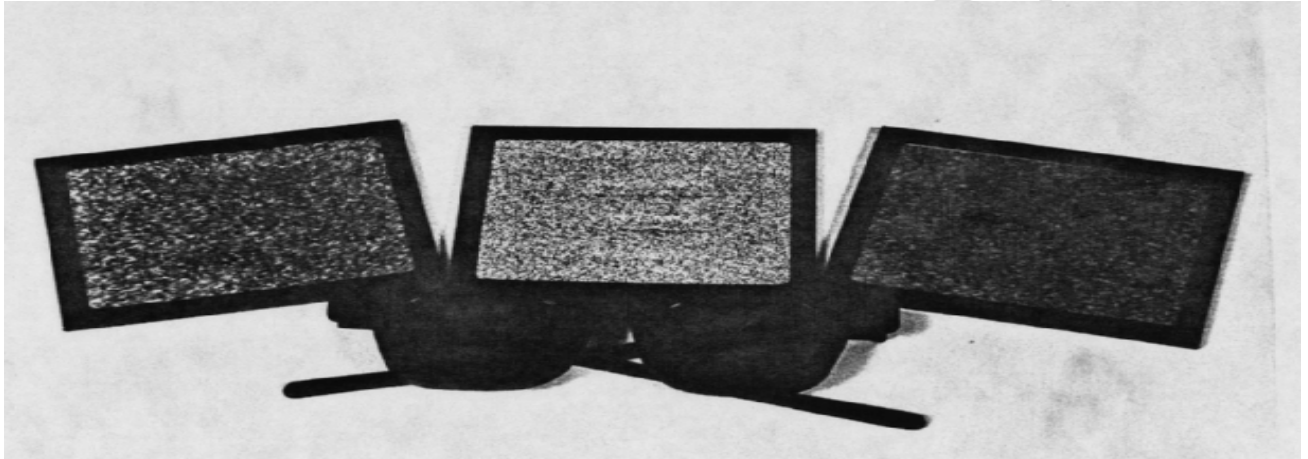


Random Dot E (RDE) Stereoacuity Test Screening Protocol

What Are You Testing?

Stereoacuity screening checks how well a child's two eyes work together.

What You Need to Do the Test:



1. The Random Dot E (RDE) Stereotest (contains 3 cards and glasses). The model E training card is the middle card in the picture above. The test cards are shown on each side of the training card. The glasses are shown at the bottom of the picture above.
2. Two pairs of Magic (Stereo) sunglasses.
3. A hand-held mirror.

Getting Ready:

1. Make sure that the wall and floor are marked off at distances of 50, 100 and 150 cm as specified in the VIP Study van protocols.
2. Inspect the RDE cards and frames for marks. Clean marks off with a white tissue. Ask the PC for replacement cards if the marks cannot be removed.
3. Position yourself so that cards can be held at the 50 cm mark. Place the 3 test cards face down on a nearby surface.

How You Do the Test:

- 1.** Have the child choose a pair of Magic (Stereo) sunglasses. (Children wearing glasses should not wear his/her eyeglasses; they should wear only the Magic Stereo sunglasses for this test.)
- 2.** If you have difficulty getting the child to wear the Magic glasses, you may hold the hand-held mirror in front of the child so that the child can admire himself/herself with the glasses on. This may help improve behavior and testability.
- 3.** The tester also wears a pair of Magic (Stereo) sunglasses. This allows the tester to observe the child's eyes to make sure the child is looking at the cards.
- 4.** Hold the model E card at a distance of 50 cm in front of the child. Point to the "E" and say to the child, "See the E." Pick up the model E card and the blank test card and shuffle the cards behind your back or turn away from the child and shuffle the cards.
- 5.** Place the two cards side-by-side or above and below each other and hold them in front of the child at a distance less than 50 cm. Position the cards so that the small writing on the back of the cards is oriented right side up. Ask the child to point to the card with the "E" on it.
- 6.** Repeat this procedure until 1) the child correctly identifies the position 4 out of 4 times or 4 out of 5 times, or 2) the child gets two of the positions wrong. Vary the position of the E (left, right, up, down).
- 7.** If the child gets two of the positions wrong, stop the test. Mark "Unable" on the data sheet. If the child correctly identifies the position of the "E" at least 4 times, mark "Able" on the data sheet.
- 8.** Replace the model E card with the stereo E test card. Shuffle the stereo E and the blank test cards behind your back. Place the two cards side by side or above and below each other in the cardholder at a distance of 50 cm. Ask the child to point to the card with the "E" on it.
- 9.** Be careful to hold the cards nearly perpendicular with a tilt of the upper edge approximately 5 degrees towards the examiner. This position allows light to fall onto the cards without glare.
- 10.** If the child has trouble seeing the stereo E, show the child the stereo E and the blank cards again at a distance closer than 50 cm. If the child is unable to determine the location of the card with the stereo E, stop the test and put an "X" through the 50 on the data sheet.

11. If the child is able to locate the stereo E, try the test again with the blank card and the stereo E card at a distance of 50 cm. If the child locates the E, vary the position of the blank card and the stereo card as described above in item 6. If the child gets 2 presentations wrong, stop the test and put an "X" through the 50 on the data sheet. If the child correctly identifies the location of the stereo E on 4 presentations, proceed with the test at 100 cm.
12. Repeat 5 presentations each at 100 cm and at 150 cm. If at any distance the child misses 2 of the presentations, stop the test. On the data form, *circle* the distance at which the child *correctly* identifies 4 presentations **and** *put an "X"* through the distance at which the child gets two presentations wrong.
13. Wipe the temples of the child's glasses with an anti-bacterial wipe.

What You Tell the Child:

1. Praise the child for wearing the glasses. "You look very handsome/pretty."
2. Say to the child: "One card has a letter 'E' on it. Point to the 'E'."
3. Provide instruction and encouragement to the child, as needed. Because it takes a few seconds to see the stereo E, you need to encourage the child to keep looking at the card. You can tell the child that the "E" is hiding and that he/she needs to look hard to find it.

What You Write Down:

1. If the child refuses to wear the Magic (Stereo) sunglasses, mark "**Unable.**"
2. If the child is unable to locate the model E on the training card 4 times, mark "**Unable.**" If the child is able to locate the model E 4 times, mark "**Able.**"
3. **Circle** the *largest* test distance at which the child correctly located the stereo E 4 times.
4. Put an "**X**" through the test distance at which the child was unable to locate the stereo E 4 times.
5. Check "**Incomplete**" if the test has progressed beyond demonstration that the child is able to perform the task and the testing must be stopped due to a behavioral problem, lack of time, etc. In addition, complete the data sheet up to the point when testing on the child ceased.

Remember!

- 1.** Do not let the child see the cards without wearing the Magic (Stereo) sunglasses.
- 2.** The child is "Unable" to do the test if he/she refuses to wear the Magic (Stereo) sunglasses.
- 3.** The card with the model E is used for training. It is easy for the child to see. The model E and the blank test cards are used to determine if the child understands the test.

The child is "Unable" to do the test if he/she cannot locate the model E at a distance of 50 cm on the card 4 times.

- 4.** Avoid merely alternating the position of the stereo E from side to side in order to decrease the chances that the child will correctly guess the position when they really do not see the E.