NOTE: Please store your stereotests in a cool, dry place when not in use. High heat and humidity may cause fading.

Do not spray any liquid directly on test or 3D viewers. Clean with soft, slightly damp cloth only.

# Randot<sup>®</sup> Preschool Stereoacuity Test

# Instructions

Developed by:

EILEEN BIRCH, Ph.D. & THE RETINA FOUNDATION OF THE SOUTHWEST





**Essilor International** 147 Rue de Paris 94220 Charenton-le-pont France

RANDOT PRESCHOOL STEREOTEST v1 - 112024

# INSTRUCTIONS for the RANDOT<sup>®</sup> PRESCHOOL STEREOACUITY TEST

The Randot® Preschool Stereoacuity Test provides an easily administered quantitative test for children as young as 2 years of age. Its purpose is to measure how minutely the two eyes can discern differences in the distances or objects from the observer. Depth determinants such as size, overlapping perspectives, etc., must be excluded to demonstrate the integrity of the fusion mechanism. Stereo Optical's Randot® Preschool Stereoacuity Test is an ideal medium for this test. Without introducing instruments, corrective lenses or prisms, the images for the right eye and left eye may be superposed and stereoscopic disparities introduced in graded steps. The range of stereopsis measured in this test is from 800 seconds of arc to 40 seconds of arc.

#### GENERAL

The test is composed of three (3) tests. All subjects should be tested with the test labeled #1. Depending on the child's response to Test #1, the child should subsequently be tested with Test #2 or #3. In each test, the left-hand page shows two-dimensional black-and-white silhouettes of two sets of four test shapes. The right-hand page contains two sets of four random-dot patterns in different sequences than are on the left-hand page. In each set of four random-dot patterns, one contains no test shape, while the remaining contain test shapes.

TEST #	DISPARITIES TEST POSITION	S DISPARITY (SECONDS OF ARC)
1	TOP	200
1	BOTTOM	100
2	TOP	60
2	BOTTOM	40
3	TOP	800
3	BOTTOM	400

### **TEST PROTOCOL**

The test subject places a pair of Stereo Optical Polarized Glasses in front of their eyes. At each disparity level, the subject must correctly identify at least two of the three test shapes. Testing begins with Test #1. The subject confirms their ability to recognize each of the test shapes by pointing to the shapes on the left page of the booklet or naming each shape seen while pointing to the test target. If the subject responds correctly at the 200 seconds of arc level (Top of Test #1), proceed to the 100 seconds of arc level (Bottom of Test #1). If correct responses are obtained at the 100 seconds of arc level, testing proceeds in Test #2, at the 60 and 40 seconds of arc level. If correct responses are not obtained in Test #1, then proceed to Test #3 at the 800 and 400 seconds of arc level.

## SCORING AND INTERPRETATION

If the child is unable to consistently identify most of the two-dimensional shapes on the left-hand pages, the test is not scorable. Otherwise, the smallest disparity at which the child is able to identify 2 of 3 test shapes is recorded as the stereoacuity. Normally children, ages 3 to 5 years, typically achieve stereoacuity at 60 or 40 seconds of arc.

