



Recovering from Blindness:

Learning to see after sight restoration from congenital cataracts

Irene Senna

The role of vision

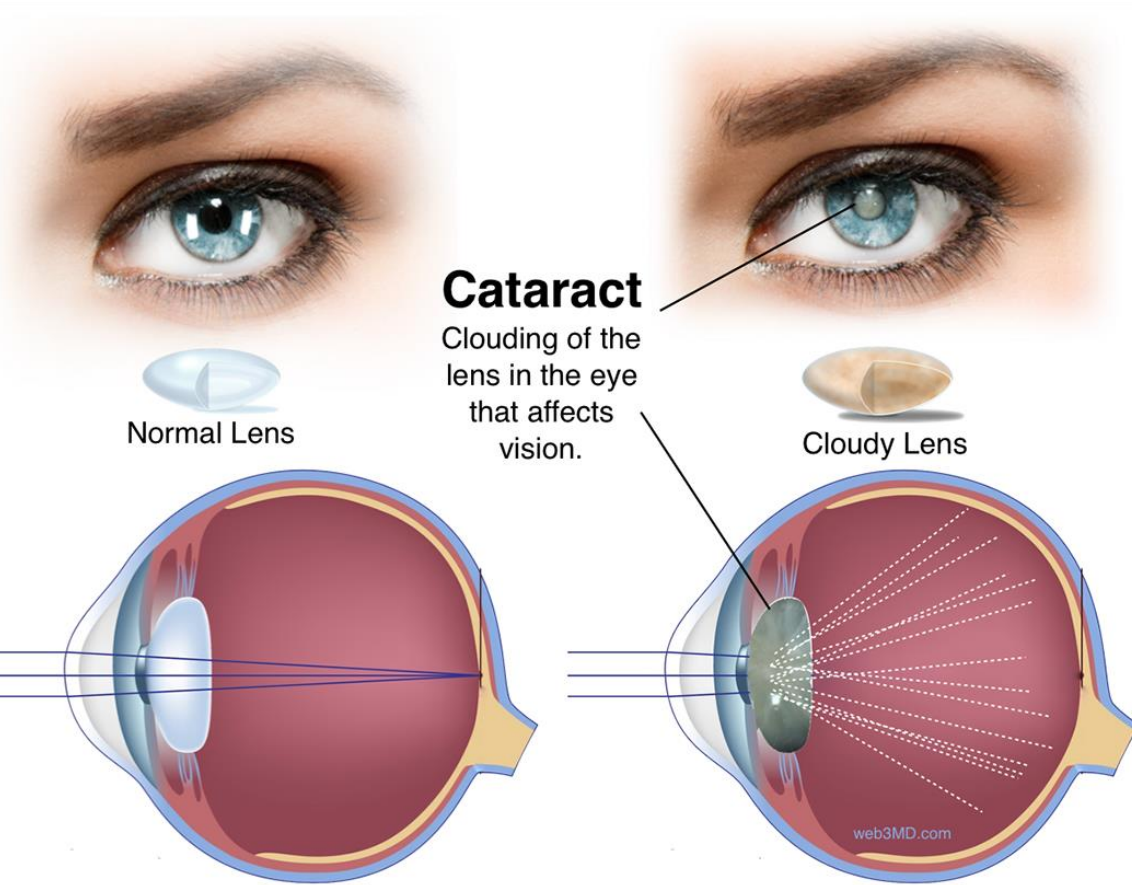
To build **perceptual knowledge** about the world

- Alone or in combination with other senses

To guide **actions**

- For navigating and interacting with the environment
- It provides feedback information for online control and sensorimotor learning
- It is used to generate predictions for feed-forward control of actions

Bilateral Cataracts



Cataracts cause ~ 51% of all cases of blindness

Congenital cataracts (at birth or within the first weeks of life): 1-4 cases per 10,000 live births

Heterogeneous causes:

- Mutations in genes coding for proteins involved in lens structure/clarity (familial, new mutations)
- In ~2/3 of the cases they are associated with other diseases (e.g., metabolic), or intrauterine infections (e.g., rubella, toxoplasmosis, herpes simplex,...)



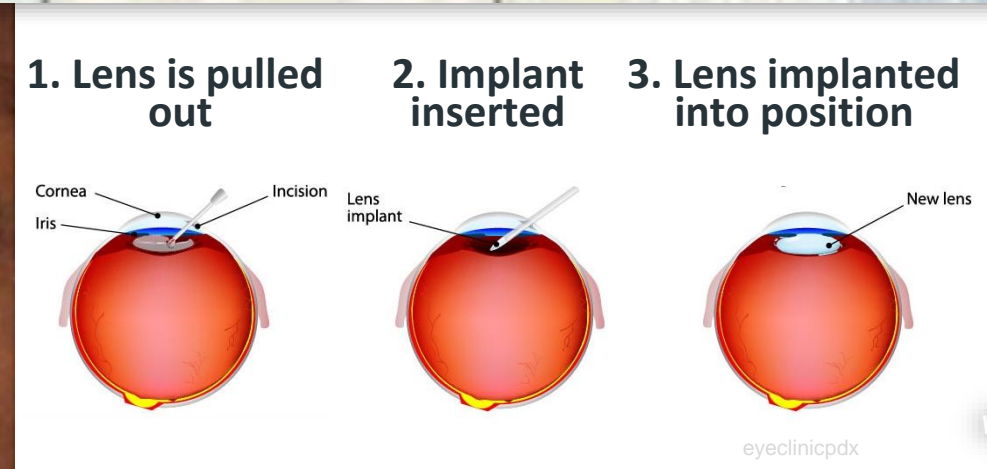
DIP



Gefördert durch



Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft



with M.O. Ernst, E. Zohary, S. Uhlman, & U. Pol

Recovery from blindness

Scientific question

- Does the lack of early visual experience prevent from developing perceptual and visuomotor abilities following surgery?
- Can late visual and sensorimotor experience contribute to development?

Application

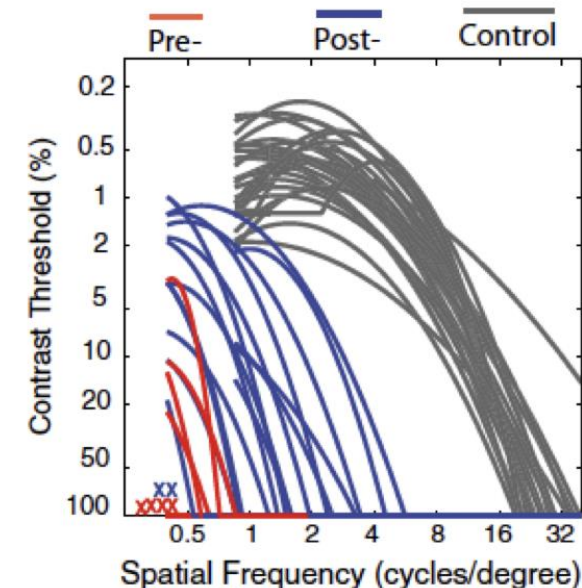
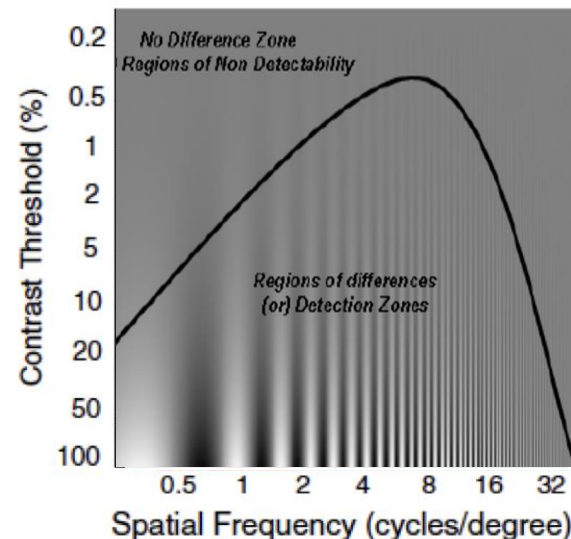
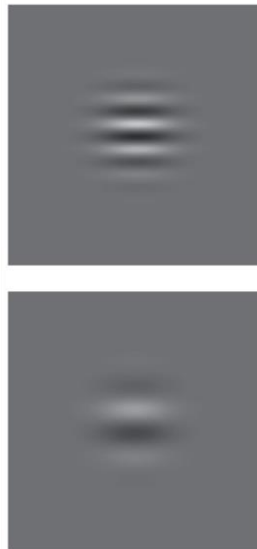
- Can we facilitate post surgical development with training procedures?

Recovering from blindness

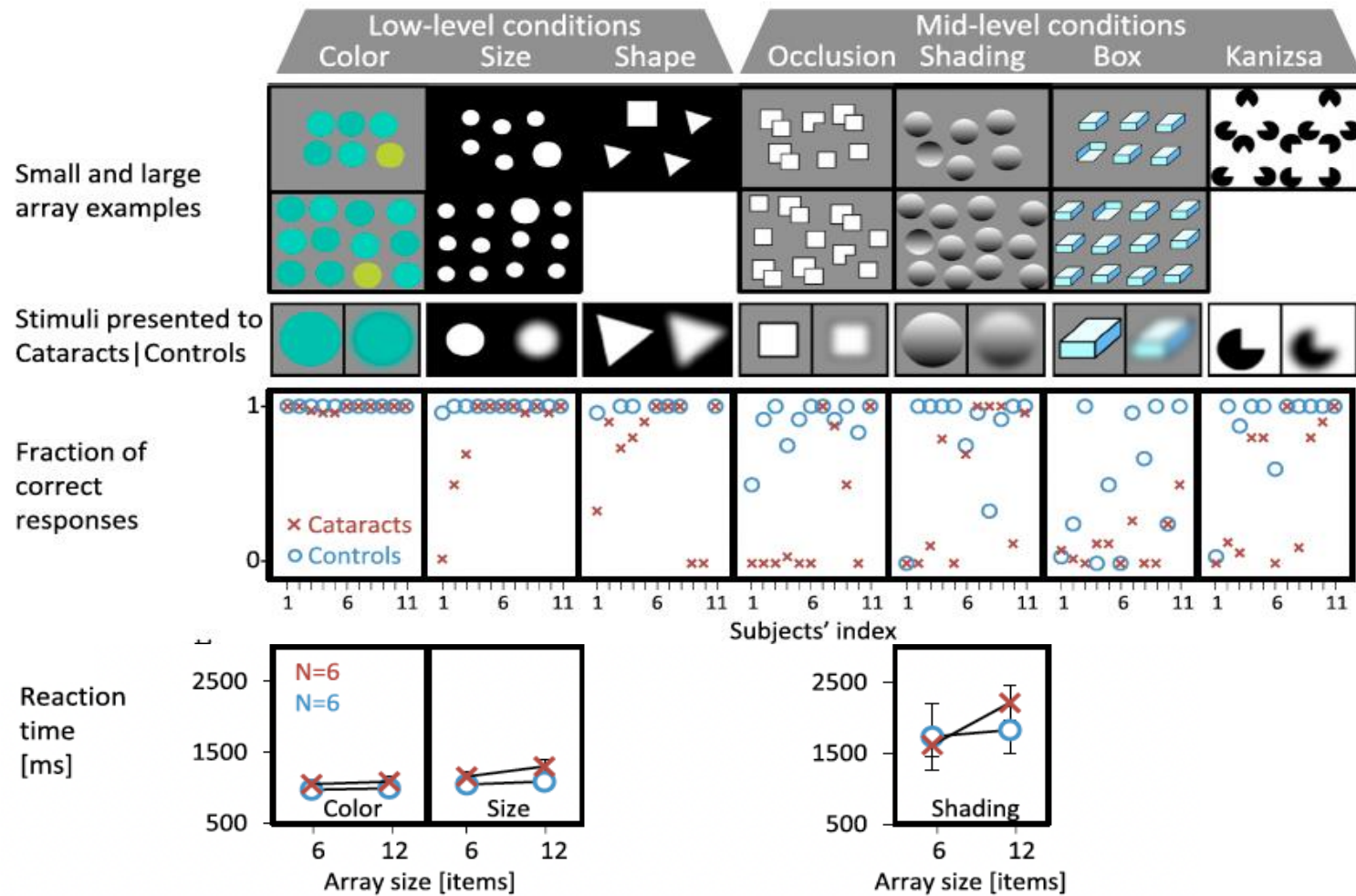


Project Prakash (2003, Pawan Sinha, MIT): first project in late cataract-treated individuals (operated 8-18y after birth)

CSF (contrast sensitivity function)



Recovering from blindness



Poorer performance than sighted controls also in:

- Global motion perception
- Global form perception
- Holistic face processing
- Audio-visual speech perception
- ...

Recovering from blindness

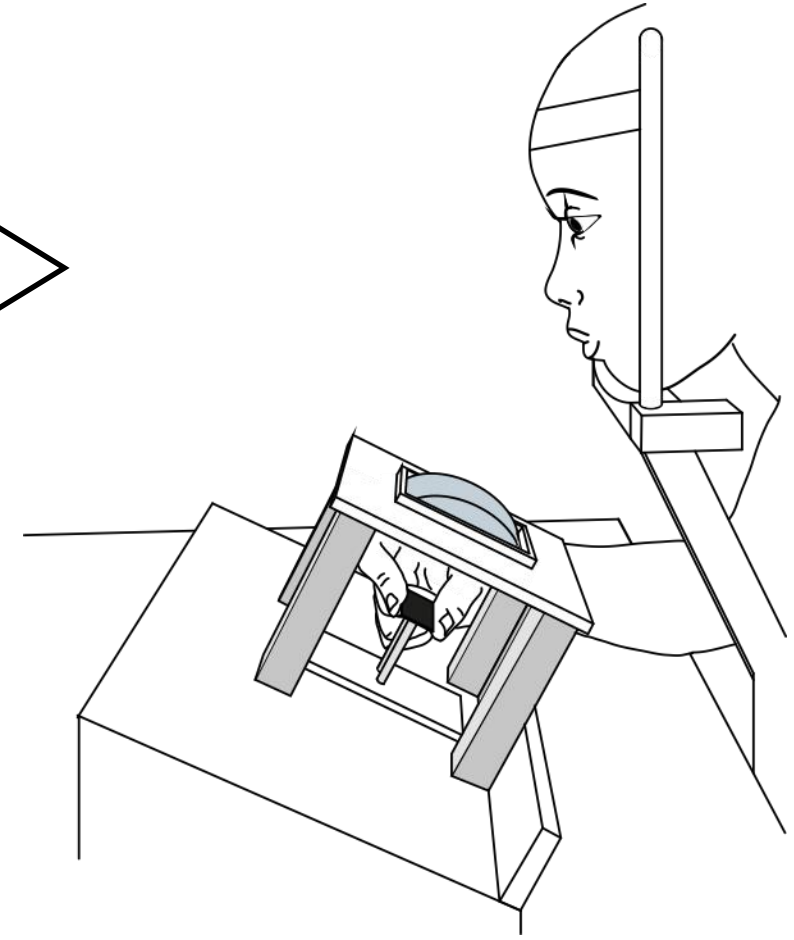
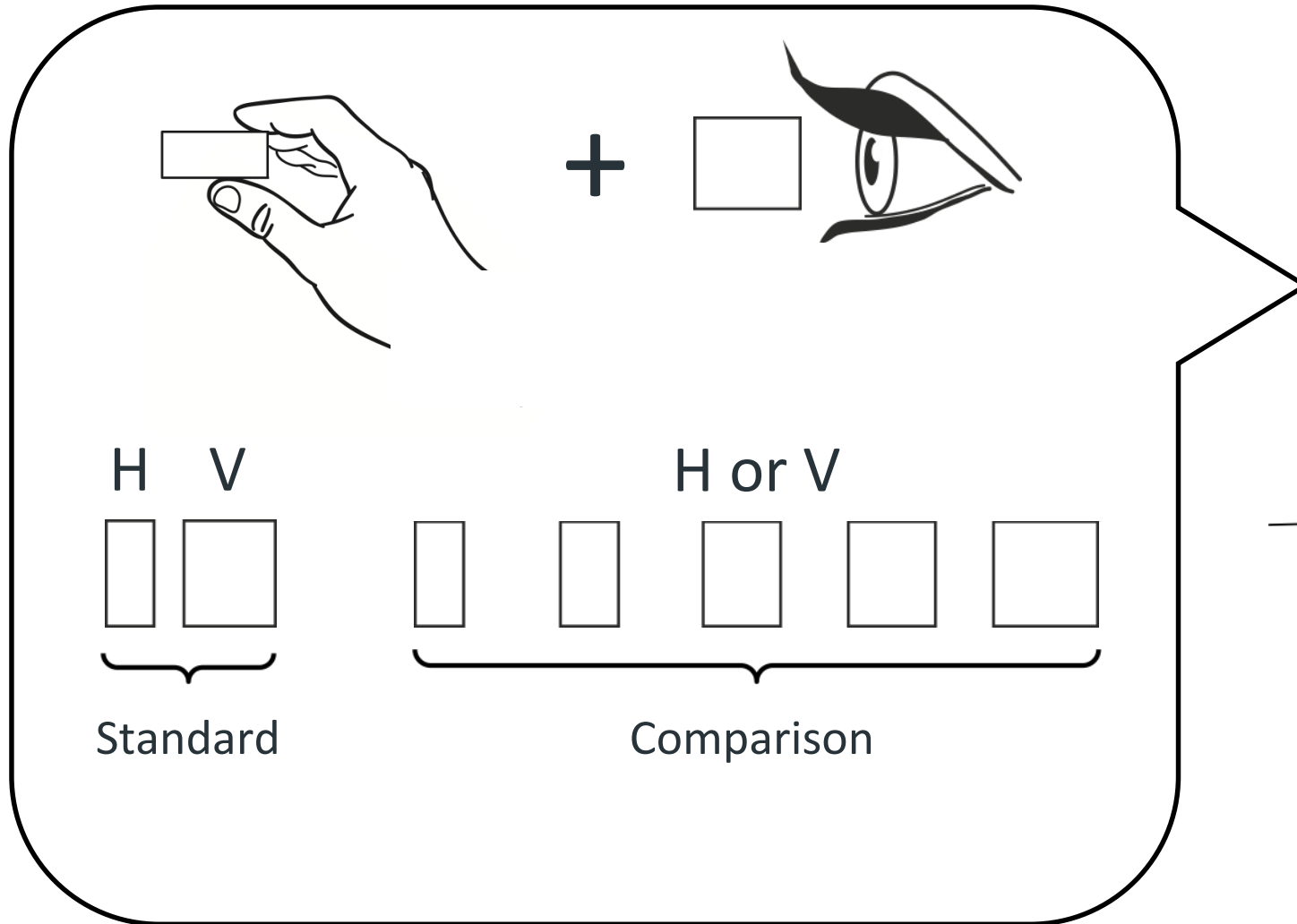
Multisensory Integration

Action control and sensorimotor recalibration

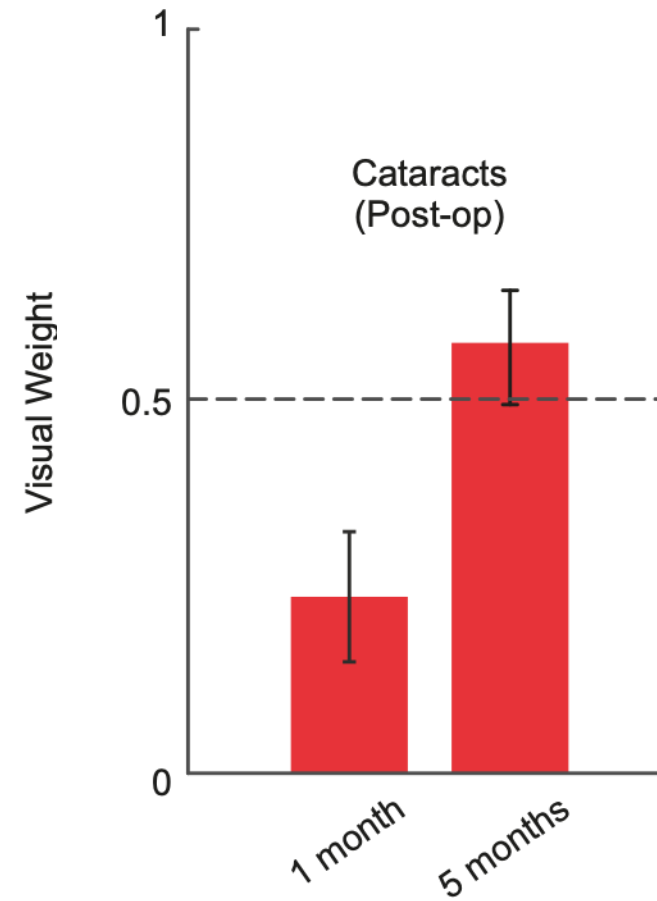
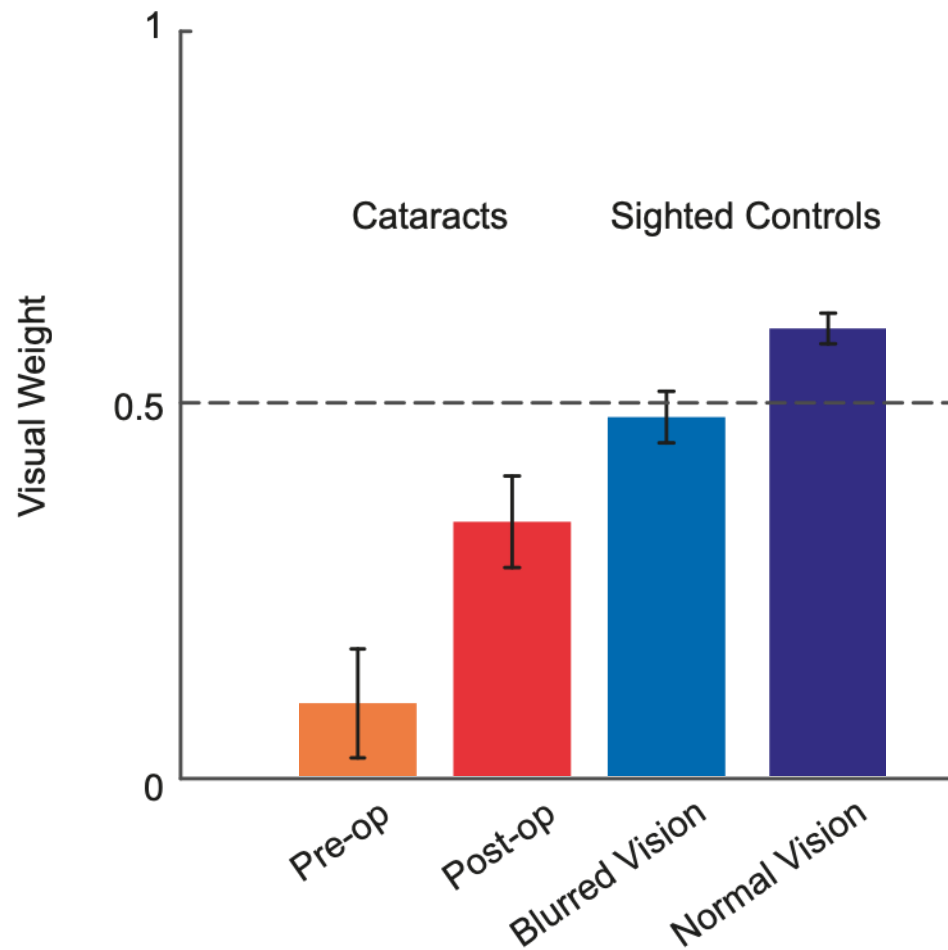
Predictions for feed-forward action control

Navigation and space representation

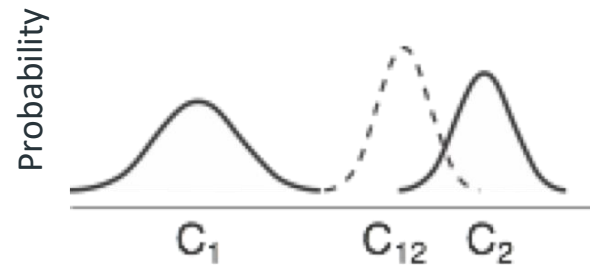
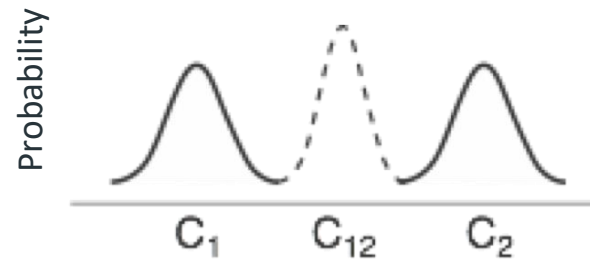
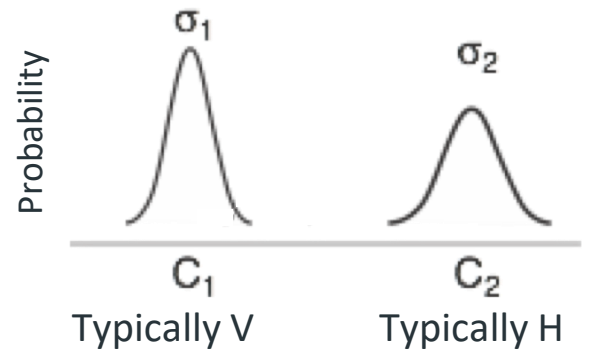
Multisensory integration



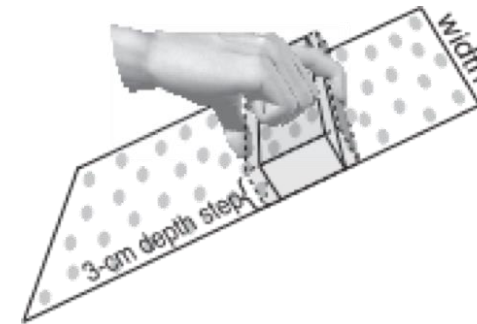
Multisensory integration



Multisensory integration: Optimal integration



Maximum likelihood estimation (MLE)



Reliability

$$r_i = \frac{1}{\sigma_i^2}$$

Weighted average

$$C_{12} = w_1 C_1 + w_2 C_2$$

Weight

$$w_i = \frac{r_i}{\sum r_j}$$

$$\sigma_{VH}^2 = \frac{\sigma_V^2 \sigma_H^2}{\sigma_V^2 + \sigma_H^2}$$

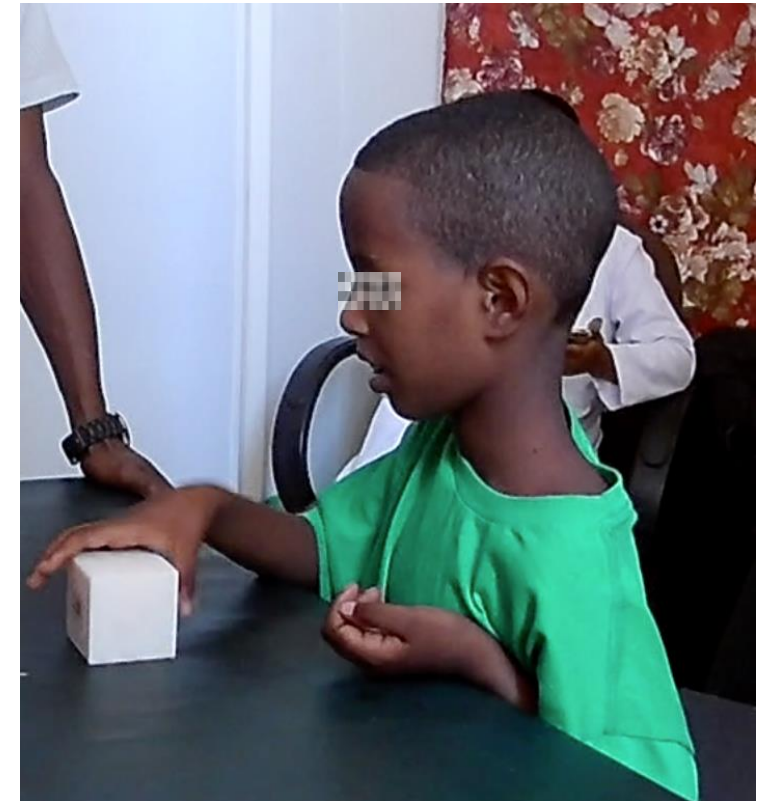
Optimal integration



Haptics (H)

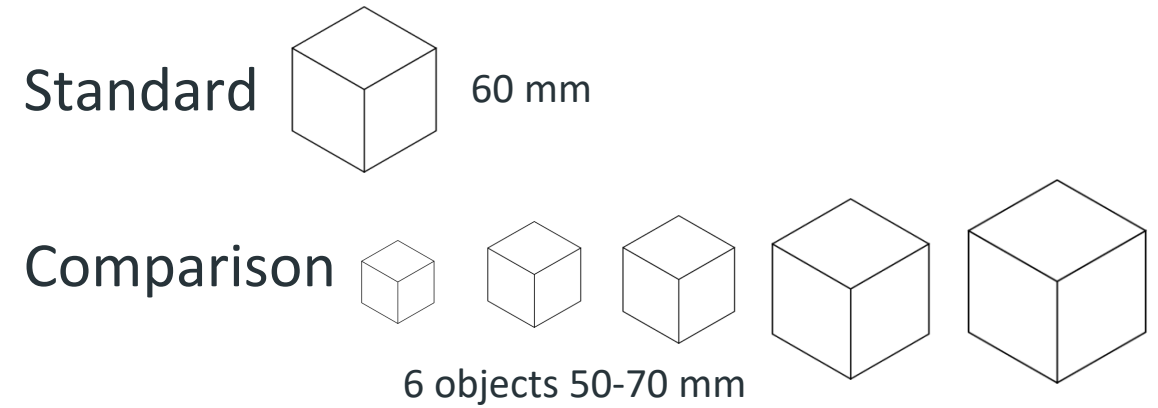
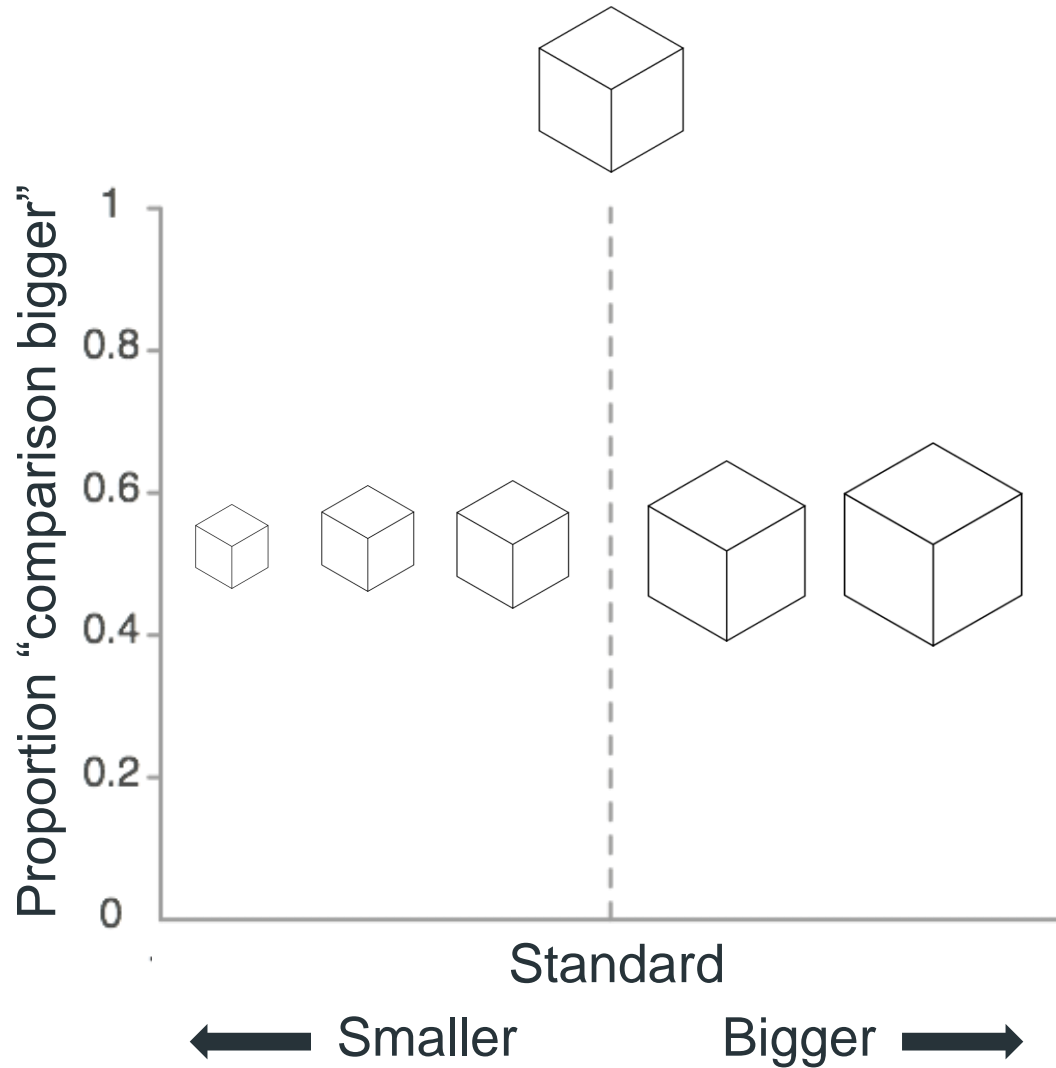


Visual (V)

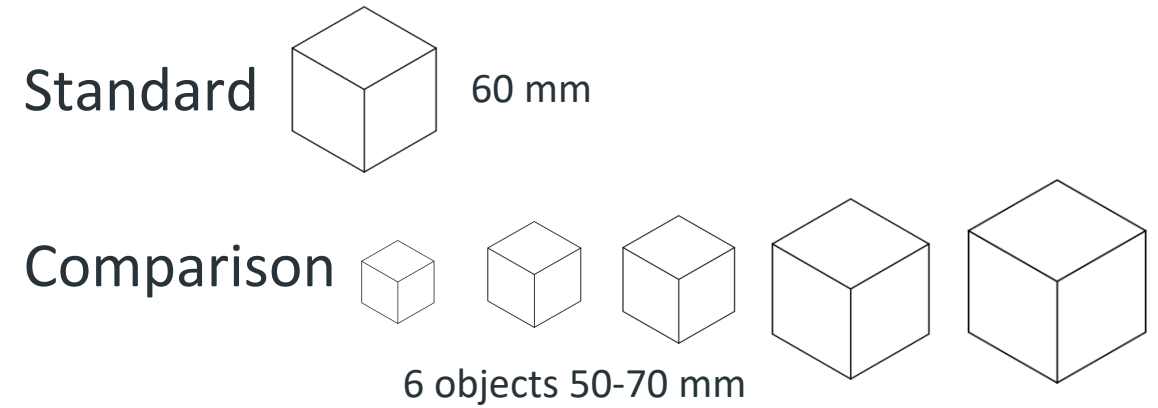
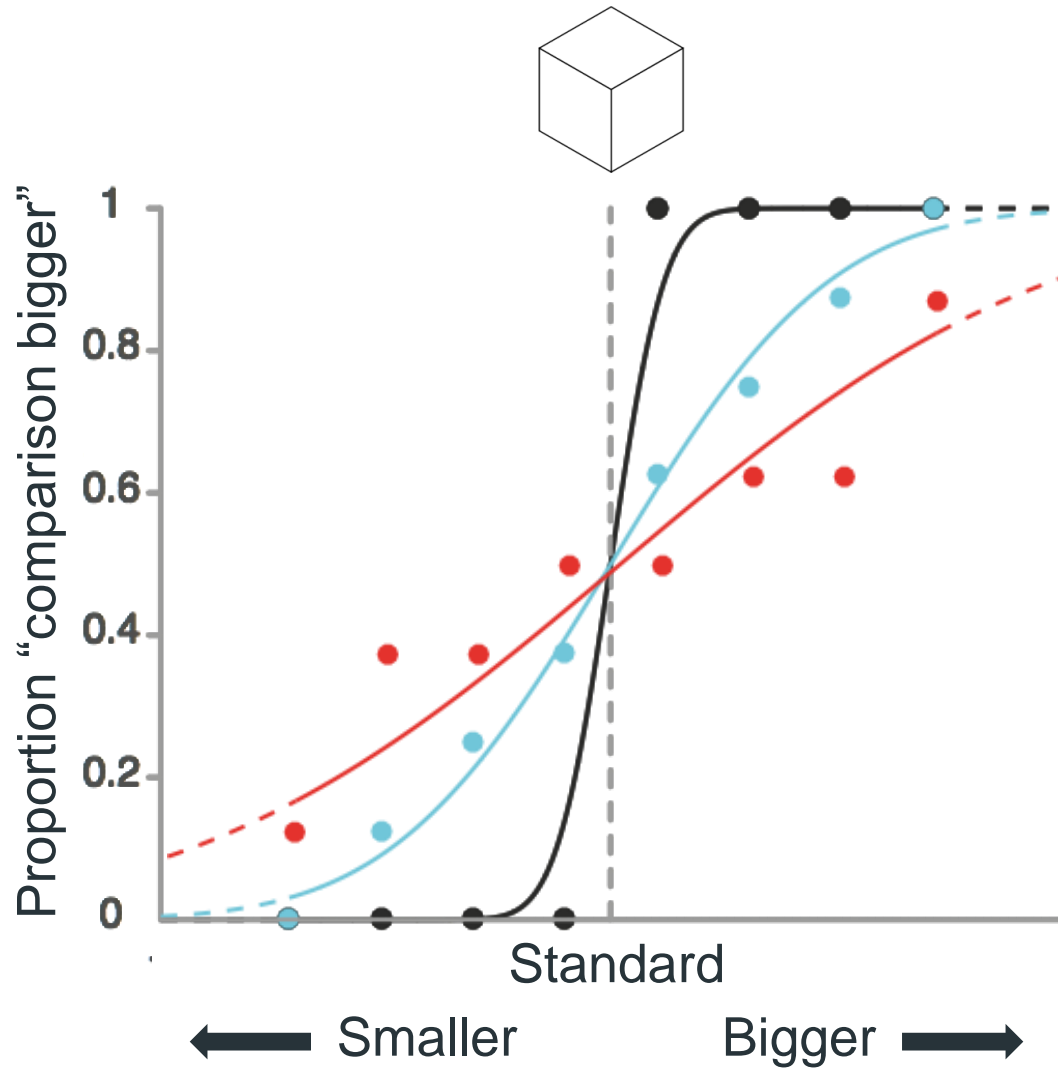


Visual-haptics (VH)

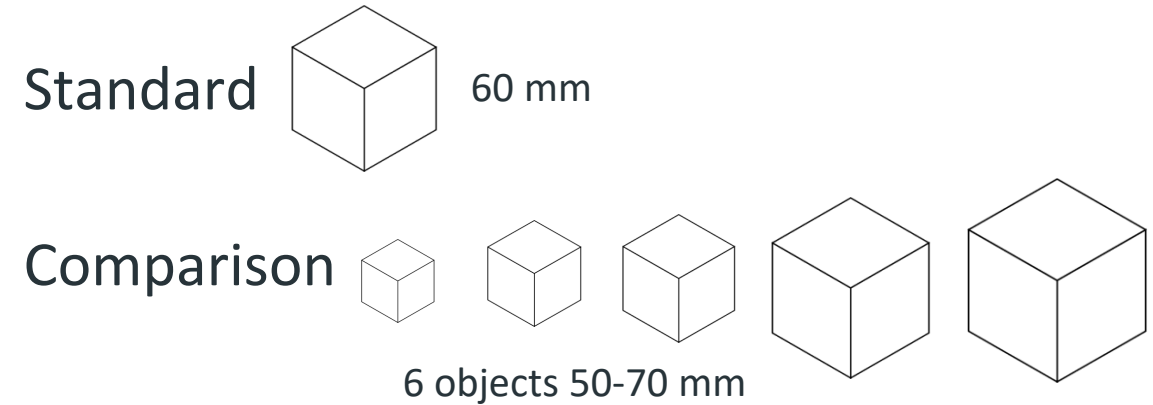
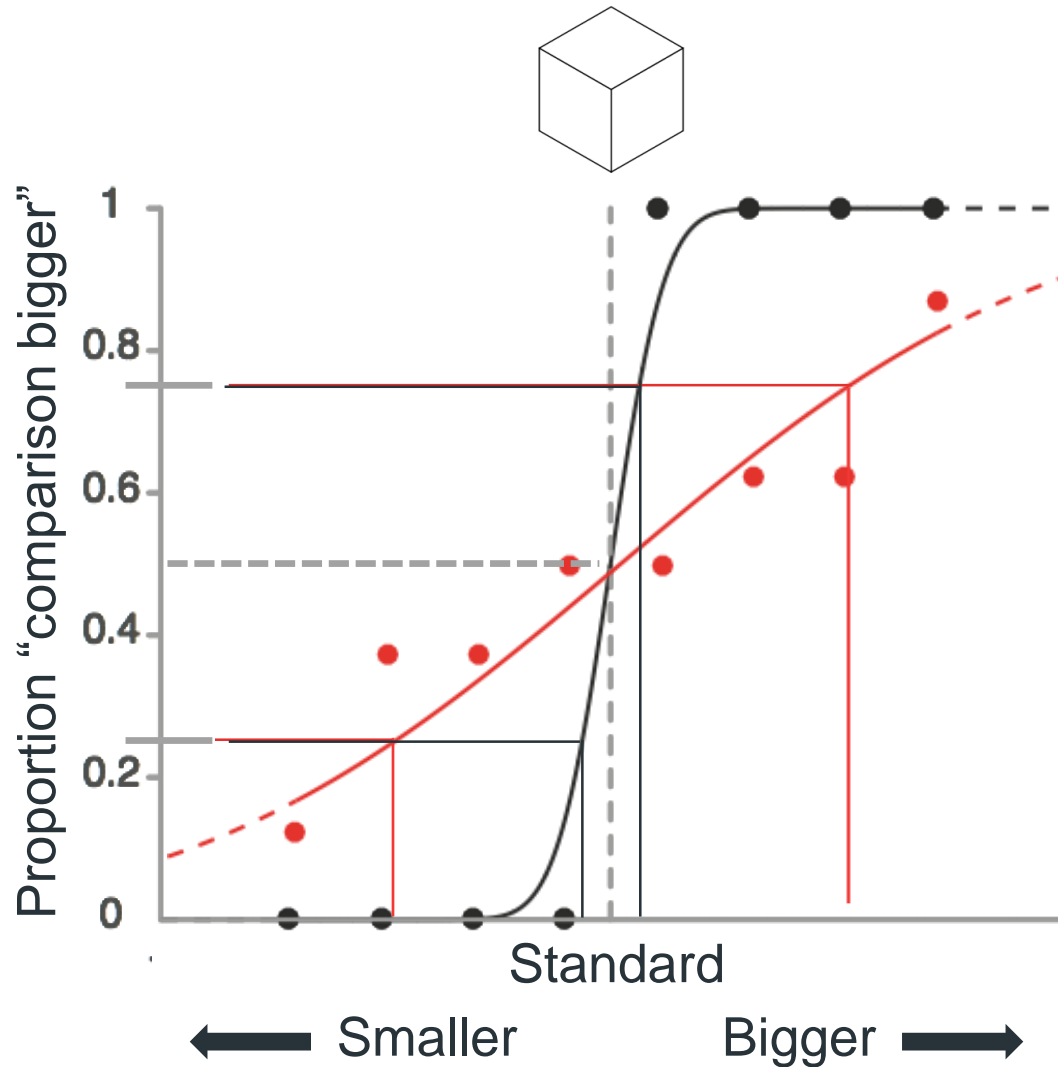
Optimal integration



Optimal integration

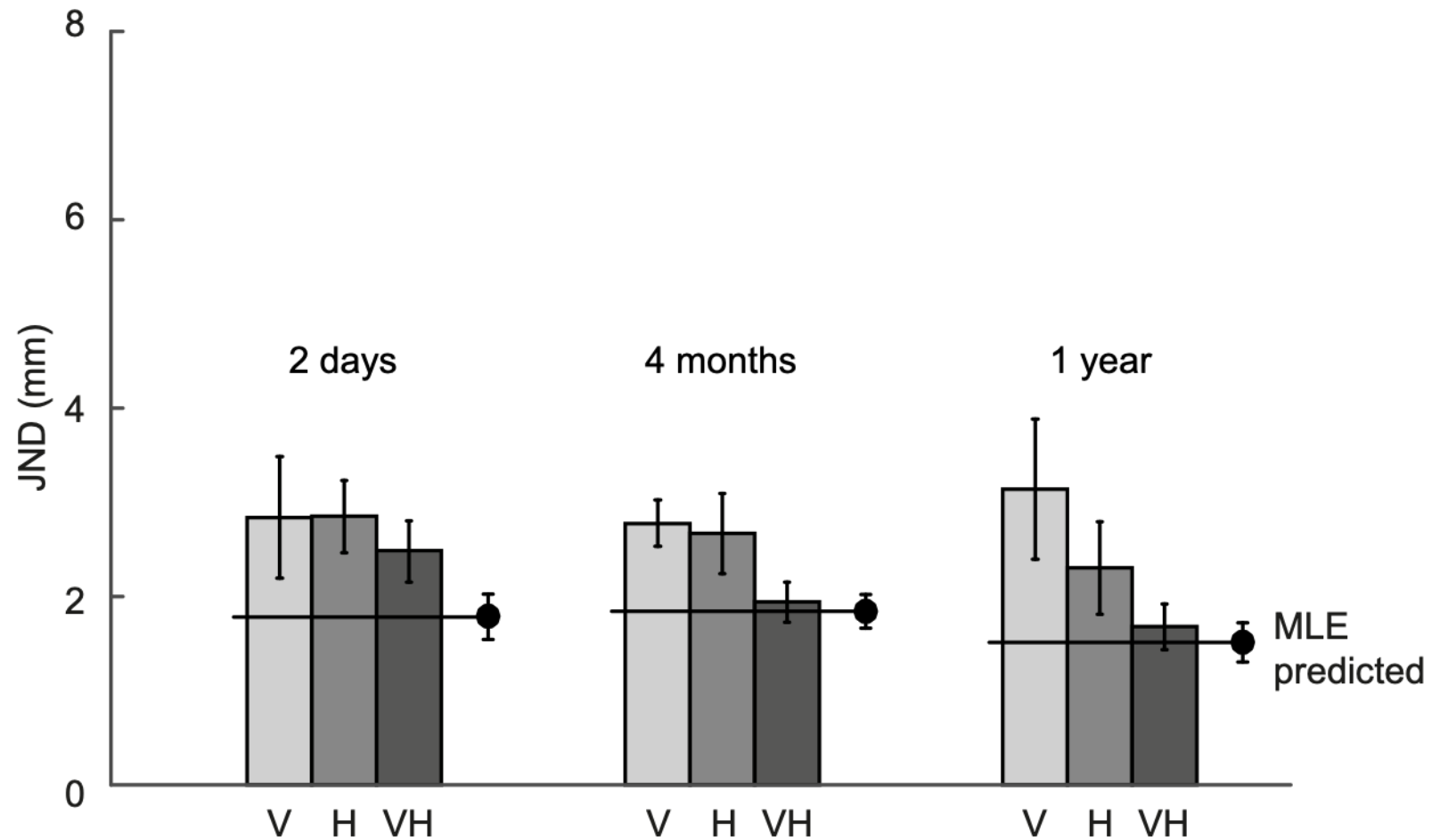
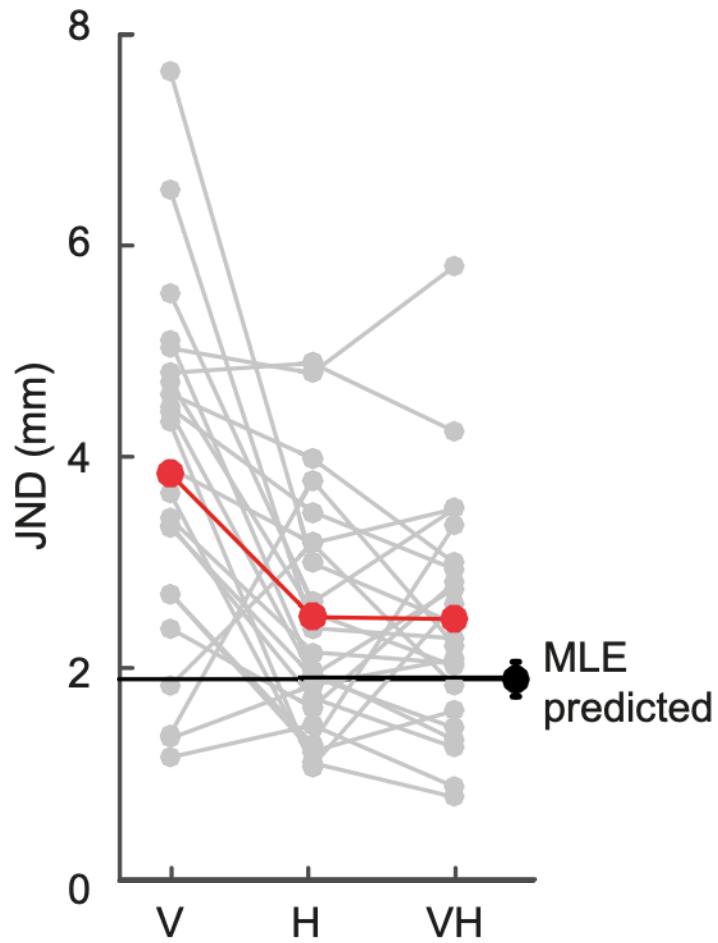


Optimal integration



Just Noticeable Difference (JND): the difference in size that is perceivable above chance

Optimal integration



Recovering from blindness

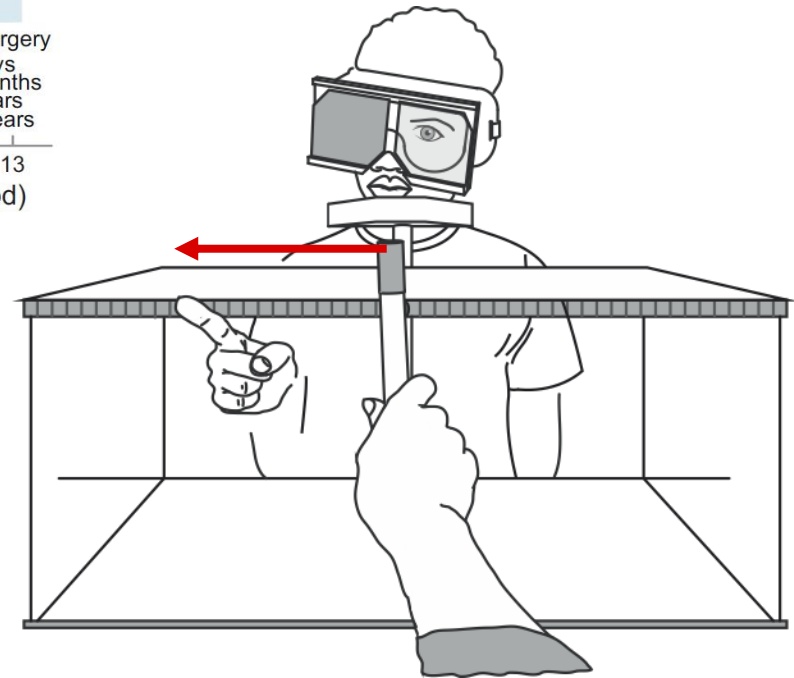
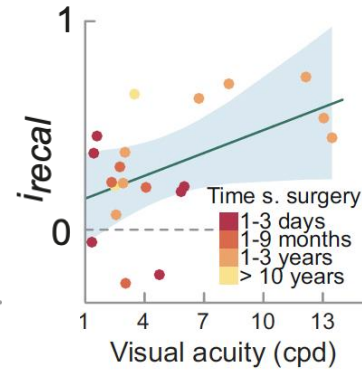
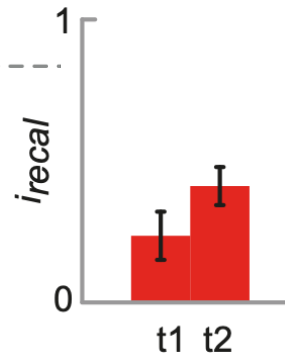
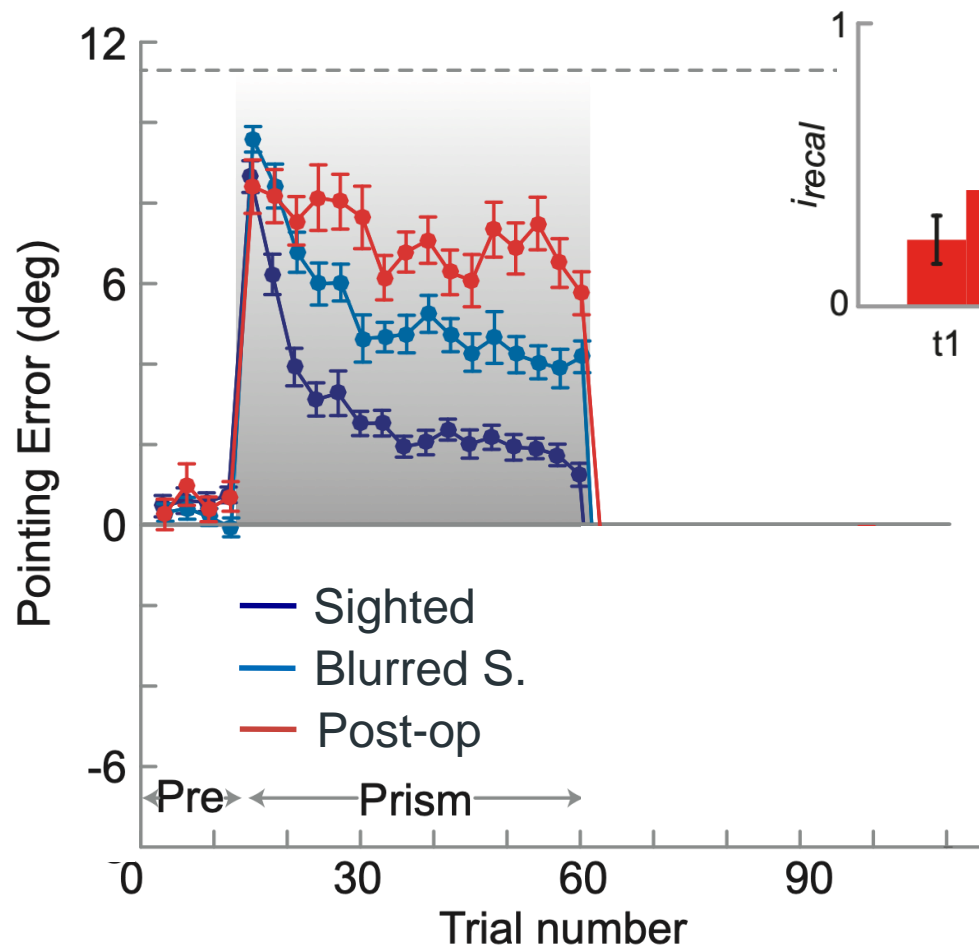
Multisensory Integration 

Action control and sensorimotor recalibration

Predictions for feed-forward action control

Navigation and space representation

Vision for action: Sensorimotor recalibration



Recovering from blindness

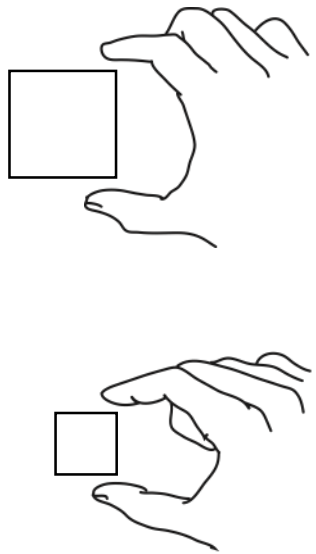
Multisensory Integration 

Action control and sensorimotor recalibration 

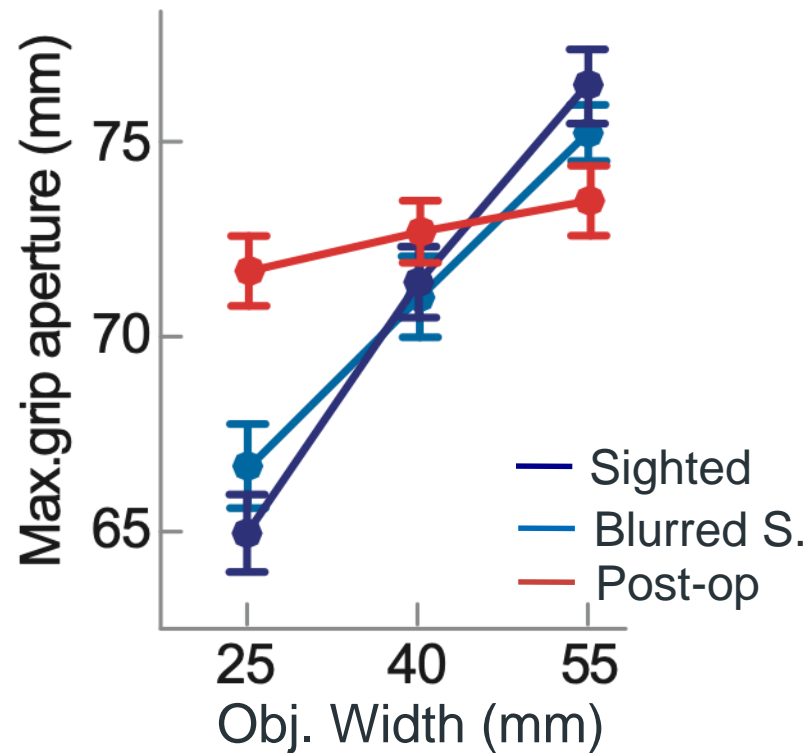
Predictions for feed-forward action control

Navigation and space representation

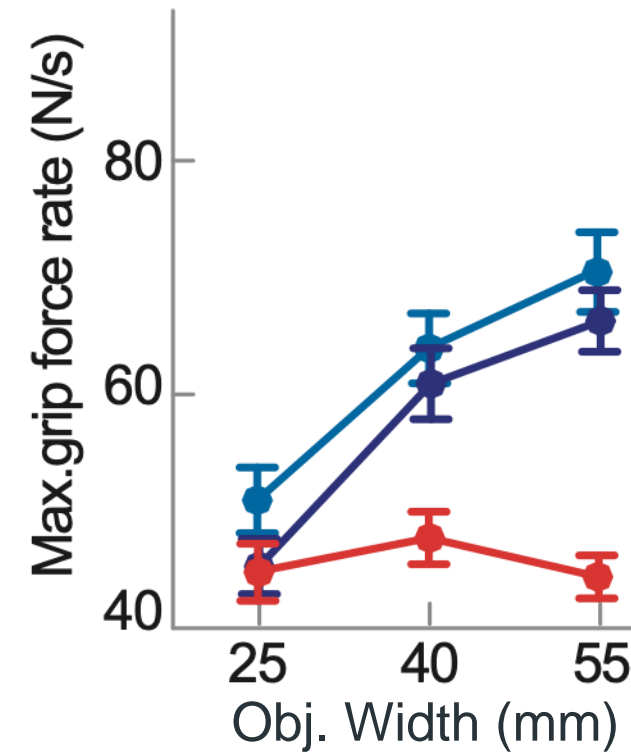
Predictions for grasping



Hand Aperture



Applied Force





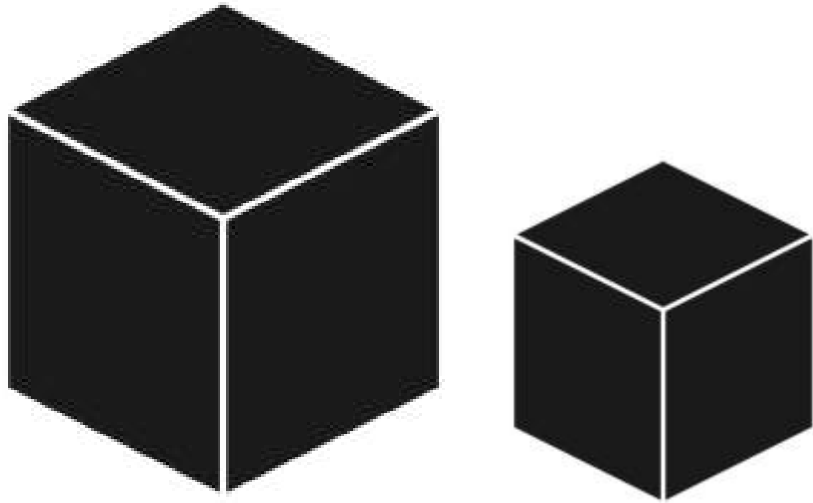
Grasping Study, Ethiopia

Sophia Pfister, Irene Senna & Marc Ernst

3 Objects: same weight: ca. 200g each - different sizes: 2.5, 4.0, 5.5 cm

Size-weight illusion

Which one of equal-weight objects feels heavier?



Smaller feels heavier

	Visuo-haptics	Haptics
Sighted	93%	48%
Blind		53%
Cataract	73%	
	60% (<6m)	91% (>6m)

Recovering from blindness

Multisensory Integration 

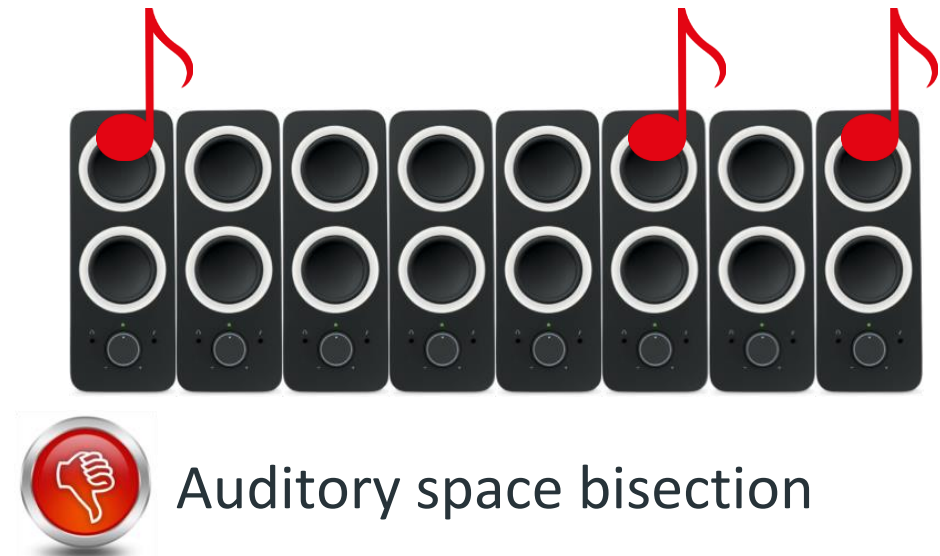
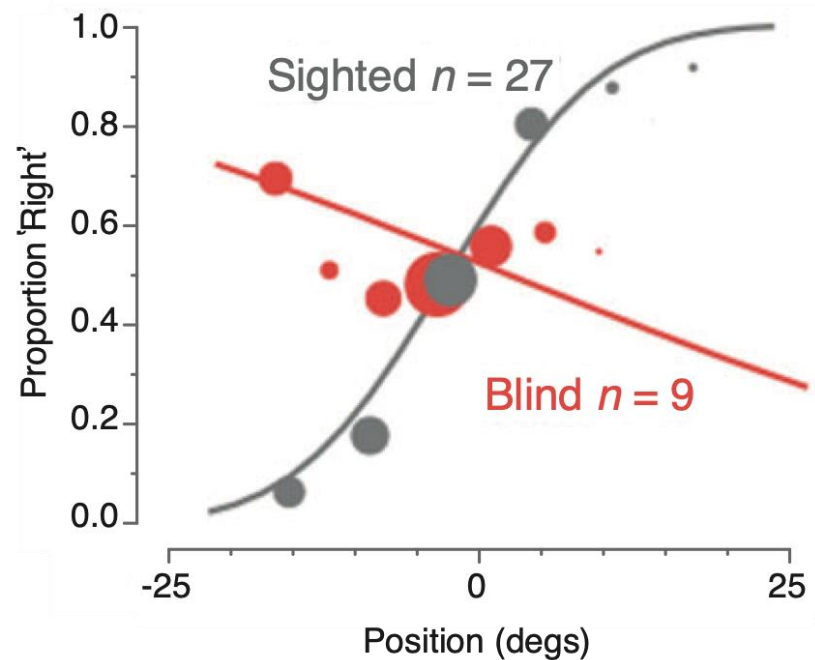
Action control and sensorimotor recalibration 

Predictions for feed-forward action control 

Navigation and space representation

Auditory space representation in the blind

Understanding spatial relationships among sounds, and spatial cognition in general are impaired in the blind



Auditory space representation in the blind

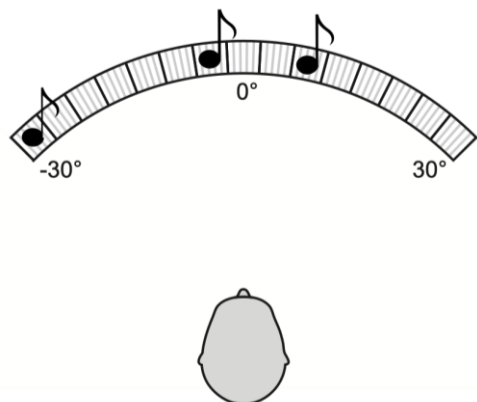
Vision is crucial in building spatial representations, and in **calibrating** the other senses to process spatial information



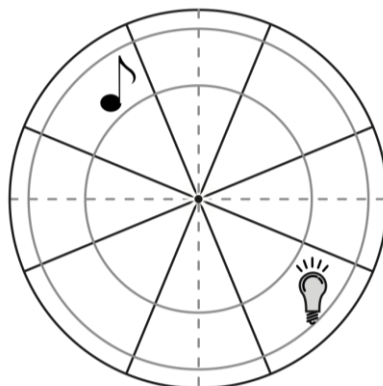
(Knudsen & Knudsen, 1985)

Space representation and Navigation

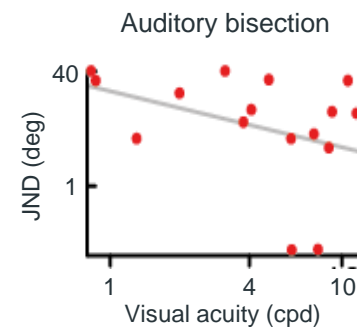
Auditory bisection



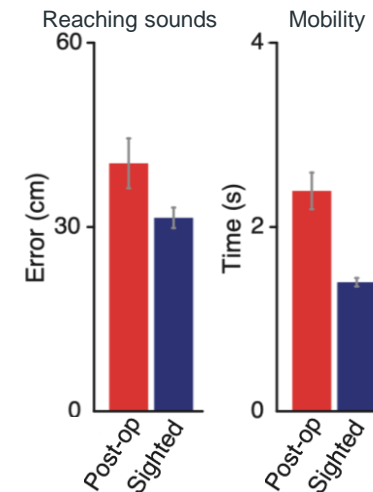
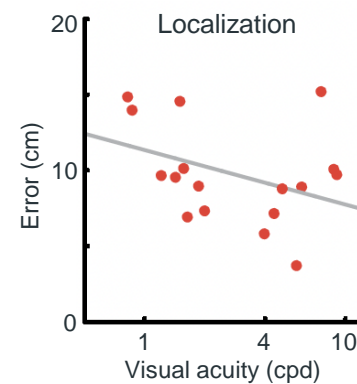
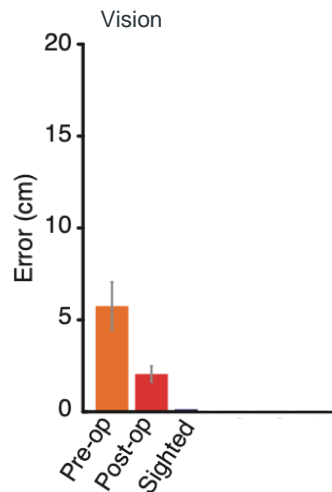
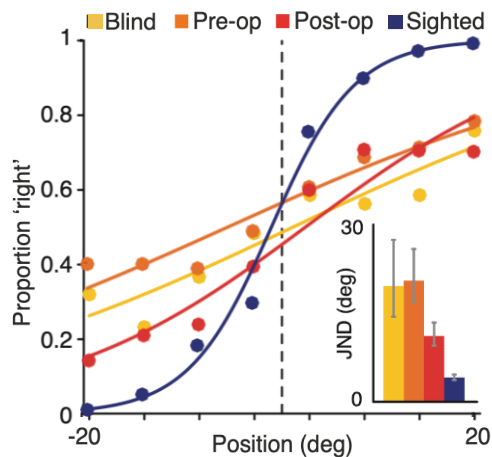
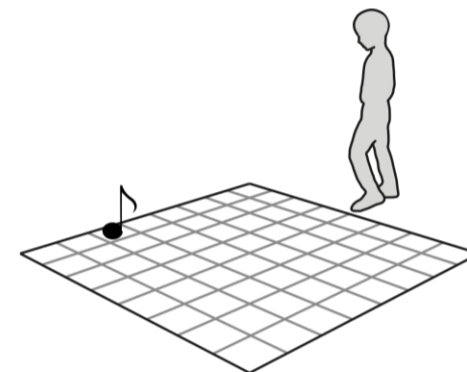
Localization



Auditory tasks & visual acuity



Mobility & Navigation



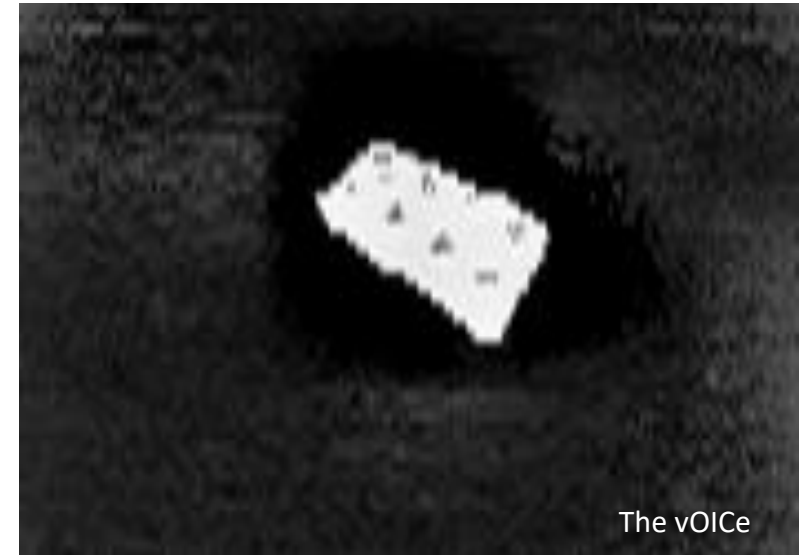
Space representation and Navigation

Sensory-motor training



ABBI (Audio Bracelet for Blind Interaction)

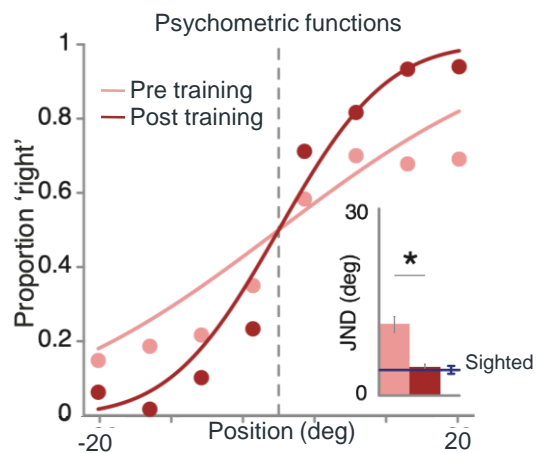
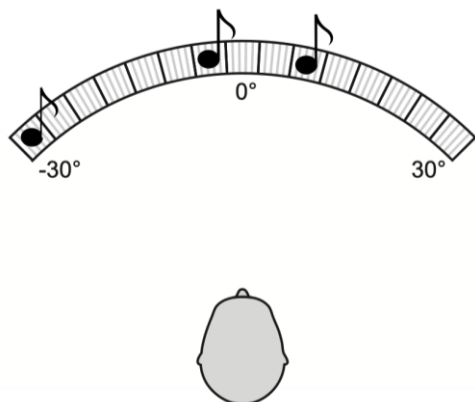
with M. Gori, IIT, Italy



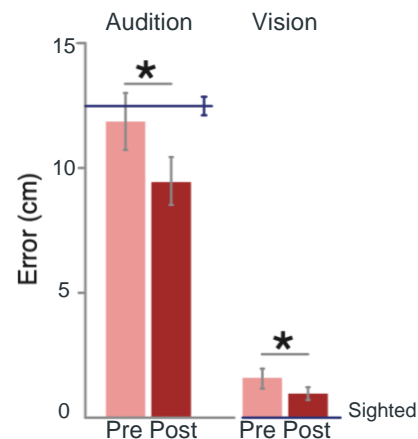
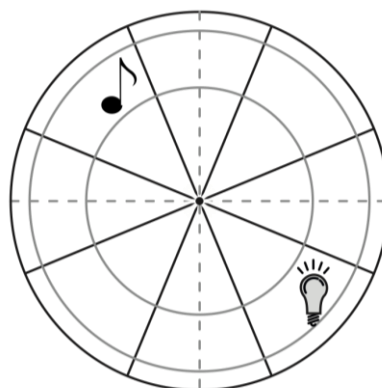
Senna et al., unded review, *iScience*

Space representation and Navigation

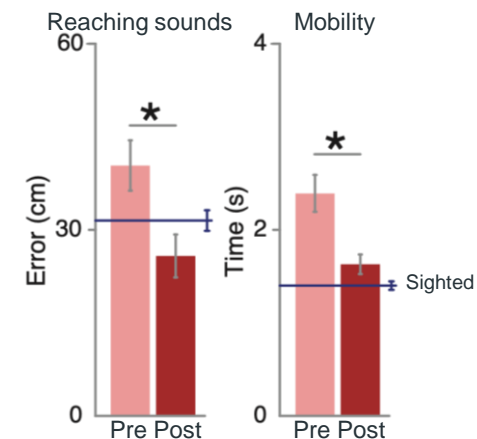
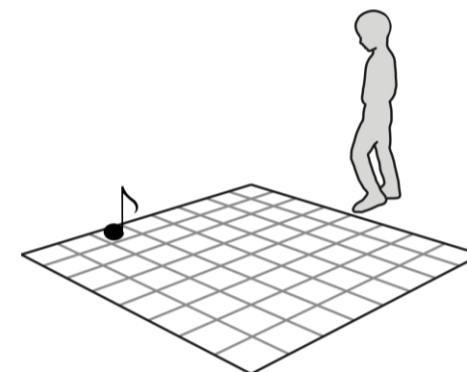
Auditory bisection



Localization



Mobility & Navigation



Conclusions

Perceptual abilities (multisensory integration, space perception) start improving quickly after surgery

Greater improvements with longer time since surgery and higher post-op visual acuity

Vision for action develops more slowly (if at all)

A short training reinforcing audio-visuo-motor associations improves mobility and spatial cognition

Conclusions

Research impact: the demonstrable contribution that research makes to society and the economy (Economic and Social Research Council, UK)

Knowledge transfer to promote independency

- Surgery training at the Hawassa Referral Hospital (Dr Itay Ben-Zion, pediatric ophthalmologist)
- Sensorimotor training to improve space perception and mobility in the Shashemene School for the Blind

Thank you for the attention



Marc Ernst



Sophia Piller



Ayelet McKyton



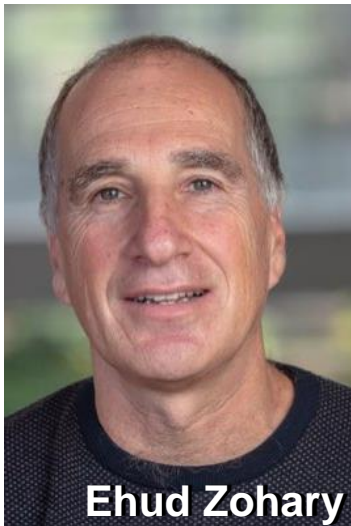
Monica Gori



Chiara Martolini



Zemene Zeleke



Ehud Zohary



Elena Andres



Itay Ben-Zion



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