SCHOOL HEALTH ®

Welch Allyn SureSight™ | Suggested Referral Guidelines by Age

Results

S is the sphere, or power of the eye measured in diopters. Negative numbers indicate myopia (near-sightedness), positive numbers indicate hyperopia (far-sightedness).

C is the cylinder, a measure of astigmatism, or irregular focus of the eye due to an uneven curvature of the cornea. This blurs some of what the person sees.

D is the difference in the mean spherical power between the two eyes (displayed in child mode only).
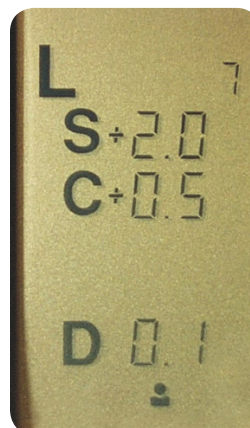
Sphere
Cylinder
Difference
Reliability Number
Child/Adult Mode

	Child Mode	Child Mode	Adult Mode
	Ages 2–5	Ages 6–10	Ages 11+
Myopia (S -) Sphere	Final Sphere ≤ -1.00 Diopters	Final Sphere ≤ -1.00 Diopters	Final Sphere ≤ -1.00 Diopters
Hyperopia (S +) Sphere	Final Sphere ≥ = +4.25 Diopters	Final Sphere > = +2.00 Diopters	Final Sphere > = +1.00 Diopters
Astigmatism (C) Cylinder	Cylinder > = +1.75 Diopters	Cylinder > = +1.00 Diopters	Cylinder > = +1.00 Diopters
Anisometropia (D) difference	Difference > = +3.50 Diopters	Difference > = +1.00 Diopters	n/a

Important: These referral criteria are only suggestions. It is recommended that you consult with the eye care specialists to whom you refer patients or with your vision program specialist. You both should agree on referral criteria, and if those criteria differ from the ones used by the software, you would use the more specific agreed upon criteria to make your referral determinations.

Screening Children less than 2-years old is not recommended

Since a verbal response is not required, it's possible to screen children younger than 2-years old. However, there is no clinical data to support specific referral criteria. In addition, it's common for very young children to have high refractive error while there eyes are developing. This does not mean glasses or corrective action is necessary. It's just part of their development.

Reliability Number indicates the number of good readings obtained and their consistency, based on a 1–9 scale (higher numbers are better)

- ≥ 6 is typically acceptable
- 5 is marginal / repeat the test if possible
- ≤ 4 is poor / repetition of the test is necessary

If the patient did not appear to fixate on the unit during data acquisition, repeat the test.