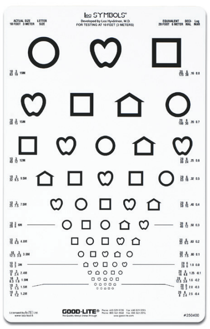
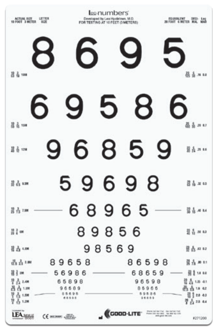
Guide for Translucent Distance Charts

This procedure can be used with charts like these.





Testing Procedure

- Establish a method of communication such as naming (signing) or pointing (matching). Decide with the child which names will be used to identify the optotypes. When needed, use a response panel or flashcards with the corresponding optotypes.
- Briefly point to the first optotype in each line in descending order when testing binocularly. Do not leave the pointer close to the optotype 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 leaving a little of the upper line visible.
- Move down until the child hesitates or misidentifies an optotype.
- Move back up one line and ask the child to identify all the optotypes on that line.
- If the child identifies all optotypes correctly go to the next line with smaller optotypes and ask the child to identify all optotypes on the line.
- If the child skips an optotype ask the child to try again while briefly pointing to that optotype.
- A child with an amblyopic eye may typically skip optotypes within a line of optotypes.
- Visual acuity is recorded as the last line on which at least 3 of the 5 optotypes 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 optotype of each line or every second line for one eye and the last optotype 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 optotype 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:

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

OR

$$VA = \frac{\text{Viewing Distance Used (cm or inches)}}{\text{40 cm (16 inches)}} \times \text{VA value for 40 cm (16 inches) line read}$$

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

Good-Lite Company. 1155 Jansen Farm Drive, Elgin, IL 60123
800-362-3860, *orders@good-lite.com*, **good-lite.com**