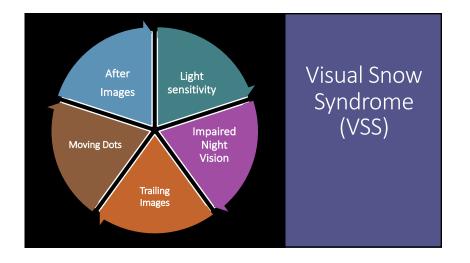


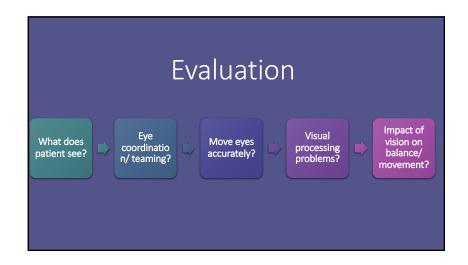
## How would you feel?

The consumption of soft drinks by American youth is increasing. National dietary surveys show that carbonated soft drink consumption more than doubled in youths aged 6 to 17 from about 5 ounces per day in 1977-78 to 12 ounces in 1994-98, the most recent years for which national data is available. Adolescent boys' soft drink consumption more than tripled during those years.

There are at least two negative results to this soft drink explosion. First, the use of soft drinks is likely related to the rise in childhood obesity. A variety of studies suggest that we don't eat fewer calories from other sources when we increase calories from beverages. If a child drinks 9 to 10 ounces of a soft drink, that's equivalent to almost 120 calories.







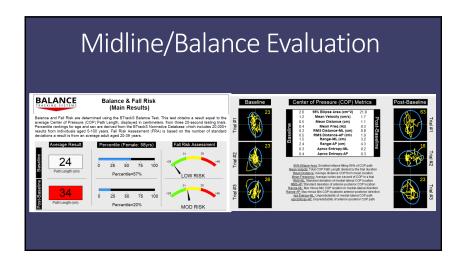


## Visual Midline/Spatial Processing

- Neuromotor difficulties:
  - balance/ coordination/ posture
- · Shift in visual midline
- Lean to side, forward or backward
- With hemiparesis?









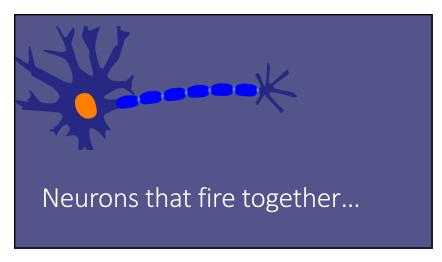


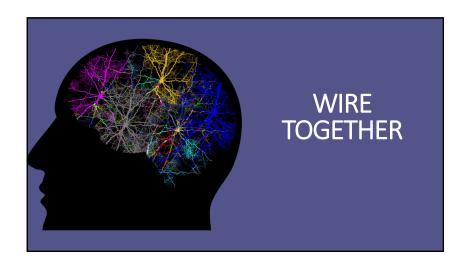














## Reduction in Sports Concussion

Article An Exploratory Study of the Potential Effects of Vision Training on Concussion Incidence in Football

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Results: During the 2006-2013 pre- and regular football seasons, there were 41 sustained concussion events reported. The overall concussion incidence rate for the entire cohort was 5.1 cases per 100 player seasons. When the data were evaluated relative to vision trained versus referent untrained player seasons, a statistically significant lower rate of concussion was noted in player season in the vision training cohort (1.4 concussions per 100 player seasons) compared to players who did not receive the vision training (9.2 concussions per 100 player seasons; p<0.001). The decrease in injury frequency in competitive seasons with vision training was also associated with a concomitant decrease in missed play time.

**Discussion:** The current data indicates an association of a decreased incidence of concussion among football players during the competitive seasons where vision training was performed as part of the preseason training. We suggest that better field awareness gained from vision training may assist in preparatory awareness to avoid concussion-causing injuries. Future large scale clinical trials are warranted to confirm the effects noted in this preliminary report.



