

Distance Visual Acuity Test (E Game)
(Read in good light at 10 feet.)

Line 1
20/200



Line 2
20/100



Line 3
20/40



Line 4
20/20



100 Millimeter Calibration Bar

(If not 100 mm, see instructions on next page.)

This is a test of the distance visual acuity using the "E Game". This test can be performed by adults as well as children. Below are instructions on how to print and administer the test. While this vision test is felt to be accurate, it does not substitute for vision tests given by a health care professional or eye care professional. Due to differences in monitor size and resolution, this test is not accurate when read from a computer monitor or television. Also, due to differences in printer resolution and setup, there can be variations in the appearance of the test. Included is a calibration bar that can be measured to determine that the letters are of the correct size.

Printing. The following settings should be used in the printer setup:

- The page should be centered vertically and horizontally.
- The size of the image should be kept the same, not enlarged to fill the page.
- Print as portrait, not landscape.
- The graphics type should be black and white and print resolution set to "high".

Before the test is administered, check that the length of the calibration line is 100 millimeters (3 15/16 inches). If the distance is 100 mm, then the 10 foot testing distance is accurate. If it is different than 100 mm, the testing distance will have to be altered in order to give the proper visual acuity result. See below to adjust the test distance.

The test should be given in good light. The printed eye chart should be placed upright on a wall, and the testing distance should be measured exactly (10 feet, or as determined below). The person taking the test should stand at the testing distance. The person taking the test should cover one eye at a time. The lowest line that can be read correctly is the visual acuity for that eye. Note that since only the 20/20, 20/40, 20/100, and 20/200 lines are represented, a person's visual acuity could fall between the levels represented. (For example, if the 20/40 line could be read, but not the 20/20 line, the vision is at least 20/40, but could also be 20/30 or 20/25.)

When testing children, make sure that the covered eye is truly covered. Since peeking through fingers is possible, it is more reliable to place an opaque object over the eye that is not being tested. For variation, the chart can be turned upside-down, or sideways.

Adjusting the Test Distance if the Calibration Line is not 100 millimeters:

The distance that one should stand in inches from the test chart can be calculated by multiplying the length of the calibration line in millimeters by 1.2:

Test Distance in Inches = Calibration Line Length in Millimeters X 1.2

Thus, if the calibration line is 100 mm, then the person taking the test should stand $100 \text{ mm} \times 1.2 = 120$ inches, or 10 feet, from the chart.