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Noncycloplegic Retinoscopy Screening Protocol

What Are You Testing?

Noncycloplegic retinoscopy measures refractive error. The retinoscopy spectacles ensure that the vertex distance is kept constant and that accommodation is relaxed.

What You Need to Do the Test:

1. A streak retinoscope.

2. A distance fixation object in the form of a VCR and tape.

3. Remote control for the VCR system.

4. A retinoscopy rack or loose lenses.

5. Retinoscopy spectacles corresponding to the examiner's working distance: +2.00 DS (50 cm), +1.75 DS (57 cm) or +1.50 DS (67 cm).

Getting Ready:

1. Place the examiner's chair about 50-60 cm from the child.

2. Set up the distance fixation device at least 10 feet from the child.

3. Lower the VCR to the child's eye level.

4. Dim the lights by manually turning off the overhead lights.

How You Do the Test:

1. Position (standing or sitting) the child facing the distance fixation device at the end of room.

2. The right eye is measured first.

3. The examiner is positioned facing the child, so that his/her right eye is directly in front of the child's right eye.

4. Place the retinoscopy glasses (in the appropriate power for the working distance) on the child's face.

5. The examiner activates the distance fixation target with the remote control.

6. Use a retinoscopy lens rack or hand-held trial lenses to neutralize the refractive error.

7. The VIP Study LEP performs the non-cycloplegic retinoscopy in his/her customary

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manner.

8. The procedure is then repeated for the left eye.

9. Wipe the temples of the glasses with an antibacterial wipe.

10. Turn the overhead lights back on.

What You Tell the Child:

1. Tell the child to keep looking at the distance fixation object.

2. Tell the child that you are going to look into his/her eyes with a light.

3. Repeat the instruction to the child to keep looking at the distance fixation object.

What You Write Down:

1. The refractive error present over the retinoscopy spectacles is recorded in standard prescription notation (either plus or minus cylinder form) on the examination form. If there is no cylinder, put a dash in each of the fields for Cyl and Axis. If the refractive error is plano, also put a dash in the Sphere field.

2. Record the power of the spherical and cylindrical lenses to the nearest 0.25 diopter. Lens powers must be recorded with two decimal places (.00, .25, .50, or .75).

3. You may use the optical cross on the data sheet as a scratch pad prior to recording the refractive error in standard prescription notation on the examination form.

Remember!

1. The examiner must constantly remind the child to maintain fixation on the distance target so that accommodation is stable and relaxed.

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