

Visuelle vanskeligheder efter stroke:

Resultater fra Back-of-the-Brain (BoB) projektet

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Nordisk Konference SYN & HJERNE 2025



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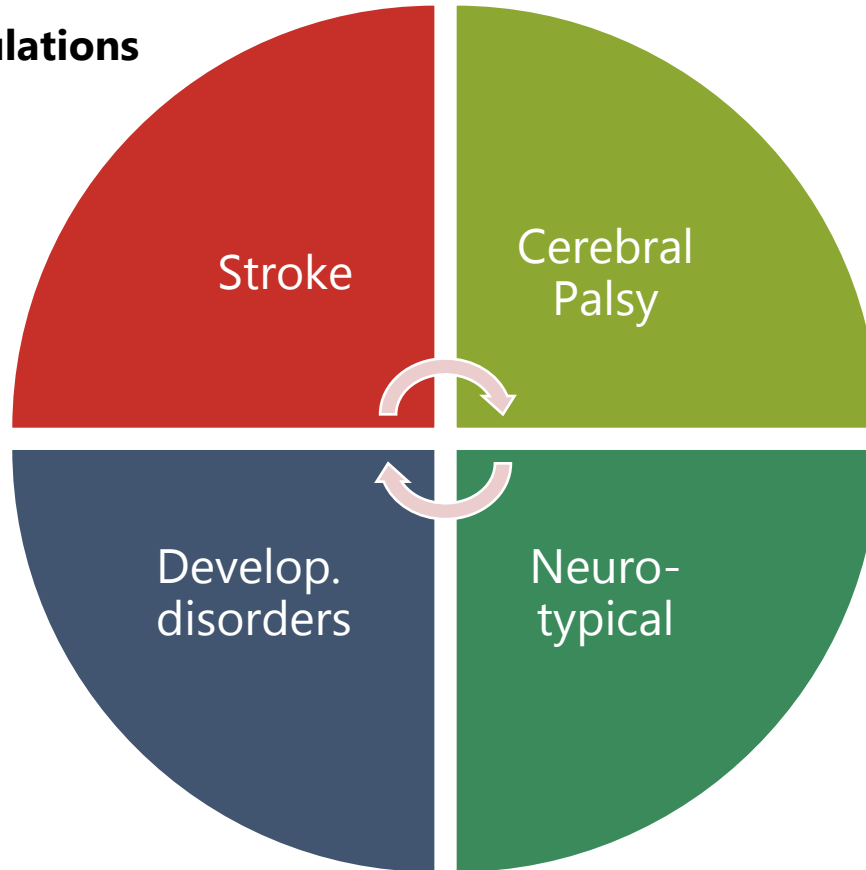
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Basic and applied neuropsychological research on vision and cognition

Populations



Topics

- Cognitive assessment / screening
- Visual perception / impairment
- Face recognition
- Reading

Methods

- Neuropsychological testing
- Cognitive experiments
- Interviews / qualitative
- Brain imaging



CopNL på SYN & HJERNE 2025



Randi Starrfelt, professor:
*Visuelle vanskeligheder efter stroke:
Resultater fra Back-of-the-Brain (BoB) projektet*



Katrine Sand, ph.d.-stud.
Visuel perception hos voksne med cerebral parese



Erling Nørkær, ph.d.-stud.
Ansigtsblindhedens fænomenologi



Say hello to BoB Introducing the Back of the Brain Project



Matt Lambon Ralph, Alex Leff, Randi Starrfelt, Ro Robotham, Nicolaj Mistarz, Sheila Kerry, Grace Rice

Randi Starrfelt (PI), Ro J. Robotham (PhD), Nicolaj Mistarz (RA) Dept of Psychology University of Copenhagen
Sheila Kerry (postdoc), Alex Leff (professor), Institute for Cognitive Neuroscience, UCL, UK
Grace Rice (postdoc), Matt Lambon Ralph (professor) MRC-CBU, Cambridge University, UK



- BoB-projektet er primært et grundvidenskabelig projekt med fokus på visuelle og perceptuelle vanskeligheder efter posterioirt stroke
- Hovedfokus på selektive vs generelle forstyrrelser i visuel perception og teoretiske implikationer
- I dag: Fokus på klinisk relevante redskaber og resultater

Visuel kognition



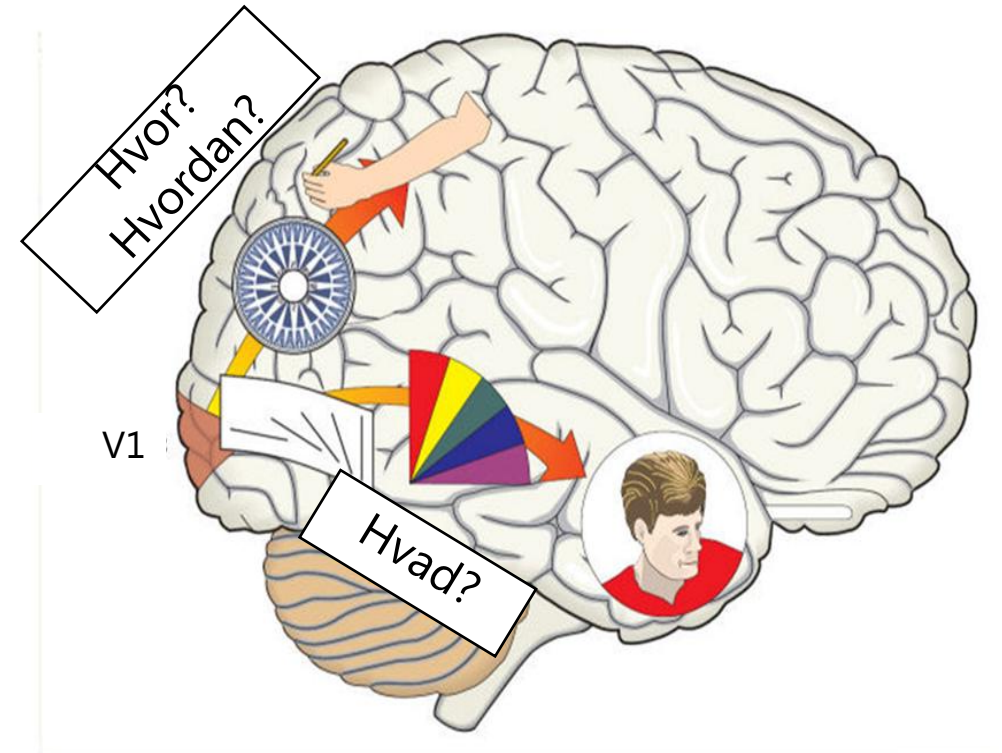
Den dorsale strøm (hvor/hvordan?)

- Visuospatiale evner
- Visuelt guidede bevægelser i forhold til objekter i omgivelserne
- I.e. hvor er stimuli lokaliseret i rummet i forhold til ens krop og i forhold til hinanden



Den ventrale strøm (Hvad?):

- Processering af form og farve
- Perception af objekter, ansigter og ord
- I.e., hvad er det vi ser?



Visuel kognition – BoB-projektet fokuserer på den ventrale strøm



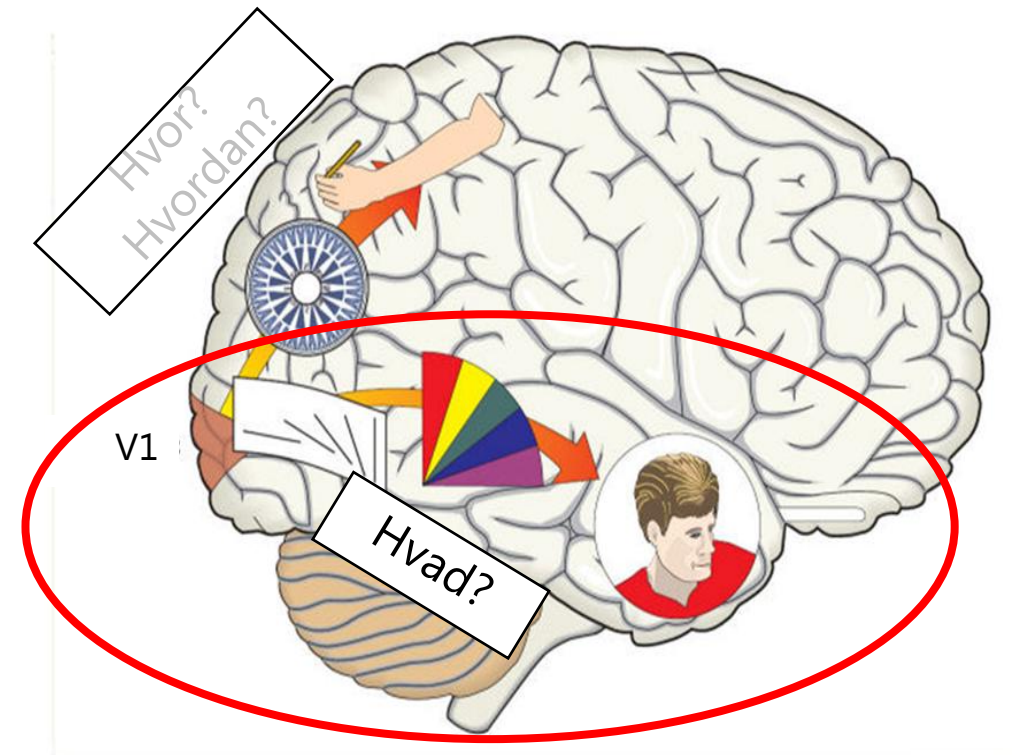
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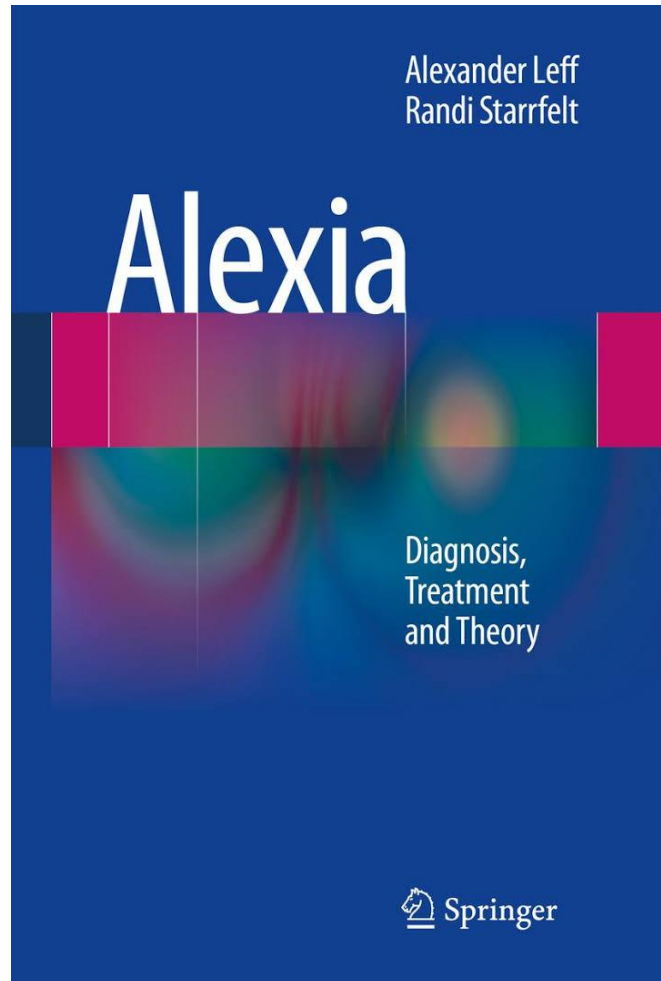


Den ventrale strøm (Hvad?):

- Processering af form og farve
- Perception af objekter, ansigter og ord
- I.e., hvad er det vi ser?



Min baggrund – visuelle læsevanskeligheder efter hjerneskade



Cognitive Neuropsychology, 2014
Vol. 31, Nos. 5–6, 367–377, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02643294.2014.924226>



What's in a name? The characterization of pure alexia

Randi Starrfelt¹ and Tim Shallice^{2,3}

¹Department of Psychology, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

²Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience, University College London, London, UK

³International School of Advanced Studies (SISSA), Trieste, Italy

Neuropsychological Rehabilitation, 2013
Vol. 23, No. 5, 755–779, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09602011.2013.809661>



Rehabilitation of pure alexia: A review

Randi Starrfelt¹, Rannveig Rós Ólafsdóttir², and
Ida-Marie Arendt¹

¹Department of Psychology, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

²Skólaskrifstofa Suðurlands, Selfoss, Iceland

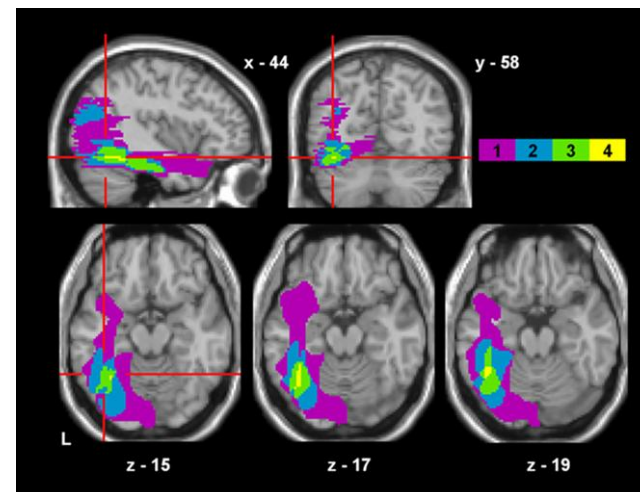
Den ventrale strøm – kategorispecifikke forstyrrelser

Ren Aleksi:

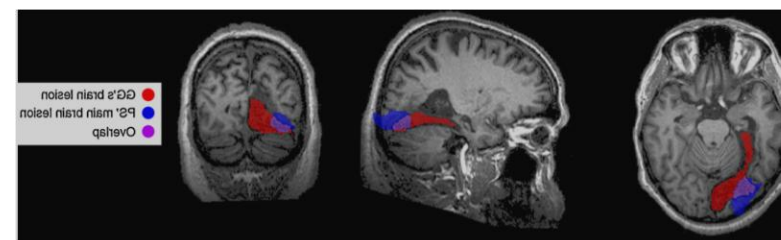
- Forstyrrelse i visuel genkendelse af bogstaver og ord. Skrivning og talesprog intakt
- Typisk efter skader i ventrale områder posterioert i venstre hemisfære

Prosopagnosi:

- Forstyrrelse i ansigtsgenkendelse
 - Typisk efter skader i ventrale områder posterioert i højre hemisfære eller bilateralt
-
- Primært undersøgt i single case eller små gruppe-studier af patienter udvalgt på baggrund af specifikke forstyrrelser
 - Traditionelt set adskilte forskningsområder



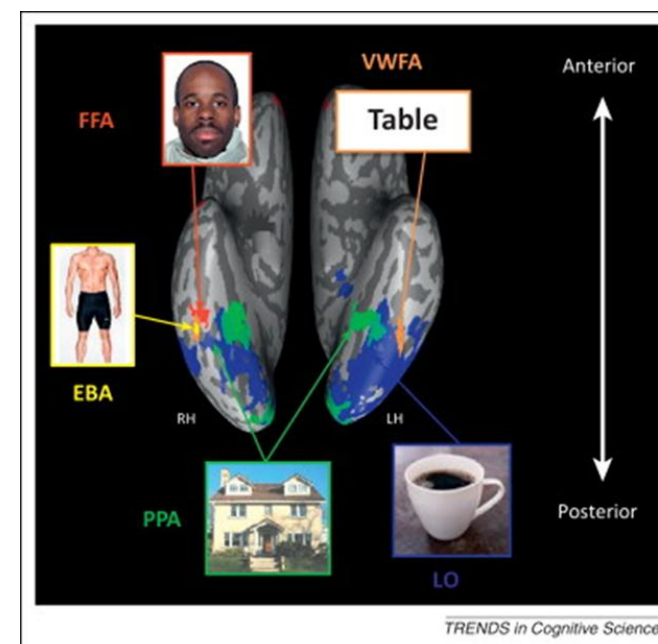
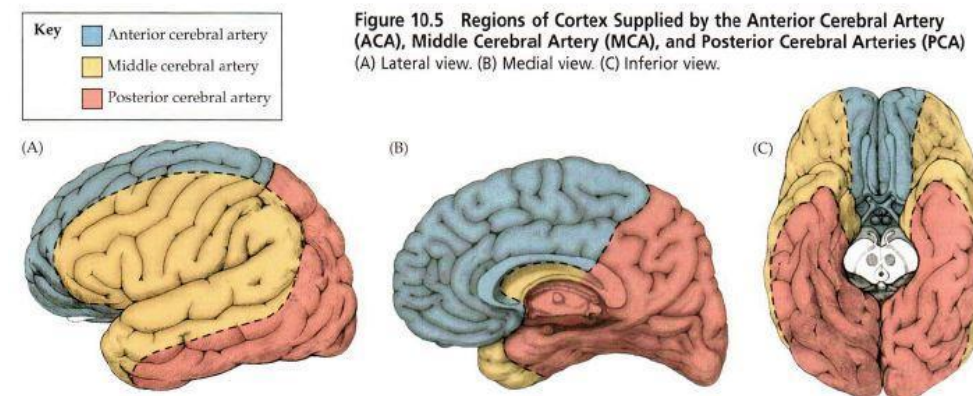
4 patienter med ren aleksi
(Starrfelt et al. 2009)



Prosopagnosi patienterne GG og PS
(Van Belle... & Rossion, 2011)

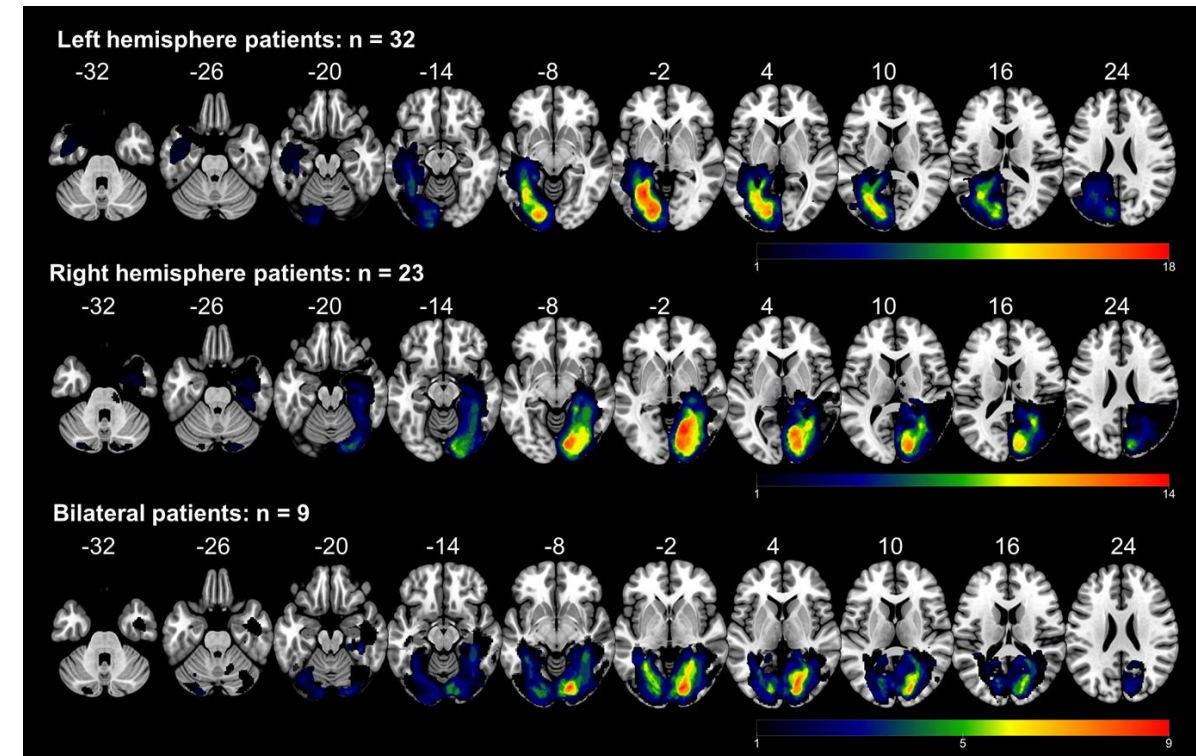
The Back of the Brain (BoB)-projektet: En læsionsbaseret tilgang

- Patienter rekrutteret på baggrund af læsion i forsyningsområdet til den posteriore cerebrale arterie (PCA), ikke ud fra symptomer
- 'convenience sample' (ikke repræsentativ)
- > 9 måneder efter single stroke
- Case-series approach:
 - Single case statistik ift forstyrrelser og dissociationer
 - Kombination af specifikt designede eksperimenter og kliniske tests
- Strukturel og funktionel MR (T1, DTI, fMRI-localizer)



BoB-samplet

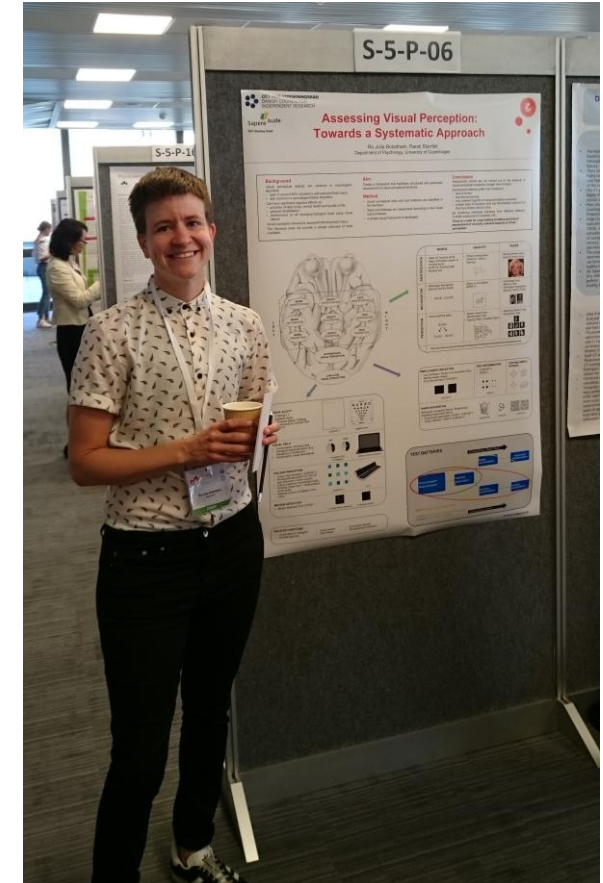
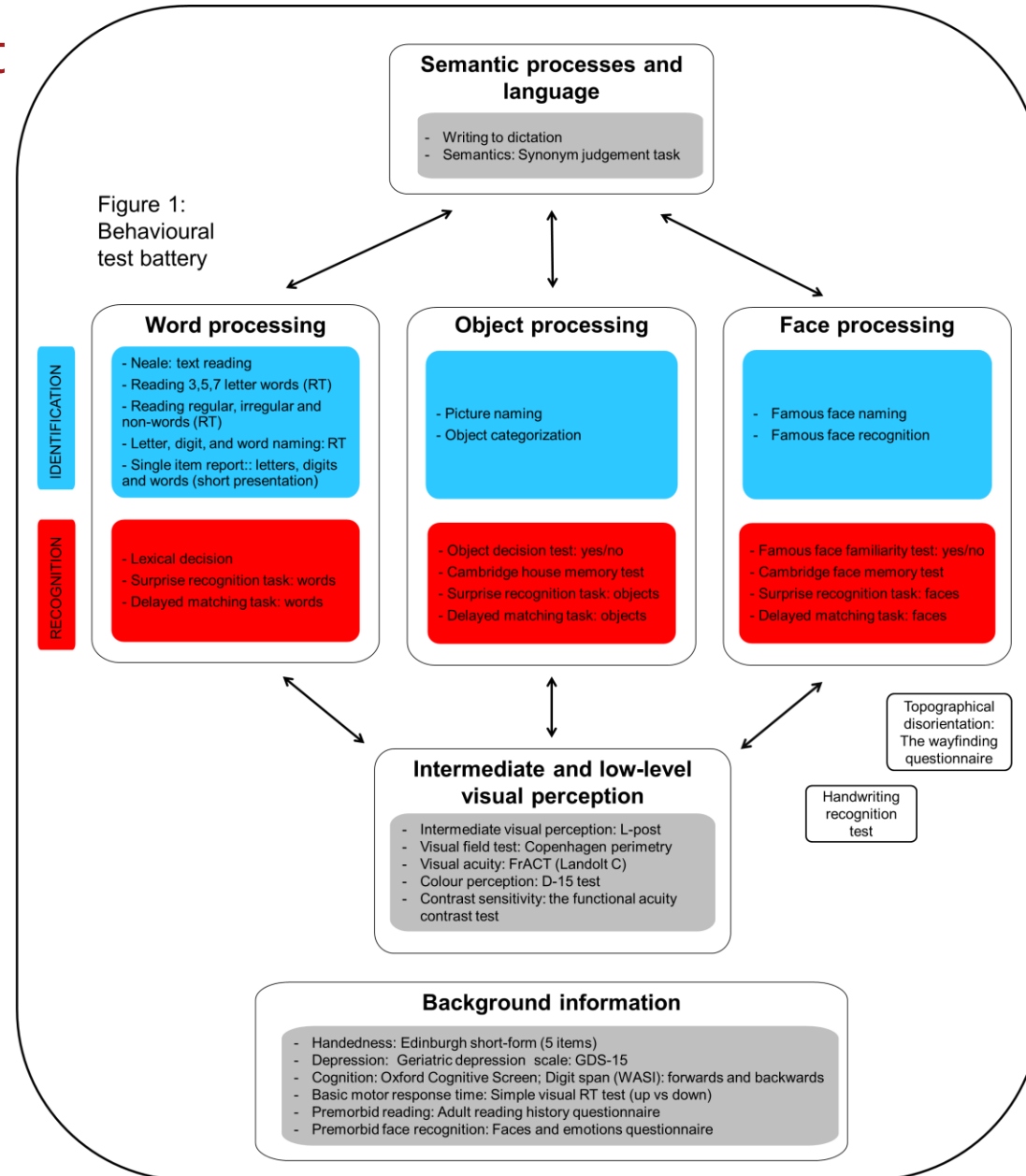
	Patients total	Unilateral left lesion	Unilateral right lesion	Bilateral lesions	Control group
N	64	32	23	9	46
Mean age (years)	61 (SD=13)	64 (SD=12)	58 (SD=15)	58 (SD=11)	62 (SD=15)
Gender (M/F)	52/12	26/6	18/5	8/1	22/24
Handedness (L/R/Mix)	6 (L), 57 (R), 1 (Mix)	5 (L), 26 (R), 1 (Mix)	23 (R)	1 (L), 8 (R)	2 (L), 42 (R), 2 (Mix)
Educational level (years in school)	14 y (SD=3)	14 y (SD=3)	14 y (SD=3)	14 y (SD=4)	15 y (SD=2)
Time since stroke	42 mo (SD=50)	42 mo (SD=48)	42 mo (SD=59)	40 mo (SD=29)	
Lesion Volume (cm³)	37cm ³ (SD=35)	32cm ³ (SD=30)	35cm ³ (SD=39)	61cm ³ (SD=38)	



BoB-test batteriet

32 tests/spørge-
skemaer (5-8
timers testning)

Ikke alle pt.
kunne gennem-
føre alle tests



Ro J. Robotham

Robotham et al. (2021, June 22). Behavioural test battery for the Back of the Brain project. *PsyArxiv*.
<https://doi.org/10.31234/osf.io/jyk9p>

Visuelle forstyrrelser efter stroke

- Synet er påvirket hos op til 60% af patienter med stroke akut
- ~30% har vedvarende visuelle forstyrrelser
- Mange bliver ikke systematisk undersøgt

Find posteren her:
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/327057076_Assessing_Visual_Perception_Towards_a_Systematic_Approach

DET FRIE FORSKNINGSRÅD
DANISH COUNCIL FOR INDEPENDENT RESEARCH

Sapere Aude
OFF-Starting Grant

Assessing Visual Perception: Towards a Systematic Approach

Ro Julia Robotham, Randi Starrfelt
Department of Psychology, University of Copenhagen

Background
Visual perceptual deficits are common in neurological disorders:
 • seen in around 50% of patients with acquired brain injury;
 • also common in neurodegenerative disorders.
 Can have significant negative effects on:
 • activities of daily living, mental health and quality of life;
 • general rehabilitation;
 • performance on all neuropsychological tests using visual stimuli.
 Visual perception should be assessed following brain injury.
 The literature does not provide a simple overview of tests available.

Aim
Create a framework that facilitates structured and systematic assessment of visual perceptual functions.

Method
• Visual perceptual tests and test batteries are identified in the literature.
 • Tests and batteries are categorised according to their visual sub-processes.
 • A simple visual framework is developed.

Conclusion
Assessment should also be carried out in the absence of visual perceptual complaints (might often be limited).
 Existing test batteries suffer from limitations:
 • lack of norms
 • too time-consuming
 • only selected aspects of visual perception assessed
 • include tests of functions that are theoretically relevant but that have limited clinical value
 By combining individual sub-tests from different batteries, in-depth assessment is possible, but:
 There is a need for a test battery enabling structured assessment of clinically relevant aspects of visual perception.

	WORDS	OBJECTS	FACES
IDENTIFICATION	• Peabody 39: Reading words • Peabody 35: Reading regular vs irregular words • DCSO-4: Reading digits • Reading test	• Picture naming tasks (WASI-A, Boston Naming) 	• Naming familiar faces • Naming famous faces
RECOGNITION	• Warrington Recognition Memory Test for Words • ROAD - COURT	• Object vs non-object: BORB 10 	• Cambridge Face Memory Test • Warrington Recognition Memory Test for Faces
PERCEPTION	• Word matching tasks • ROAD • TOAD ROAD	• Benton Visual Form Discrimination Test • Copying: Rey's Complex Figure 	• Matching: Benton Face Recognition Test

<http://www.sick.ac.uk/psychology/psychologyresearch/experiments/assessments/visual.htm>

SIMPLE SHAPE PERCEPTION
 • Line orientation: Benton Line Orientation Test
 • Naming simple shapes
 • Form discrimination: CORVIST 2

SIZE DISCRIMINATION
 • CORVIST 3
 • BORB 3

COPYING SIMPLE FIGURES

SHAPE INTEGRATION
 Distinguish overlapping figures: Popper-Hunter Integrating fragmented stimuli:
 • Fragmented figures: VOSP 1, CORVIST 7
 • Shape detection: VOSP 6, CORVIST 4

VISUAL ACUITY
 • CORVIST 1
 • LogMAR charts
 • Computer-based Freiburg Visual Acuity & Contrast Test (FVACT)

VISUAL FIELD
 • Confrontation: Dodrill's test
 • Computer-based perimetry (S: p; Humphrey or Goldmann)
 • Screening for visual field defects

COLOUR PERCEPTION
 • Colour discrimination: CORVIST 2
 • Farnsworth-Munsell 100 Hue test: physical or online version
 • Colour matching: Munsell cards
 • Pictorial (Dolan test 1, VOSP auditory word recall)
 • Naming (colours of objects in the room)

MOTION DETECTION
 • Motion detection from L-POST

RELATED FUNCTIONS
 • Visual attention: Neglect
 • Simultanagnosia
 • Visual search
 • Optic ataxia
 • Oculomotor apraxia
 • Topographical orientation

TEST BATTERIES

Dorsal pathway: Where? How?
 Spatial representation
 Visual-motor coordination

Ventral pathway: What?
 Colour perception
 Shape perception
 Integration
 Structural representation
 Semantic representation

BORB (Benton Object Recognition Battery)
<https://www.sick.ac.uk/psychology/psychologyresearch/experiments/assessments/visual.htm>

L-POST (Leeds Perceptual Organisation Reading Test)
<https://www.sick.ac.uk/psychology/psychologyresearch/experiments/assessments/visual.htm>

CORVIST (Corkin Visual Recognition Test)
<https://www.sick.ac.uk/psychology/psychologyresearch/experiments/assessments/visual.htm>

Contact: jan@psyksu.dk

Vigtige spørgsmål ved mistanke om visuelle vanskeligheder

- **Kan patienten se?**
- Kan patienten se farver?
- Kan patienten rette opmærksomheden mod ting i omgivelserne?
- Kan patienten finde rundt i sine omgivelser?
- Kan patienten lokalisere ting i omgivelserne?
- Kan patienten genkende ting/mennesker i omgivelserne?
- Kan patienten læse?
- Kan patienten benævne ting i omgivelserne?
- Erkender patienten sine vanskeligheder?



Vigtige spørgsmål ved visuelle vanskeligheder – BoB-tests

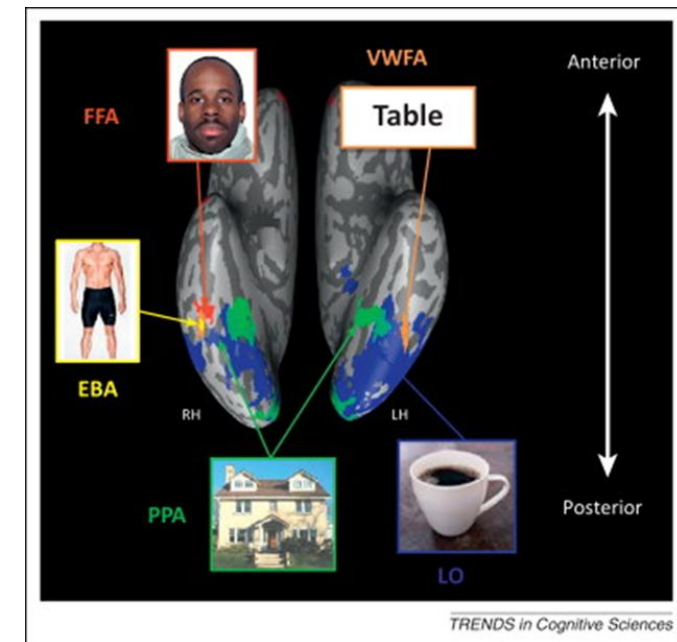
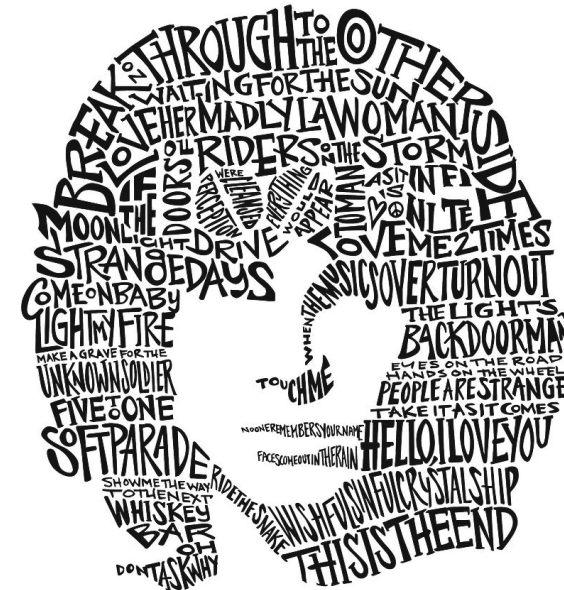
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 - Kan pt. se farver?
 - Kan pt. finde rundt?
 - Kan patienten rette opmærksomheden mod ting i omgivelserne?
 - Erkender patienten sine vanskeligheder?
 - Kan patienten genkende ting/mennesker?
 - Kan patienten læse?
 - Kan patienten benævne ting?
 - Organisering/integration af synsindtryk (mid-level-vision)
- cVFT – computerized visual field test
 - Farnsworth D-15 colour test
 - Wayfinding questionnaire (5 Qs)
 - Broken Hearts Tests (OCS)
 - Ikke formelt undersøgt
 - Leuven Perceptual Organisation Test (L-POST)
- } Specialdesignede eksperimenter

Vigtige spørgsmål ved visuelle vanskeligheder – BoB-tests

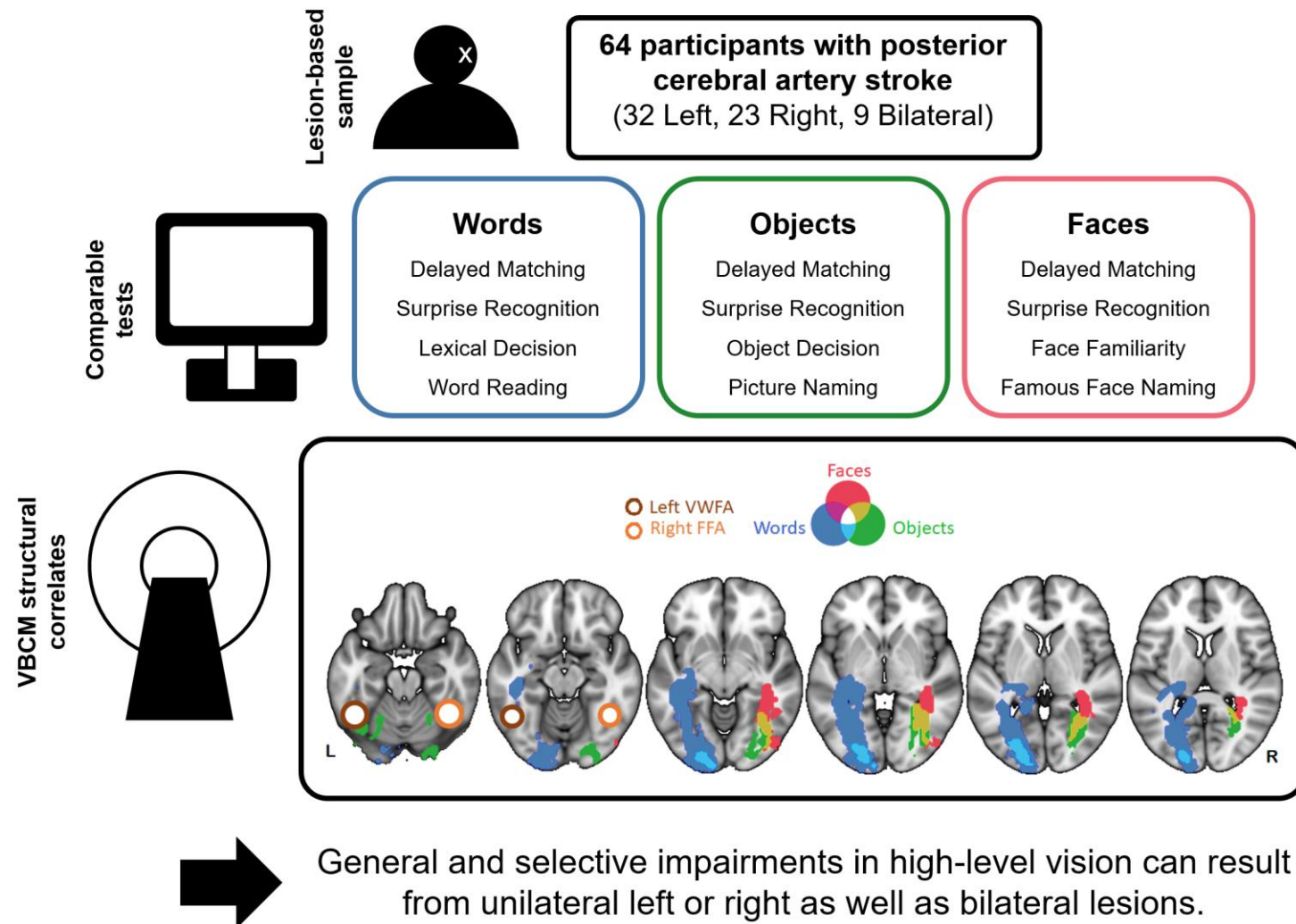
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- Kan patienten læse?
- Kan patienten benævne ting?
- Organisering/integration af synsindtryk (mid-level-vision)
- Synsfeltdefekter (n=54/64)*
- Farveperceptionsforstyrrelser (n=14/63)
- Wayfinding questionnaire (5 Qs)
- Forstyrrelser på klinisk neglekt screening (n=32/60)
- Ikke formelt undersøgt
- Vanskeligheder med genkendelse af objekter, ansigter og/eller ord (n=43/64)
- Vanskeligheder med organisering/integration (mid-level vision; n=25/63)

Et teoretisk bidrag

- Er der sammenhæng mellem forstyrrelser i genkendelse af ansigter, objekter og ord? (selektive vs generelle genkendelsesvanskeligheder)
- Hvilke hjerneområder hænger sammen med forstyrrelser i genkendelse af ansigter, objekter, og ord?



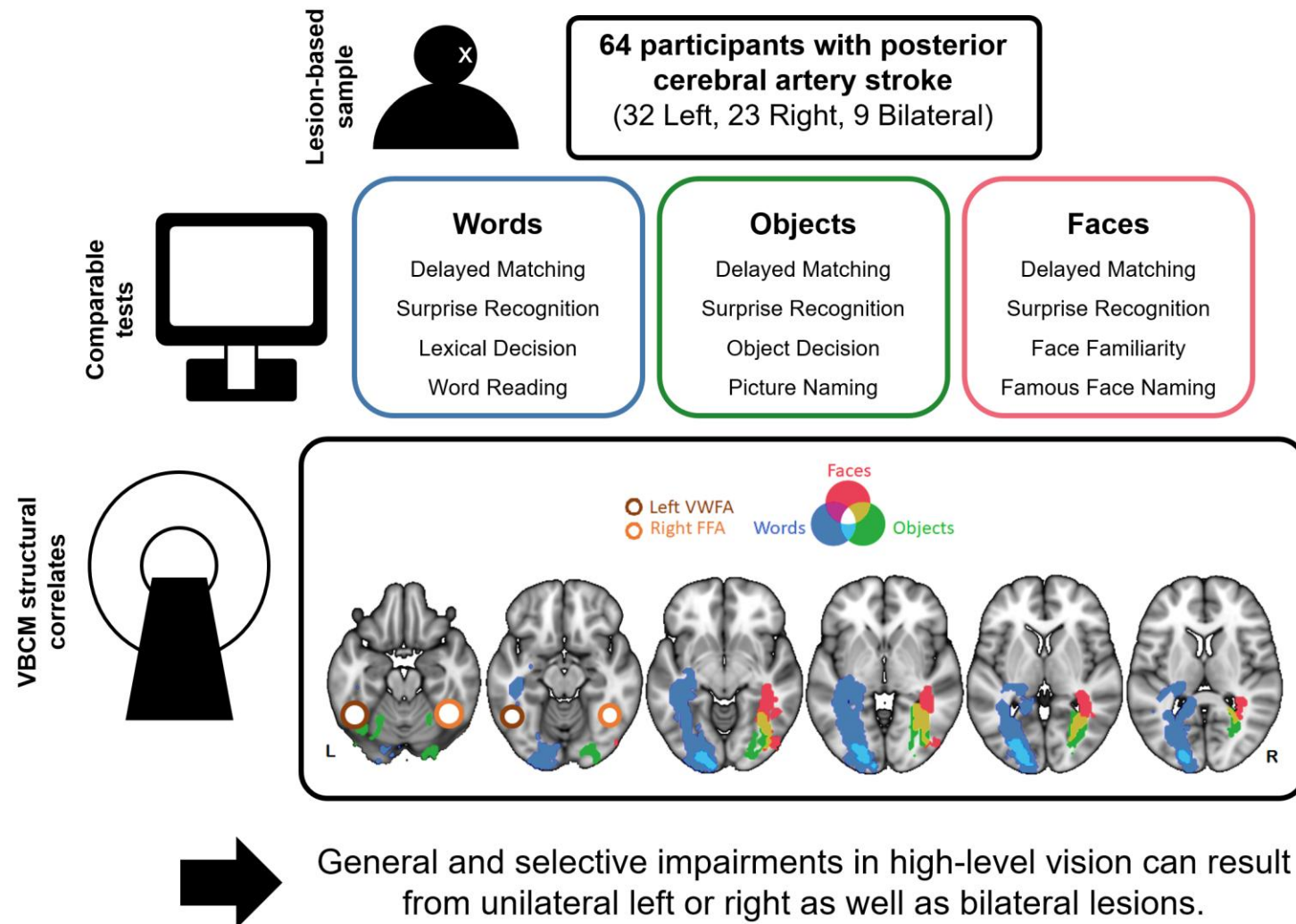
Relationship between visual face, word and object processing and lesions in posterior cortical atrophy stroke



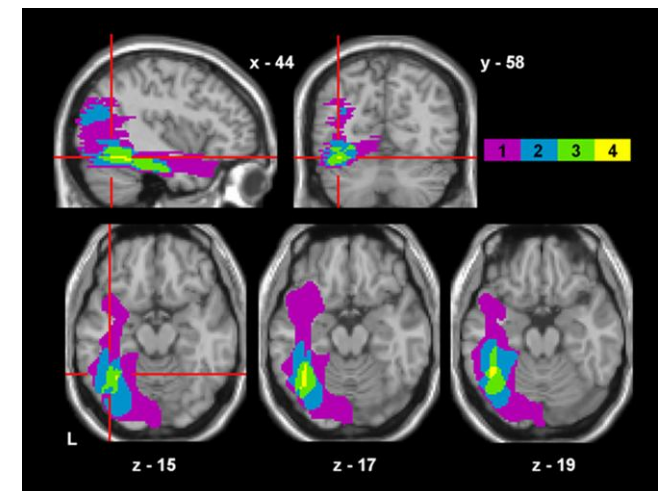
Robotham, Rice et al. (2023)
Brain Communications, fcad050

	L	R	Bilat	Total
No Deficits	12	8	1	21
WOF	10	6	6	22
W only	3	3	0	6
O only	0	0	0	0
F only	0	0	1	1
WF	2	1	0	3
WO	5	4	0	9
FO	0	1	1	2

Relationship between visual face, word and object processing and lesions in posterior cortical atrophy stroke



Robotham, Rice et al. (2023)
Brain Communications, fcad050



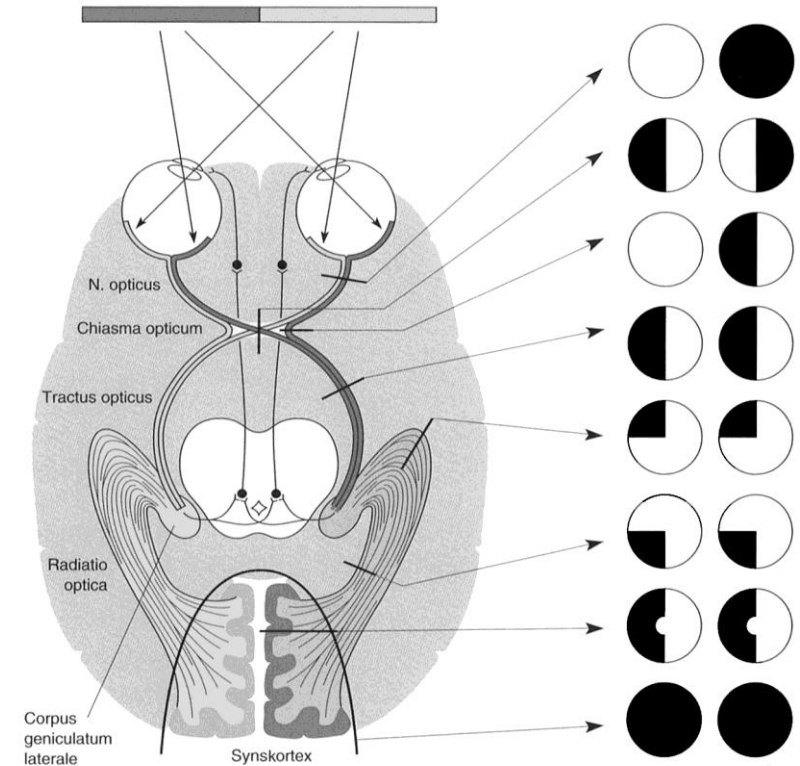
Kliniske tests

- Screeningtest for synsfeltdefekt (cVFT)
 - Farnsworth D-15 Dichotomous Color Blindness Test
 - Leuven Perceptual Organization Test (L-POST)
 - Oxford Cognitive Screen (OCS)
- ...Samt et nyt skud på stammen: Oxford Visual Perception Screen (OxVPS)

Kan patienten se?

Synsfeltdefekter

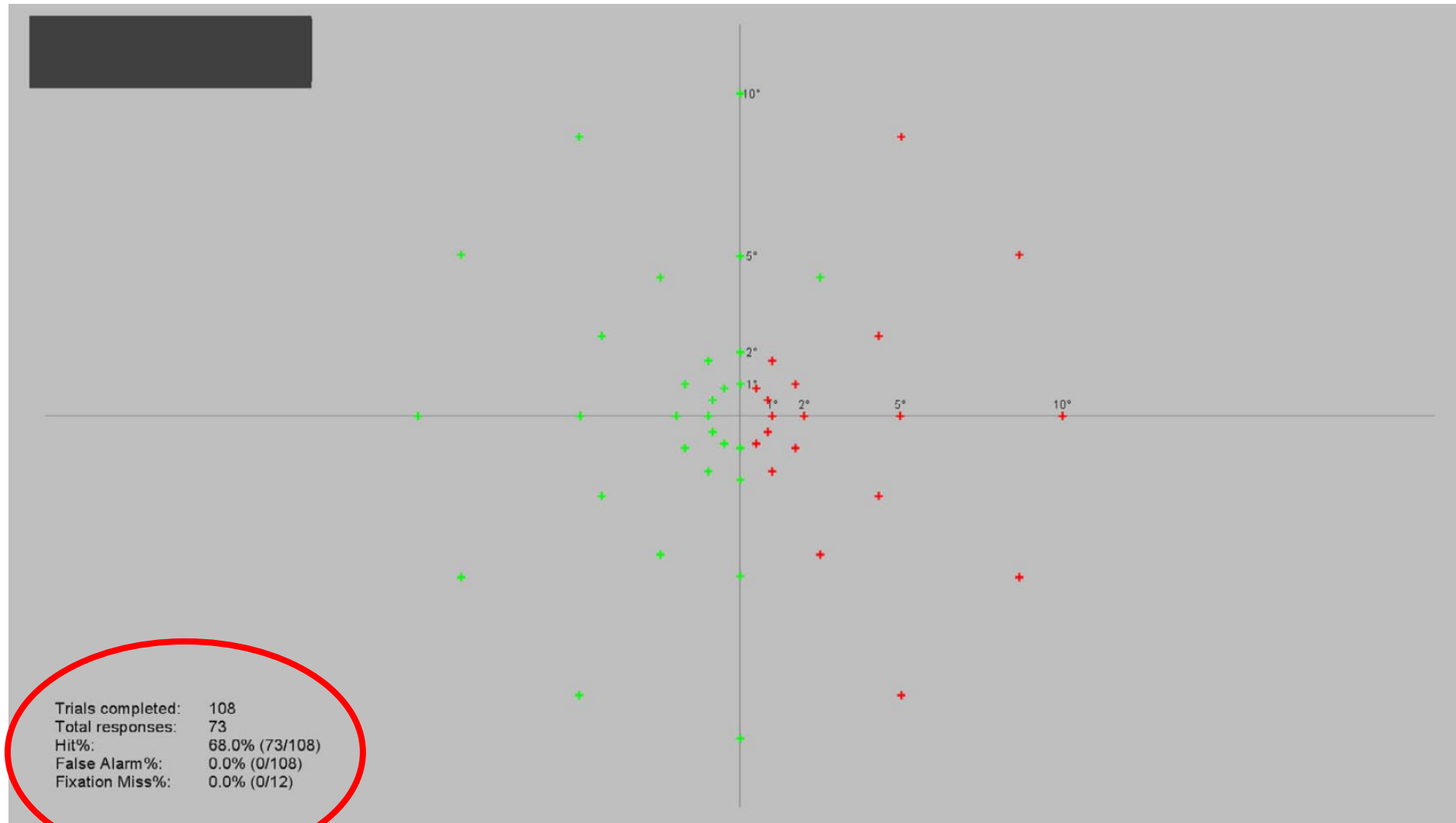
- cVFT (computerized Visual Field Test) blev udviklet til BoB
- Screening-test for synsfeltdefekter
- Måler centralsynet (10 grader)
- Åbent tilgængelig (<https://tinyurl.com/ysz9b28c>)
- Ny version på vej



A free and simple computerized screening test for visual field defects

MARIA NORDFANG,¹ VALDEMAR UHRE,^{2,3,4} RO JULIA ROBOTHAM,⁵ SHEILA J. KERRY,⁶
 JETTE LAUTRUP FREDERIKSEN^{1,4} and RANDI STARRFELT⁵

c-VFT output



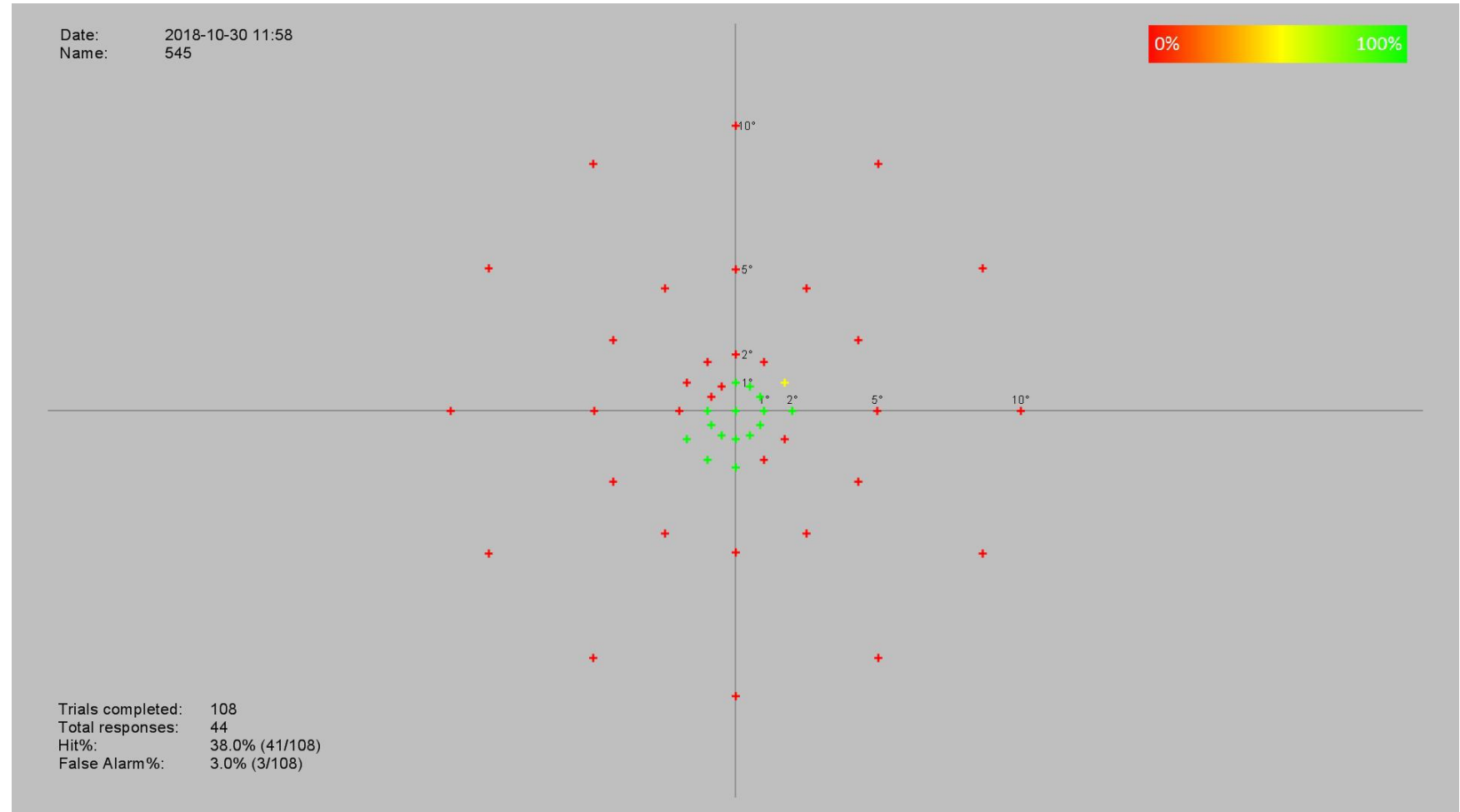
c-VFT resultater

54/64 patienter havde en grad af synsfeltspåvirkning

9 bilateral udfald

32 homon. hemianopsi

13 h. kvadrantanopsi (u/l)



Kan patienten se farver?

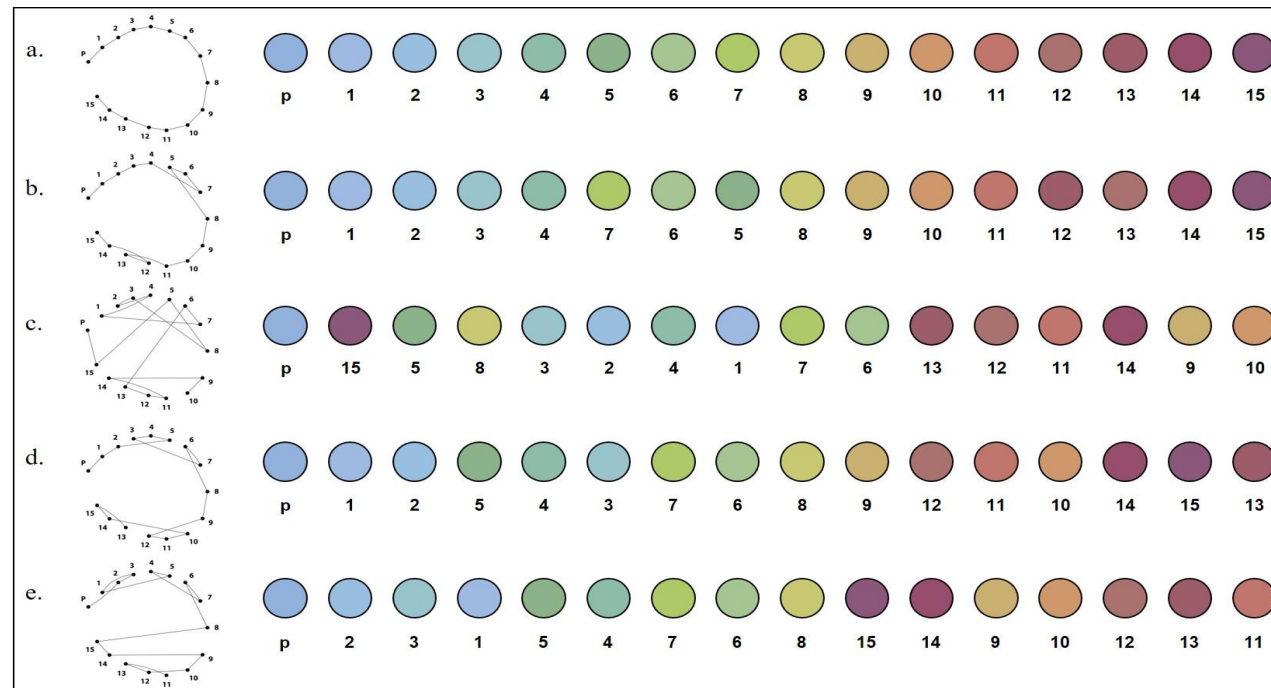


Farnsworth D-15 Dichotomous Color Blindness Test

- Cerebral akromatopsi = erhvervet forstyrrelse i farveperception efter hjerneskade
- Anset for at være meget sjældent
- De fleste patienter i litteraturen har læsioner i højre hemisfære eller bilateralt (mange af disse er case studier af pt med prosopagnosi)

Resultater

	All	Right lesion	Left lesion	Bilateral
N	64	23	32	9
Colour deficits (Single case stats)	14	1	9	4
% of cases	22%	4%	28%	44%



Norm

Patient L505

Patient M009

Patient M002

Patient L503



Cortex 159 (2023) 118–130

Research Report

Colour perception deficits after posterior stroke: Not so rare after all?

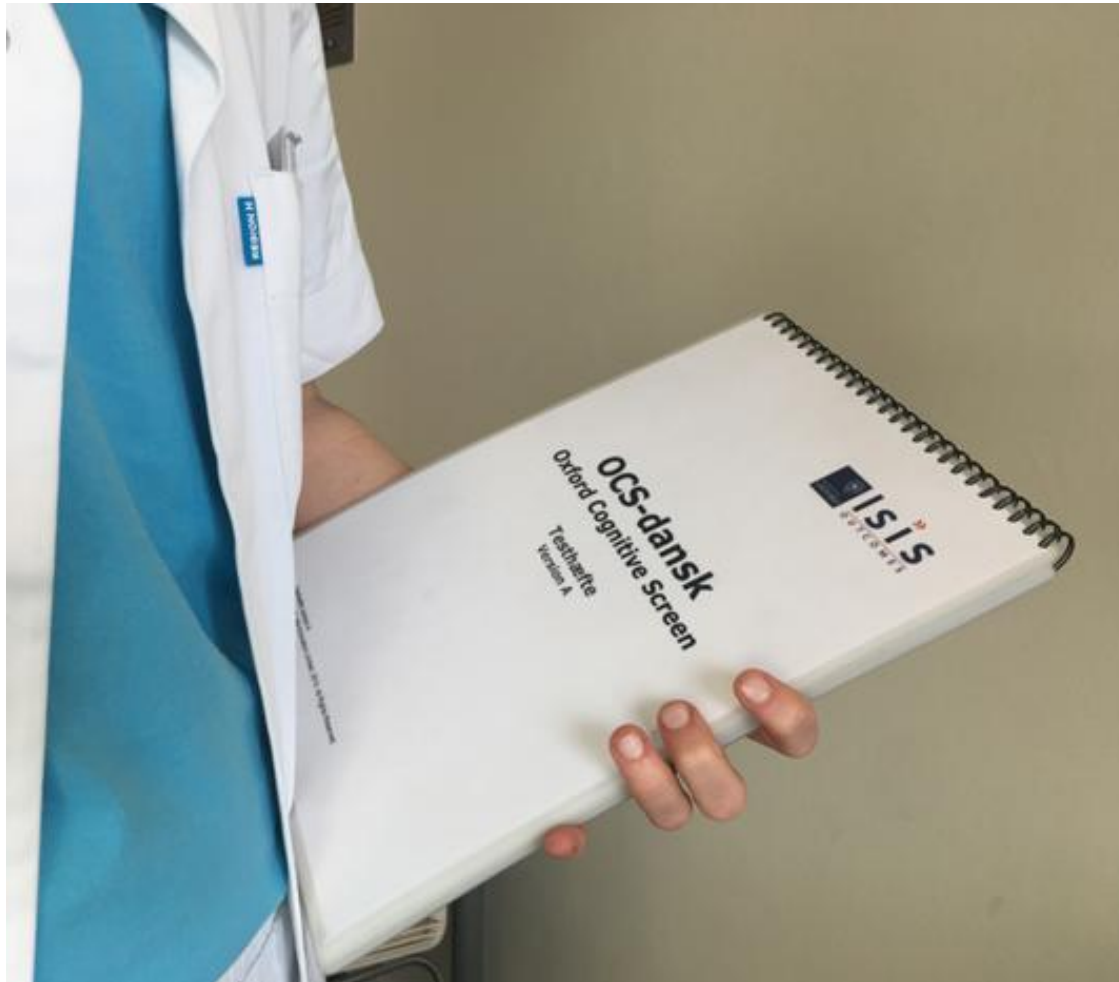
Amalie H. Munk ^{a,1}, Elisabeth B. Starup ^{a,1}, Matthew A. Lambon Ralph ^b,
Alex P. Leff ^c, Randi Starrfelt ^{a,*} and Ro J. Robotham ^a



- Signifikante forstyrrelser hos 14/64 patienter
- Varierer fra milde til alvorlige
- Mange pt. havde forstyrrelser der kun påvirket enkelte farver (hues)
- Unilateralt PCA stroke i **venstre** hemisfære kan give problemer med farveperception (faktisk ser det ud til at være ret hyppigt!) – tidligere litteratur muligvis biased

Oxford Cognitive Screen (OCS)

– screening for kognitive deficits in stroke



AGING, NEUROPSYCHOLOGY, AND COGNITION
2020, VOL. 27, NO. 1, 52–65
<https://doi.org/10.1080/13825585.2019.1577352>

 **Routledge**
Taylor & Francis Group

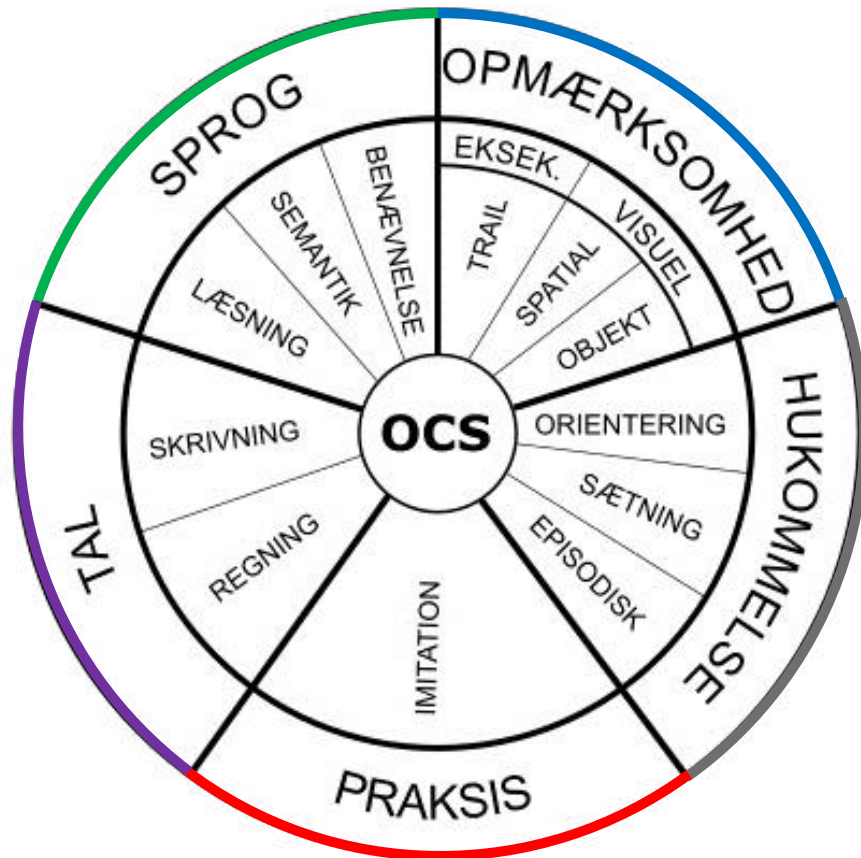
 Check for updates

A Danish version of the Oxford cognitive screen: a stroke-specific screening test as an alternative to the MoCA

Ro Julia Robotham ^a, Jens Oestergaard Riis^b and Nele Demeyere ^c

<https://www.ocs-test.org/>

OCS



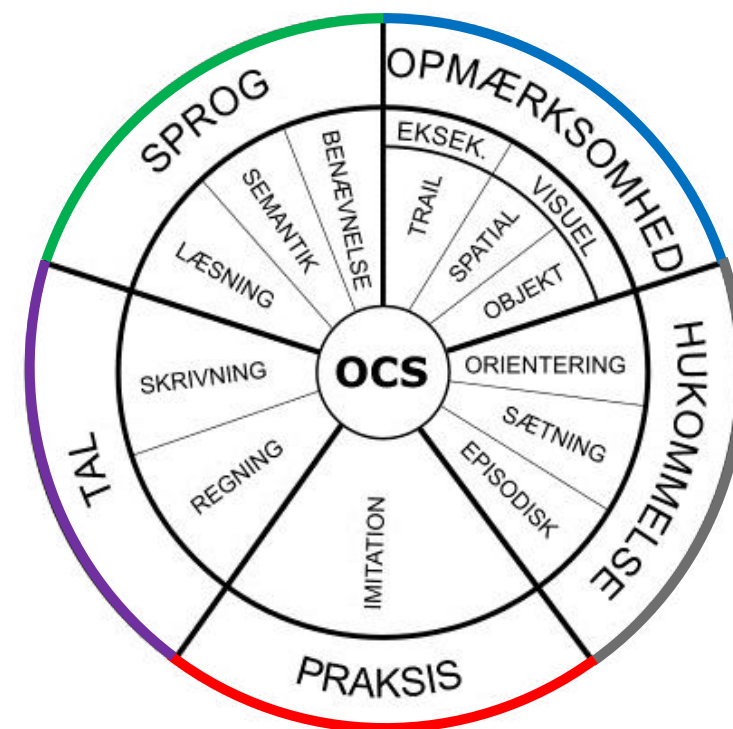
- Benævnelse
- Udpegning (semantik)
- Læsning
- Synsfeltundersøgelse
- Neglekt (Hjertetesten)
- Eksekutive test (Trail Making)
- Orientering
- Sproglig og episodisk hukommelse
- Praksis (Gesture Imitation)
- Talskrivning
- Beregning

Overordnede fund: Antal afficerede deltest på OCS

Total	Left hem	Bilateral	Right hem
.92 (1.29)	.84 (1.25)	1.44 (1.94)	.83 (1.03)

OCS er en relativt simpel screening for kognitive forstyrrelser
PCA-stroke forventes primært at give visuelle forstyrrelser

Vi finder alligevel at mange patienter med PCA-stroke viser nedsat præstation i et eller flere domæner ud over visuel perception.

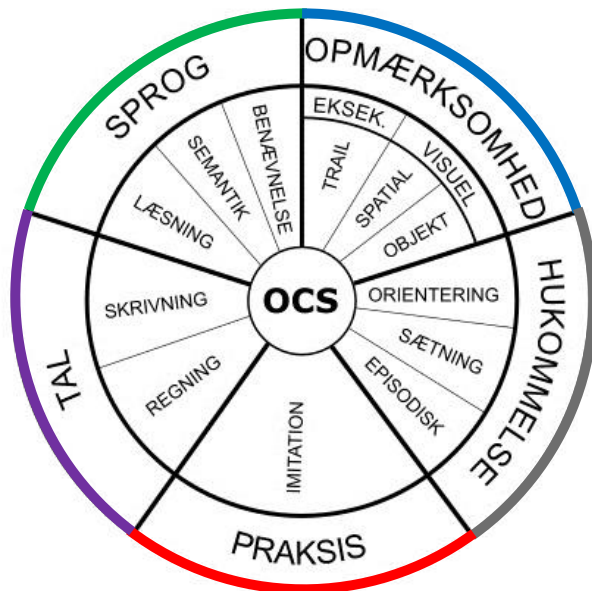


Oxford Cognitive Screen (OCS)

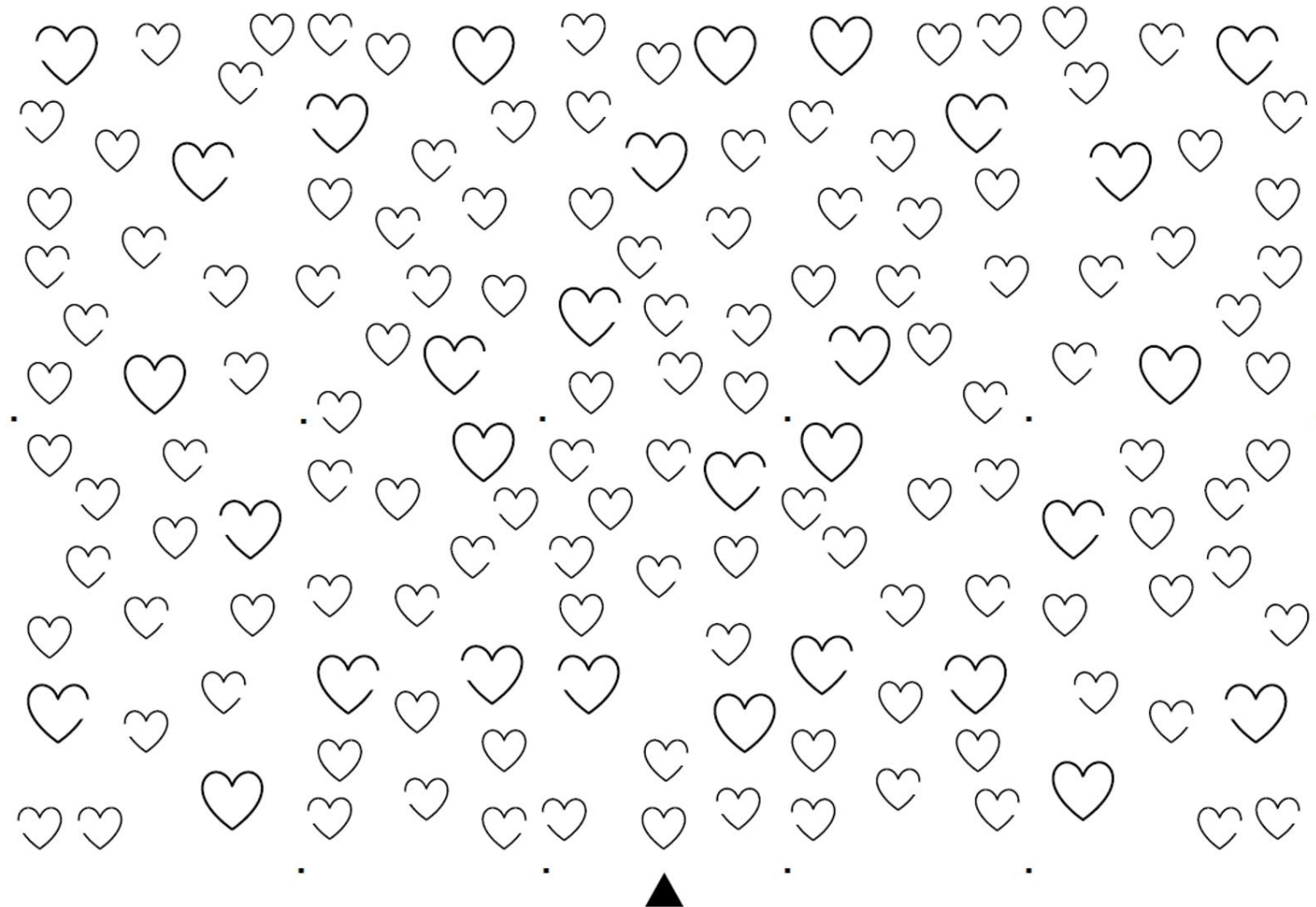
BoB-data per deltest

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Orientation	64	3	4	3,95	,213
Naming	64	0	4	3,42	,922
Semantics	64	3	3	3,00	,000
Visual field	63	0	4	3,00	,933
Reading	64	0	15	14,22	2,035
NumberWriting	64	1	3	2,91	,387
Calculation	64	2	4	3,75	,471
BH_total correct	63	15	50	44,06	8,038
Praxis	64	3	12	10,75	1,799
Recall	64	0	4	2,28	1,303
Recognition	63	0	4	1,27	1,139
ExecutiveScore	63	-3	7	-,67	1,356
Valid N (listwise)	61				



The Broken Hearts Test (BHT) fra OCS



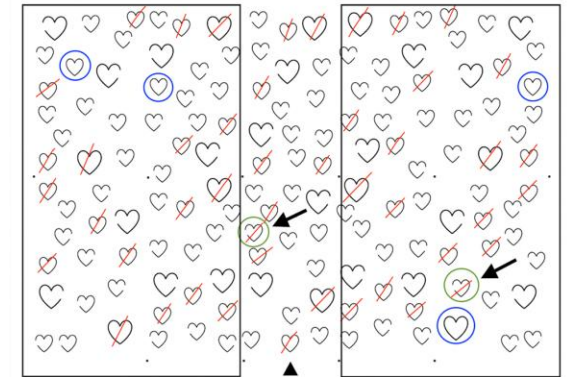
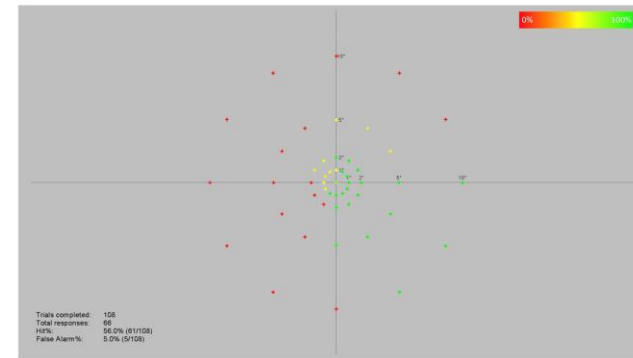
Synsfelt og udstregningsopgaver i BoB

BHT (N=60)	VFD (n=50)	No VFD (n=10)
Total impaired	30/50	2/10
Over 180 sec cutoff (n=5)	5/50	0/10
Within time limit (n=55):		
Overall accuracy	9/45	1/10
Spatial asymmetry (egocentric neglect)	11/45	1/10
Object asymmetry (allocentric neglect)	5/45	0/10

Left hemianopia - macular splitting + Right upper quadrantanopia - macular sparing

Total correct = 46/50 Time spent on task: 180 s

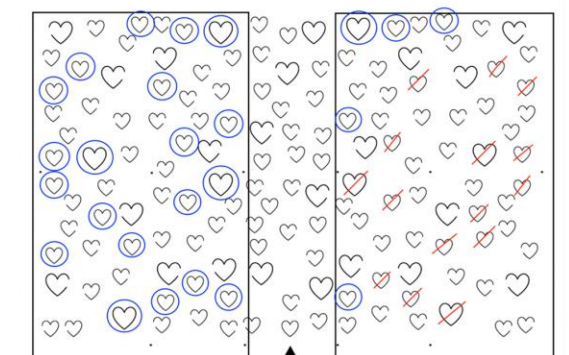
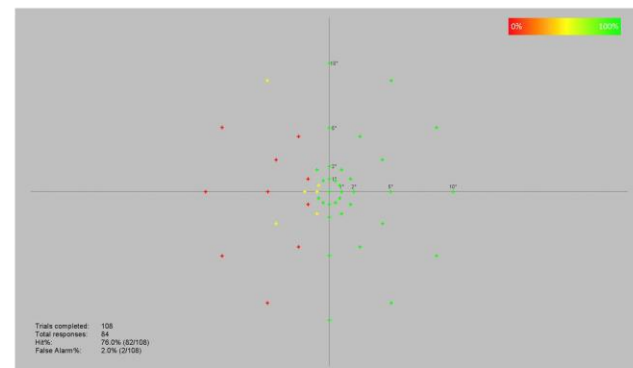
Object asymmetry score = 2 (allocentric neglect)



Left-sided hemianopia - macular splitting

Total correct: 15/50 Time spent on task: 180 s

Space asymmetry score = 15 (egocentric neglect)



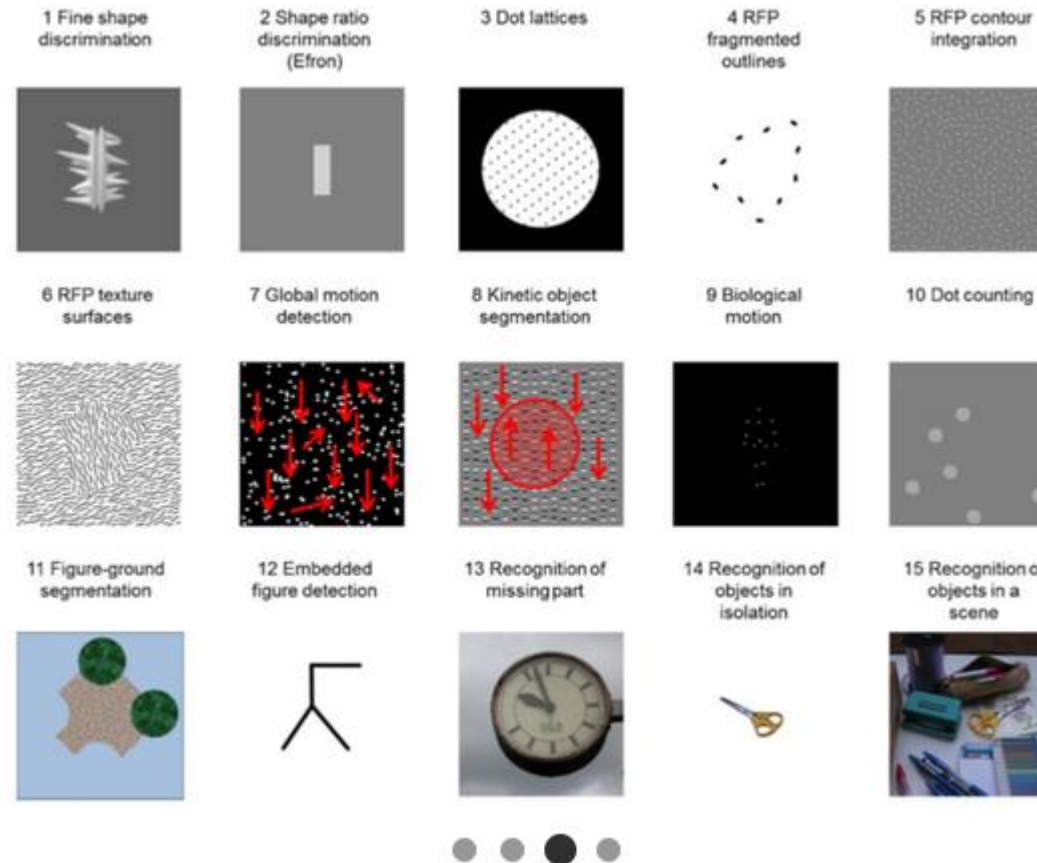
/ = crossed out by patient

○ = object error ○ = missed heart

- Formentlig ikke egentlig neglekt, men tegn på nedsat generel opmærksomhed, nedsat formperception, og 'hemianopic completion'

Leuven Perceptual Organization Test (L-POST)

Online test of perceptual organisation (midlevel vision)



<https://psytests.be/clinicians/test-centrum/l-post.php>

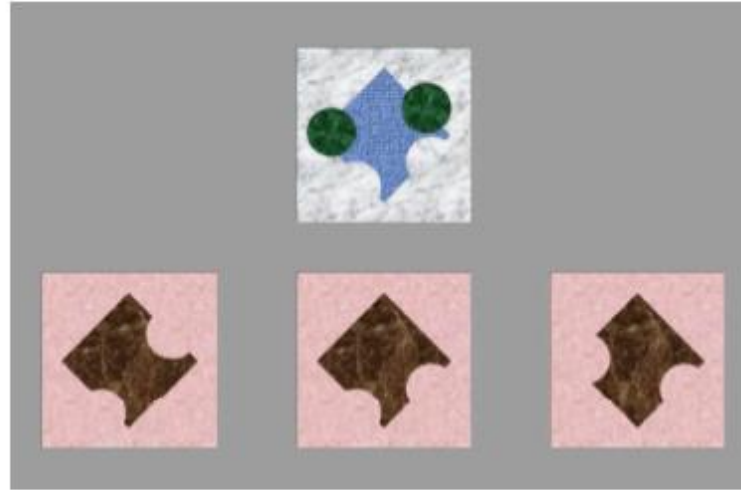
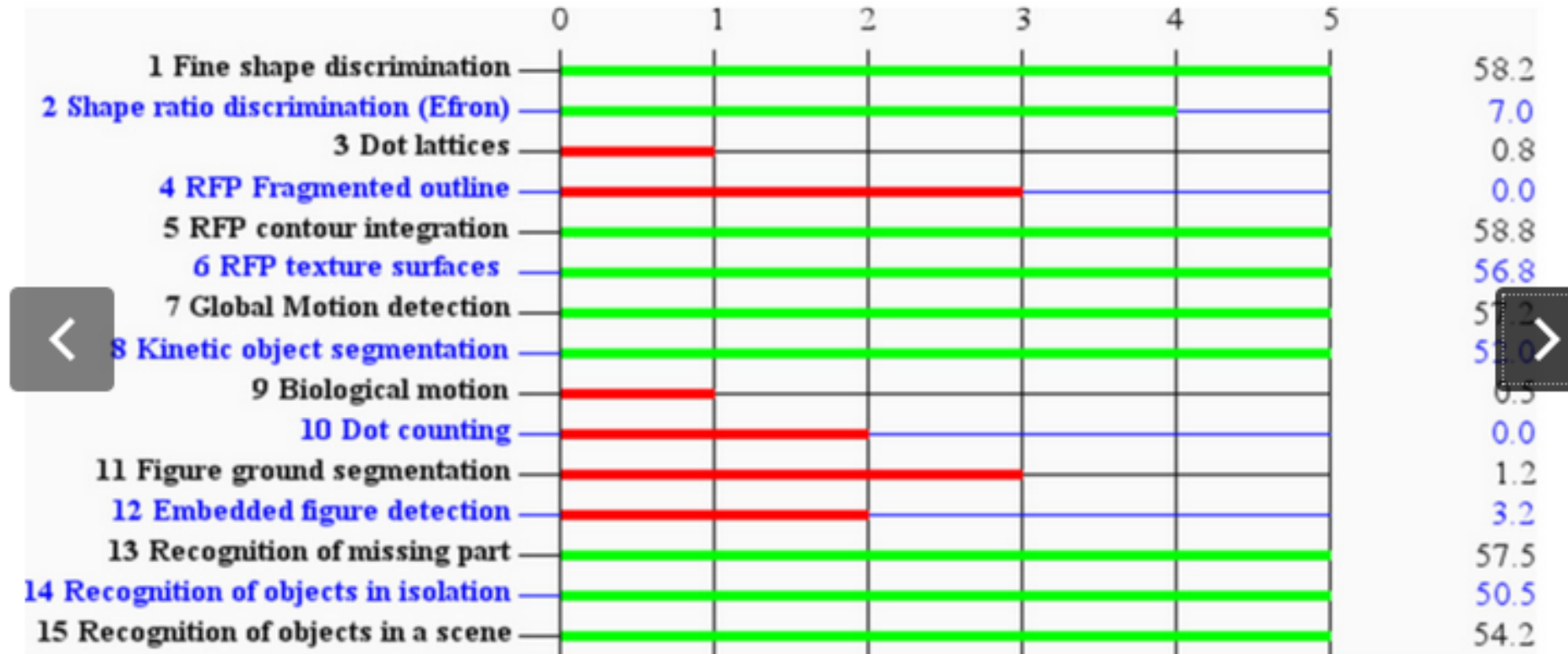


Figure 6: An example of the test design. This picture is from the Figure-ground segmentation subtest. The target item is shown on top, the three alternative items are aligned below. The participant is instructed to choose the item, that is most similar to the target. In this case the middle of the three items is the correct answer.



Resultat-opgørelse fra online L-POST



L-Post i BoB-projektet

- Modificeret standalone (offline) udgave – 9 deltests
- Tidsbegrænsning
- Single case analyse på deltestniveau svært pga tidsbegrænsning og få trials (5)
- Finder alligevel 25/63 patienter med nedsat præstation på en eller flere deltests

Overall results:

Table 2: Mean accuracy for each subtest in the patient and control group

	Patients (n=63)	Controls (n=46)	U	p
Dot counting	2.75 (1.27)	3.02 (1.29)	1228	0.161
Embedded figure detection	3.11 (1.32)	3.37 (1.29)	1294	0.330
Figure ground segmentation	3.54 (1.55)	4.43 (0.78)	961	0.001*
Fine shape discrimination	3.40 (1.26)	3.83 (1.06)	1174	0.081
Global motion detection	4.24 (1.25)	4.57 (0.96)	1248	0.132
Kinetic object segmentation	3.86 (1.53)	4.67 (0.76)	1012	0.002*
RFP contour integration	3.05 (1.60)	4.20 (1.17)	836	<0.001*
RFP texture surfaces	3.29 (1.50)	4.50 (0.75)	768	<0.001*
Shape ratio discrimination	4.54 (0.71)	4.57 (0.65)	1441	0.953

U: Mann-Whitney U-test

* the difference is significant after correction with the Bonferroni-Holm procedure.

Så hvad kan man forvente ved PCA-stroke

- Kan patienten se?
- Kan pt. se farver?
- Kan pt. rette opmærksomhed mod objekter i omgivelserne?
- Kan pt. genkende objekter
ansigter
ord?
- Organisering/integration af synsindtryk (mid-level-vision)
- 54/64 m synsfeltdefekter
- 14/63 m farveperceptionsvanskeligheder
- 27/60 (32/60) nedsat på udstregningsopgave
- 33/64 nedsat objektgenkendelse
- 28/64 påvirket ansigtsgenkendelse
- 40/64 læseforstyrrelser
- 25/63 nedsat på L-POST

**= Vigtigt med screening og undersøgelse af visuelle funktioner
(ikke kun ved PCA-stroke)**

Stort behov for relevante tests

Ekspert: "Brug for systematisk screening for synsvanskeligheder"

Alle patienter med en skade på hjernen bør tilbydes systematisk screening for synsvanskeligheder, inden de udskrives fra hospitalet, efterfulgt af en grundig, tværfaglig udredning, mener neuropsykolog og ekspert i visuel perception, Ro J. Robotham.



Hvad skal der især til for at opnå bedre udredning af synsvanskeligheder hos personer med erhvervet hjerneskade?

"Systematisk screening i den akutte fase," lyder det korte svar fra Ro J. Robotham, der er klinisk neuropsykolog og adjunkt ved Institut for Psykologi på Københavns Universitet:

New test: OxVPS

Visual perceptual screening test for stroke survivors



Kathleen Vancleef
University of Durham

<https://kathleenvancleef.org/visual-perception-screen-for-stroke-survivors/>

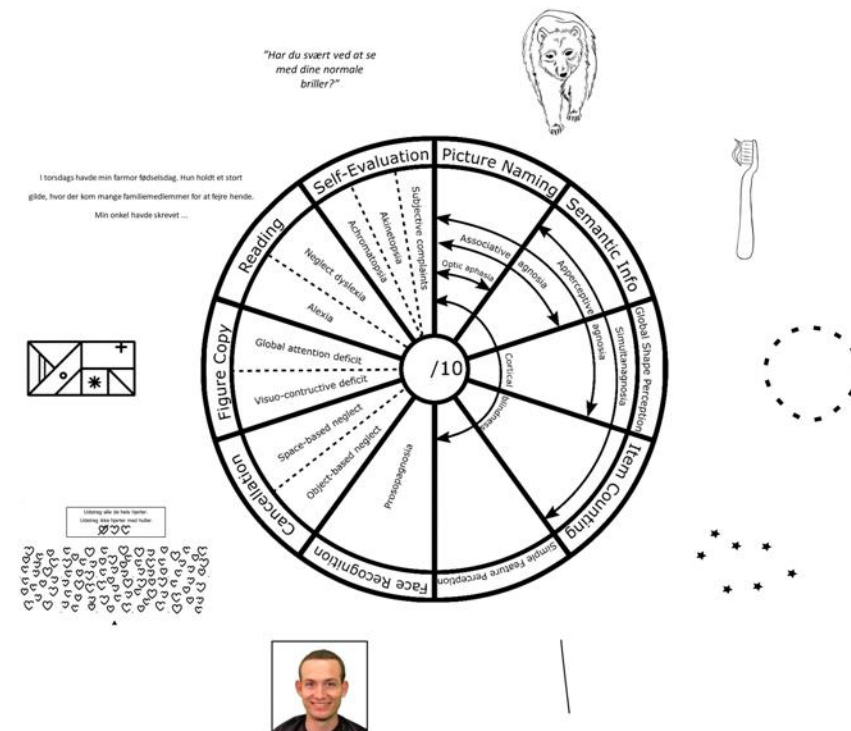
Danske normer færdig indsamlet sommer 2025



Danish Oxford Visual Perception Screen (OxVPS)

R.J. Robotham¹, K. Vancleef², M. R. Larsen³, R. Starrfelt¹

¹ University of Copenhagen, DK; ² Durham University, UK; ³ Copenhagen University Hospital, Denmark



OxVPS

- ✓ New screening for visual perception problems after stroke
- ✓ Free (public healthcare and research)
 - ✓ Currently being validated (UK)
 - ✓ Interpretation guide
 - ✓ 15 minutes



Background/Aim

- Lack of screening tools for visual perceptual impairments
- Translate OxVPS into Danish
- Collect preliminary normative data
- Control participants**
 - Age: 35-95 years
 - Danish first language
 - No history of brain injury or illness, dementia or visual field impairments

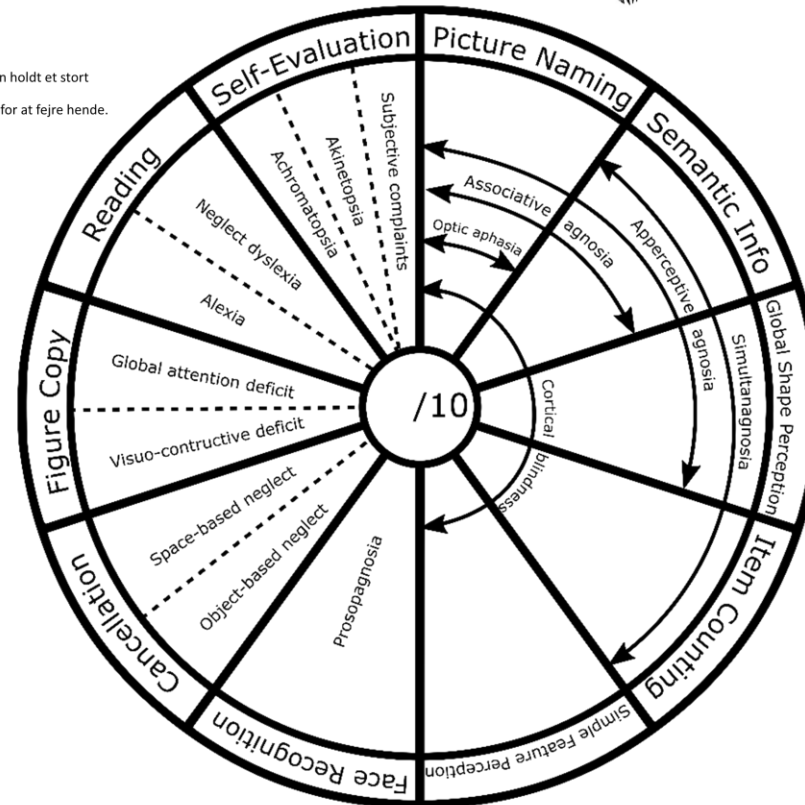
Results

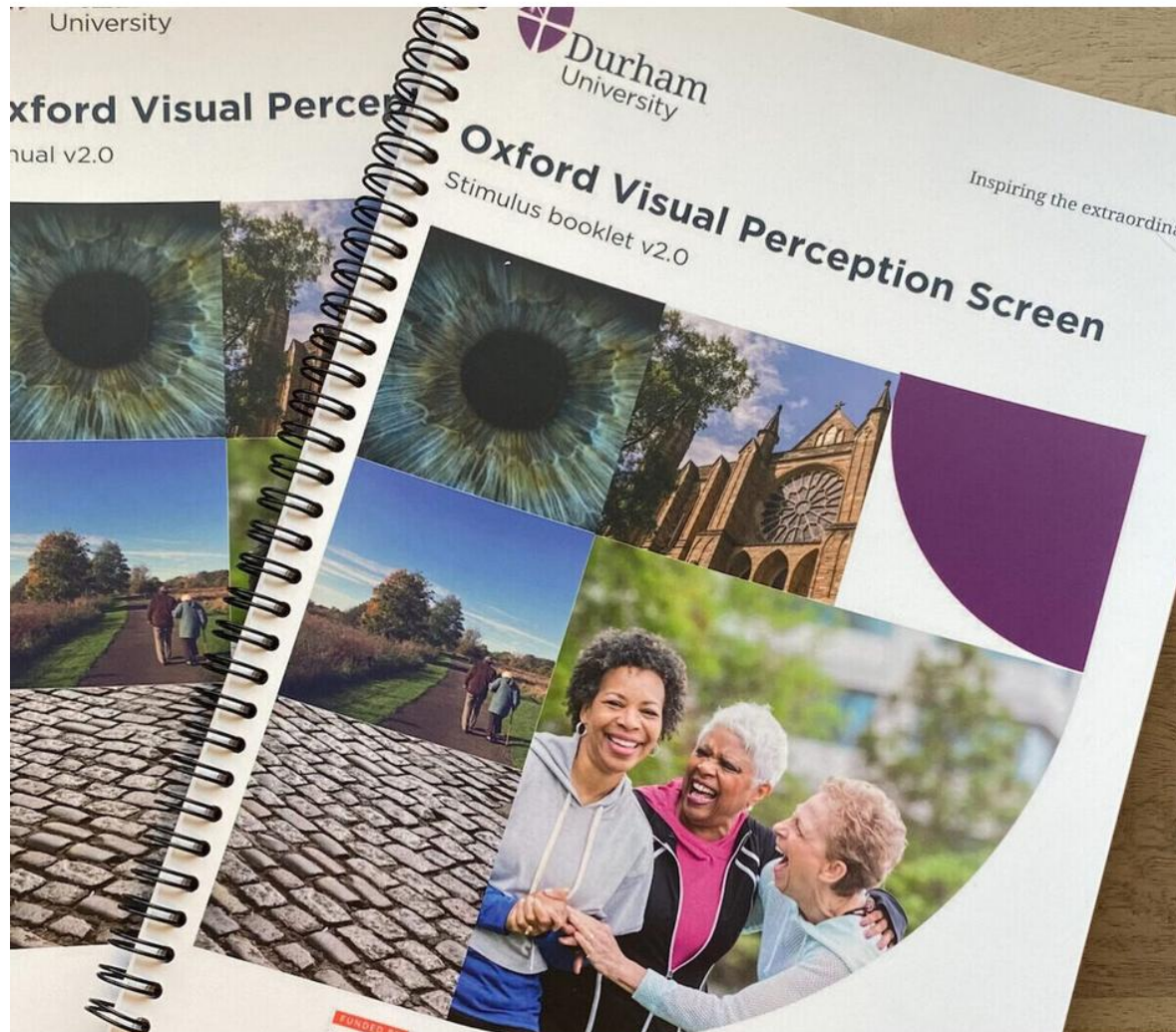
	N	Mean (SD)	Min/Max
Self evaluation			
Picture Naming			
Semantic info			
Global shape perception			
Item counting			
Simple feature perception			
Face recognition			
Cancellation			
Figure copy			
Reading			

"Har du svært ved at se
med dine normale
briller?"



I torsdags havde min farmor fødselsdag. Hun holdt et stort
gilde, hvor der kom mange familiemedlemmer for at fejre hende.
Min onkel havde skrevet ...





Five reasons to try out OxVPS:

1. OxVPS takes about 15 minutes to complete with a stroke survivor. That is a lot quicker than other standardised tests that easily take 45 minutes or more.
2. OxVPS can be done at bedside and with stroke survivors with communication and concentration difficulties.
3. OxVPS is easy to pick up. All instructions and answers are on the examiner form. Our 20-minute training video gives you further background information.
4. OxVPS gives you a snapshot of what visual perception problems a stroke survivor might have. The results are visualised in an easily interpretable wheel.
5. OxVPS is FREE for publicly funded health care and research.

<https://oxvps.webspace.durham.ac.uk/>

Vancleef K, Castellani R, Shorthose R, et al. The Oxford Visual Perception Screen: Development and normative data of a standardised assessment for visual perception difficulties. *Clinical Rehabilitation*. 2025;0(0). doi:[10.1177/02692155251315606](https://doi.org/10.1177/02692155251315606)