

Visual Field – Pupillary examination - Tonometry

Task	performed	Not performed
Introduce yourself		
Ask for permission		
Wash hand		
Explain procedure		
Visual fields		
Position (the position should be in front of the patients So face is level with patients face)		
Instruct patient to cover one eye and to look at the examiner eye that is opposite of the patient while the other eye is cover		
Place your hand midway between self and the patient		
Ask the patient to identify how many fingers are displayed or when he can see the fingers (don't let the patient look directly at fingers)		
Compare patients field of vision against yours		
Test each of the four quadrants		
Repeat for other eye		
Comment on common visual field defect (Central scotoma - Bitemporal hemianopia - binasal hemianopsia - Homonymous hemianopia - Altitudinal field defects)		
Comment on localize field defects (Central scotoma – Enlarged blind spot – Arcuate nasal field defect – Wedge shaped temporal field defect)		
Pupillary examination		
Assessment of the size and symmetry of the pupil in a normal light		
Instruct patient to look at distant target and not to focus on the light		
Shine light on each pupil in turn to inspect for pupillary constriction (direct light reflex)		
Changing light rapidly from one pupil to the other and back again to check for equal pupillary constriction to rule out afferent defect (swinging flashlight test)		
Comment if the patient have relative afferent pupillary defect		
Ask patient to look into distance and then at your finger Comment on Accommodation , convergence and miosis		
Tonometry		
Indicate the uses of tonometry (measure intra-ocular pressure)		
Types (goldmann applanation– tonopen – non contact tonometry “ air puff “)		
Required 1- goldmann applanation required topical anesthesia (propacaine),fluorescein dye and tension drops 2- tono-pen required topical anesthesia (propacaine)		
Normal intra-ocular pressure (10-21)		

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Objective :

a) Visual field

- overview of visual pathway
- basics of confrontation field testing
- common field defects
- localizing field defects

b) Tonometry

- intraocular pressure measurement conventions and population means
- types of tonometers (Goldmann application tonometers, tonopen, etc)

c) Pupill examination

- general pupillary observation
- light-reflex test
- swinging flashlight test
- near-reflex test
- relative afferent pupillary defect