

Visual field deficit

Depends in part on location of [chiasm](#) with respect to [sella turcica](#): the chiasm is located above the [sella](#) in 79%, posterior to the sella turcica ([postfixed chiasm](#)) in 4%; in front of the sella (pre-fixed) in 5%.

1. compression of the [optic chiasm](#):

a) [bitemporal hemianopsia](#) that obeys the vertical meridian: classic visual field deficit associated with a [pituitary tumor](#). Due to impingement on crossing nasal fibers in the chiasm

b) other reported patterns that occur rarely: [monocular temporal hemianopsia](#).

2. optic nerve compression: more likely in patients with a [postfixed chiasm](#).

a) [loss of vision](#) in the ipsilateral eye. If carefully sought, there is usually a superior outer (temporal) [quadrantanopsia](#) in the contralateral eye ¹⁾ (so-called [junctional scotoma](#) AKA “pie in the sky” defect) from compression of the anterior [Wilbrand's knee](#); may also be an early finding even without a post-fixed chiasm

b) may produce central scotoma or monocular reduction in visual acuity

3. compression of the optic tract: may occur with a pre-fixed chiasm. Produces homonymous hemianopsia

¹⁾

Walsh FB, Hoyt WF. Clinical Neuro-Ophthalmology. Baltimore 1969

From:

<https://neurosurgerywiki.com/wiki/> - **Neurosurgery Wiki**

Permanent link:

https://neurosurgerywiki.com/wiki/doku.php?id=visual_field_deficit

Last update: **2024/06/07 02:58**

