The use of orthoptics in dyslexia.

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Abstract
In 73 children with reading difficulty, ophthalmological evaluation showed that 18 had overt refractive errors, 18 had dyslexia and no ocular anomalies, and 37 had impaired fusional amplitudes, 24 of whom were dyslexic. In all patients with poor fusional amplitudes the reading mechanism could be improved with orthoptic exercises designed to augment the fusional amplitudes. The treatment did not affect the perceptual defect associated with dyslexia.

PMID: 6521626 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]