Worth 4 Dot Attachment - works with your Transilluminator

NO MORE SEARCHING FOR GOOD D-CELLS!

This new Worth 4 Dot Attachment fits on your Welch Allyn, Heine or Keeler transilluminator supports Worth 4 DOT testing using red/green goggles. Compared to conventional Worth 4 Dot Flashlights, the Worth 4 Dot Attachment lets you avoid cumbersome flashlight units and D Cell batteries, which can become weak or even leak and are not rechargeable. Instead, the Worth Attachment uses the transilluminator or muscle light attachment which is designed to keep recharged easily. Use your own Anaglyph glasses or select one of ours.

Purpose: Worth Dot Test is used to assess a patient’s Flat Fusional ability.

Indications: Flat Fusional Testing is indicated any time stereopsis falls between (50) sec of arc, on those patients with suspected strabismus and on preschool children. The Worth Test should also be used when evaluating cases of reduced monocular visual acuity that does not improve with the Pinhole Test.

Equipment: 1. Worth 4 Dot Attachment and a Welsh-Allyn Ophthalmoscope with transilluminator adapter
   2. Anaglyph glasses (red/green)
   Note: Anaglyph Glasses available from Richmond Products as:
   P/N 955R Red/Green Goggles - metal frame, spring loaded temples
   P/N 4756R Red/Green Plastic frames

Procedure:
1. With the best refraction correction worn by the patient, place the Anaglyph glasses over the patient’s correction, with red filter over the right eye.

2. In a slightly dimmed room, hold the Worth Test with the red dot orientated up at approximately 16” from the patient and slightly below the LOS.
3. Conduct the following monocular check first:
   a. Cover the right eye, ask how many dots does the patient see. They should report 3 green.
   b. Then cover the left eye and ask how many dots do they see now. They should report 2 red.

4. Next, Conduct the binocular test:
   a. With both eyes uncovered ask a third time how many dots they see. If normal flat fusion is present they should report 4.

   [Pediatric Note: This test can reliably be conducted on preschoolers as young as 2 if they are allowed to “point to the dots.”]

5. Abnormal responses;
   a. If the patient reports only 2 red dots under binocular conditions, this indicates that they are suppressing the left eye.
   b. If the patient reports seeing 3 green dots under binocular conditions, then they are suppressing the right eye.
   c. If they report 5 dots, they are diplopic. The type of diplopia can then be determined by asking which side are the green dots. If the green dots are located on the right, the patient has a eso deviation; to the left, an exo deviation.
   d. If the green dots are reported above or below the red dots then a vertical deviation exists. A report of the green dots above the red dots would be seen with a right hyper deviation.
   e. With a report of 6 or more dots, one should question the patient’s reliability

6. The binocular view is repeated at 5 and 10 feet, then repeat all these distances under greatly reduced light as both suppression and ocular deviation can be different under varying lighting conditions.

Note: When removing the Worth 4 Dot Attachment, you can choose to remove the white washer or leave it in place. Hold the transilluminator firmly up near the center, then grasp the back of the attachment including or excluding the washer and separate. If the washer fits loosely on your transilluminator, simply wrap the tip of the transilluminator with tape. This will ensure a secure fit.