

SUPPORT FILES



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.

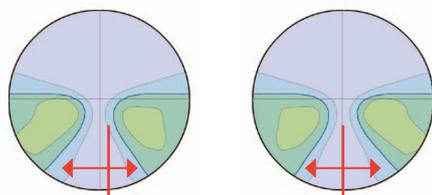
This test can be done with one eye at a time to compare fields of view and any differences in accurate lens centration; or with both eyes to compare the functional field of view when comparing different lens designs.

MEASUREMENT

Instruct the patient:

- Without moving your head or the chart; then moving only your eyes . . .
- 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 numbers of the last letters that can be read. These are the *Field Left* and *Field Right*..



eg: LE: FL 9 / FR 4 RE: FL 7 / FR 7

USABLE CORRIDOR WIDTH

The sum of the two numbers recorded for each eye is the *Usable Corridor Width* in centimetres.

eg: LE: 13 RE: L 14

INTERPRETING RESULTS

- The fields of view should be symmetrical around

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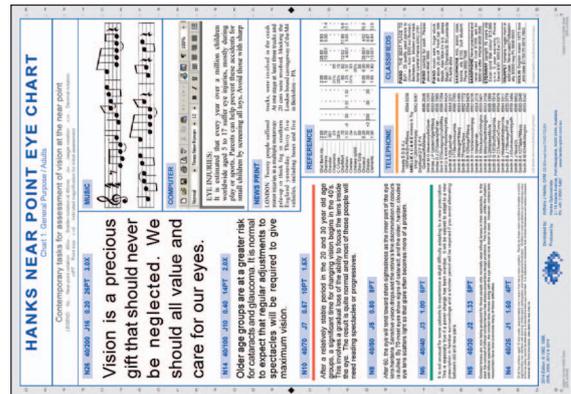


Chart is held by the patient in a horizontal format

the fixation point? Compare *Field L* vs *Field R* for each eye, or binocular. A clinical difference for symmetry is one greater than 2cm.

- The fields of view should be balanced between the 2 eyes? Compare *Field L* vs *Field L* for the right and left eyes. Then compare *Field R* vs *Field R*. A clinical difference for balance is one greater than 1 cm.

If these interpretations are not all “Yes”, the accuracy of the progressive lens dispensing measurements and positioning should be questioned.

In the example on the left . . .

The field is moved to the left (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 in the spectacles. Further investigation is needed if the patient is experiencing difficulties with these lenses.

NEAR & INTERMEDIATE

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.