

COMPONENTS OF **VISION**

DEFINITIONS

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- Vision is the ability to see.
- Visual acuity is the ability to see fine details
- Colour vision is the ability to see different colours.
- Visual field is the ability to see either side in a wide direction.
- Binocular vision is the ability to see with both eyes at once which gives a perception of depth.

VISUAL ACUITY

- Ensure good lighting
- A standard distance of 6m is used
- A snellen acuity test chart is either Literate or illiterate
- This chart has letters/numbers /pictures in 7 or 8 lines but some have extra lines.
- From top to bottom lines, they are designated as 60, 36, 24, 18, 12, 9, 6, 5.

CONTIN....

- This indicate distance in meters from which a normal eye is able to read those letters.
- Size of letters decreases from top to bottom.
- The chart is placed at a distance of 6m and at the eye level of patient.
- Each eye is examined separately while the other eye is covered/occluded.
- Visual acuity is recorded as a fraction

CONTIN...

- Numerator is the distance at which the patient is from the chart while denominator is the designated number for that particular line on the chart e.g. $V_{R.E-6/6, L.E-6/24}$
- If patient is unable to see any letter on the chart, reduce the distance in 1m steps i.e. 5m, 4m, 3m, 2m, 1m. until the patient sees top letter.
- If unable to see any letter at 1m, then lift your fingers and ask patient to count them.

CONT...

- If he/she can see and count them correctly, then record as CF at 1m
- If unable to count fingers at 1m, then wave (move) the palm of the hand across the eye and record as Hand movement (HM) if he/she sees movement.
- If unable to see hand movement, then shine a torch to the eye and if able to perceive the light, record as light perception(L.P)
- If unable to see the light, then record as NPL (no perception of light)