

VS-V Universal Exam

The VS-V Universal Screener comes with eight targets to be used in a variety of ways. The default lenses for the VS-V Universal are: Far (20"), +2.00 Diopter, 26" and Near (16"). Although each test can be used at any distance, we provide instructions and recommendations to use each test to its full advantage. These recommendations are based on over eighty years of experience in the vision screening field and the advice from numerous field experts.

Please keep in mind the tests we offer are meant to screen for vision problems, rather than diagnose a vision problem. Therefore, rather than explaining what type of vision problem the examinee may or may not have, we recommend simply referring them to a vision professional. It may be helpful to assure them that the Keystone View Vision Screening products have been used reliably in schools, doctor's offices, and occupational health settings for over fifty years, thus they are good indicators of vision problems.

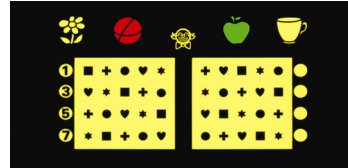


Binocular Acuity

Far and near point.
Tests 20/100 to 20/40.

Suppression will become evident after the top row is read. If any of the below lines can not be seen,

one eye is being suppressed. This can be tested by occluding the opposite eye. If the line is still not seen, the examinee may be blind in the unoccluded eye.

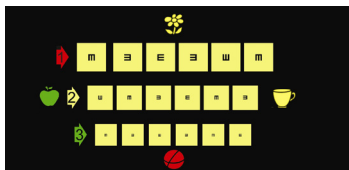


Stereopsis

Far and near point.

Use the top line for children and the bottom square for adults. The top line uses the clown as a suppression clue. The square shows shapes "standing out" in space.

Reduced stereopsis may be a symptom of perceptual disability. Keep in mind depth perception is a maturational skill. You may also use this test to screen for visual memory.



Monocular Acuity

Far, near and intermediate point.

One eye is tested at a time during this test, though both eyes remain open. Tumbling Es of Snellen values 20/40, 20/30 and 20/20

are tested.

Hyperopia

This test slide is also used to test for hyperopia — excessive farsightedness. When you activate the diopter lens, the Es should become blurry. If the examinee can clearly see the Es, hyperopia is present. This can indicate potential difficulty with reading and other close work.



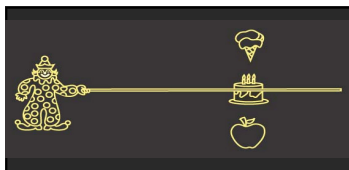
Color Perception

Far point.

Numbers are presented in pseudo-isochromatic symbols to indicate if a severe (red/green) or mild (blue/violet) discrimination deficiency exists. This

test may also may reveal inadequate figure-ground perception (the tendency to discriminate between target and background stimuli).

If the examinee is having difficulty reading the numbers due to poor acuity, this test may be performed at near point.



Vertical Phoria

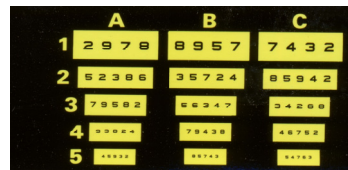
Far and near point.

Determines how the eyes are positioned in relation to each other on a vertical axis.

If only the clown or only the

objects are seen, suppression is indicated.

The near distance test will not likely yield a different result than the far distance test.



Binocular & Monocular Acuity

Far, near and intermediate point.

Single target presentation uses numbers to tests acuity of 20/70 to 20/20.

Good near-distance acuity is vital for reading. Good far-distance acuity is important for sports, driving and safety. Good intermediate-distance is critical for computer use.



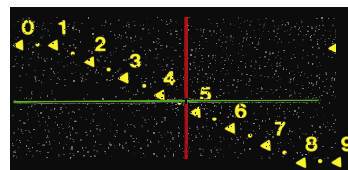
Lateral Phoria

Far and near point.

Determines if the eyes tend to point inward or outward (convergence/divergence). If only the clown or objects are seen,

suppression is indicated.

General instability of the pointer may indicate impaired accommodation, which often correlates with perceptual disability, eyestrain, headaches and nervousness. If apparent, the near distance test will augment the instability.



Vertical & Lateral Phoria

Far and near point.

Measures, in prism diopters, the tendency of an eye to turn in, out, up or down. General instability of the red line may indicate impaired

accommodation, which often correlates with perceptual disability.

Convergence and accommodative demands on the visual system are greater at near point, thus the near distance test will augment any instability.

Horizontal Peripheral Vision

Miniature lamp (LED) targets between the lenses and recessed in the side areas of the viewing head show how far to the side a subject's visual field extends. A restricted peripheral field or "tunnel vision" is quickly identified.

Degrees of 85, 70, 55 and 45 (nasal) are tested for each eye.



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