INSTRUCTIONS

Thank you for purchasing the Vision Assessment Corporation Far Fixation Disparity, P/N 1065-FFD.



PURPOSE

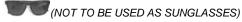
A vectographic two-dimensional Fixation Disparity Target for assessing Far Point of Fixation Disparity and Associated Vergence Measures at Far.

FAMILIARIZE YOURSELF WITH THE TEST

- Test consists of:
 - 1. 1 Far Fixation Disparity Target



2. 1 Pair Standard Polarized Viewers



3. 1 Instruction Manual

TESTING CONDITIONS

- Well-lit, glare-free area
- If reflections or glare on the Target can be seen, try tilting it or choose another testing location.

ADMINISTRATION

A. FAR POINT OF FIXATION DISPARITY (FPFD)

The Far Point of Fixation Disparity (FPFD) is classically performed in free space. It is administered in the same way as the Far Point of Convergence (FPC); however, the break point of the FPC is double vision, while the break point of the Far Point of Fixation Disparity (FPFD) is the distance at which a Fixation Disparity is present and which cannot be resolved within a 1-2 second time period.

- 1. Place the polarized viewers on the patient. *PLEASE NOTE:* Doctor should decide whether or not polarized viewers should be worn over patient's prescription glasses.
- 2. Start the FPFD by holding the Far Fixation Disparity (FFD) Target at approximately 20 feet (6m) in front of the patient.

PLEASE NOTE: The Far Fixation Disparity (FFD) Target can also be used to determine if an unresolved Fixation Disparity is present at distances beyond 20 feet (6m). Near Fixation Disparity (P/N 1065-NFD) also available for testing at Near distances.

3. Start slowly moving the FFD Target toward the patient while asking the patient to try to maintain the Fusion Lock **E** as clear.

PLEASE NOTE: If the patient experiences suppression, adding movement by shaking the FFD Target tends to break suppression.

- 4. Ask the patient to identify when the arrows *first* begin to slide or slip. Note the distance at which they cannot be realigned in the time it takes to ask him/her "Are they still sliding?" This duration is approximately 1-2 seconds. Record this distance as his/her Break Point.
- 5. The FPFD recovery is determined by gradually moving the FFD Target away from the patient until the patient indicates that the arrows have realigned and the **E** is clear. These findings constitute the Break and Recovery Points of the FPFD and are recorded by distance.

B. ASSOCIATED VERGENCE MEASURES AT FAR

Associated Vergence Measures are done at far (20 feet) (6m) with the FFD Target. This testing is typically done with a Risley prism in free space; however, it can also be done behind the refractor with bilateral Risley prisms.

- Gradually increase convergence or divergence prism demand. The
 divergence prism demand is classically administered before
 convergence demand. The prism demand that exceeds the ability for
 binocular function to compensate manifests as a Fixation Disparity
 that cannot be resolved within 1-2 seconds or the time it takes to ask
 the patient "Are they still sliding?" Record this Break Point in prism
 diopters.
- 2. During this testing it is important to ask the patient to attend to the clarity of the **E** Fusion Lock.

PLEASE NOTE: If the patient experiences suppression, adding movement by shaking the FFD Target tends to break suppression.

 Once this Break Point has been reached, add another 5pd of demand. Then gradually decrease the demand until alignment of the arrows and clarity of the E has been obtained. Record this Recovery Point in prism diopters.

PLEASE NOTE: The time it takes to recover alignment, for a given prism demand, can be thought of as the patient's prism adaption time.

CARE/HANDLING & STORAGE

- Clean Far Fixation Disparity Target with a soft, damp, lint-free cloth. Dampen cloth using glass cleaner or mild detergent/water.
- CAUTION: DO NOT IMMERSE THE FAR FIXATION DISPARITY TARGET IN WATER. DO NOT SPRAY CLEANER DIRECTLY ONTO TARGET.
- Clean polarized viewers using lens cleaner and soft, lint-free cloth.

WARRANTY

• 1 year manufacturer warranty from date of purchase.

ALSO AVAILABLE

Near Fixation Disparity

Vectographic two-dimensional Fixation Disparity Target for assessing Near Point of Fixation Disparity and Associated Vergence Measures at Near.



(P/N 1065-NFD

RELATED PRODUCTS

Binocular Vision Dysfunction Diagnostic & Treatment System
 System includes Far & Far Fixation Disparity Targets for diagnosing
 Fixation Disparities & 3 hierarchal Polarized Variable Vectographs:
 Gem, Gem-PL (with Fixation Disparity Target & Fusion Lock), & Gem
 PL-NFL (with Fixation Disparity Target & No Fusion Lock) to aid
 effective treatment of Binocular Vision Disorders.



(P/N 1070-PL)

Variable Fixation Dispartiy Polarized Variable Vectograph:
 Vectograph utilized to assure that the concepts of the Binocular
 Vision Dysfunction Diagnostic & Treatment System, P/N 1070-PL,
 have been truly learned and can be applied. This Vectograph no
 longer has the peripheral three-dimensional float, provided by the
 GEM, to cue the patient where to look to help align the convergence
 or divergence demand on the cross.



(P/N 1065PL-VFD)



Far Fixation Disparity

P/N 1065-FFD INSTRUCTIONS

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