



## 8<sup>TH</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF BEHAVIOURAL OPTOMETRY

<b>Speaker:</b>	Steen Aalberg
<b>Credentials:</b>	Neurooptometrist, CEO, OEPF, COVD
<b>Time/Date</b>	1100 – 1200 on Thursday, 26 April, Room C2.5
<b>Scheduled/Location:</b>	0800 – 0900 on Saturday, 28 April, Room C2.4 0900 – 1030 on Saturday, 28 April, Plenary
<b>Biography:</b>	Since 1986 Steen has been in private general optometric vision care practice in the southern part of Jutland. After completing C.O.V.D. Fellowship in 1995, he is mainly occupied in education, vision training, remediation and rehabilitation of functional visual problems, including those caused by brain injury. This work supports his main interest is vision, as it develops through interaction of sensor and motor components of the human organism and nervous system. He has a special interest in educational and developmental aspects on the field of vision, and a personal goal in constantly increasing his level of understanding of the nature of light and human vision, and putting this knowledge to action.

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<b>Presentation Title:</b>	<b>Drawing Benefit from the JND - Concept in Vision Therapy</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	The psychophysical concept of Just Noticeable Difference (JND) is well known. While used in optometric testing it is less frequent deliberately applied in VT. Our sensory system is made for detecting changes (difference over time) within certain ranges. Only when able to detect delicate changes in a scenario are we able to act with grace, and the quality and efficacy of our actions are determined by the quality of detecting and computing the underlying sensory information. Rarely is VT about strength, more often timing, speed and precision are the essentials. Therefore it is beneficial to focus on the JND concept as it could potentially help enhancing your VT and vision rehabilitation programs.
<b>Presentation Title:</b>	<b>Near Dynamic Retinoscopy – How it is Different and Why You Need It</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	Retinoscopy has been utilized for many years as a starting point for refraction. Dynamic retinoscopy has also been used as a means to determine the patient's ability to focus at close distances. Retinoscopy can also be used to assess the functional ability as a patient is engaged in specific activities. This course will describe how it is being used to assess the functional ability of a patient engaged in specific near point activities. Stress

Point Retinoscopy and Just Look Retinoscopy will be used a guide to the changes that can be observed during near dynamic developing retinoscopy.