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SELECTIVE ATTENTION AND INHIBITORY CONTROL IN ACQUIRED BLIND INDIVIDUALS

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Background and aim: Blindness cause functional and structural change in brain. The aim of this study is evaluation and comparison of selective attention and inhibition in acquired blinds and matched sighted
Method: Forty five Acquired Blinds of war veteran and fifty six healthy volunteers participated in this cross sectional study. Auditory Stroop Test is used for evaluation of selective attention and inhibitory control. Independent T Test was used for comparing blind with sighted.
Results: Findings show significant difference between two groups so that sighted subjects have higher performance in accuracy and reaction time of all stage of stroop task.
Conclusion: We concluded that acquired blinds didn't have any preference in selective attention and inhibitory control versus matched sighted.

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