**Experiences using a mobility assessment course (MAC) to assess adaptation to post stroke hemianopia**

**Aim:** To investigate whether a person’s level of adaptation to post stroke hemianopia can be determined using the MAC.

**Methods:** Stroke survivors with homonymous hemianopia were identified within four weeks of onset. Recruits undertook the validated MAC to measure the extent to which they scan the environment. Participants were timed, recording number of visual targets omitted, obstacle collision and ability to follow directional arrows. The MAC was repeated under identical conditions at twelve weeks post stroke to determine the level of adaptational change.

**Results:** Participants undertaking the MAC (n=9) who showed no significant change in visual field loss were included. Participants with isolated hemianopia (n=6) missed on average 3 targets on the hemianopic side in a mean time of 72.8 seconds (SD=61.7) at baseline, compared to missing 1.8 targets at 12 weeks, in mean time 53.2s (SD=33.9). Participants with inattention and hemianopia combined (n=3) missed on average 7.7 targets at baseline in a mean time 143.3s, compared to missing 9.7 targets at 12 weeks in mean time 87.3s (SD=28.5). Performance data was analysed in comparison to multiple factors including general mobility, fatigue and patients’ awareness of field loss.

**Discussion:** Participants completed the MAC in a shorter time and identified more targets during follow up assessment, despite little change in other factors including visual field loss and mobility. Preliminary analysis of results suggest that the MAC has potential as a clinical tool for the assessment of adaptation status to visual impairment.