Eye Chart

Name:	Date:	

An eye chart, also known as a Snellen chart, is used by eye care professionals, such as optometrists and ophthalmologists, to measure visual acuity. The Snellen chart consists of rows of letters, numbers, or symbols, progressively decreasing in size.

Here's a step-by-step guide on how to use a Snellen chart:

Step 1: Position the chart

Hang the Snellen chart on a well-lit, flat surface at eye level. Ensure the chart is free of glare, shadows, or other visibility factors. The standard testing distance is 20 feet (6 meters) from the chart, so ensure you have enough space.

Step 2: Prepare the test taker

Ask the person whose vision is tested to stand 20 feet (6 meters) from the chart. If they wear glasses or contact lenses, they should keep them on during the test. The person should stand with their feet shoulder-width apart and face the chart directly.

Step 3: Cover one eye

Instruct the person to cover one eye with an occluder, a piece of paper, or the palm of their hand, taking care not to apply pressure to the eye. This will allow you to test one eye at a time.

Step 4: Read the chart

Ask the person to read each row of letters on the chart from top to bottom, starting with the largest letter. They should continue reading until they can no longer clearly distinguish the letters on a row. Encourage them to guess if unsure, as this will give you a better understanding of their visual acuity limits.

Step 5: Record the results

Note the smallest row of letters the person can read accurately. This will be their visual acuity measurement for that eye, expressed as a fraction (e.g., 20/20, 20/40, etc.).

Step 6: Test the other eye

Repeat Steps 3 through 5 with the person covering their other eye. This will allow you to measure the visual acuity of each eye separately.

Step 7: Test both eyes together

Finally, ask the person to uncover both eyes and read the chart again. This will give you a measurement of their visual acuity when both eyes work together.

Step 8: Interpret the results

Compare the recorded visual acuity measurements to standard visual acuity levels. This will help you determine if the person's vision is within normal limits or if they may need further evaluation by an eye care professional.

Remember that the Snellen chart is just one of many tools used to assess visual acuity. The results should be interpreted with other tests and factors to understand a person's vision comprehensively.



PLACE CHART 10 FEET AWAY

20/200		1
20/100	FP	2
20/80	ΤΟΖ	3
20/63	LPED	4
20/50	PECFD	5
20/40	EDFCZP	6
20/32	FELOPZD	7
20/25	DEFPOTEC	8
20/20	LEFODPCT	9

