

VS-V Pediatric Exam

The VS-V Pediatric Screener comes with eight targets to be used in a variety of ways. The default lenses for the VS-V Pediatric are: Far (20'), +1.50 Diopter, +2.00 Diopter 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 a child may or may not have, we recommend simply referring the child to a vision professional. It may be helpful to assure the parent that the Keystone View Vision Screening products have been reliably used in schools and doctor's offices for over fifty years, thus they are good indicators of vision problems.

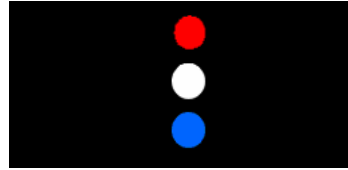


Binocular Acuity

Far 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,

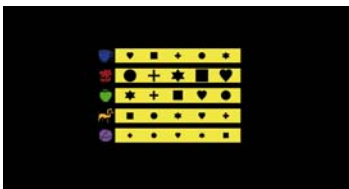
one eye is being suppressed. This can be tested by occluding the opposite eye. If the line is still not seen, the examinee may be blind in the unoccluded eye.



Fusion

Far point.

Tests the ability to merge two images into a single, integrated image. Two balls are presented to each eye and should fuse into a single column. Exophoria or esophoria is indicated if four balls are seen.



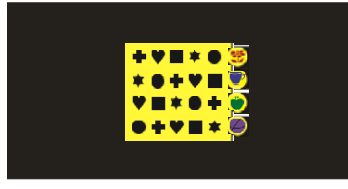
Monocular & Binocular Acuity

Far point.

Single target presentation uses simple shapes to test monocular acuity at 20/40 and binocular acuity at 20/80, 20/60, 20/40 and

20/30.

Good far-distance acuity is important for use in sports, driving and safety.



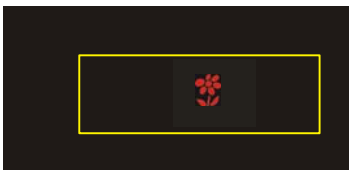
Stereopsis

Far point.

Shapes are used to measure stereopsis (depth perception). One shape stands out from the others in each row. Stereopsis

Shepard-Fry Scale percentages of 15, 30, 50 and 70 are tested (Degrees of Arc: 424, 208, 103, 54).

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.



Phoria

Far point.

Determines if the eye muscles are balanced and coordinated. Imbalance is a common disorder among young children and can cause eyestrain, headaches and nervousness.

If only the box or only the flower are seen, suppression is indicated.



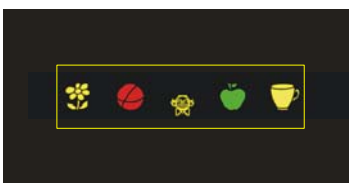
Binocular Acuity

Near point.

Pictures are used to test acuity at Snellen values of 20/30, 20/40, 20/60, 20/80 and 20/100.

Hyperopia

This test slide is also used to test for hyperopia — excessive farsightedness. When you activate the diopter lens, the pictures should become blurry. Hyperopia can indicate potential difficulty with reading.



Color Perception & Stereopsis

Far point.

One line of objects is used to test Stereopsis (depth perception) and color. Two objects appear to stand out from the other objects. Severe color blindness is detected by testing for red and green color recognition. The clown can be used as a suppression clue.



Monocular Acuity

Near point.

Single target presentation uses pictures to test right eye and left eye separately. Snellen values of 20/30, 20/40, 20/60, 20/80 and

20/100 are tested.

Good near-distance acuity is vital for reading.

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.