MEASURING STEREOACUITY THRESHOLDS

The RDE test card is calibrated such that, when it is held 28 cm (11 inches) from the eyes, the disparity of the E test figure is 900 arc-seconds. By moving the RDE test card further away, the disparity is reduced by an amount indicated in the following table. The normal adult can usually resolve the E target out to about 2 meters (6-8 ft).

NOTE: Since moving the card further away from the person being tested also reduces the visual angle of the test target, the target becomes harder to see for non-stereo reasons as well as due to disparity reduction. Thus, while the RDE may be used to obtain stereoacuity thresholds, these thresholds must be viewed as under-estimates of the actual threshold.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISTANCE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50 cm</td>
<td>504&quot;</td>
<td>2 ft</td>
<td>413&quot;</td>
<td>9 ft</td>
<td>92&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 cm</td>
<td>252&quot;</td>
<td>3 ft</td>
<td>275&quot;</td>
<td>10 ft</td>
<td>83&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 cm</td>
<td>168&quot;</td>
<td>4 ft</td>
<td>206&quot;</td>
<td>11 ft</td>
<td>75&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 cm</td>
<td>126&quot;</td>
<td>5 ft</td>
<td>165&quot;</td>
<td>12 ft</td>
<td>69&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>300 cm</td>
<td>84&quot;</td>
<td>6 ft</td>
<td>138&quot;</td>
<td>13 ft</td>
<td>63&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>400 cm</td>
<td>63&quot;</td>
<td>7 ft</td>
<td>118&quot;</td>
<td>14 ft</td>
<td>60&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 cm</td>
<td>50&quot;</td>
<td>8 ft</td>
<td>103&quot;</td>
<td>15 ft</td>
<td>55&quot;</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16 ft</td>
<td>52&quot;</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

REFERENCE
For further details on the RDE test, see:

NOTE: Please store your stereotest in a cool, dry place when not in use. High heat and humidity may cause fading.

THE RDE STEREOTEST
RANDOM DOT

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P/N 70022
VISION SCREENING CRITERIA

I. Introduction

A. Vision screening is an important tool for identifying vision problems in young children. It is not a substitute for a comprehensive eye examination and should not be used as the sole method of vision screening.

B. The RDE test is a simple and effective tool for screening vision in young children. It is designed to be used by eye care professionals who have received appropriate training.

II. Test Preparation

A. Choose a well-lit, glare-free location for the testing. There should be a dark wall or curtain, or other non-reflecting background.

B. The child should be positioned at the level of where the child's head will be and observe the test cards while you hold them. Be sure the child keeps his or her head straight up, as tilting to one side can interfere with the test.

C. Tell the child that they are "like sunglasses" or that they are "magic glasses" and that "you have to see the magic pictures."

III. How to Use the RDE Card

A. To test targets, be sure he or she keeps his or her head straight up, as tilting to one side can interfere with the test.

B. If glare or reflections can be seen on the cards from the child's position, try tilting the cards back and forth to reduce the reflections or move to another location.

C. If the child is nervous, remove prescription glasses during the test. If the child is nervous, remove prescription glasses during the test.

IV. Test Administration

A. To administer the RDE test, hold the model E card up to the child and ask him or her what the figure is. If the child cannot name it or has trouble understanding what the figure looks like, point at the E figure on the card and say "That's an "E" or simply "Eee".

B. The child should be tested (a) cannot distinguish the E figure in the RDE card at all, or (b) can only see it when the card is tilted on his or her nose. If the child is unable to see the E figure in the RDE card, it means that person probably cannot see the E figure.

C. If the child is unable to see the E figure in the RDE card, the child should be tested further by an eye doctor.

D. If the child is able to see the E figure in the RDE card, the child should be tested further by an eye doctor.

E. The child should be tested further by an eye doctor.

V. Test Interpretation

A. To interpret the results of the RDE test, compare the child's ability to distinguish the E figure in the RDE card with the ability of other children of the same age.

B. If the child is unable to distinguish the E figure in the RDE card, it means that person probably cannot see the E figure.

C. If the child is able to distinguish the E figure in the RDE card, the child should be tested further by an eye doctor.

D. The child should be tested further by an eye doctor.

VI. Conclusion

A. The RDE test is a simple and effective tool for screening vision in young children. It is designed to be used by eye care professionals who have received appropriate training.

B. The RDE test should not be used as the sole method of vision screening. A comprehensive eye examination is necessary for identifying vision problems in young children.

C. The RDE test is not appropriate for children with a known visual impairment.

D. The RDE test is not appropriate for children with a known visual impairment.

E. The RDE test is not appropriate for children with a known visual impairment.

F. The RDE test is not appropriate for children with a known visual impairment.