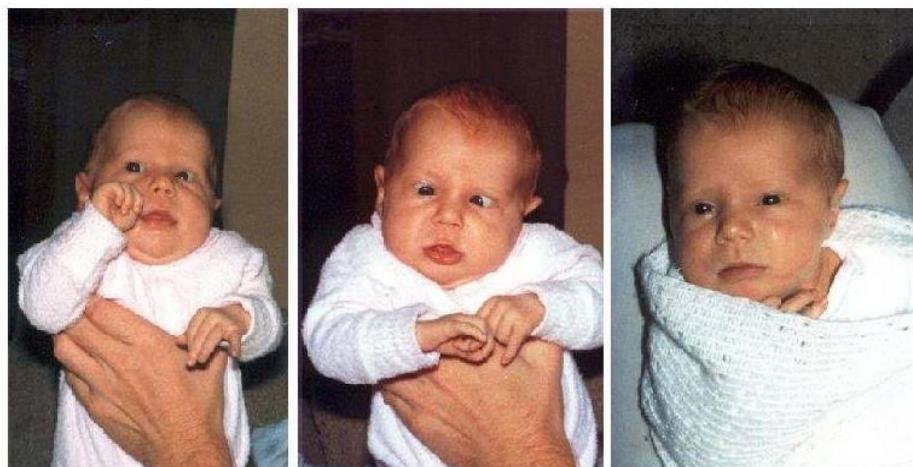


Research Leads to Changes in Clinical Practice and Vision Research, Improving Care for Children's Eyesight

The very first months of an infant's life are spent learning to focus, track movement accurately and coordinate the movements of the eyes; this is critical for children's visual, as well as general development. During the first two months of life about 75% of infants will, occasionally, have brief periods where their eyes point in different directions. Parents can get concerned by this and seek medical advice, which has traditionally led to hospital referrals.



However, research conducted over two decades at the University of Reading has increased our understanding of this critical 'learning period' in vision development and better explains the causes of some common childhood eye problems. For example, the research has shown that after four months, only about 3% of infants will continue to have misaligned eyes, and it is only these children that need specialist testing, follow up and treatment. This has led to changes in clinical practice so fewer anxious parents have to attend specialist appointments, reducing healthcare costs.

Squint (strabismus, or crossed/lazy eyes) is a common vision problem in children. Treatment takes many years throughout children's early development - drawing heavily upon NHS services along the way. Professor Anna

Fast facts

Approximately 75% of newborn infants have intermittent eye misalignments, but after four months only about 3% of infants will have a genuine squint (strabismus).

Being able to reassure GP's or Health Visitors that a specialist referral for intermittent squint is unnecessary under 4 months of age has saved approximately 15,000 hospital appointments per year in the UK.

A survey of clinical orthoptists found that among respondents, 86% felt the research conducted at the University of Reading was influential to the profession, and 80% said that it had influenced their clinical practice.

Horwood and Professor Patricia Riddell, both from Reading's School of Psychology and Clinical Language Sciences, research the development of eye co-ordination, and why it sometimes goes wrong. In their unique laboratory they simultaneously measure accommodation – the eye's ability to focus on a target so that it is clear – and convergence – the ability to align both eyes on a single target.

Our eyes take cues from the outside world about where things are in space. "By studying weighting of these visual cues, we can better understand normal development in children, and also how things go wrong," explains Professor Horwood. "Our research is clarifying why common childhood eye problems are different from each other, and why a particular treatment works well for one child and not another. For example, most children use the different view of an object each eye sees as their main drive to focusing correctly, but some children use how blurry it is instead. Glasses will not correct a squint in the first child, but will in the second."

Horwood and Riddell's body of research has resulted in better understanding of vision problems in children, shaped clinical textbooks and guidelines; guidance which has resulted in a reduction of an estimated 15,000 hospital appointments, or at least £1.5M per year in the UK alone.

Long-sightedness is another common vision problem in children, affecting about 5% of children in the UK. Horwood and Riddell are actively investigating the underlying causes, and have demonstrated that the picture is more complicated than previous thought. Their research is investigating when, and how much, long sight should be corrected.

Horwood and Riddell's research on childhood squint, and also on long-sightedness, is rapidly affecting clinicians' diagnostic and management practices through their publications, talks and courses, that are reaching eye doctors, orthoptists and optometrists, world-wide. When surveyed, nearly two-thirds of clinical orthoptists said that the work was influential to the profession, and four out of five said it had influenced their clinical practice.

One professional said, after attending a clinical course run by Horwood: "This was one of the most relevant courses I've done. It will change the way I practice to enable us to save appointment time for both patients and doctors."

The team's clinical insights have also been incorporated into clinical training in orthoptics and optometry in Australia, Canada, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, UK and USA – equipping future clinicians around the world with clear guidance on the management of many common childhood eye problems such as squint, long-sightedness and eye strain.

Horwood and Riddell's expert opinion is sought by a variety of media outlets, and has informed changes to the information being made directly available for parents, reducing unnecessary anxiety. Ninety five percent of websites providing advice for parents who notice that their infant has a squint now incorporate recommendations informed by this research.

Credits and further information

The Infant Vision Laboratory was set up at the University of Reading in 1997 by Professor Patricia Riddell and is now run by Professor Anna Horwood. It houses specialist equipment that enables the researchers to measure how infants use their eyes together in a relaxed setting, looking at pictures while sitting on their parent's lap.

This research has shaped guidelines including the Royal College of Ophthalmologist guidelines, which state that, "Intermittent deviation of the eyes is a quite common finding in healthy neonates and should not cause undue concern (Horwood, 2003). Normal binocular coordination becomes evident at about three months and any persistent strabismus, after this age, is significant."

Professor Anna Horwood is the Research Director of the British and Irish Orthoptic Society. In 2016 she was commissioned by BIOS to lead and be main author of an updated Orthoptics Curriculum. This document will be used by three universities in the UK to guide undergraduate education, and will inform the Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education and Health Care Professions Council as the professional viewpoint when courses are validated in the future. Professor Horwood is also a Health Care Professions Council Overseas Registration Assessor, Strategy Committee Member on the Council for Allied Health Professions Research, National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Research Fellows Mentor and member of the Vision UK Eye Research Committee.

This work has been supported by the National Institute of Health Research, the Medical Research Council, Fight for Sight and the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers

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