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Vision Advantage

Dynamic Visual Accuity **made** accurate

Extend your
evaluation with
an assessment
of vision stability
during head
movement

Balance Quest by Interacoustics



Audiometry Tympanometry ABR OAE Hearing Aid Fitting **Balance**

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Bertec® Vision Advantage™

Extend your evaluation with an assessment of vision stability

Next generation VOR assessments

Do your patients have optimal eye and head coordination to maximize their performance? The Bertec Vision Advantage system identifies dysfunction in the vestibular ocular reflex (VOR) per the Dynamic Visual Acuity Test.

Wireless, lightweight and portable

The wireless and lightweight head-worn sensor ensures that your patient's head movement is un-hindered and freemoving, and eliminates the need for long, unruly cords. The sensor detects head movement in all directions, thus our software also distinguishes whether the patient's head is moving correctly for each test.



Portable and convenient

The portability of the Bertec Vision Advantage makes it truly convenient to be used in clinical rehabilitation, home health, bedside and community health.

Protocols:

Baseline Visual Acuity

measures a patient's visual acuity with the head stationary. The results are then used for comparison to later assessments of visual acuity while the head is moving (DVA and GST).

Visual Processing Time (VPT)

ensures the patient can process the optotype stimuli quickly enough to use DVA and GST protocols accurately. Dynamic Visual Acuity (DVA) provides an assessment of the smallest character the patient can identify accurately while the head is moving at a specific velocity. Data can be collected for any axis of rotation (yaw, pitch, or roll) and are analyzed and reported for each direction of rotation separately. Results indicating significant loss of visual acuity in one or both directions are considered an indication of VOR impairment.

Gaze Stabilization Test (GST)

measures the head velocity, axis, and direction where visual accuracy breaks down. Results provide insight into a patient's effective use of VOR as it relates to functional demands for activities of daily living, and clinicians can use the data to make training decisions and document progress.

Patient Training

uses computerized VOR training to simulate gaze stabilization X1 exercises, with selectable controls for velocity and direction of head movement. Training exercises are customized to patient performance on DVA and GST, and can be programmed to progress through varying levels of challenge depending on patient's successful completion. Progress reports are automatically stored for printing.

