



NYSTAGMUS

MARION BLAZE



NYSTAGMUS

Involuntary

Rhythmic

Independent of eye movements

Present from birth

Usually decreases with maturity until about age 14

Children develop nystagmus at 3 months if acuity is less than 6/18



NYSTAGMUS

**Congenital nystagmus
or**

Secondary to:

albinism

cataract

aniridia

optic atrophy

hypoplasia

achromatopsia



ACQUIRED NYSTAGMUS

Accidents

Stroke

Brain tumours

MS

Medications/drugs



Types of nystagmus

Horizontal

Jerk

Pendular

Rotational

Undulatory

Vertical

Oblique

Roving



Amplitude

Doctor's description might also include speed



Implications

Movement will blur vision
Lower acuity

Larry Abel – College of Optom
Eye only seeing when stationary



Implications

Visual acuity will be variable

Increase in nystagmus – decrease in acuity
Decrease in nystagmus – increase in acuity



Implications

Increase in nystagmus when

tired
nervous
unwell
stressed
telling fibs!

Think about – reading aloud, tests, late nights, etc.



Implications

Occlusion of one eye

Testing for driver's licence



Implications

child will always require things up close

when eyes converge, nystagmus decreases



'Null position'

Null zone
Null point

Position of eyes at which nystagmus decreases

'Primary position' – looking straight ahead

Compensatory head position



'Null position'

consider classroom placement

null point testing

null point training



Classroom strategies

Ensure all staff are aware of:

need to hold things close

head turn/s

worse vision when stressed/tired



Classroom strategies

Placement in relation to null position

Fatigue issues – worsened by increase in nystagmus

Use monocular visual aids with both eyes open



Questions/Case study...