

BABY VISUAL PURSUIT PROGRAM

Reference : PVM-EN

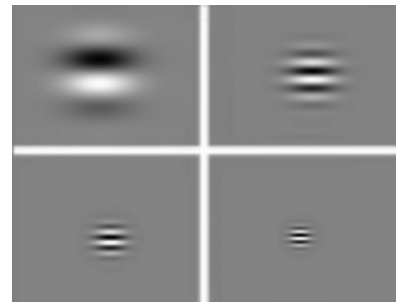
Version 2011/02/17

This examination is based on the objective recording of eye movements while the baby is watching a small grating drifting over the stimulation screen.

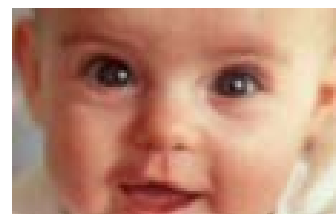
Visual acuity is estimated from the highest resolution of the grating that the subject is able to track.



- Examples of the tests presented on the stimulator screen and corresponding to different visual acuities.
- Different set of tests are proposed with different velocities and can be selected as a function of the baby's age.



- The image of the baby's face is analyzed in real time to determine head movements as well as eye movements.



Compatible stimulators:

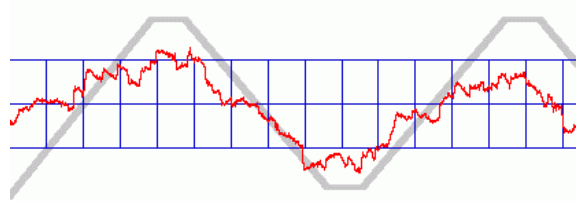
MonPack3 and **MonCV3**



Manufactured by Metrovision under ISO13485: 2003 certified quality system.



- Example of examination result with the movement of the stimulus (grey color) and the eye movement trace recorded from a baby (red color).



This technique presents several advantages :

- it provides objective responses,
- it implies « central » vision,
- it is time effective.

It can also provide information on the maturation of eye movements and detect some eye movement disorders.

References

- CHARLIER J., NGUYEN D.D., HUGEUX J.P., QUERLEU D., DEWAVRIN D., HACHE J.C., DEFOORT S. A new technique for the clinical evaluation of visual functions in human neonates. In *Advances in Diagnostic Visual Optics*. Florentini, Guyton, Siegel Editors, Springer Verlag, 1987, pp 176-180.
- BUQUET C., DESMIDT C., CHARLIER J., QUERLEU D. Evaluation des capacités de discrimination spatiale des enfants nouveau-nés par la poursuite visuelle de tests structurés. *Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences*. Paris, 1992, t.314, Série III, p. 133-140
- LENGYEL D., WEINACHT S., CHARLIER J., GOTTLÖB I. The development of visual pursuit during the first months of life. *Graefe's Arch Clin Exp Ophthalmol* 1998,236,1-5
- LENGYEL D., GOTTLÖB I. Comparison between grating acuity measured by visual tracking and preferential looking in infants *Strabismus*, 2003, 11, 2, 85-93