Table 8-9.
Decision Tree for Evaluating Ocular Balance

1. Cover OD
   - Uncovered eye moves
   - Uncovered eye doesn’t move

2. Cover OS
   - Uncovered eye moves
   - Uncovered eye doesn’t move

TROPIA
- esotropia moves out
- exotropia moves in
- hypertropia moves down
- hypotropia moves up

MEASUREMENT
- Objective tests
  - Hirschberg
  - Krimsky
  - Prism
- Subjective tests
  - Maddox rod
  - Prism to fuse

WHEN UNCOVERED
- neither eye moves
- either eye moves

ORTOPHORIA

PHORIA (bilateral)
- esophoria (moves out)
- exophoria (moves in)

Color Vision Plates

The color vision test most often used in the office is the Ishihara pseudoisochromatic plates. These plates have colored dots that form numbers against a dotted background of another color. The first plate in the booklet is a test plate that is easy to distinguish and intended to show the patient how the test works. A person with normal color vision will be able to identify most of the remaining numbers; one or two of the plates are difficult for most people and do not distinguish between normal and abnormal color vision. A color deficient person will either misidentify certain numbers or not see them at all. This test will show complete color blindness or red-green confusion but does not quantify color deficiencies.