

# OKLAHOMA

CLUB \_\_\_\_\_



Screening Location \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

## ACCOUNTING SHEET

#	Myopia	Hyperopia	Astigmatism	Anisometropia	Anisocoria	Strabismus	Gaze	Age Range	Age Range Key
1									
2									A
3									6 - 12 Months
4									B
5									12-36 Months
6									C
7									3 - 6 Years
8									D
9									6 - 20 Years
10									E
11									20 - 100 Years
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									
21									
22									
23									
24									
25									
26									
27									
28									
29									
30									
<b>Totals</b>									
<b>Passed (Tally)</b>									
							<b>Total Passed</b>		
							<b>Total Aborted</b>		
							<b>Total Failed</b>		
							<b>Total Screened</b>		



## SETTING UP A SCREENING AREA

### General Space Requirements:

Screenings should be conducted in a room as free from distractions as possible and in which lighting can be controlled. There should be enough space for a table, a screening team of three people, the child, and at least one adult facility staff person. Ideally there is space for 3-5 kids to be screened in the room to observe the process which will help calm their apprehensions.

### Screening Distance:

The distance from the front of the camera to the patient's eyes is one meter, or 3.3 feet. The camera screen will indicate with a blue screen and a message - too near or too far -. When at the correct distance, the camera screen will turn a brown shade and then using very small movements while in the brown zone to move forward or back to achieve the spinner in the display. When the spinner is visible hold the camera steady for 1-2 seconds and it will automatically capture an image of the subject's eyes. **There is no button to push.** The use of chairs for the screener and the subject is advisable having the subject facing the dark area of the room. Experience has found that using a room that can accommodate 3-5 children to be screened allows the children to observe the process there by removing some of the unknown and nervousness of the child while waiting their turn as well as allowing their eyes to dilate.

### Light in the Room:

It is important that the screening area does not have direct sunlight or lighting from halogen or other heat producing bulbs. Avoid lighting, mirrors or other reflective surfaces in front or behind the subject. The screening device or child should not be looking directly into a light source or reflection. You may need to draw blinds or shades to help lower the bright light level in the room. The room does not have to be dark but subdued lighting.

Fluorescent lighting is okay, but try to reduce the number of lights or bulbs lit if possible. If the camera screen tells you "pupils too small" or "pupils not found," try dimming the lights to help dilate the pupils to an adequate size.

If possible, most overhead lights should be turned off. If room is too dark, use a small lamp close to the printer and not shining directly on the subject so eyes will be dilated as much as possible.

**It is advisable for the screener not to wear light color shirt to minimize reflective bright light into the child's eyes which possibly could affect the eye dilation.**