

**Aide à la résolution**  
**Différentes hypothèses d'organisation des voies visuelles**

<p><b>Hypothèse 1</b></p>	<p>Diagram illustrating Hypothesis 1 of visual pathway organization. It shows the right eye (OEIL DROIT) and left eye (OEIL GAUCHE) with their respective retinas (rétine). The optic nerves lead to the thalamus, where the pathways cross. The resulting optic tracts then project to the occipital cortex. The diagram uses color-coding (red and blue) to trace the pathways from the eyes through the thalamus to the occipital cortex.</p>
<p><b>Hypothèse 2</b></p>	<p>Diagram illustrating Hypothesis 2 of visual pathway organization. It shows the right eye (OEIL DROIT) and left eye (OEIL GAUCHE) with their respective retinas (rétine). The optic nerves lead to the thalamus, where the pathways cross. The resulting optic tracts then project to the occipital cortex. The diagram uses color-coding (red and blue) to trace the pathways from the eyes through the thalamus to the occipital cortex.</p>
<p><b>Hypothèse 3</b></p>	<p>Diagram illustrating Hypothesis 3 of visual pathway organization. It shows the right eye (OEIL DROIT) and left eye (OEIL GAUCHE) with their respective retinas (rétine). The optic nerves lead to the thalamus, where the pathways cross. The resulting optic tracts then project to the occipital cortex. The diagram uses color-coding (red and blue) to trace the pathways from the eyes through the thalamus to the occipital cortex.</p>

**Conseils d'utilisation :**

- Dans le cadre de chaque hypothèse, prévoir sous la forme d'une conséquence vérifiable le dysfonctionnement prévisible en relation avec le diagnostic de chaque cas clinique
- Confronter aux symptômes effectifs
- Valider ou invalider l'hypothèse