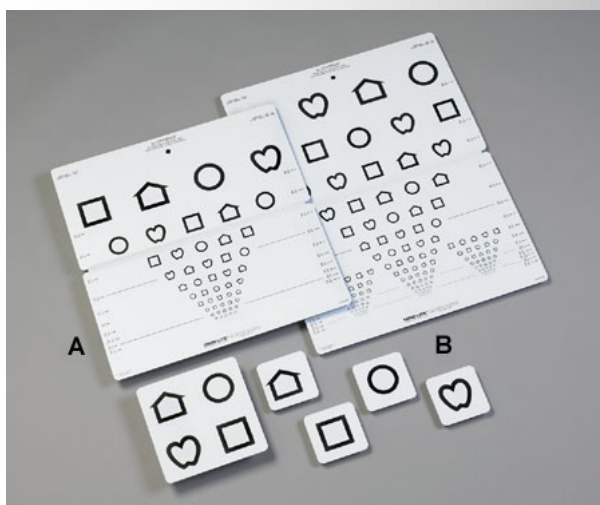


Bruksanvisning

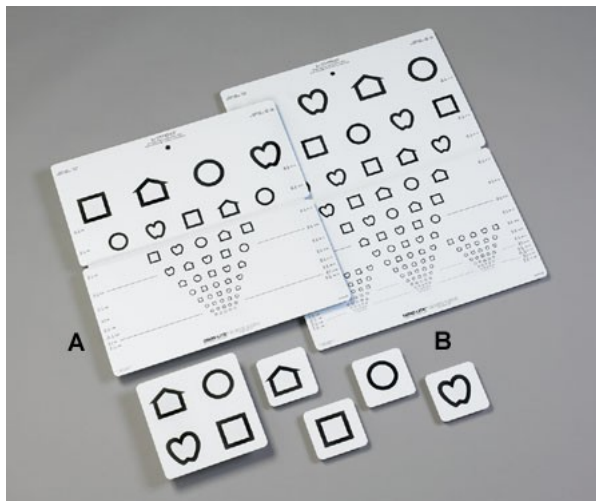
Lea symboler
Avstand visustest
Foldbar tavle

L250100 og 250200



leasYMBOLS®
Distance Visual Acuity Tests
#250100 - #250200

When examining young children, introduce the distance chart to the child after near testing by saying, "Let's look at the same pictures a little further away." Move the chart gradually back to 3 meters (10 feet), while watching the child for signs of inattention. If the child loses interest move closer to 2 meters (80 inches), or one meter (40 inches). *Always test well within the visual sphere of the child.* Older typically developing children may be switched directly from a near vision test to a 3-meter (10 foot) chart.



- A. Distance visual acuity test for testing children 2-4 years of age (#250250).
 B. Distance visual acuity test for testing children 4 years and older (#250150).

Instruction

- Establish a method of communication such as naming (signing) or pointing (matching). Decide with the child which names will be used to identify the symbols. When needed, train with the LEA Puzzle (#251600), Response Key Card (#251700), or Flash Cards (#251800).
- Briefly point to the first symbol in each line in descending order when testing binocularly. Do not leave the pointer close to the symbol because it makes fixation easier, especially in case of amblyopia, lazy eye. If the child seems to have difficulties in knowing which line to look at, cover the line above the line to be read with a white card.
- Move down until the child hesitates or misidentifies a symbol.
- Move back up one line and ask the child to identify all the symbols on that line.
- If the child identifies all symbols correctly go to the next line with smaller symbols and ask the child to identify all symbols on the line.
- If the child skips a symbol ask the child to try again while briefly pointing to that symbol.
- A child with an amblyopic eye may typically skip symbols within a line of symbols.

- Visual acuity is recorded as the last line on which at least 3 of the 5 symbols are identified correctly.
- When tested at 3 meters (10 feet) the visual acuity value is found in the margin adjacent to that line.
- After obtaining good responses with binocular testing, proceed by testing each eye separately.
- When testing monocularly, use the first symbol of each line or every second line for one eye and the last symbol of each line for the other eye to determine on which line to start testing.

Testing at Different Distances

If the chart is used at a distance other than the usual 3 meters (10 feet), measure and record the viewing distance and the symbol size (the M value) or the visual acuity value printed at the threshold line.

To determine the visual acuity use one of the following formulas:

$$1. \text{ VA} = \frac{\text{Viewing Distance Used (meters)}}{\text{M-value}}$$

OR

$$2. \text{ VA} = \frac{\text{Viewing Distance Used (meters or feet)}}{3 \text{ meters (10 feet)}} \times \text{VA value for 3 meters (10 feet)}$$

Note that it is incorrect to report 'V.A. 20/25 at 5feet' if the child could read the 20/25-line (3.8M line) at 5 feet. Visual acuity is in that case: $5'/10' \times 20/25 = 1/2 \times 20/25 = 20/50$. (When using the British notation: 6/9 line at 150cm equals: $1.5\text{m}/3\text{m} \times 6/9 = 1/2 \times 6/9 = 6/18$. When using the decimal notation 0.8 at 1.5m equals: $1.5\text{m}/3\text{m} \times 0.8 = 1/2 \times 0.8 = 0.4$)

When the distance is one half (or one third) of the standard distance, the visual acuity value is also one half (one third) of the value printed next to that line.

During the measurement of visual acuity you can also learn about other aspects of the child's visual functioning. For example, the boy in this video has so great difficulties in fixating and focusing that he sighs when trying to recognise the first symbols of each line well above his threshold value. If looking at forms to recognise one out of four possible symbols is demanding, how difficult will it be to try to fixate and focus on words?

Always remember to write down which test you used and at which distance. This makes the follow-up far more reliable, even if the child moves to another town and therefore to an office of another doctor.

M-unit, metric unit is the distance in meters at which the reference optotype C is seen at a visual angle of 5'.