Figures for Continuity Clinic Vision Screening Talk (from reference #3 and internet clip art)

Figure 1: Allen Test. "Tumbling E" charts, Snellen, HOTV

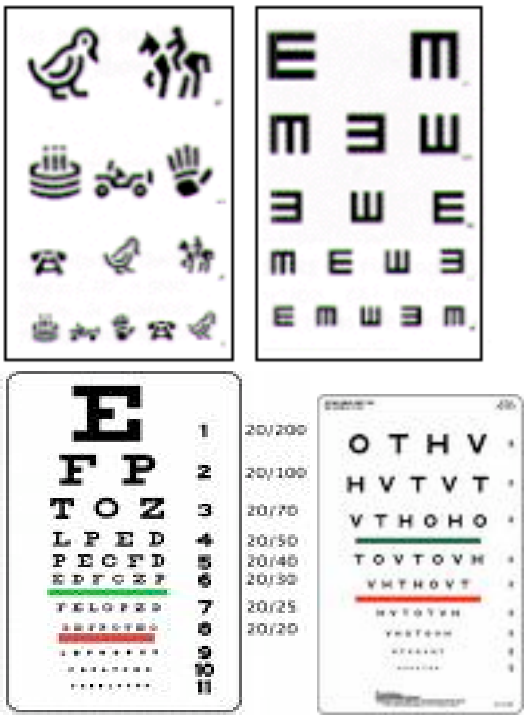
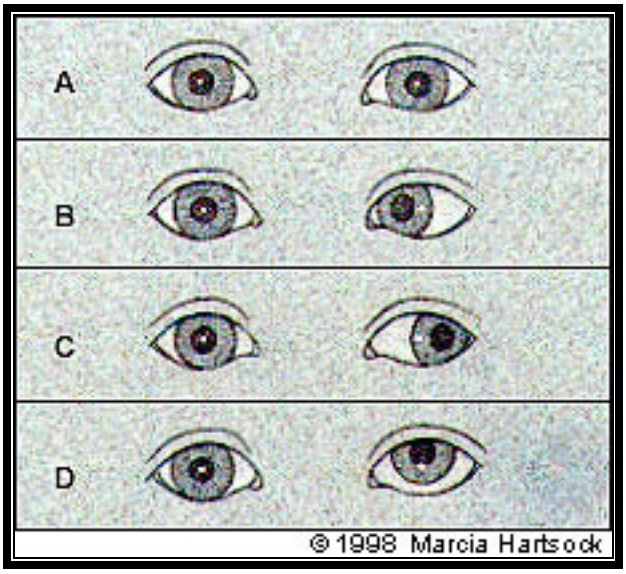


Figure 2: Corneal Light Reflex Test



Findings during corneal light reflection. (A) Normal alignment: the light reflections are centered on both corneas. (B) Left esotropia: the light reflection is outwardly displaced on the left cornea. (C) Left exotropia: the light reflection is inwardly displaced on the left cornea. (D) Left hypertropia: the light reflection is downwardly displaced on the left cornea

Figure 3: Pseudostrabismus

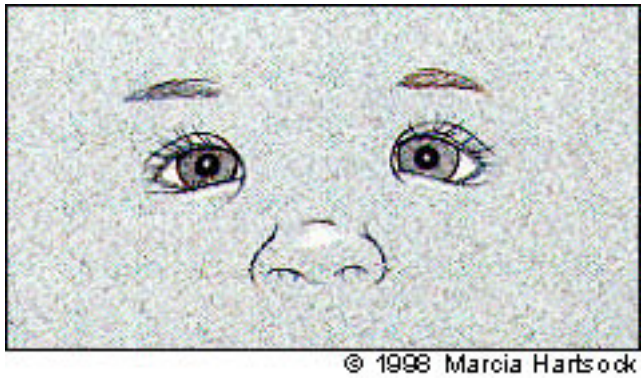
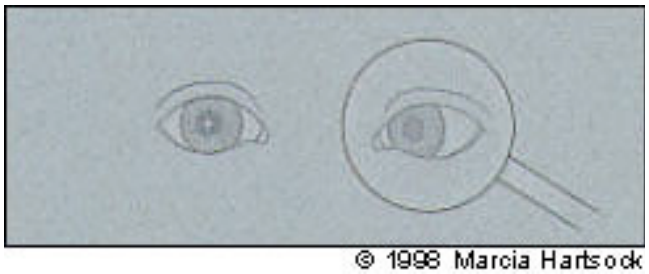


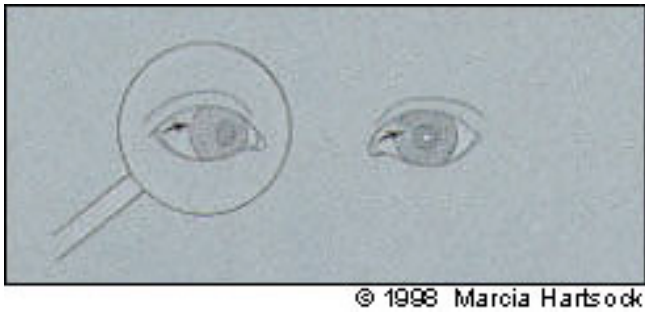
Figure 4 Cover Uncover Test for monocular and intermittent strabismus

In a child with esotropia, one eye is deviated inward. Note that the corneal light on that eye is not centrally placed.

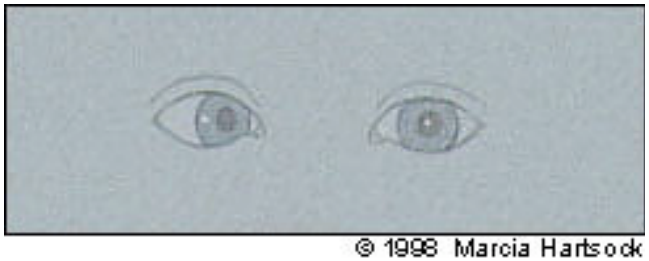


When the esotropic eye is covered, there is no movement of either eye. The uncovered eye maintains fixation.

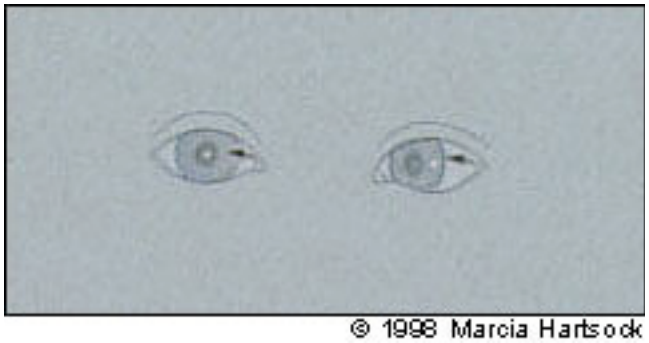
The cover is removed. There is no movement of either eye.



When the other eye is covered, the previously esotropic eye takes up fixation and the covered eye turns inward (becomes esotropic) under the cover.

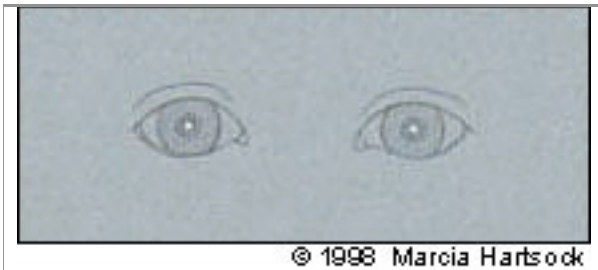


If the cover is removed and no eye movement occurs, an absence of a strong preference is suggested. Both eyes have approximately equal vision. The diagnosis is alternating strabismus, associated with a lower risk of amblyopia.

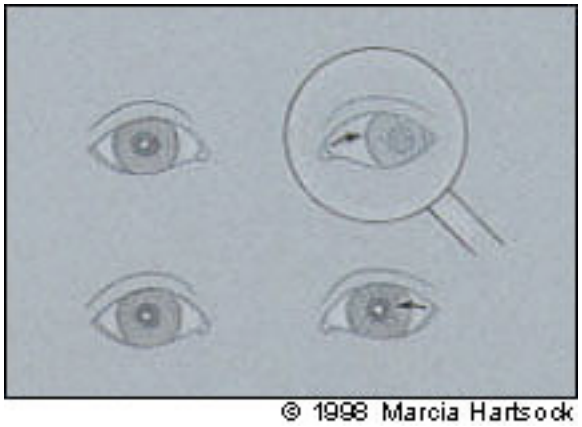


If the cover is removed and both eyes move back to their original positions (the originally esotropic eye is again esotropic), there is a fixation preference by one eye. This indicates a monocular strabismus. The esotropic eye is at high risk for amblyopia. The same maneuvers can be used to determine the presence of exotropia (outward deviation), hyper- and hypotropia (upward and downward deviation), and cyclotropia (rotary displacement).

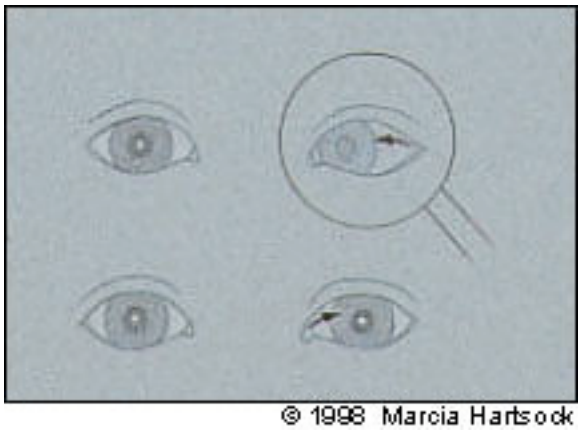
Figure 5. Alternating cover-uncover test for detecting phorias



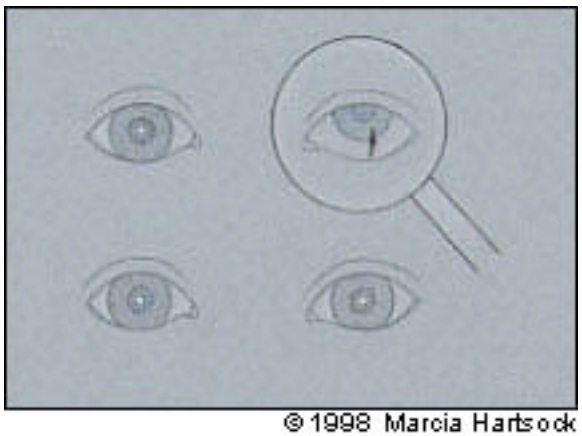
Normal Appearance Both eyes appear to be aligned and centrally fixating.



Exophoria Exophoria is detected by the following procedure: *(top)* One eye is covered. That eye will deviate outward. *(bottom)* When the cover is removed, it will return to a central position. In this example, the patient has a left exophoria. The same procedure is then performed on the other eye.



Esophoria Esophoria is detected by the following procedure: *(top)* One eye is covered. That eye will deviate inward. *(bottom)* When the cover is removed, that eye will return to a central position. In this example, the patient has a left esophoria. The same procedure is then performed on the other eye.



Hyperphoria Hyperphoria is detected by the following procedure: *(top)* One eye is covered. That eye will deviate upward. *(bottom)* When the cover is removed, the eye will return to a central position. In this example, the patient has a left hyperphoria. The same procedure is then performed on the other eye.