



John F. Smith

Patient ID: 1111111111 **Test No.:** 060912112918
Date of Birth: 9/14/1946 **Test Date:** 9/12/2006
Gender: Male **Test Duration:** 04:32 min

Right Eye



Results

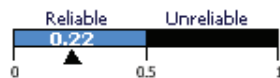
Outside Normal Limits ($p < 1\%$)

Reliable: Yes

Baseline Test: Available

Reliability Indices:

False Negative Errors:

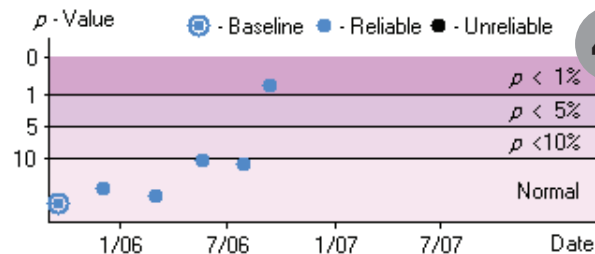


False Positive Errors:



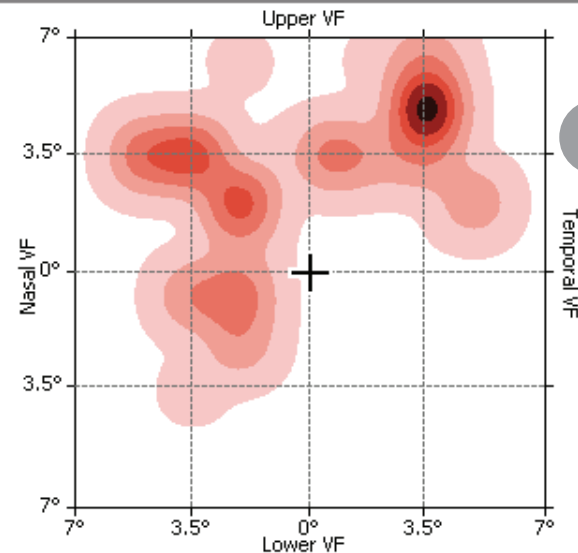
3.

Examination History



4.

Hyperacuity Deviation Map



1.

Hyperacuity Defect Zones

Zone	Cluster Consistency	Estimated Retinal Location
	7.1 High	

2.

Clinic Details

Eyesight Clinic
 4 Bdwy St.
 Houston, 33333, TX
 Tel: 66-6666666
 Fax: 55-5555555
 E-mail: ES.Clinic@gmail.com

Test Parameters

Horizontal Stimuli: 51
 Vertical Stimuli: 51
 Unit Size: 0.3°
 Gap: 0.2°
 Resolution: 0.75°
 Stimulus Duration: 160 ms
 Visual Field: 14°

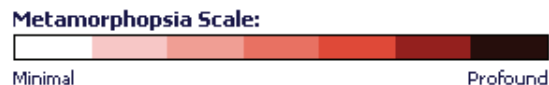
6.

Comments

Recommendation:
 Consider further evaluation for CNV.

5.

Note:
 $p < 1\%$ means that the visual field defect in this test is found among up to 1% of the intermediate AMD population(not having CNV).



Report Interpretation

1. Hyperacuity Deviation Map

This is a plot of all visual field hyperacuity disturbances (with parameters detailed in “test parameters”). The cross in the center represents the fixation point (which is not necessarily the fovea). Each point in the map has a color corresponding to the level of disturbance at this point. A metamorphopsia scale legend is provided; darker colors correspond to larger disturbances.

This map may contain zero, one, or more areas of high hyperacuity disturbance level. These areas reflect some degree of retinal abnormality that may be due to Drusen, CNV, atrophy or others. The analysis engine defines areas that are suspected of being related to AMD progression. Such areas are called “Hyperacuity Defect Zones”.

2. Hyperacuity Defect Zones Table

During analysis, the analysis engine defines areas that are suspected as being related to AMD progression. Such areas are called Hyperacuity Defect Zones. These areas, if any are found, are marked on the map (see “Hyperacuity Abnormality Map”), and the four largest ones are also described in a table. The table lists the following properties for each Hyperacuity Defect Zone:

- Zone: location identification on the map.
- Cluster Consistency: a value indicating the intentionality of the abnormal response in this region (i.e. the likelihood that the defect was caused by random scattering of abnormal responses). The higher the value, the higher the likelihood that this abnormality was caused by a genuine visual field defect.
- Estimated Retinal Location: presumes the anatomical location of the zone on the retina.

3. Result

The result section represents the average deviation of the patient overall field compared to a normal reference. If the deviation is significantly outside the population norms, a “p” value is given. For example, if $p < 2\%$, this means that fewer than 2% of the normal population shows a hyperacuity defect larger than that found in this test. Categories for p values are: $p < 10\%$, $p < 5\%$, $p < 2\%$, $p < 1\%$, $p < 0.5\%$.

Reliability indices:

These indices determine the reliability of the report’s result. There are 2 indices:

- False Negative error — this index indicates the level of reliability using the test result and the frequency with which the patient fails to respond to stimuli expected to be visible.
- False Positive error — this index indicates the level of reliability using the test result and the frequency with which the patient responds to distortions that could not have been seen.

Each of the above indices can be either Reliable or Unreliable, as indicated using a bar chart for each index. This bar chart also provides a measure for the level of reliability. If the black triangle indicator points to the blue part of the bar, then the index is reliable. If it points to the black part, it is unreliable.

Test Reliability:

The test is reliable only if both indices are reliable. When at least one of the indices is unreliable, the test is to be considered unreliable.

Baseline examination:

Indicates whether a baseline examination (a within normal limits and reliable test) exists

4. Examination History Chart

This feature helps to track and monitor patient results over time. Once a baseline examination is performed (marked with 2 concentric circles), the patient disease-monitoring has begun. Each test is marked on this graph in terms of result, P-value, and reliability.

5. Comments

This section includes a recommendation of next steps in patient management. It is based on the test result and baseline protocol.

6. Test Parameters

- Horizontal Stimuli: number of horizontal stimuli
- Vertical Stimuli: number of vertical stimuli
- Unit Size: the length of the signal’s basic unit
- Gap: within the signal, the distance between each unit to the next
- Resolution: the distance between a signal and the next closest one
- Stimulus Duration: the duration of showing a signal
- Visual Field: the height/width of the square tested area

