

# SUPPORT FILES

Hanks Near Eye Charts



[www.hankseyecharts.com.au](http://www.hankseyecharts.com.au)

## Using the “Useable Corridor Width Scale”

The *Hanks Near-Point Eye Chart* includes a handy *Usable Corridor Width Scale*. This is convenient for assessing the usable field of view for progressive spectacle lenses - comparing different designs; or comparing differences between the two eyes.

### SETUP

Instruct the patient:

- Turn the chart to horizontal (landscape) format
- Hold it at a distance of 40 centimetres (16 inches) from the subject's eyes
- Adopt a comfortable natural head position and look at the central diamond.

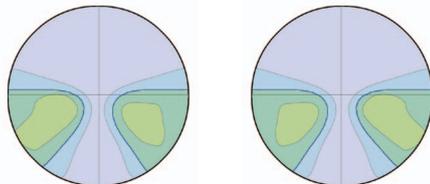
This test can be done with one eye at a time to compare fields of view and any differences in accurate lens centration; or with both eyes to compare the functional field of view when comparing different lens designs.

### USABLE CORRIDOR WIDTH

Instruct the patient:

- Without moving your head or the chart . . .
- Read aloud the letters that are to the right of the fixation diamond, as far as you can.
- Read aloud the letters that are to the left of the diamond.

Record the number of the last letter that can be read.



eg: LE: L 9 / R 4 RE: L 7 / R 7

### FIELD OF VIEW

The sum of the two numbers recorded for each eye is the width of the field of view in centimetres.

eg: LE: 13 RE: L 14

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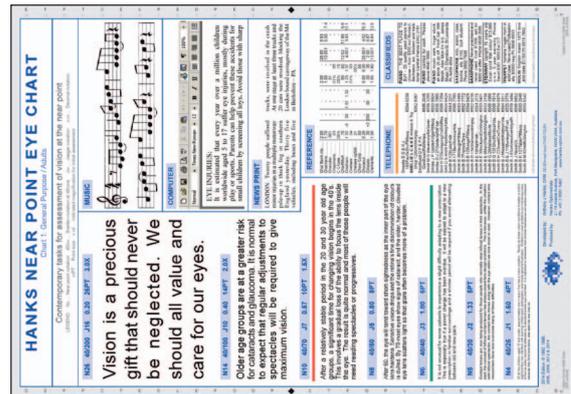


Chart is held by the patient in a horizontal format

### INTERPRETING RESULTS

- The field of view should be symmetrical around the fixation point?
- The field of view should be symmetrical between the 2 eyes?

If these are not true, the accuracy of the progressive lens dispensing measurements and positioning should be questioned.

In the example on the left . . .

*The field is moved temporally in the left eye only. This result suggests that the right eye is the sighting dominant eye and that the combined PD is too wide. Further investigation is needed if the patient is experiencing difficulties with these lenses.*

- Alternative scales are provided at the top and bottom of the chart. These can be useful when evaluating the effects of the direction of the patient's gaze? Or for near and intermediate vision.

### LOWER CONTRAST

The reverse side of the *Hanks Near-Point Eye Chart* includes a lower contrast version of the *Usable Corridor Width Scale* (50% instead of 80%). This provides the alternative of a more sensitive test, if needed.