

TAVOLE DALTONISMO
GIMA COLOUR TEST
TEST CHROMATIQUE D'ISHIHARA
DALTONISMUSTAFELN
TEST DE DALTONISMO
TABELAS DE DALTONISMO
Πίνακες των τεστ για δαλτωνισμό

لوحات خاصة بالعمى اللوني (الدلتونية)

MANUALE D'USO E MANUTENZIONE
USE AND MAINTENANCE BOOK
INSTRUCTIONS DE FONCTIONNEMENT ET ENTRETIEN
BETRIEBS UND WARTUNGS ANWEISUNGEN
MANUAL DE USO Y MANTENIMIENTO
MANUAL DE USO E MANUTENÇÃO
ΕΓΧΕΙΡΙΔΙΟ ΧΡΗΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΣΥΝΤΗΡΗΣΗΣ
دليل الإستعمال والرعاية

ATTENZIONE: Gli operatori devono leggere e capire completamente questo manuale prima di utilizzare il prodotto.

ATTENTION: The operators must carefully read and completely understand the present manual before using the product.

AVIS: Les opérateurs doivent lire et bien comprendre ce manuel avant d'utiliser le produit.
ACHTUNG: Die Bediener müssen vorher dieses Handbuch gelesen und verstanden haben, bevor sie das Produkt benutzen.

ATENCIÓN: Los operadores tienen que leer y entender completamente este manual antes de utilizar el producto.

ATENÇÃO: Os operadores devem ler e entender completamente este manual antes de usar o produto.

ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ: Οι χειριστές αυτού του προϊόντος πρέπει να διαβάσουν και να καταλάβουν πλήρως τις οδηγίες του εγχειριδίου πριν από την χρήση του.

الحذر: على العمال قراءة وفهم هذا الدليل بكامله قبل البدء باستعمال المنتج.



Introduction

The plates for color blindness testing are designed to provide a test which gives a quick and accurate assessment of color vision deficiency of congenital origin.

Most cases of congenital color vision deficiency are characterized by a red-green deficiency.

There is also a very rare group of persons who suffer from total color blindness and show a complete failure to discriminate any color variations, usually with an associated impairment of central vision with photophobia and nystagmus.

Furthermore, a failure in the appreciation of blue and yellow may be termed tritanomalopia if partial, and tritanopia if complete, but, even if such cases do exist, they are extremely rare. The plates are not designed for the diagnosis of such cases.

The pediatric series of plates **31286** is provided to detect colour blindness in person from 4 to 6 years of age or in persons who can not read.



Only a trained eye care professional can properly diagnose vision disorders, home use of the charts is not a replacement for professional vision testing.

How to use the test

The plates are designed to be appreciated correctly in a room which is lit adequately by daylight. The introduction of direct sunlight or the use of electric light may produce some discrepancy in the results because of an alteration in the appearance of shades of color. When it is convenient only to use electric light, it should be adjusted as far as possible to resemble the effect of natural daylight.

The plates should be held at a distance of approx 70 cm. from the subject and tilted so that the plane of the paper is at right angles to the line of vision.

The numerals or symbols which are seen on plates are stated, and each answer should be given without more than three seconds delay. It is not necessary in all cases to use the whole series of plates.

Care of plates

The avoid fading of the colors; care must be taken to keep the plates store in case except during use and not to expose the plates to strong light. Tracing curves must be soft in order to prevent scratching.

Explanation of the plates for adults 31287

No.1. Any subject, whether with normal or defective color vision will read correctly the figures "15". This plate is used mainly for preliminary explanation of the test process to the subjects.

No.2. Normal subjects will read "6" and those with red-green deficiencies can see only dot inside of "6".

No.3. Normal subjects will read "5" and those with red-green deficiencies can see only dot inside of "5".

No.4. Normal subjects will read "10" and those with red-green deficiencies can see only No. "0".

No.5. Normal subjects will read "23" and those with red-green deficiencies can see only No. "3".

No.6. Normal subjects will read "62" and those with red-green deficiencies can see only No. "2".

No.7. Normal subjects will read "31" and those with red-green deficiencies can see only No. "1".

No.8. Normal subjects will read "53" and those with red-green deficiencies can see only No. "3".

No.9. Correctly decipherable by normal subjects, but illegible or hard to read for those with red-green deficiencies.

No.10. Correctly decipherable by normal subjects, but illegible or hard to read for those with red-green deficiencies.

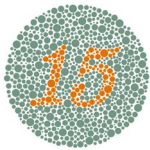
No.11. Correctly decipherable by normal subjects, but illegible or hard to read for those with red-green deficiencies.

No.12. Normal subjects and those with mild red-green deficiencies see the figures "51" but protanopia and strong protanomalopia will read "1" only, and deuteranopia and strong deuteranomalopia "5" only.

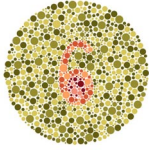
No.13. Normal subjects and those with mild red-green deficiencies see the figures "36" but protanopia and strong protanomalopia will read "6" only, and deuteranopia and strong deuteranomalopia "3" only.

No.14. In tracing the winding lines between the two X's, the normal trace along the purple and red lines. In protanopia and strong protanomalopia only the purple line is traced, and in case of mild protanomalopia both lines are traced but the purple line is easier to follow. In deuteranopia and strong deuteranomalopia only the red line is traced and in case of mild deuteranomalopia both lines are traced but the red line is easier to follow.

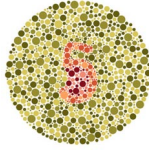
No.15. In tracing the winding line between the two X's, both the normal and those with color vision deficiencies are able to trace the line.



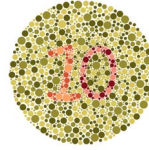
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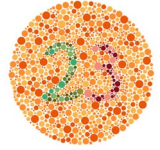
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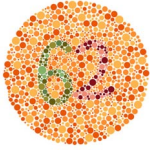
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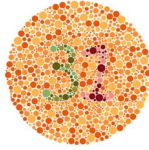
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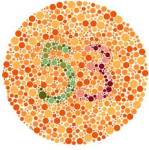
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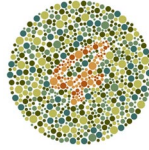
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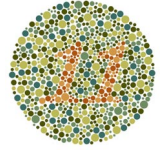
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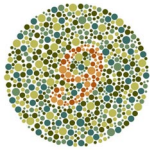
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10



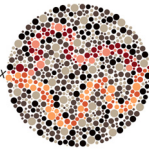
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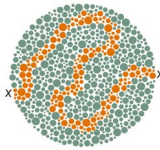
12



13



14



15

Analysis of the results

As assessment of the readings of plates 1 to 11 determines the normality or defectiveness of color vision. If 10 or more plates are read normally, the color vision is regarded as normal. If only 7 or less than 7 plates are read normal, the color vision is regarded as deficient. It is rare to find a person whose recording of normal answers is 8 or 9 plates. An assessment of such a case requires the use of other color vision tests, including the anomaloscope.

Explanation of the pediatric plates 31286

The First examination is performed with a STAR, CIRCLE AND TRIANGLE. Before the examination, it is necessary to make sure that the examinee understands what he is being asked to do. For this purpose the examiner shows the patient plates 1, 2, and 3, tracing the red line, and letting him recognize that they are STAR, CIRCLE and TRIANGLE. He/She then says outloud whether it is a star, circle and triangle. Then with plates 4, 5, and 6 the person is tested. He is asked to say that shapes they are.

The Second examination is with curved lines. First the examiner shows the examinee that he must trace the curved line. For this plate 7, 8, 9 and 10 is used. Then, when the examinee understands what he/she is to do. He/she traces plates 10. In this case care should be taken to keep the plates at a distance of more than 50-55 cm.

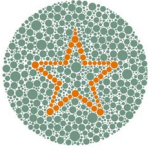
- No. 1. Recognize as STAR by both normal and abnormal.
- No. 2. Recognize as CIRCLE by both normal and abnormal.
- No. 3. Recognize as TRIANGLE by both normal and abnormal.
- No. 4. Recognize as STAR by normal but usually as TRIANGLE by abnormal.
- No. 5. Recognize as CIRCLE by normal but usually as SQUARE by abnormal.
- No. 6. Recognize as TRIANGLE by normal but usually as CIRCLE by abnormal.

No. 7. Recognized as a curved line by both the normal and abnormal.

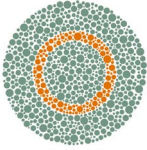
No. 8. In tracing the winding line between upper left mark x and lower right mark x, the normal traces the upper green curve and the abnormal usually traces the lower red curve.

No. 9. In tracing the winding line between upper left mark x and lower right mark x, the normal traces the upper brown curve and the abnormal usually not recognize the line.

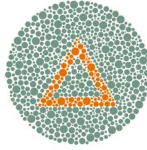
No. 10. Starting from the upper left mark x, the normal can trace upper and lower curve and come back to the starting mark. In case of the abnormal, some can trace either upper red line or lower red purple curve. Where the abnormality is only slight, some patients can trace both correctly. In a very few cases the abnormal subject does not recognize either one.



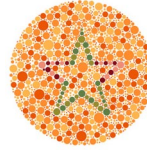
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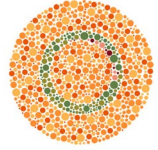
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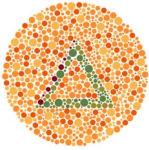
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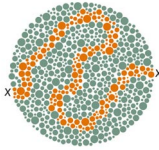
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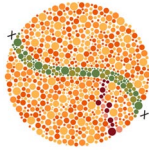
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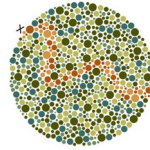
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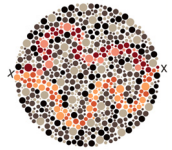
7



8



9








10


Analysis of Results


1. Those who can not recognize any curve in plate 10 at all or any lower curve are definitely abnormal.
2. They might be abnormal if the misjudge more than three plates among plates 4, 5, 6, and 7.
3. If a person mistakes one or two plates among the above mentioned 5, it is better, if possible to re-examine him/her in some detail when he is better able to understand and respond. Some may trace plates 8, 9, and 10 irregularly, making the analysis difficult. In such a case, a definite diagnosis should not be made.

Simbologia / Index of symbols

	<p>Leggere e seguire attentamente le istruzioni per l'uso <i>Please read instructions carefully</i></p>
	<p>31286/7 Codice prodotto <i>Product code</i></p>
	<p>Numero di lotto (vedi scatola / imballo) <i>Lot number (see box / package)</i></p>

	<p>Tenere al riparo dai raggi solari <i>Keep away from direct sunlight</i></p>
	<p>Custodire in luogo asciutto ed al riparo dall'umidità <i>Store in a dry place and avoid humidity.</i></p>

	<p>Prodotto conforme alla Direttiva Europea n. 93/42/CEE (e successive modifiche) sui dispositivi medici <i>Product complies with European Directive no. 93/42/EEC (and following amendments) regarding medical devices</i></p>

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