



Keystone View

Excellence in Vision Testing

COMPREHENSIVE VISION SCREENER

Cat.#1160

Did you know ?

The eye is the only part of the human body that can function at 100% ability at any moment, day or night, without rest. A person does not really see with his eyes but with the brain. About 50% of the sensory nerves of the body going to the brain come from the two eyes. It is a valuable tool that has greater precision and accuracy than most sophisticated cameras. It has unique focusing capabilities and with the human brain it can be trained to find specific details or characteristics in an object.

Visual impairment is a big issue throughout the world. More than 285 million people being visually impaired. More than 90% of the world's visually impaired living in developing countries. Specifically 27% of these individuals are found in South East Asia (*WHO fact sheet N°282 June 2012*).

Causes for this visual impairment include Cataract, Glaucoma, Corneal Opacity and childhood blindness. (*WHO 2004*). In India the factors leading to impairment are cataracts, refractive errors and trachoma (*WHO 2002*).

75% of all blindness could have been avoided. In developed countries this number of avoidable blindness is between 10 to 15% where in developing countries 80 to 85%. (*WHO 2008*)

Good eyesight is essential for safety and wellbeing in the workplace. Vision defects can cause eyestrain, excessive fatigue and can adversely affect productivity, accuracy and safety. A significant percentage of the population suffers Visual Dysfunctions without being aware of their eyes requiring consultation with Eye Care profession.

Most people are familiar with the Wall Chart where letters or objects are used to check the eyes. But **A Wall Chart** only checks one function of the eye – Visual Acuity.

What is the best way to screen vision comprehensively ?

The best way is to use **Keystone View Comprehensive Vision Screener**. It detects the following visual dysfunctions i.e.

- 1. Binocular Vision** : coordinated use of both eyes.
- 2. Colour Vision** : to identify colours (red/green, violet/blue) for safety
- 3. Stereopsis** : ability to perceive depth in 3D space
- 4. Muscle balance** : one eye turned inwards/outwards compared to the other eye
- 5. Peripheral vision** : ability to see out of the corner of the eye Horizontally and Vertically
- 6. Glare Recovery** : ability of the eyes to quickly re-adapt to darkness after encountering a sudden bright light
- 7. Contrast Sensitivity** : visual ability to see objects that may not be outlined clearly or that do not stand out from their background and of course,
- 8. Visual Acuity** : fineness of visual discrimination