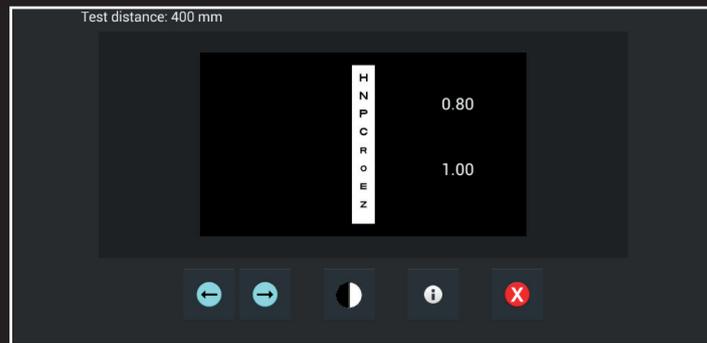
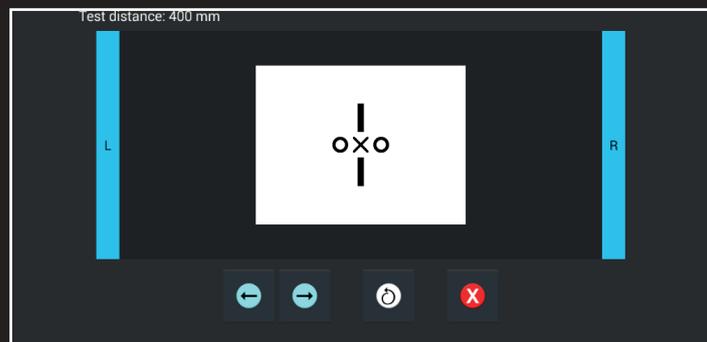


BINOCULAR

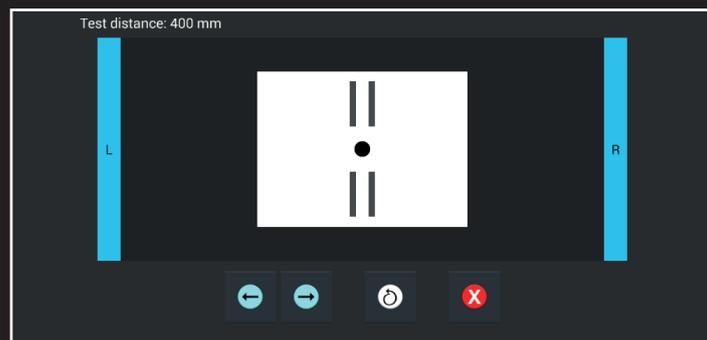
Vertical/Horizontal Lines: line of vertical or horizontal letters useful for the execution of various near tests.



Mallet: binocular polarized test to evaluate the quality of the patient's phoric status.



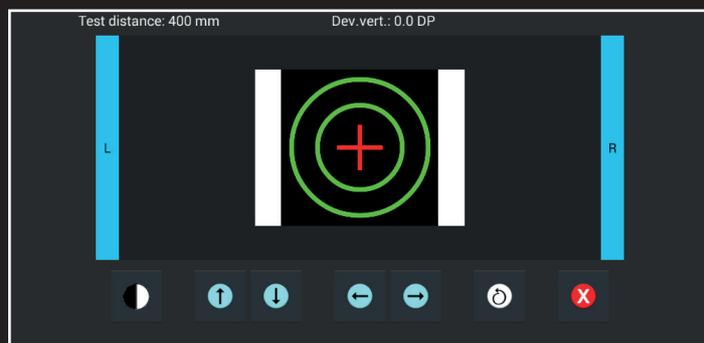
Osterberg Stereo: binocular polarized test to evaluate the fixation disparity and the binocular balance.



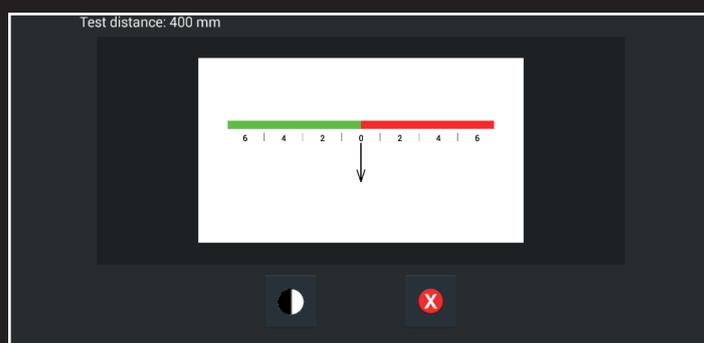
Schober: binocular polarized test to measure the phoric and tropic status of the patient.



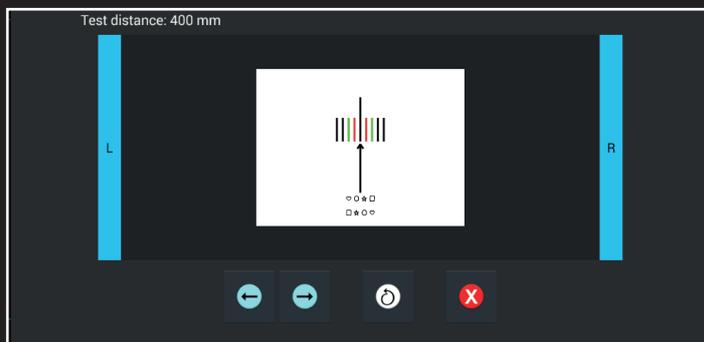
Schober Red/Green: binocular test to evaluate the phoric and tropic status of the patient. The test needs the use of the anaglyph glasses. The Red/Green is used to increase the dissociation level in case of profound suppression.



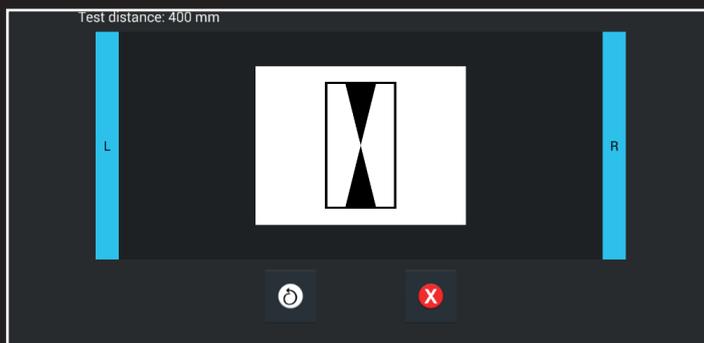
T Phoria: useful test to measure the horizontal phoria. The test is performed following the classical procedure with the use of 6Δ dissociative prism. Insert the prism base down in front of the right eye; the patient will refer to see two rulers. Ask the patient to tell the position of the upper arrow compared to the colored ruler placed below. If the arrow points a number on the red background we will have Eso, on the contrary, if the arrow points the green part we will have an Exo. It is also possible to modify the color of the test background: when the background is white we will have a measure of the phoric status with peripheral participation given from the black border of the tablet; when the background is black we will have a measure of the phoric status without peripheral participation.



Fixation Disparity: test to measure the eso or exo disparity with central and peripheral fusion. The arrow position in correspondence of one of the colored lines at the right or left of the central red line will represent the value and type of disparity. It is also possible to invert the polarity of the test to obtain a comparison and more accurate measure. The left eye sees the colored lines whereas the right eye sees the arrow: if the arrow points to the right of the central red line we have Eso disparity; if the arrow points to the left of the central red line we have Exo disparity.



Central Fixation Disparity: test useful to identify the fixation disparity (eso or exo) with central fusion. Ask the patient to observe the point of union of the two triangles and refer the possible misalignment and in which direction. Make sure that the patient perceives the upper triangle with the left eye and the lower one with the right eye; at this point if the upper triangle is misaligned toward the left we will have eso disparity, vice versa we have exo disparity.



Vertical/Horizontal Phoria: target for the execution of the tests of vertical and horizontal phoria and OEP vergence method.



Cross Phoria with Fixation: test to identify the vertical and horizontal phoria/disparity. Ask the patient to refer if he/she sees the cross aligned or not.

