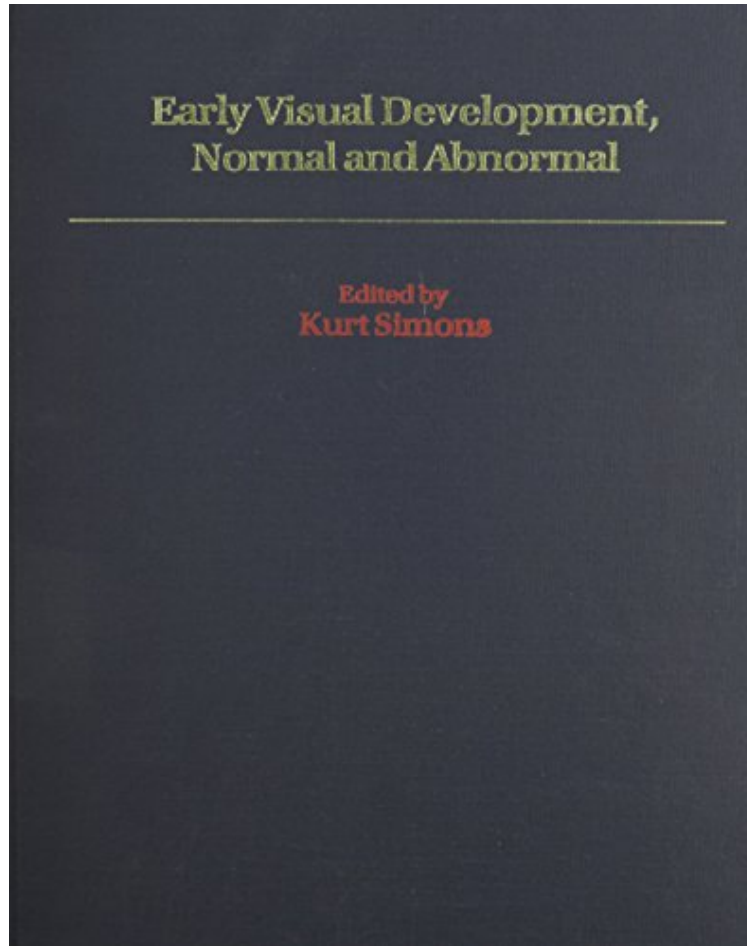


[Free download] Early Visual Development: Normal and Abnormal

Early Visual Development: Normal and Abnormal

From Oxford University Press
*ebooks | Download PDF | *ePub | DOC | audiobook*



 Download

 Read Online

#4777509 in Books 1993-10-21 Original language: English PDF # 1 11.50 x 1.63 x 9.251, 4.30 #File Name: 0195077210600 pages | File size: 28.Mb

From Oxford University Press : Early Visual Development: Normal and Abnormal before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Early Visual Development: Normal and Abnormal:

0 of 1 people found the following review helpful. Not a rating - further information on this title and contributors By Jevons Hollerith Books This volume is the product of a Symposium on Infant Vision Research held March 7-9, 1991. Kurt Simons organized the symposium under the sponsorship of the Committee on Vision, Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education of the (U.S.) National Research Council and edited the results for publication. Susan McKee, in the foreword to this volume, explains the origins of the symposium and these proceedings; she chaired the Committee on Vision in 1991. TABLE OF CONTENTS: PART I: Refractive Development 1. Early Refractive Development, H.C. Howland 2. Visually Guided Control of Refractive State: Results from Animal Models, F. Schaeffel 3. Infant Accommodation and Convergence, R.N. Aslin PART II: Oculomotor Function 4. Conjugate Eye Movements of Infants, L. Hainline 5. The Development of the Vestibuloocular and Optokinetic Reflexes, K.L. Preston

and D.V. FinocchioPART III: Spatial and Chromatic Vision6. Front-End Limitations to Infant Spatial Vision: An Examination of Two Analyses, M.S. Banks and J.A. Crowell7. Development of the Human Visual Field, D.L. Mayer and A.B. Fulton8. Development of Scotopic Retinal Sensitivity, R.M. Hansen and A.B. Fulton9. Infant Color Vision: OKN Techniques and Null Plane Analysis, D.Y. Teller and D.T. Lindsey10. Orientation- and Motor-Selective Mechanisms in Infants, O. Braddick11. Intrinsic Noise and Infant Visual Performance, A.M. BrownPART IV: Biocular Vision12. Development of Interocular Vision in Infants, S. Shimojo13. Steropsis in Infants and its Developmental Relationship to Visual Acuity, E.E. Birch14. Sensory-Motor Adaptation and the Development of the Horopter, C.M. Schor15. Two Stages in the Development of Binocular Vision and Eye Alignment, R. Held16. On the Development of the Threshold Nonlinearity, Peripheral Acuity, Binocularity and Complex Steroscopic Processing, C.W. TylerPART V: Retinal and Cortical Development17. Morphological Development of the Primate Retina, A.E. Hendrickson18. Biological Limits on Visual Development in Primates, J.A. Movshon and L. KiorpesPART VI: Abnormal Visual Development19. Clinical Examination of Infant Visual Status, A. B. Fulton et al.20. Visual Acuity Testing in Infants: From the Laboratory to the Clinic, V. Dobson21. Infant Vision Screening: Prediction and Prevention of Strabismus and Amblyopia from Refractive Screening in the Cambridge Photorefracton Program, J. Atkinson22. Detection and Treatment of Congenital Esotropia, S.M. Archer23. Motion Sensitivity and the Origins of Infantile Strabismus, L. Tychsen24. Amblyopia: A Consequence of Abnormal Visual Development, D.M. Levi and A. Carkeet25. Stereoscopic Neuronropy and the Origins of Amblyopia and Stabismus, K. Simons26. Visual Outcomes After Infant Cataract, D. Maurer and T.L. Lewis27. Prematurity and Visual Development, A.R. Fielder et al.28. Visual Factors in Development Delay and Neurological Disorders in Infants, C.S. Hoyt and W.V. GoodPART VII: What Next in Infant Research?29. Use of Models to Improve Hypothesis Delineation: A Study of Infant Electroretinography, D.C. Hood et al.30. Improving Infant Evoked Response Measurement, A.M. Norcia31. Whither Infant Psychophysics?, I. Abromov32. Theories of Infant Visual Development, H.R. WilsonLIST OF CONTRIBUTORS:Israel Abramov, Infant Study Center, Brooklyn College, City University of New YorkSteven M. Archer, W.K. Kellogg Eye Center, University of MichiganRichard N. Aslin, Center for Visual Science, University of RochesterJanette Atkinson, Visual Development Unit, University of Cambridge, U.K.Martin S. Banks, School of Optometry and Department of Psychology, University of California, BerkeleyEileen E. Birch, Retina Foundation of the Southwest, Dallas, Texas and Department of Ophthalmology, University of Texas Southwest Medical CenterOliver Braddick, Department of Experimental Psychology, University of Cambridge, U.K.Andrew M. Brown, College of Optometry, Ohio StateAndrew Carkeet, College of Optometry, University of HoustonJames A. Crowell, School of Optometry and Department of Psychology, University of California, BerkeleyVelma Dobson, Departments of Psychiatry and Psychology, University of PittsburghAlistair R. Fielder, Department of Ophthalmology, University of Birmingham Medical School, U.K.Dom V. Finocchio, Department of Psychology, University of WashingtonNigel Foreman, Department of Psychology, University of Leicester, U.K.Anne B. Fulton, Department of Ophthalmology, Children's Hospital, Boston and Harvard Medical SchoolWilliam V. Good, Department of Ophthalmology, University of California, San FranciscoMark J. Greenwald, Children's Memorial Hospital, ChicagoLouise Hainline, Infant Study Center, Brooklyn College, City University of New YorkRonald M. Hansen, Department of Ophthalmology, Children's Hospital, Boston and Harvard Medical SchoolRichard Held, Infant Vision Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of TechnologyAnita E. Hendrickson, Departments of Biological Structure and Ophthalmology, University of WashingtonDonald C. Hood, Department of Psychology, Columbia UniversityHoward C. Howland, Section of Neurobiology and Behavior, Cornell UniversityCreig S. Hoyt, Department of Ophthalmology, University of California, San FranciscoLynne Kiorpes, Center for Neural Science and Department of Psychology, New York UniversityDennis M. Levi, College of Optometry, University of HoustonTerri L. Lewis, McMaster University and The Hospital for Sick Children, TorontoDelwin T. Lindsey, Department of Psychology, University of WashingtonDaphne Maurer, McMaster University and The Hospital for Sick Children, TorontoD. Luisa Mayer, Department of Ophthalmology, Children's Hospital, BostonMerrick J. Moseley, Department of Ophthalmology, University of Birmingham Medical School, U.K.J. Anthony Movshon, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, and Department of Physiology and Biophysics, New York UniversityAnthony M. Norcia, Smith-Kettlewell Eye Research Institute, San FranciscoKaren L. Preston, Department of Psychology, University of WashingtonJudith Robinson, Department of Ophthalmology, University of Birmingham Medical School, U.K.Dorothy W. Rodier, Department of Ophthalmology, Children's Hospital, Boston and Harvard Medical SchoolFrank Schaeffel, Department of Experimental Ophthalmology, University Eye Hospital, Tbingen, GermanyClifton M. Schor, School of Optometry, University of California, BerkeleyShinsuke Shimojo, Department of Psychology, University of TokyoKurt Simons, The Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute, The Johns Hopkins University School of MedicineMichael P. Stryker, Department of Physiology, University of California, San FranciscoDavida Y. Teller, Department of Physiology and Biophysics, University of WashingtonLawrence Tychsen, Departments of Ophthalmology, Anatomy, and Neurobiology, Washington University School of Medicine, St. LouisChristopher W. Tyler, Smith-Kettlewell Eye Research Institute, San FranciscoHugh R. Wilson, Visual Sciences Center, University of Chicago The table of contents material in the "Editorial Reviews" section of this listing was added _after_ this review was published.

Since the 1960s, there has been great expansion of our understanding of the development of vision in early life. New techniques and technologies have provided unprecedented insights into the function of all the components of the visual system--optical, motor and neural--during this formative period. These insights have come from neurophysiological studies of animal models, electrophysiological and psychophysical studies of infants and young children, and clinical and other studies of such abnormal developmental conditions as amblyopia ("lazy eye"), nystagmus and prematurity. Despite this broadened scope of study of early visual development, there has never been a comprehensive single text or reference work definitively reviewing the entire field. This important work provides such an overview. Prepared under the auspices of the Committee on Vision of the National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council, its in-depth chapters are written by world authorities. Equally useful to the student or clinician looking for a convenient introduction to the field and to the researcher in seeking explicit detail, this book provides a new degree of integration of this diverse field.

"Written by a variety of accomplished scientists and physicians, describes in scientific and clinical detail the course of early visual development. These graphs and illustrations are well done and correlate well with the text. . . . extremely comprehensive. . . . certainly a valuable reference text." --Lise Anne Guay-Bhatia, MD, *Doody's Journal*"The most comprehensive, up-to-date textbook possible on the subject. The list of contributors to this text is a virtual Who's Who of scientists and clinicians who specialize in infant vision. Their task was to develop a comprehensive state-of-the-science book, which they accomplished with both readability and continuity from chapter to chapter....For the person who wants the most comprehensive, current text on visual development in infants, this is it." --Mark Borchert, *American Journal of Ophthalmology*"Provides a comprehensive overview of recent work in early visual development....An excellent reference manual for anyone seriously interested in current developments in vision research in the very young." --Ann E. Ellis, *Child Development Abstracts and Bibliography*"It is likely to become a classic text in the area of normal infant visual development....Indeed I do not know of any other book which is as complete and well-authored in the field of normal infant development of vision" *Optometry and Vision Science*"Combining a sample of the best work in normal and abnormal infant development should make this text a standard reference for visual development students. The table of contents reads like a sample of who's who in the field. Clearly the text will be required reading for graduate students and scientists interested in visual development, as well as pediatric optometry and ophthalmology....I strongly recommend that this book be included in your public and private holdings."--*Contemporary Psychology*About the Author Kurt Simons is at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.