

PRECISION VISION'S REAL DEPTH STEREO TEST™ INSTRUCTIONS

The Precision Vision Real Depth Stereo Test™ is designed to function without the need for specialized glasses for simulated depth. Rather, it uses physical depth to measure a patient's level of stereo acuity. This stereo test utilizes a scratch resistant clear coat to reduce possible damage while cleaning and handling. The shapes used in this test are Stars taken from the popular Patti Pics® children's vision test system. The Real Depth Stereo Test™ is designed with a fixture that holds the test plates and provides a uniform white background for testing. The fixture also allows the user to administer the test on a table top or can be handheld when necessary. The Precision Vision Real Depth Stereo Test™ display base has a slot at the front that displays the plates at a 1-inch distance from the shadow reduction background. This slot is also where the 6mm plate will be kept when the testing system is being stored or unused. The backside of the Real Depth base includes spaces to hold the 1.5mm and 3mm test plates when not in use.

Proper Use

When administering the test, it should be positioned directly in front of the patient's view.

The test, and the patient must remain still when the test is being administered. Movement or viewing the test from an angle could provide depth cues to the patient and allow them to improperly identify the target.

Be sure the patient understands the test before administering.

To determine this, hold the plate against a sheet of white paper or fabric or the white background of the test fixture. This will help the patient to see the target. You may say to the patient, *"Please look at each of the four squares/quadrants and tell me which one seems to come out closer to you. Is it the top left, top right, bottom left, or bottom right?"*

If the first method does not work, the test can be tilted left and right or up and down. This will give depth cues to the patient, helping them to identify the target.

When presenting the plate, the plate can be rotated or flipped front to back in random positions after the target is identified. Rotating the plate after the target being correctly identified confirms positive identification. By flipping the plate, the user is able to change whether the target appears to pop out of the plate or appear sunken in. Either is acceptable for this test.

The test must be administered directly under a diffused light fixture to prevent excessive shadows that could distract from the test.

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Stereopsis Screening

For basic stereopsis screening, the goal is to determine if the patient can reliably identify the depth target on the 6mm plate at a distance of 30cm. One correct answer will suffice, unless it was assumed to be a guess. In which case the test can be flipped and or rotated to verify that the patient was not guessing.

Stereo Acuity Testing

For testing stereoacuity, the test can be administered the same as previously stated, utilizing all plate thicknesses at varying distances with disparities outlined in the following table, starting with the 6mm plate then, 3mm, 1.5mm.

For each distance and plate, record the patient's stereopsis if 2 or 3 quick correct responses are made. If the patient is in doubt, allow them to make additional attempts. Only record stereopsis if the patient can reliably identify the real depth target.

Record the lowest disparity the patient can identify reliably. This stereo threshold is a measure of stereoacuity.

Test Distance		Plate Thickness		
in	cm	6mm	3mm	1.5mm
12	30	600"	300"	150"
16	40	340"	170"	85"
20	50	215"	110"	55"
24	60	150"	75"	40"
28	70	110"	55"	30"
32	80	85"	40"	20"
60	150	25"	10"	5"

*Disparities provided are rounded to the nearest 5 seconds of arc