



Worth 4-Dot Flashlight

Part Number: 950100 & 520600

520600 - LEA SYMBOLS Worth 4-Dot



950100 - Standard Worth 4-Dot

Worth 4-Dot Test is used to assess a patient's Flat Fusional ability.

Indications: Flat Fusional Testing is indicated any time stereopsis falls between (50) sec of arc, on those patients with suspected strabismus and on preschool children. The Worth Test should also be used when evaluating cases of reduced monocular visual acuity that does not improve with the Pinhole Test.

Equipment:

Worth 4-Dot Flashlight

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Anaglyph Glasses (Red/Green) from Good-Lite

955100 - Reversible Red/Green	461500 - Tiger Anaglyph
461200 - Butterfly Anaglyph	153160 - Adult Red/Green
461300 - Horse Anaglyph	153170 - Child Red/Green
461400 - Parrot Anaglyph	

Procedure:

1. With the best refraction correction worn by the patient, place the Anaglyph glasses over the patient's correction, with red filter over the right eye.
2. In a slightly dimmed room, turn on the flashlight and hold the Worth Test with the red dot orientated up at approximately 16" from the patient and slightly below the LOS.
3. Conduct the following monocular check first:
 - a. Cover the right eye, ask how many dots does the patient see. They should report 3 green.
 - b. Then cover the left eye and ask how many dots do they see now. They should report 2 red.

4. Next, Conduct the binocular test:

- a. With both eyes uncovered ask a third time how many dots they see. If normal flat fusion is present they should report 4.

Pediatric Note: This test can reliably be conducted on preschoolers as young as 2 if they are allowed to "point to the dots."

Abnormal responses

- If the patient reports only 2 red dots under binocular conditions, this indicates that they are suppressing the left eye.
- If the patient reports seeing 3 green dots under binocular conditions, then they are suppressing the right eye.
- If they report 5 dots, they are diplopic. The type of diplopia can then be determined by asking which side are the green dots. If the green dots are located on the right, the patient has a eso deviation; to the left, an exo deviation.
- If the green dots are reported above or below the red dots then a vertical deviation exists. A report of the green dots above the red dots would be seen with aright hyper deviation.
- With a report of 6 or more dots, one should question the patient's reliability.

The binocular view is repeated at 5 and 10 feet, then repeat all these distances under greatly reduced light as both suppression and ocular deviation can be different under varying lighting conditions.