

Classifications of Visual Field Loss

1. Density

Absolute	No vision in affected area
Relative	Diminished vision detected by dim or small test object

2. Shape

Arcuate	Midperipheral defect that is curved in an arc shape
Ring	Midperipheral defect that is ring-shaped
Hemianopias	Large peripheral defect that involved loss of half of visual field in one or both eyes
Quadrantanopias	Peripheral defect that involves loss of one-quarter of visual field in one or both eyes
Altitudinal	Defect involves either the superior or inferior visual field
Concentric	Defect is symmetrically from all sides

3. Location: Depends on defect's eccentricity (how far away from straight ahead)

Peripheral	Beyond 30 degrees of fixation
Midperipheral	About 30 degrees of fixation
Central	Within 30 degrees (involving central 5 degrees)
Paracentral or pericentral	Next to or surrounding central
Right	Right of person's line of sight
Left	Left of person's line of sight
Above or superior	Above person's line of sight
Below or inferior	Below person's line of sight
Nasal	Nearer to the nose
Temporal	Near to the ear
Unilateral	Affects one eye
Bilateral	Affect both eyes
Homonymous or Ipsilateral	Bilateral defect that affects the same side of both eyes
Heteronymous or Binasal	Bilateral defect that is on opposite side of fixation in each eye (nasal)
Heteronymous or Bitemporal	Bilateral defect that is on opposite side of fixation in each eye (temporal)

4. Size

Quantitative	Field loss or remaining field measured in degrees
Qualitative	Field loss described (tiny spared island of central vision, complete left homonymous hemianopia)

Adapted by Karen Mulholland from: Flom, R. (2004), Visual functions as components of functional vision, in A.Hall-Lueck (Ed.) *Functional Vision* (p. 36), New York: AFB Press.