Welcome

Visual Clarity Measurement for the 21st Century



SHEMESH HEALTH SOLUTIONS

Version 11.0.10

Dyop® Vision Associates LLC

2021-07-11

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How a Dyop® Vision Test Works

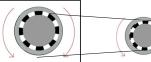


Optotype = visual target



Dyop® = dynamic optotype

2020 Technology
Anatomy of the Eye



Visual targets (optotypes)

Corrective lens

The Eye

The Dyop® ring spinning gaps/segments provide a strobic stimulus to the photoreceptors using <u>resolution</u> acuity rather than the inherently imprecise and inconsistent <u>recognition</u> acuity of letter-based tests. The Dyop acuity endpoint is the smallest Dyop diameter where a person can detect the Dyop as spinning.

Rather than guessing letters, the Dyop response question is: "Can you still clearly detect the direction of the spinning Dyop?" as the spinning Dyop gets smaller. The Dyop 20/20 or 6/6 acuity endpoint is 7.6 arc minutes in diameter which is equivalent to the Snellen 5 arc minutes acuity endpoint letter height.

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How a Dyop® Vision Test Works



Optotype = visual target



Dyop® = dynamic optotype

2020 Technology

Dyop® components:

- 1 visual angular velocity or strobic contrast response
- 2 a moving segment visual arc-area dynamically stimulating retina cells with motion
- 3 retinal cells
- 4 an example of a static historical optotype
- 5 a static minimum angle of resolution of a historical optotype

A Dyop® test:

- is six times more precise than static image testing,
- has one/sixth the variance of static image testing,
- is three times as efficient, avoids overminusing,
- minimizes fixation, minimizes decision fatigue, and
- does not require patient literacy.

3

3

Initial Chart2020 Sloan test

Chart2020 uses peripheral roll-over icons to access its multiple tests

63

HDKCR

CSRHN

SVZDK

N C V O Z RHSDV

> SNROH ODHKR zkcsn

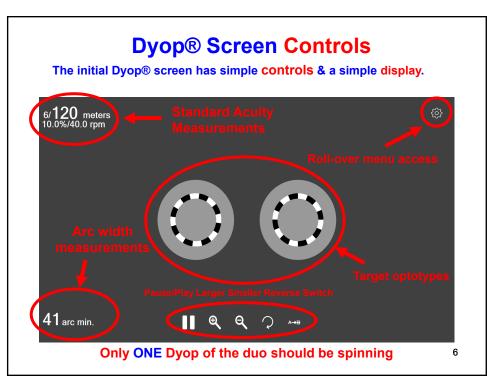
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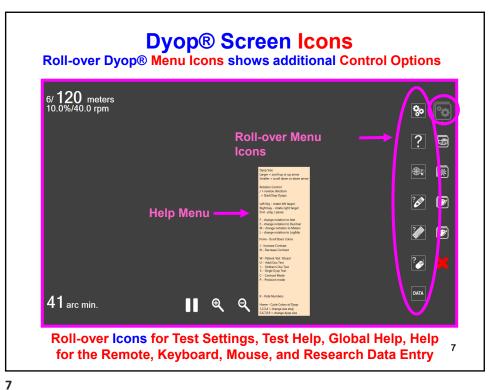
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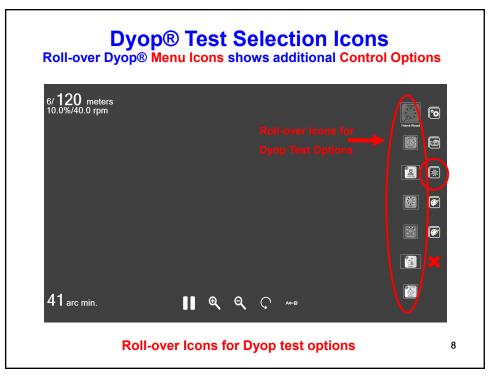
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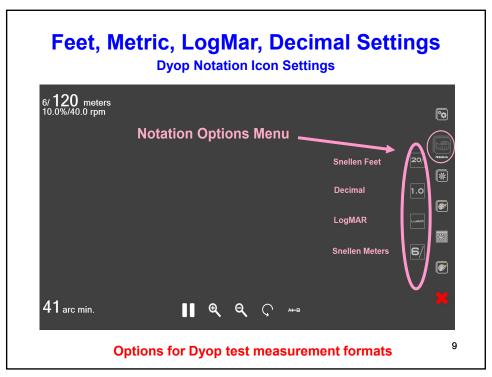
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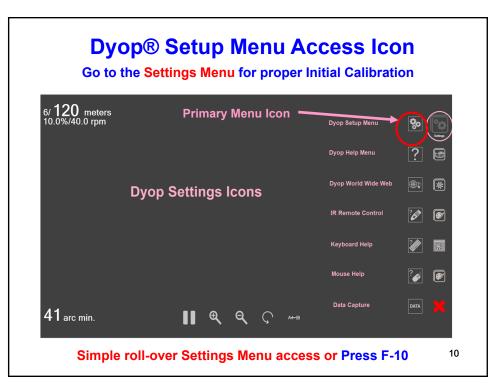
Select the Roll-over Dyop Icons The Chart2020 peripheral RIGHT margin icons to access the Dyop® tests. 6/19 HDKZR CSRHV OVZDK Roll-over Icons for Dyop Precision Test, Color/Contrast Test, Single Dyop, Infant Acuity Duo, Children's Duo, Adult Duo, and Patient Wizard Test.

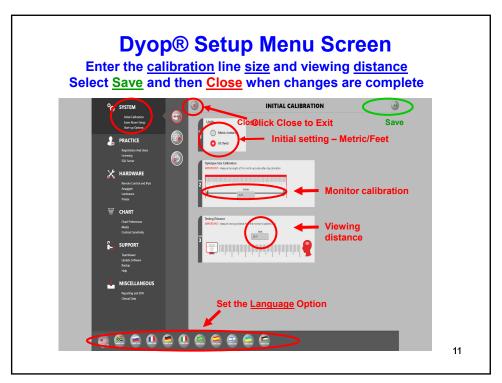


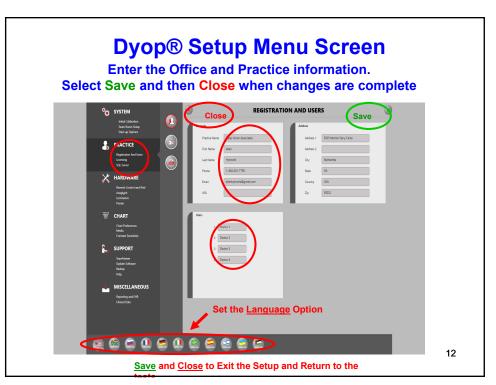


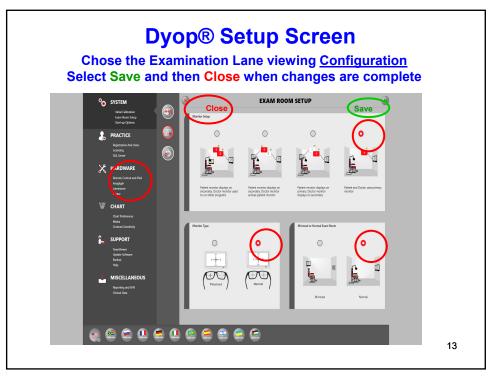


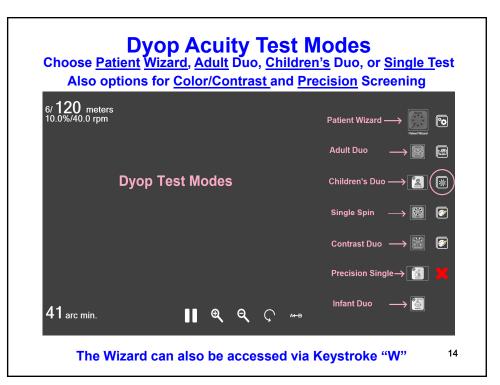




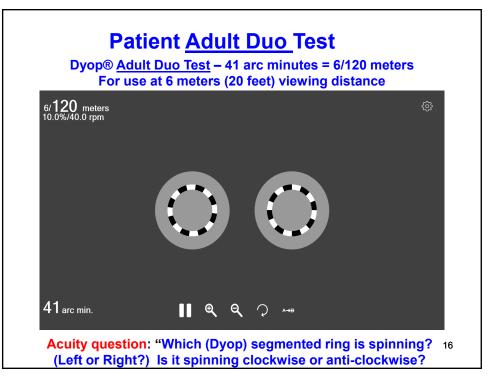












The Wizard Creates a Test Report



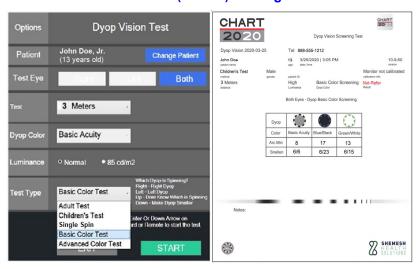
The Wizard rapidly determines the acuity endpoint.

17

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Basic Color Screening Patient Test

Best done at a 3 meter (10 foot) viewing distance.



The Wizard rapidly determines the acuity endpoint.

18

Basic Color Screening

Black/White-on-Gray versus Blue/Black versus Green/White

The three acuity tests are done sequentially as binocular tests and can rapidly screen for color abnormalities which may be indicative of potential symptoms of dyslexia, migraines and epilepsy.





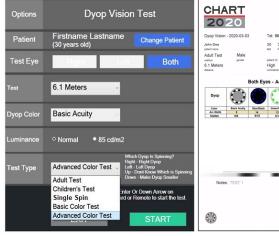


Acuity question: "Which (Dyop) segmented ring is spinning? (Left or Right?) Is it spinning clockwise or anti-clockwise?

19

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Advanced Color Screening Test





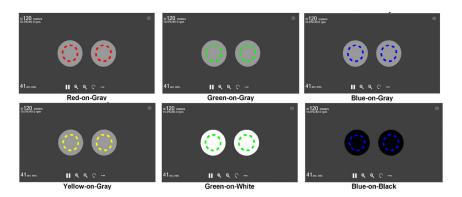
The Wizard rapidly determines the acuity endpoint.

20

Advanced Color Screening Test

Dyop® Color Acuity Measurement

Color tests are done sequentially as a binocular test.



Acuity question: "Which (Dyop) segmented ring is spinning? (Left or Right?) Is it spinning clockwise or anti-clockwise?

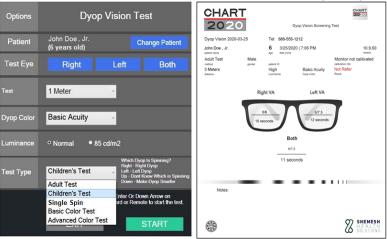
21

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Patient Children's Test – Basic Acuity

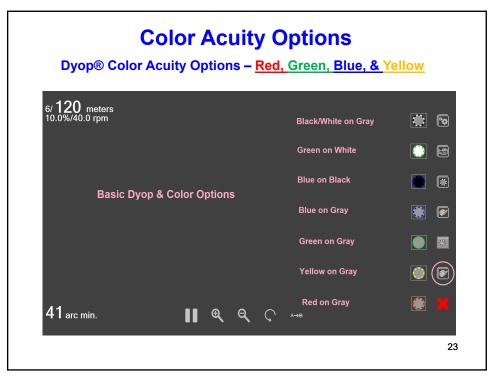
Dyop Duo Children's Acuity Detection

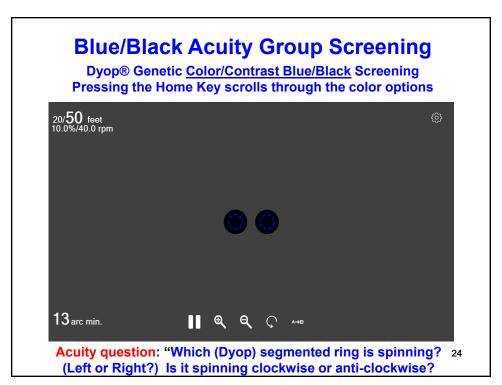
Dyop Duo Children's Test best done at 1 meter (3 feet).

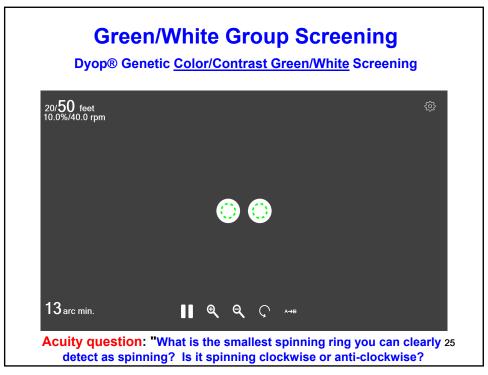


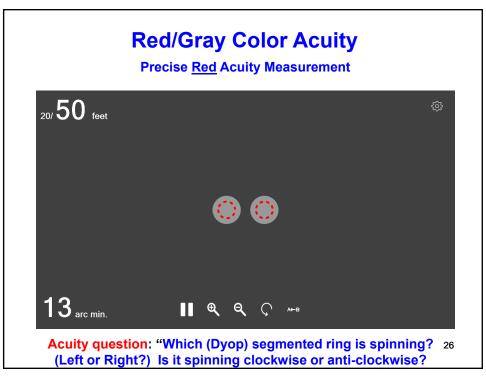
The Wizard rapidly determines the acuity endpoint.

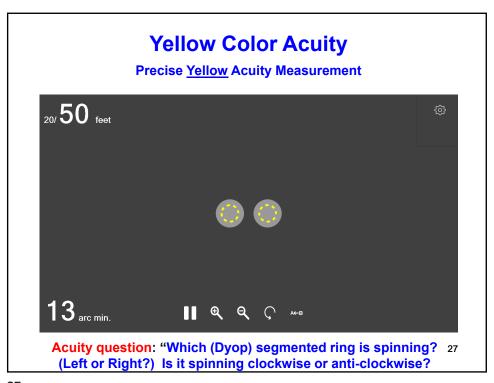
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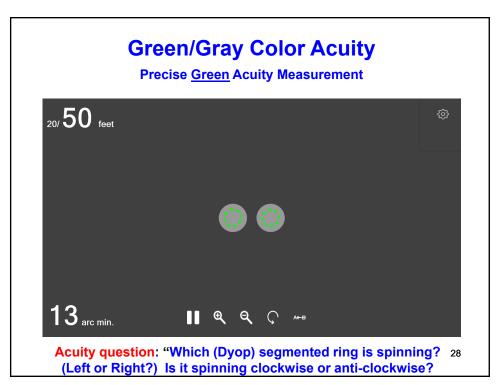


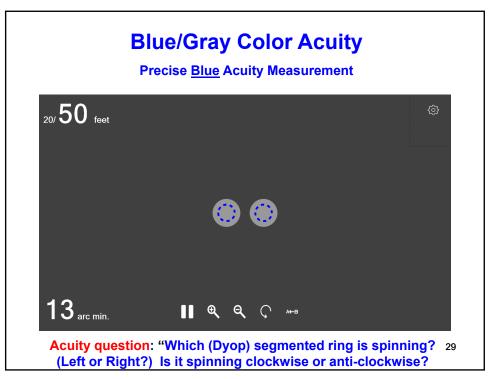


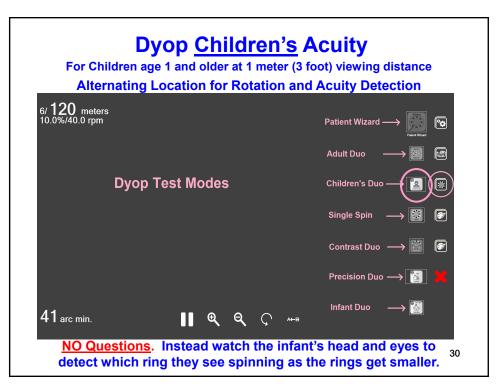


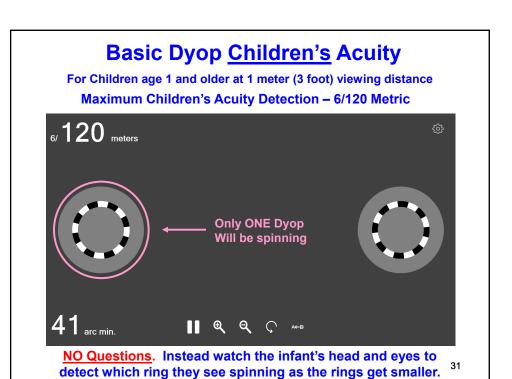




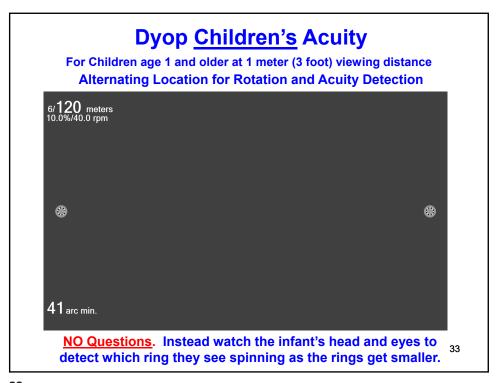




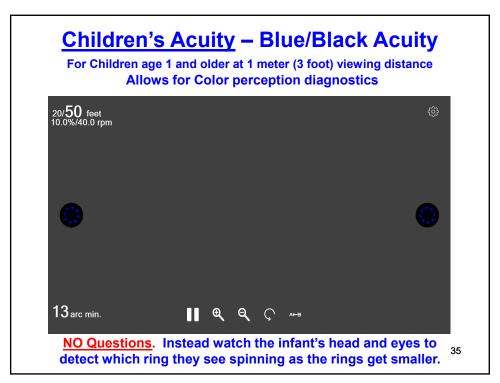


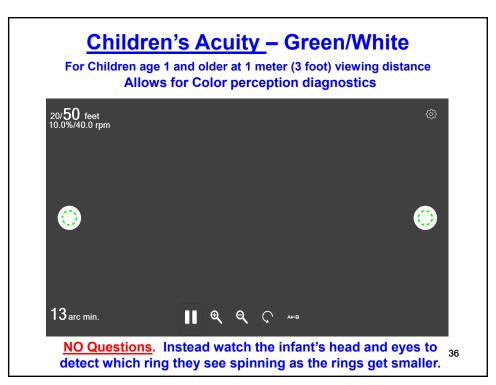


Dyop Children's Acuity For Children age 1 and older at 1 meter (3 foot) viewing distance Maximum Children's Acuity Detection – 20/400 Snellen 20/400 feet 41 arc min. NO Questions. Instead watch the infant's head and eyes to detect which ring they see spinning as the rings get smaller. 32



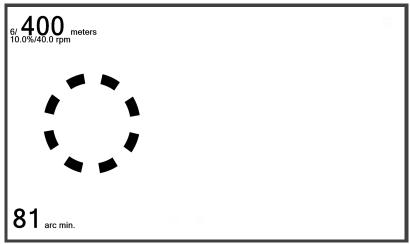
Dyop Children's Acuity For Children age 1 and older at 1 meter (3 foot) viewing distance Alternating Location for Rotation and Acuity Detection 20/ 20 feet 8 arc min. II @ @ ? ** NO Questions. Instead watch the infant's head and eyes to detect which ring they see spinning as the rings get smaller. 34





Dyop Infant Acuity – 81 arc minutes

For Children age 1 month to 12 months at 1 meter (3 foot) viewing distance. Alternating Location for Rotation and Acuity Detection

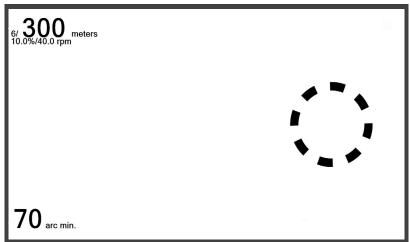


NO Questions. Instead watch the infant's head and eyes to detect which ring they see spinning as the rings get smaller.

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Dyop Infant Acuity – 70 arc minutes

For Children age 1 month to 12 months at 1 meter (3 foot) viewing distance. Alternating Location for Rotation and Acuity Detection



NO Questions. Instead watch the infant's head and eyes to detect which ring they see spinning as the rings get smaller.

Dyop Infant Acuity - 52 arc minutes

For Children age 1 month to 12 months at 1 meter (3 foot) viewing distance. Alternating Location for Rotation and Acuity Detection

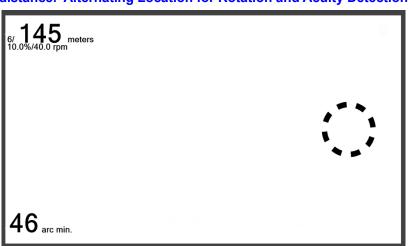


NO Questions. Instead watch the infant's head and eyes to detect which ring they see spinning as the rings get smaller.

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Dyop Infant Acuity

For Children age 1 month to 12 months at 1 meter (3 foot) viewing distance. Alternating Location for Rotation and Acuity Detection



NO Questions. Instead watch the infant's head and eyes to detect which ring they see spinning as the rings get smaller.

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Dyop Infant Acuity – 35 arc minutes

For Children age 1 month to 12 months at 1 meter (3 foot) viewing distance. Alternating Location for Rotation and Acuity Detection



NO Questions. Instead watch the infant's head and eyes to detect which ring they see spinning as the rings get smaller.

41

Dyop Infant Acuity - 15 arc minutes

For Children age 1 month to 12 months at 1 meter (3 foot) viewing distance. Alternating Location for Rotation and Acuity Detection

6/20 meters 10.0%/40.0 rpm

NO Questions. Instead watch the infant's head and eyes to detect which ring they see spinning as the rings get smaller.

Dyop Infant Acuity – 10 arc minutes

For Children age 1 month to 12 months at 1 meter (3 foot) viewing distance. Alternating Location for Rotation and Acuity Detection

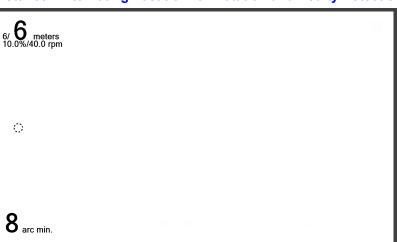


NO Questions. Instead watch the infant's head and eyes to detect which ring they see spinning as the rings get smaller.

43

Dyop Infant Acuity – 8 arc minutes

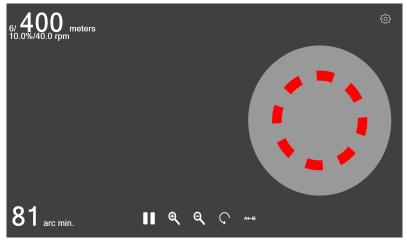
For Children age 1 month to 12 months at 1 meter (3 foot) viewing distance. Alternating Location for Rotation and Acuity Detection



NO Questions. Instead watch the infant's head and eyes to detect which ring they see spinning as the rings get smaller.

Dyop Infant Acuity - Red

For Children age 1 month to 12 months at 1 meter (3 foot) viewing distance. Alternating Location for Rotation and Acuity Detection



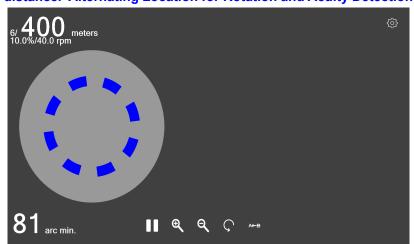
NO Questions. Instead watch the infant's head and eyes to detect which ring they see spinning as the rings get smaller.

45

45

Dyop Infant Acuity - Blue

For Children age 1 month to 12 months at 1 meter (3 foot) viewing distance. Alternating Location for Rotation and Acuity Detection

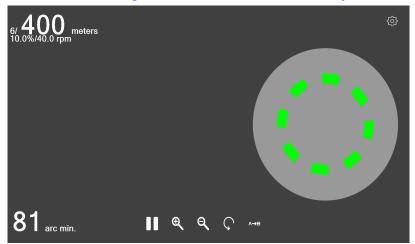


NO Questions. Instead watch the infant's head and eyes to detect which ring they see spinning as the rings get smaller.

46

Dyop Infant Acuity - Green

For Children age 1 month to 12 months at 1 meter (3 foot) viewing distance. Alternating Location for Rotation and Acuity Detection



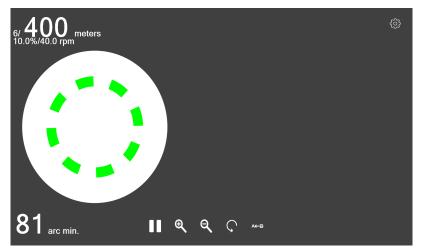
NO Questions. Instead watch the infant's head and eyes to detect which ring they see spinning as the rings get smaller.

7

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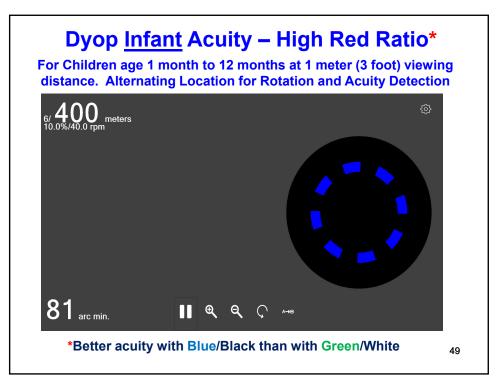
Dyop Infant Acuity - Balanced Red Ratio*

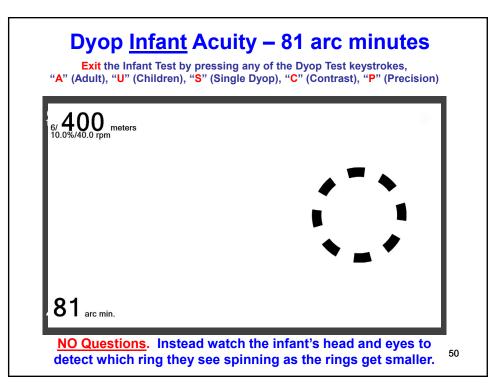
For Children age 1 month to 12 months at 1 meter (3 foot) viewing distance. Alternating Location for Rotation and Acuity Detection

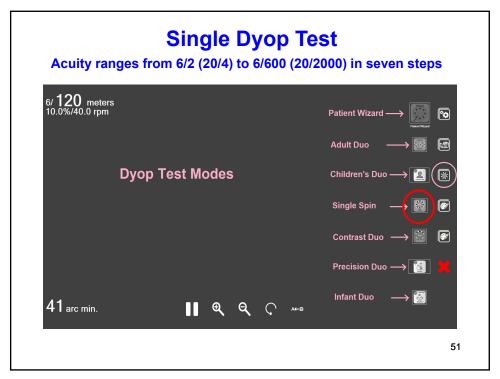


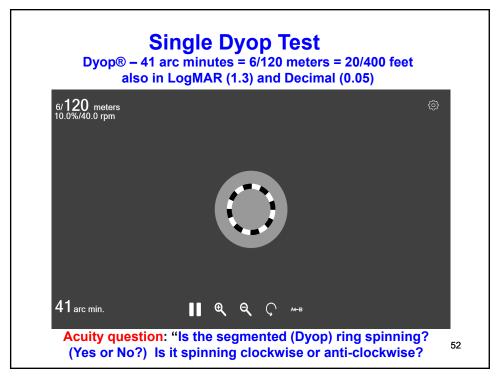
*Better acuity with Blue/Black than with Green/White

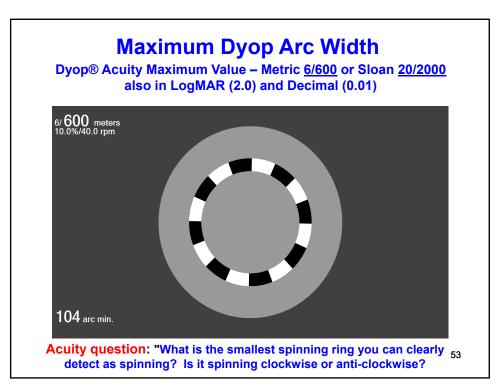
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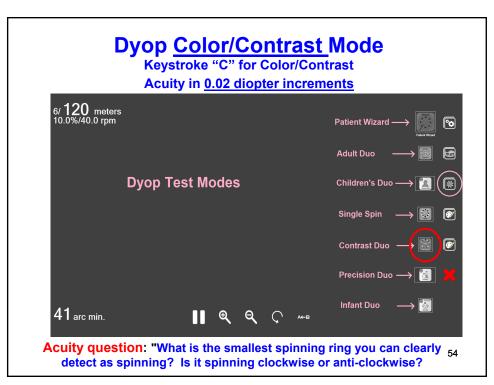


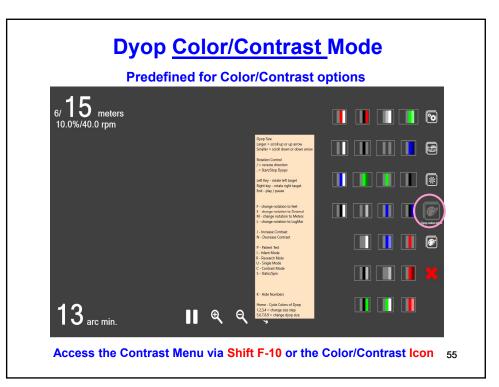


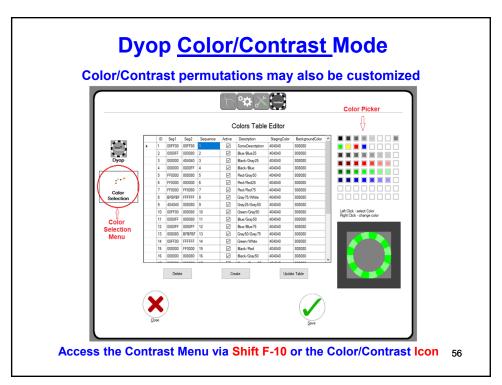


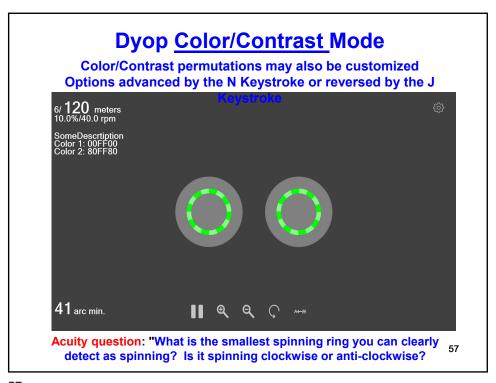


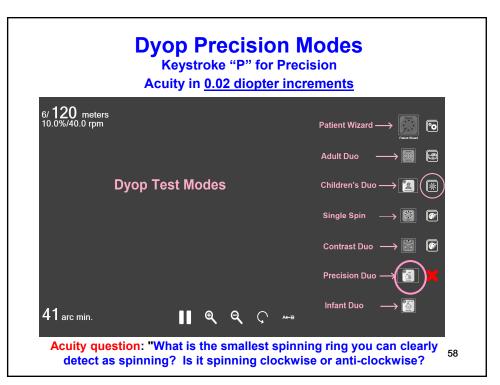


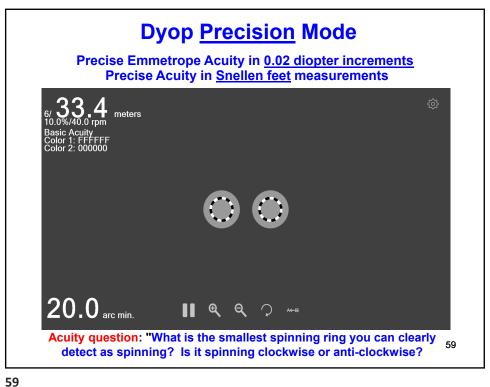


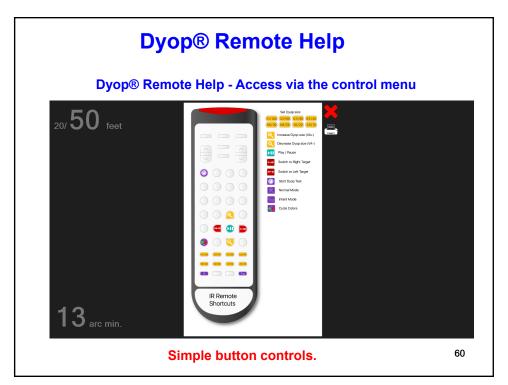


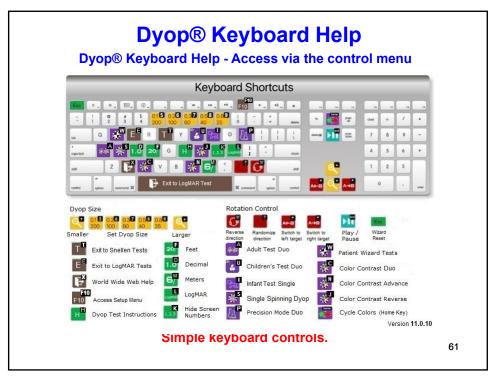


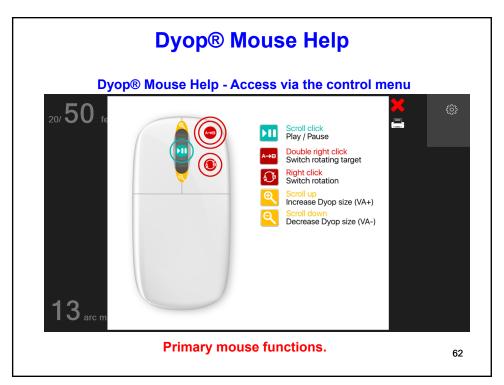


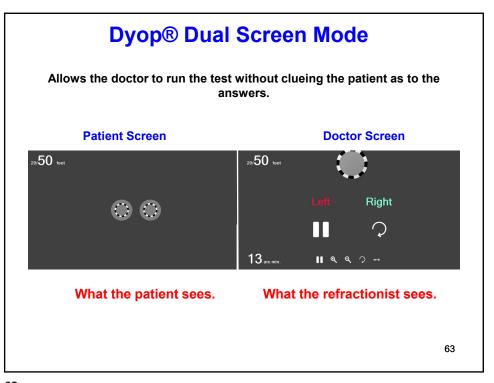


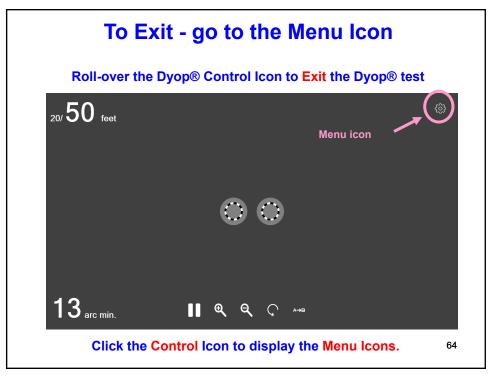


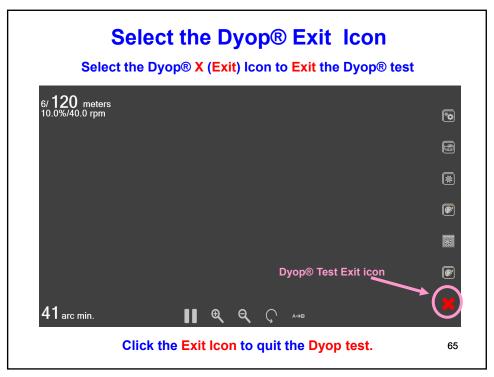


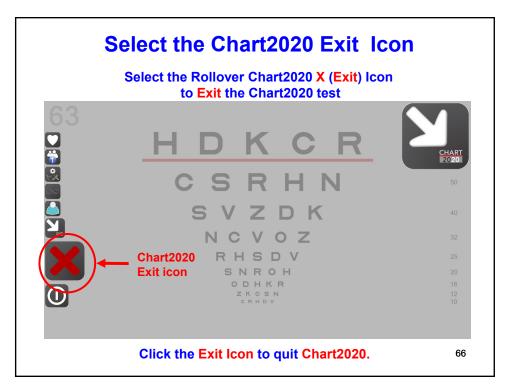










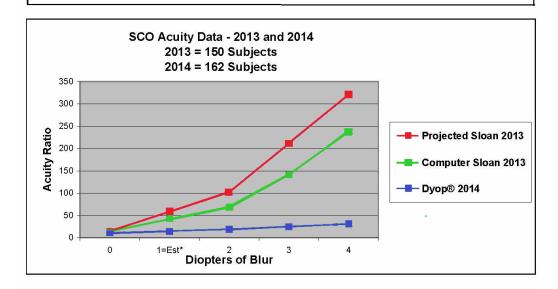


Is the 1862 Snellen Test Making 21st Century People Blinder? Snellen/Sloan versus Dyop Acuity

SCO Acuity Data - 2013 and 2014 Dyop® versus Sloan (Snellen) ratios

Diopters of Blur	0	1=Est*	2	3	4
Projected Sloan 2013 **	14.9	58.5	102.0	211.6	320.9
Computer Sloan 2013 **	14.8	41.6	68.4	141.8	238.1
Dyop® 2014 ***	10.8	15.0	19.2	24.8	31.1

- * NOTE: values for 1 diopter of blur are an averaged estimate
- ** NOTE: Sloan 20/20 optotypes have a 5.0 arc minute width
 which is an 8.8 mm height at a 20 foot viewing distance
 2013 Computerized Sloan test had 0.25 diopter line increments
- *** NOTE: Dyop 20/20 optotypes have a 7.6 arc minute diameter which is an 13.5 mm diameter at a 20 foot viewing distance



Reduced Dyop® Variance

Study Condition	Variance
Projected Sloan (2013)	0.282
Sloan Letters (2013)	0.233
Dyop - Doublet (2014)	0.035

Summary of the variance in the test conditions over the two years of the study.

Acuity Study - Dr. Paul Harris, SCO

Dyop® Refraction Procedure

2021-07-11

A Dyop® (short for **dy**namic **op**totype) is a segmented ring visual target whose spinning gaps/segments create a **strobic stimulus** of the photoreceptors of the retina. The detection of spinning is a result of a Dyop using **Resonance Acuity**, much like the visual equivalent of a tuning fork. The spinning Dyop acuity endpoint is **the smallest angular diameter (arc width) of the Dyop ring where the direction of spin is detected** (with the actual clockwise or anti-clockwise direction of spin being irrelevant). **A sub-acuity Dyop** has gap/segments which are blurred or "**twinkle**" rather than having a clear **spinning direction.** The spinning Dyop **resonates** with the saccade induce vibrations of the photoreceptors to facilitate its being used measuring acuity and refractions.

To properly ensure monitor calibration and patient viewing distance, use the <u>Chart2020 Setup Menu</u> before using the tests. The <u>Upper Left Corner</u> Dyop test screen displays the corresponding options for <u>Sloan feet</u>, or <u>LogMAR</u>, or <u>Decimal</u>, or <u>Metric</u> values. Use a Mouse Scroll Wheel, IR controller, screen indicators icons, or the Keyboard Arrows to adjust the Dyop diameter(s). The <u>Lower Left Corner</u> Dyop test screen displays the <u>Dyop arc minute (am) diameter</u>. The use of Dyop Arc Minutes is a more precise measure of acuity than Snellen feet or meters. At each step, try to reduce they Dyop diameter as much as possible. The refraction sequence is initial Sphere, Axis, and Cylinder, readjust the Sphere, and then readjust the Cylinder.

The following table illustrates the relationship to the Unaided Dyop Acuity (<u>UDA</u>) endpoint to the corresponding diopters of blur.

<u>UDA</u> = initial Unaided Dyop Acuity (arc minutes) <u>ECV</u> = Emmetrope Comparison Value (arc minutes) <u>IRS</u> = Initial Refraction Setting (diopters)

<u>UDA</u> arc minutes minus 8 arc minutes = <u>ECV</u> arc minutes

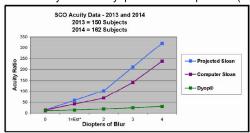
<u>ECV</u> arc minutes divided by 6 = <u>IRS</u> in diopters (+/-) Rounded to 0.125 diopters

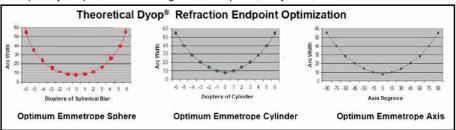
Snellen/Sloan ratio = 20 / XX	2000	1300	1000	800	65	0	550	475	5 4	00	350	300	250	220	20	0 1	70	150	130	110	100
Metric ratio = 6 / XX	600	400	300	240	20	0	170	145	5 1	20	100	90	75	67	60) 5	0	45	40	34	30
Unaided Dyop Acuity arc min = UDA	104	81	70	62	5	7	52	47	4	11	39	35	32	30	28	3 2	25	24	22	21	20
Emmetrope Comparison Value arc min = ECV	96	73	62	54	4	9	44	39	3	33	31	27	24	22	20) 1	7	16	14	13	12
Initial Refraction Setting (+/-) = IRS diopters	16	12.125	10.375	9	8.1	25	7.375	6.37	5 5	.5	5.25	4.5	4	3.5	3.2	5	3	2.5	2.25	2.25	2
Snellen/Sloan ratio = 20 / XX	90	80		75	70	65	6	0	50		45	40	3	2	25	20	18	15	5	10	6
Metric ratio = 6 / XX	27	25		23	21	20	1	8	15		14	12	9	.5	7.5	6	5.5	4.	5	4	2
Unaided Dyop Acuity arc min = UDA	19	18		17	16	15	1	4	13		12	11	1	0	9	8	7	6		5	4
Emmetrope Comparison Value arc min = ECV	11	10		9	8	7	6	6	5		4	3	2	2	1	0	-1	-2	2	-3	-4
Initial Refraction Setting (+/-) = IRS diopters	1.75	1.62		1.5	1.25	1.25	1	1	1	(0.75	0.5	0.3	375	0. 25	0	-0.25	-0.3	75 -	0.5	-0.75

Dyop refraction steps:

- 1. If you HAVE access to an autorefractor or retinoscope, use those initial values for sphere, cylinder, and axis and proceed to step 3.
- 2. If you DO NOT have an autorefractor or retinoscope, determine the Unaided Dyop Acuity (<u>UDA</u>) as the smallest diameter Dyop arc width detected as spinning. Check for false positives by alternating the Dyop spin direction and location. Subtracting 8 arc minutes from the <u>UDA</u> determines the Emmetrope Comparison Value (<u>ECV</u>). The <u>ECV</u> value, when divided by six, determines the Initial Refraction Setting (<u>IRS</u>) in diopters. The appropriate <u>IRS</u> diopters of sphere (either + or -) will make the Dyop appear clearer. An incorrect (– or +) sphere will make the Dyop blurrier.
- 3. With the correct initial (- or +) <u>IRS</u> diopter spherical lens in place, **verify the axis** by adding 0.50 diopters or more of cylinder. Rotate that cylinder lens to determine the maximum Dyop clarity (via reduced blur) as the **optimum Axis setting**.
- **4.** Reduce the Dyop diameter for the <u>IRS</u> sphere with the optimum Axis to where the Dyop is still detected as spinning to avoid the preference for an under-plused refraction (especially as preferred by a hyperope).
- 5. With the <u>IRS</u> Sphere and the optimum Axis setting, adjust the cylinder in 0.25 diopter increments (either or + based on the initial findings) to determine if the spinning Dyop becomes clearer. If the Dyop becomes blurrier, reverse the selection to remove or add 0.25 diopters of **Cylinder** to find the optimum **Cylinder** setting.
- **6.** With the optimum **Cylinder** (and **Axis**) determined, again **reduce the Dyop diameter to the smallest arc width** where the direction of spinning can be detected. Then incrementally adjust the Sphere with either (-) 0.25 diopters (myope) or (+) 0.25 diopters (hyperope) to determine if the spinning Dyop becomes clearer or blurrier. If the spinning Dyop becomes blurrier, adjust the sphere by either (-) 0.25 diopters (myope) or (+) 0.25 diopters (hyperope) to make the spinning as clear as possible. Refine (validate) the **Cylinder** by adjusting in increments of 0.25 or 0.125 diopters of **Cylinder** and (+/-) 0.25 or 0.125 diopters of **Sphere** to optimize the Dyop values and reduce the Dyop arc width diameter where spinning is still detected.
- 7. The refraction endpoint will be the optimum setting for sphere, cylinder, and axis for the **smallest Dyop arc minute** diameter where the direction of spin can be detected. Note that a **STATIC** Dyop will seem to get "clearer" with an overminus. When you **overminus a myope** OR **overplus a hyperope** the **SPINNING Dyop will get less clear.** You want spin direction detection of the **SPINNING** Dyop to be as clear as possible.
- 8. Record the Dyop Best Visual Acuity (DBVA) in arc minutes or as the Snellen ratio or Metric ratio. Repeat the process for each eye and binocularly. With practice, it should be possible to have a Dyop refraction completed in 90 seconds or less per eye, but with the increased precision and consistency of a Dyop versus the use of a static optotypes.

The **optimum** emmetrope **Dyop** equivalent to Snellen 20/20 (6/6) acuity has an angular arc width of **7.6 arc minutes**, a 10% stroke width, and spins at 40 revolutions per minute. The stimulus gap of that optimum Dyop correlates to a visual stimulus **AREA** of **0.54 arc minutes squared** (the Minimum **AREA** of Resolution or **MAR**) versus the traditional Snellen/Sloan/Landolt visual stimulus **AREA** of 1.0 arc minute squared. The smaller Dyop **MAR** results in its being significantly more precise than the Snellen **MAR**, and having a linear, rather than a logarithmic, increase in size with increasing blur. That linearity allows a Dyop to have an "optimum" (minimum) acuity endpoint for measuring refractive sphere, or cylinder, or axis.

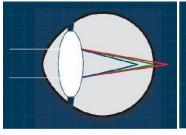


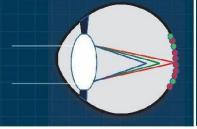


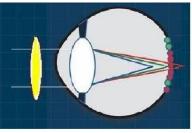
The linear Dyop ratio of increased diameter to increased spherical blur allows for a relatively simple, yet precise determination, for refractions. An emmetrope Dyop comparable to Snellen 20/20 (6/6) has zero sphere, zero cylinder, and zero axis. The difference from that optimum emmetrope Dyop, with a (rounded) diameter of 8 arc minutes, correlate to an increase of one diopter of power, either plus OR minus for every 6 arc minutes in diameter. Dyop Refraction Terminology: The UDA in arc minutes (am) is the smallest Dyop diameter where spinning can clearly be detected. The ECV is calculated by subtracting 8 (the rounded initial am value) from the UDA arc minute (am) value. The IRS +/- in diopters is a linear equivalent to the ECV. Divide the ECV by 6 to calculate the IRS, and then round that IRS value to the nearest quarter of a diopter. Using Optometry nomenclature, the IRS diopter value will be plus (+) for a hyperope and minus (-) for a myope. Confirm the correct +/- IRS setting because an incorrect plus (+) or minus (-) IRS lens will make the spinning Dyop blurrier (less visible) rather than clearer. Typically start with the right eye then the left eye followed by a binocular refraction. The formula for spherical lens power is IRS (diopters of blur) = ECV/6 = (UDA-8)/6.

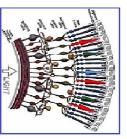
<u>Examples:</u> A <u>UDA</u> of 14 arc minutes corresponds to an <u>ECV</u> of 6 arc minutes and 1 diopter of <u>IRS</u> sphere, as either plus (+) or minus (-). A <u>UDA</u> of 26 arc minutes will be an <u>ECV</u> of 18 arc minutes and three diopters of <u>IRS</u> sphere. Reducing the Dyop diameter to sub-acuity (where Dyop spinning is NOT detected) is equivalent to adding blur to the Snellen test or selecting a smaller size acuity line to test for false positives.

Dyop® Color Acuity Response Form Contact Allan@Dyop.org for access to the experimental test









Green-Focused Vision GFV - 50% red / 45% green / 5% blue

Red-Focused Vision RFV - 75% red / 20% green / 5% blue

Chromatic Modulation RFV - 75% red / 20% green / 5% blue

Photoreceptors

Color	Hex	<u>RGB</u>
Gray	999999	153.153.153

Color	<u>Hex</u>	<u>RGB</u>
Black	000000	0.0.0
White	FFFFFF	255.255.255

Color	Hex	RGB
Blue	0000FF	0.0.255
Green	00FF00	0.255.0

Color	<u>Hex</u>	RGB	Color	<u>Hex</u>	<u>RGB</u>		Color	Hex	<u>RGB</u>		Color	<u>Hex</u>	RGB
Gray	999999	153.153.153	Black	000000	0.0.0		Blue	0000FF	0.0.255		Amber	FFFF00	255.255.0
			White	FFFFFF	255.255.255		Green	00FF00	0.255.0		Red	FF0000	255.0.0
The	The smallest Dyop® arc width whose direction of spin is detected is the Acuity Endpoint for that color combination.												

_____ Viewing Distance: _____ Test Date: _____ Subject Name: ____

OD/OS/OU: _____ Device: ___

D yop							
Color/Contrast	Basic Acuity	Blue/Gray	Green/Gray	Amber/Gray	Red/Gray	Green/White	Blue/Black
Arc Width							
Snellen - Feet							
Snellen - Meters							

Subject Name: ______ Viewing Distance: _____ Test Date: _____

OD/OS/OU: _____ Device: _____

Dyop							
Color/Contrast	Basic Acuity	Blue/Gray	Green/Gray	Amber/Gray	Red/Gray	Green/White	Blue/Black
Arc Width							
Snellen - Feet							
Snellen - Meters							

Subject Name: ______ Viewing Distance: _____ Test Date: _____

OD/OS/OU: Device:

Dyop							
Color/Contrast	Basic Acuity	Blue/Gray	Green/Gray	Amber/Gray	Red/Gray	Green/White	Blue/Black
Arc Width							
Snellen - Feet							
Snellen - Meters							