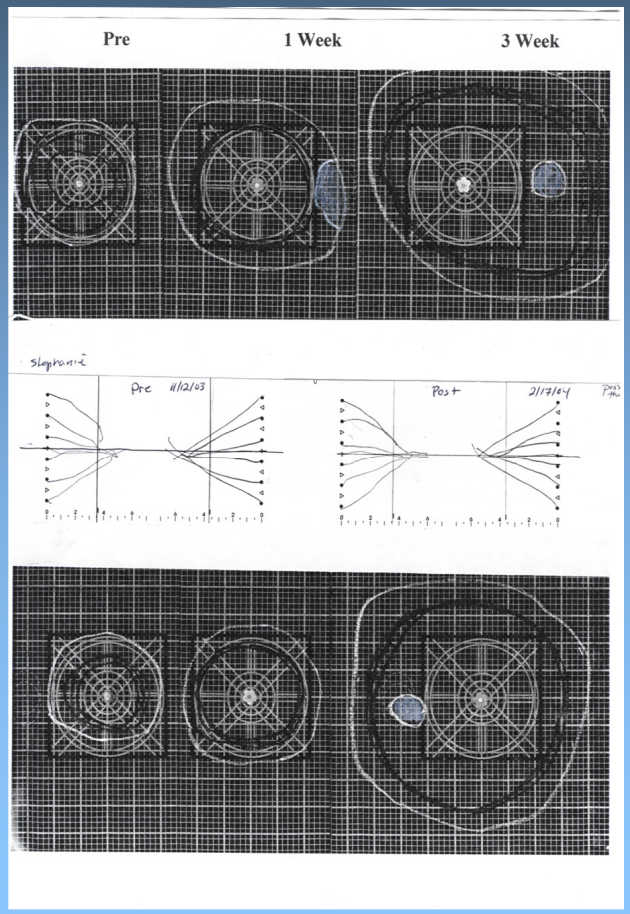
- The blind spot size is likely the most important indicator of spatial compression.
- In Syntonic treatment normalizing the blind spot and expanding the field is key to restore optimum visual functioning.



Kinetic Field and the Process of Projection

Conclusions

- Spatial Projection relates to all aspects and elements of visual perception.
- Projection includes all objects and space within the patient's usable field of vision.
- It also relates to the accuracy of all movements, the sense of self, the sense of the world emanating from knowing, acting and feeling.



Kinetic Field and the Process of Projection

Conclusions

- Tunneling may be an acute form of compression. Streff syndrome, complete collapse.

- The vitality of the ANS, the genetic make up and developmental experience are key components in accurate projection and therefore the ability of the human being to interact fully with space and the environment around them.

General Considerations

- If peripheral fields are not within normal limits, VT results are greatly reduced

- If fields are normal in size but blind spot is enlarged, results will not hold unless the blind spot is normal size.

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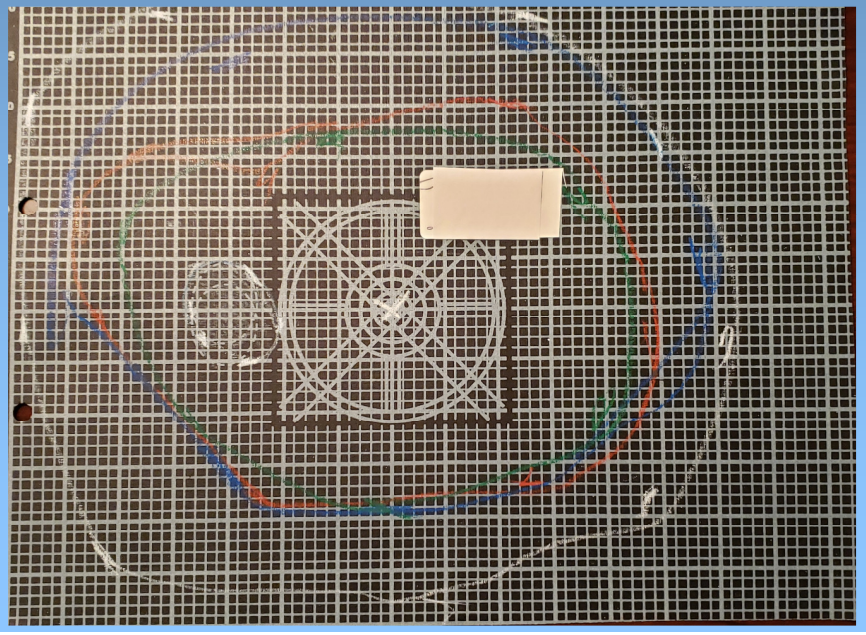
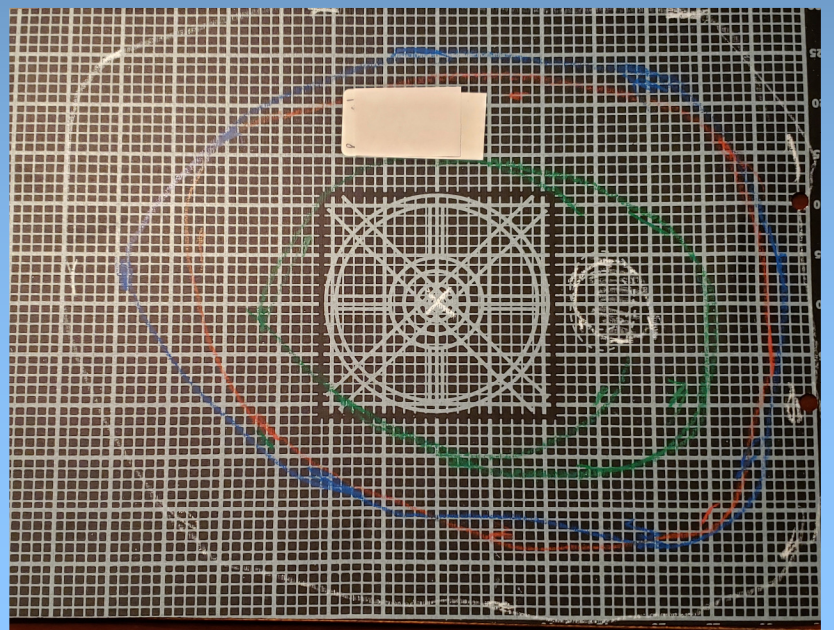
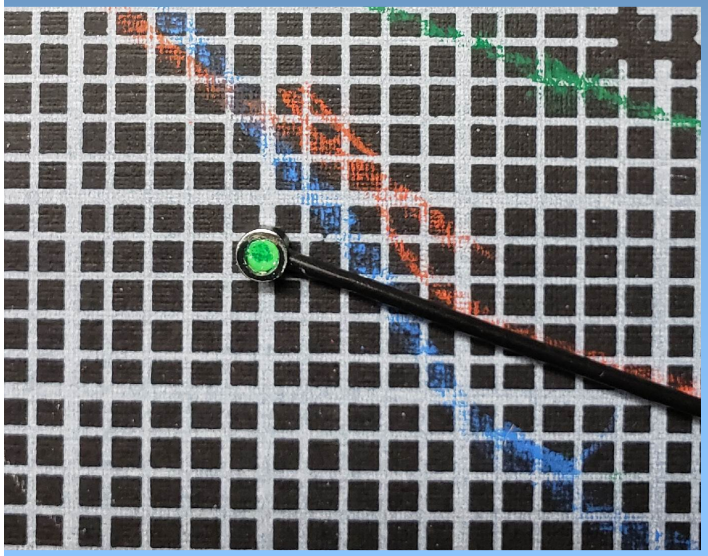
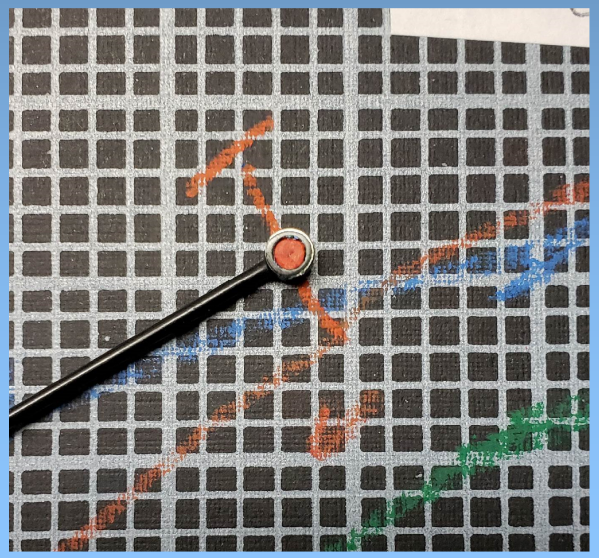


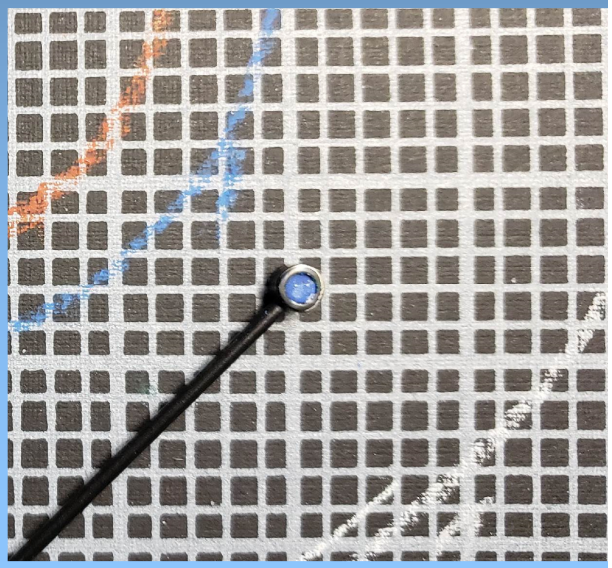


General Considerations

- Anomalies when plotting colors
  - Fluctuation
  - Color variability
  - Dips and Depressions







The Kinetic Visual Field
The Normal Visual Field