

A vibrant landscape featuring a pond with swans, a field of tulips, and lush green trees. The text "In the name of god" is overlaid in yellow. The scene is set in a park-like environment with a large pond in the middle ground. Several white swans are visible on the water. In the foreground, there is a dense field of tulips, some with yellow petals and red streaks, and others that are solid pink. The background is filled with tall, leafy green trees, some with hints of yellow, suggesting a spring or early summer setting. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and natural.

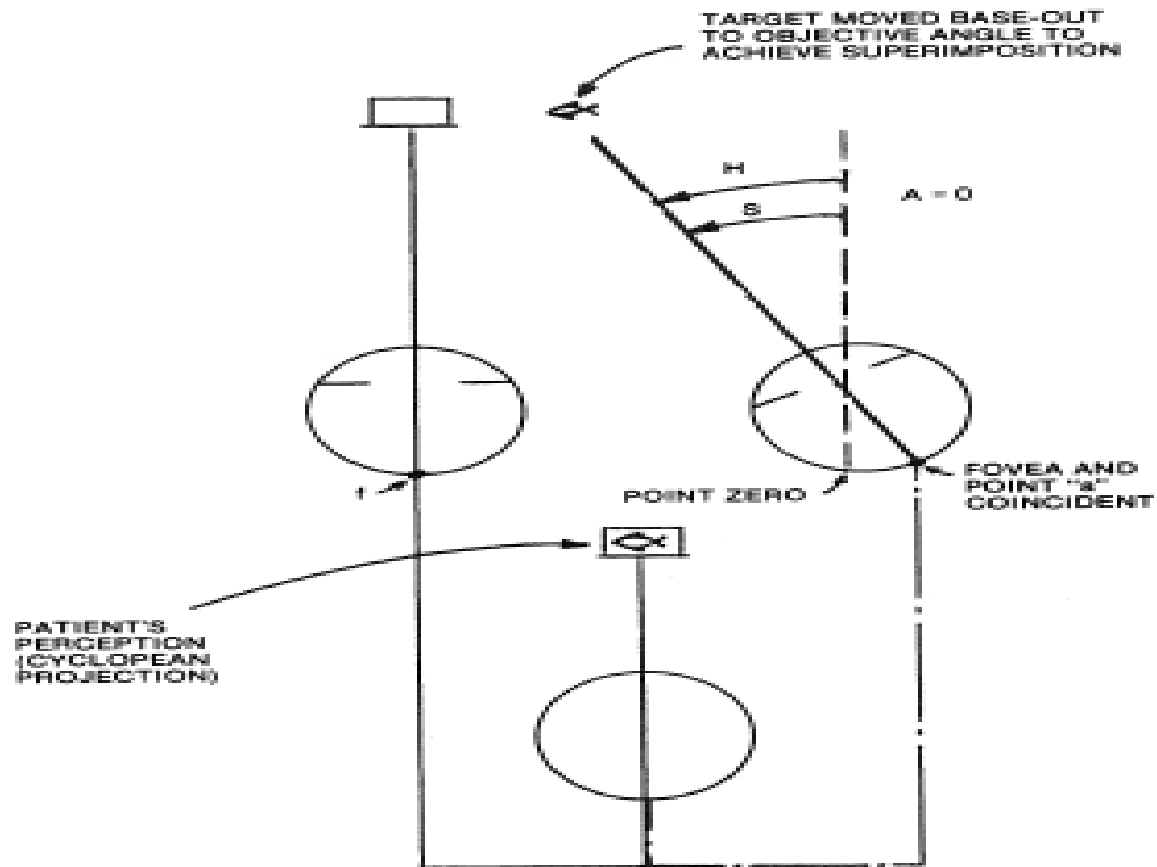
In the name of god

**Arranged by:
optometrist nasibeh naderi**

Understanding Sensory evaluation

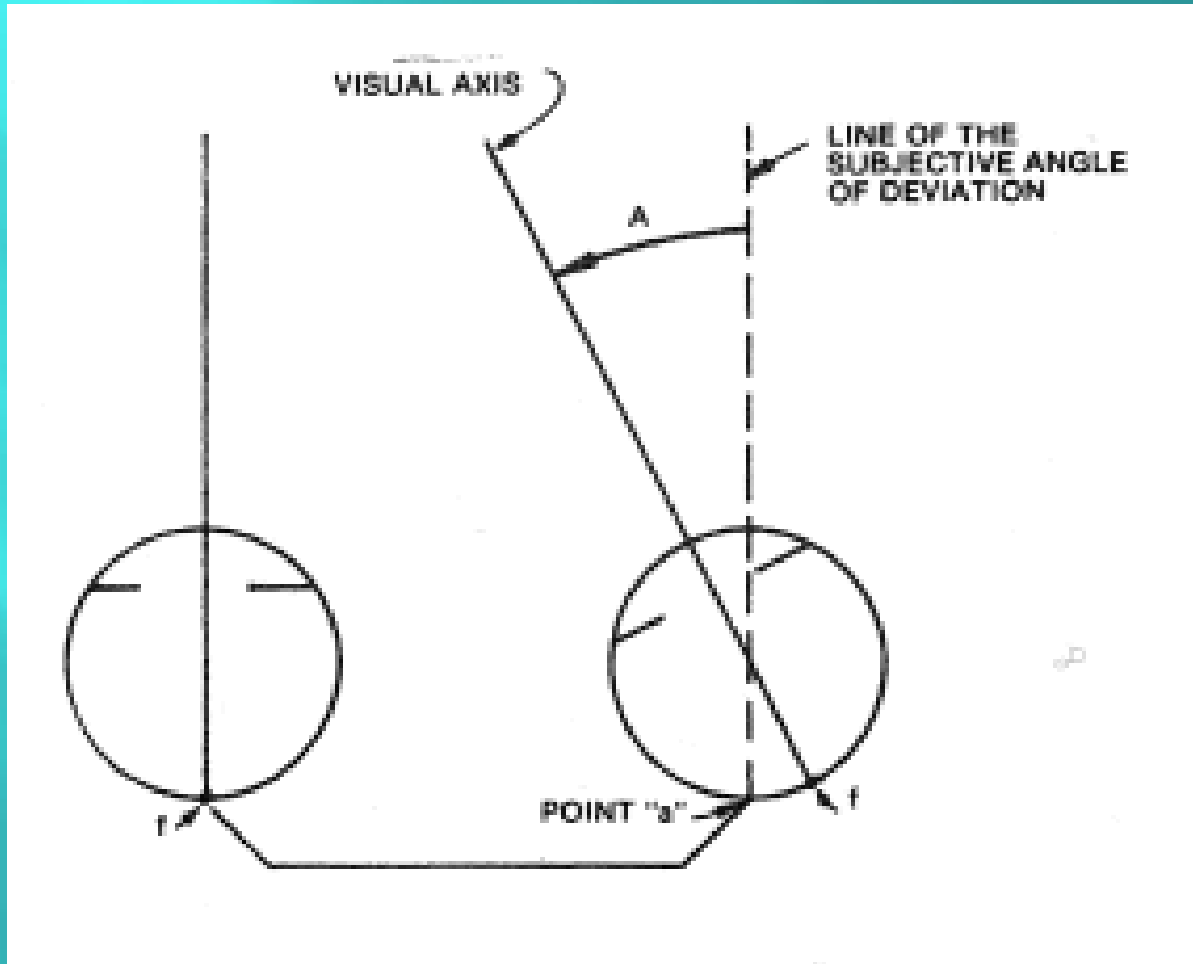
NRC

Normal retinal correspondence



ARC

anomalous correspondence



$$A=H-S$$

A: anomaly angle

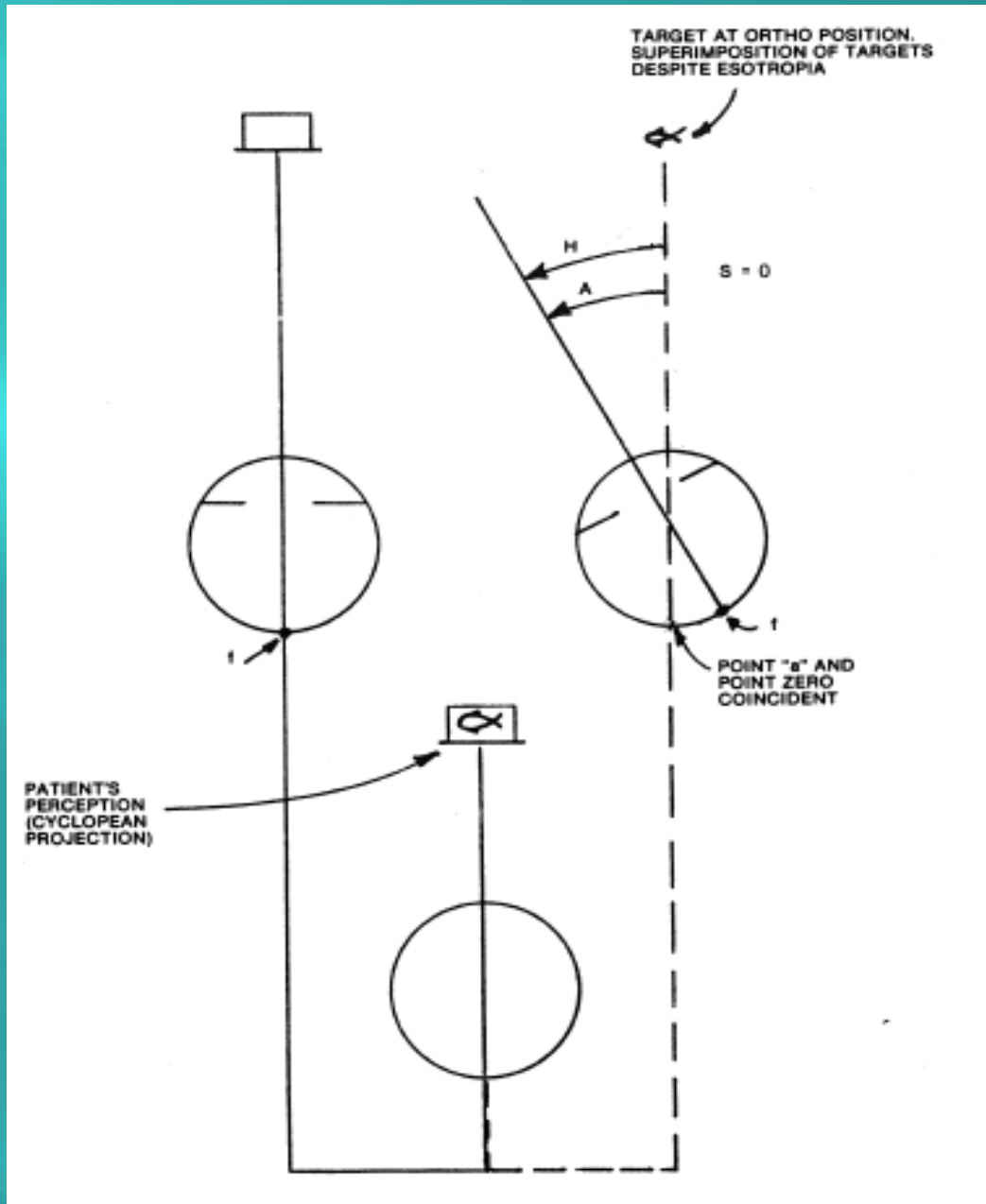
H: objective angle

S: subjective angle

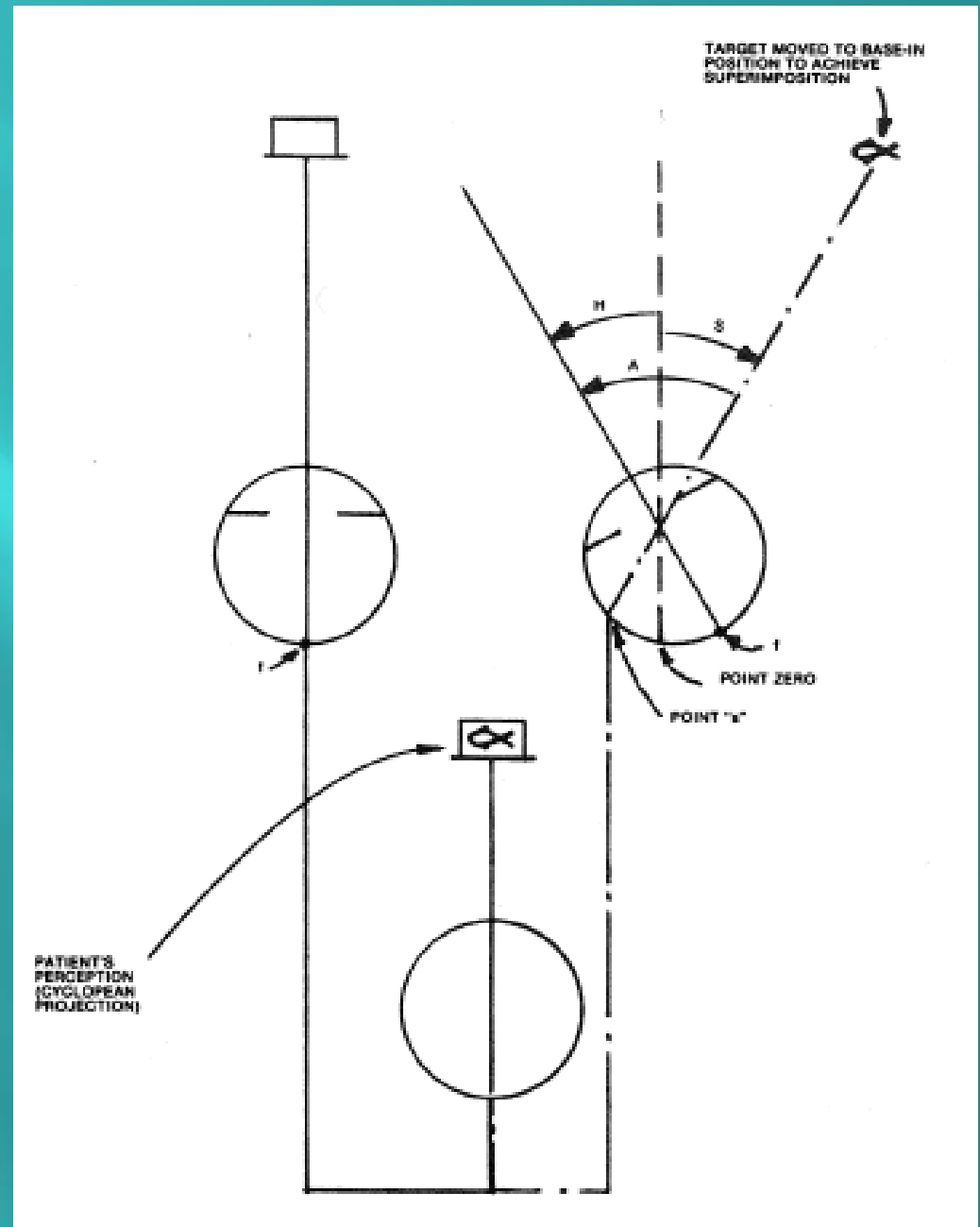
HARC

$$S = 0$$

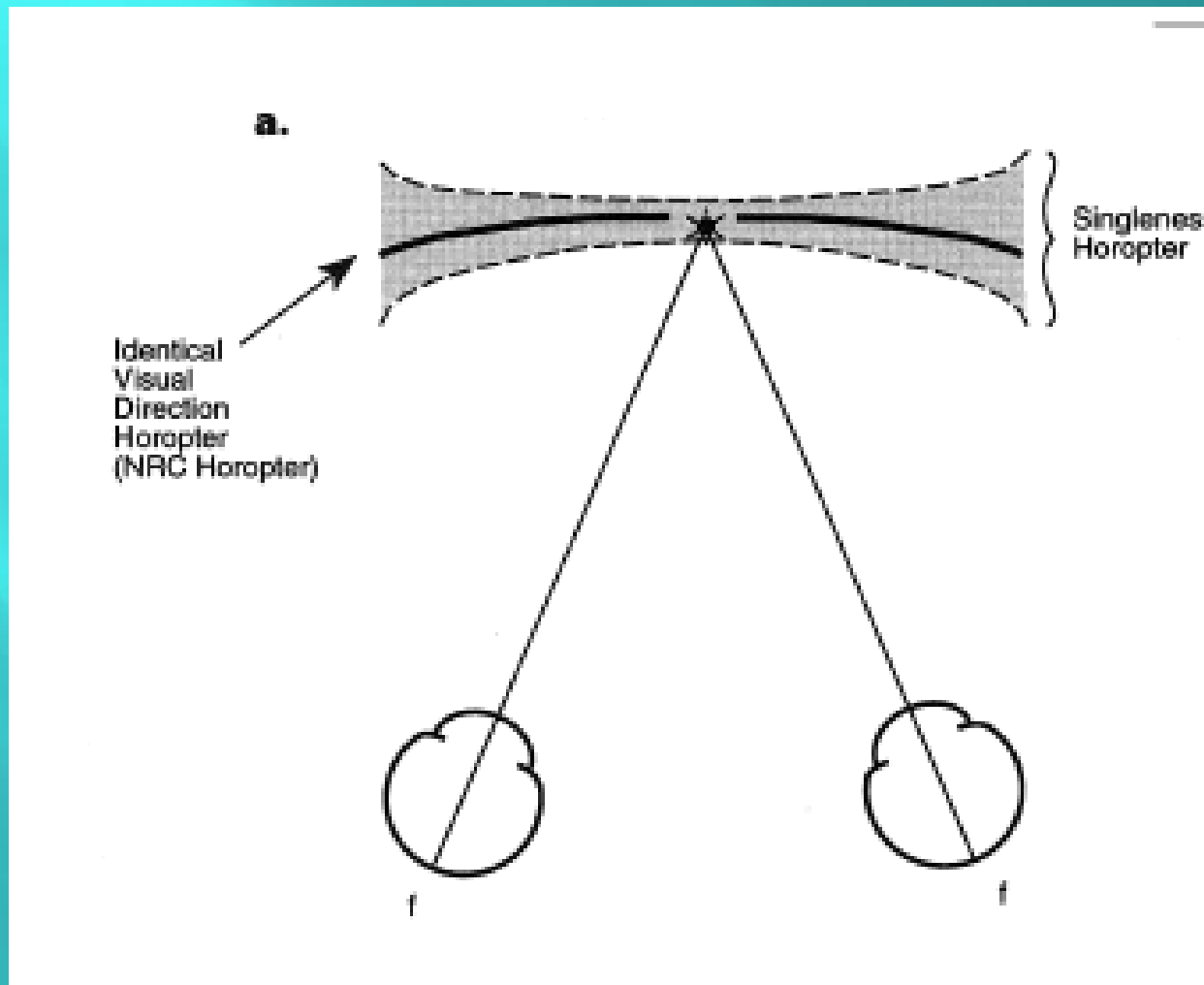
$$H = A$$



Paradoxical type 1

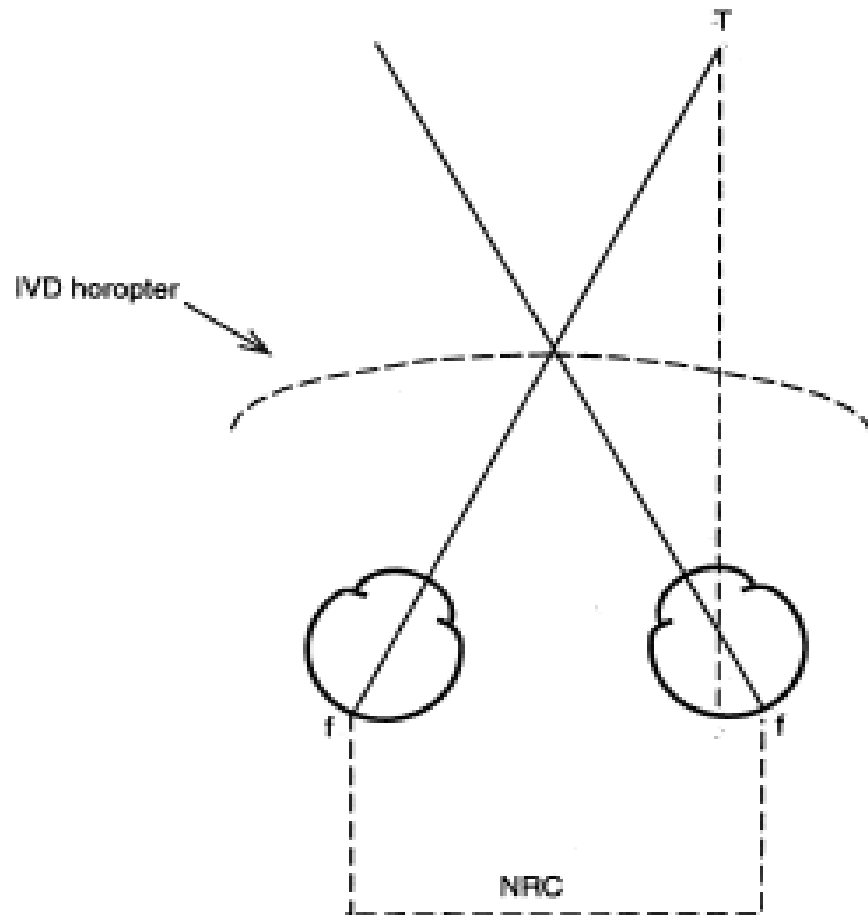


Normal Horopter

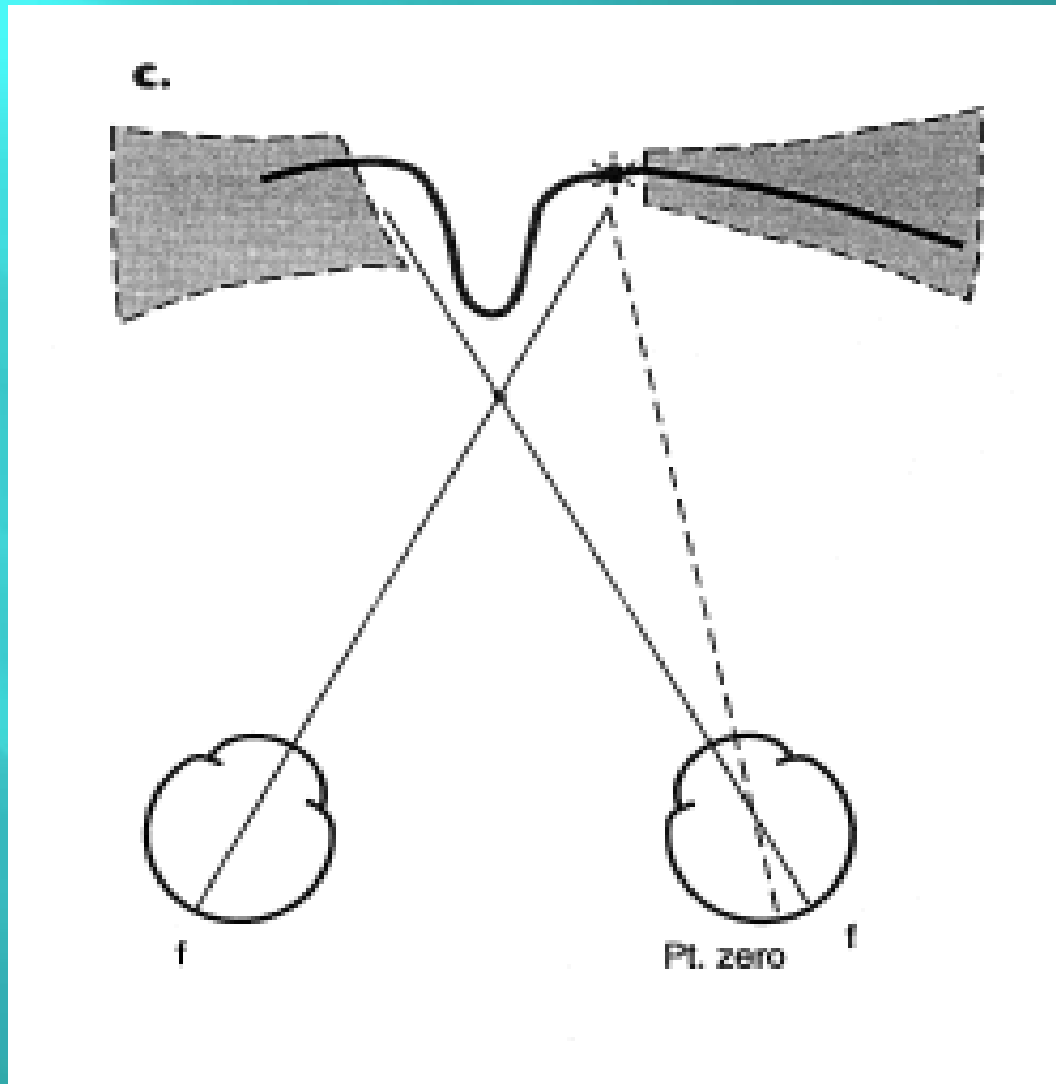


Esotropic Horopter with NRC

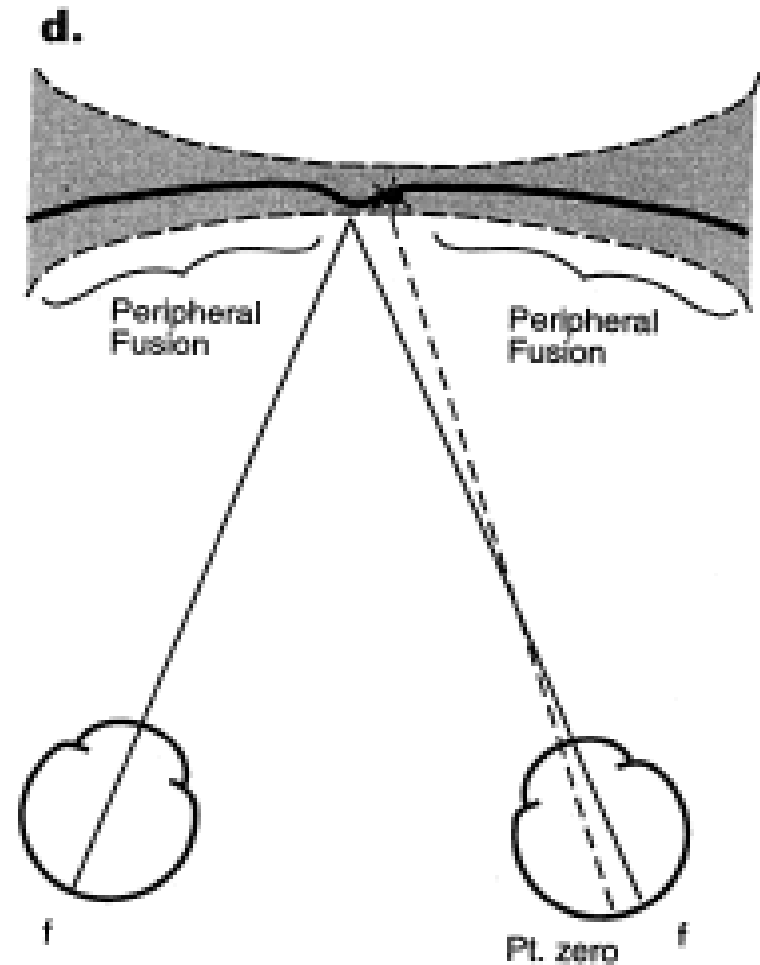
b.



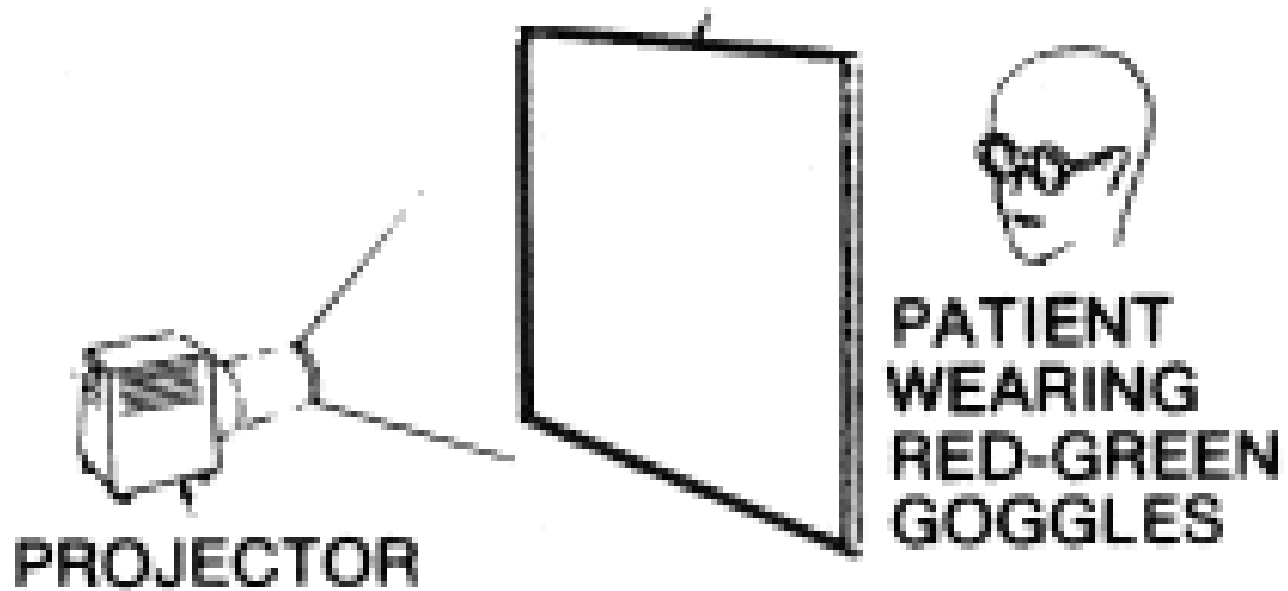
Esotropic Horopter with ARC



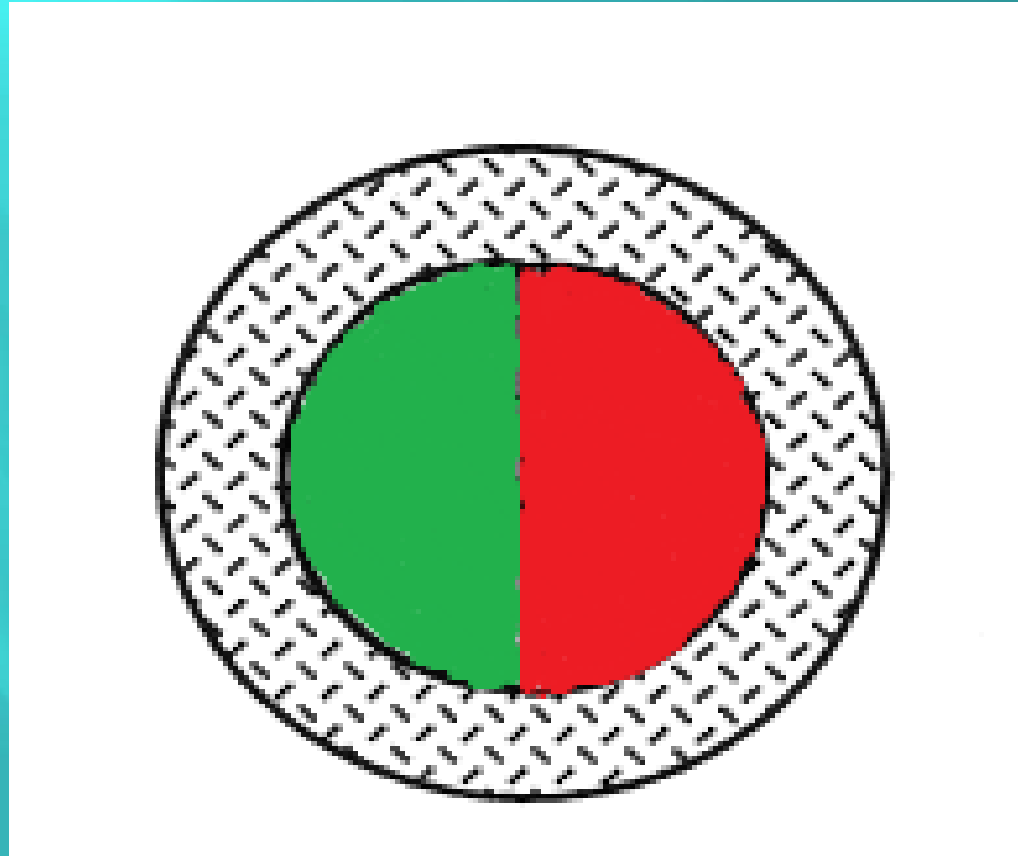
Esotropic horopter with ARC in small angle



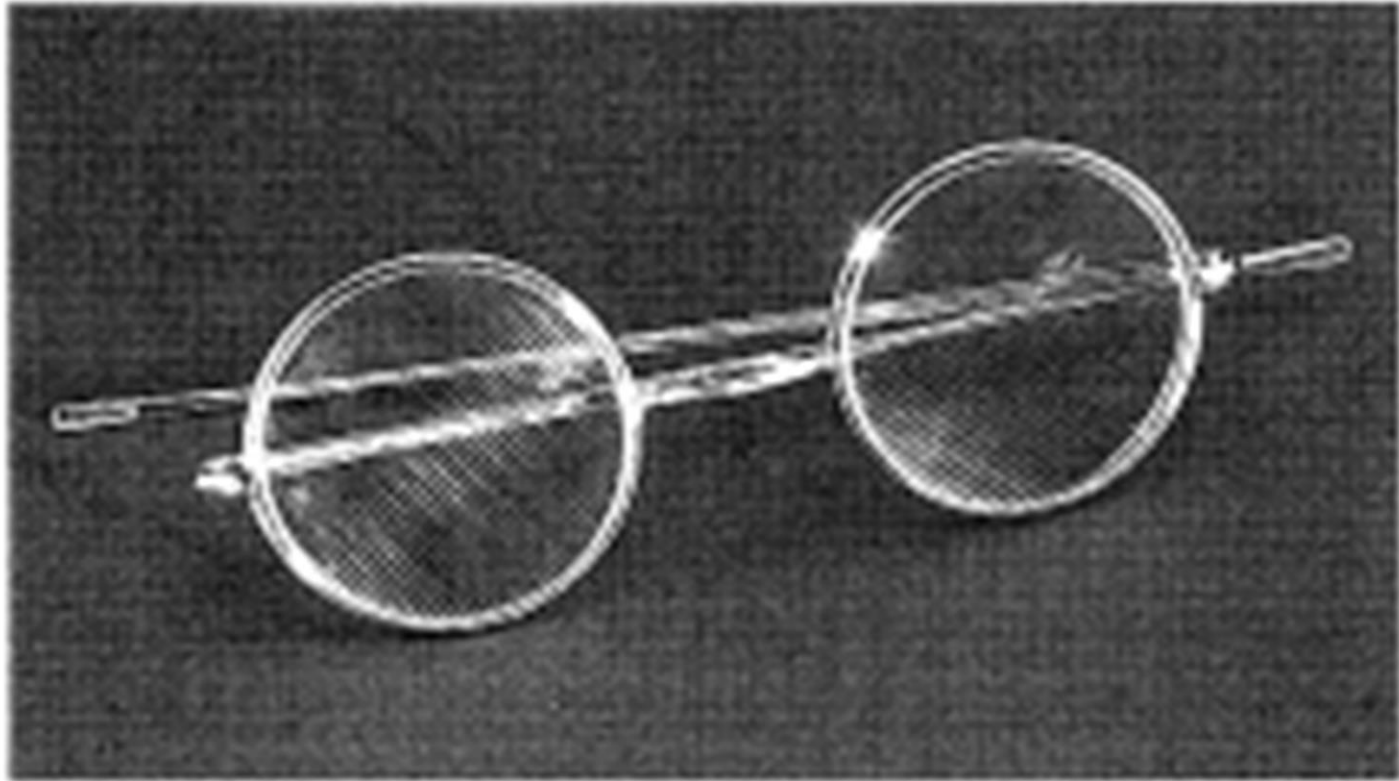
TRANSLUCENT SCREEN



Split- field perception

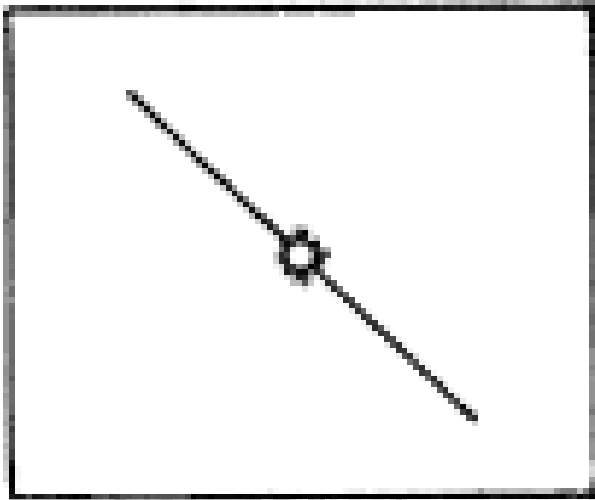


Bagolini striated lenses



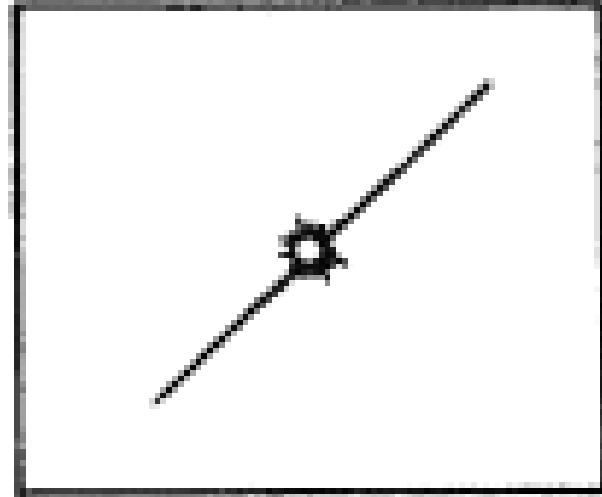
Orientation of streak seen by right & left eyes

a.



SEEN BY LEFT EYE

b.

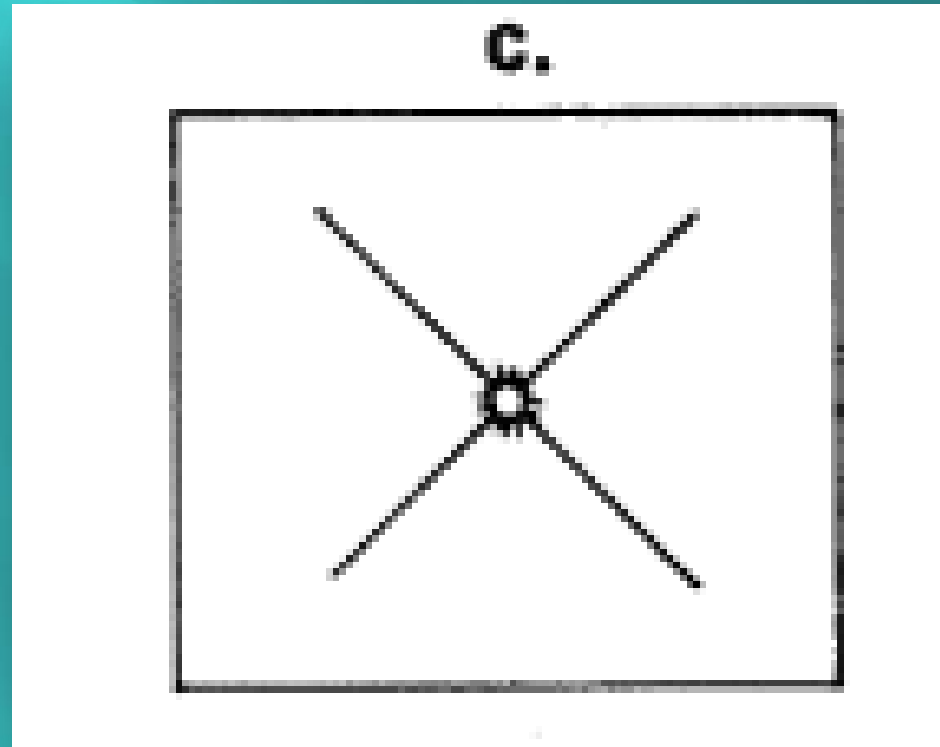


SEEN BY RIGHT EYE

Perception:

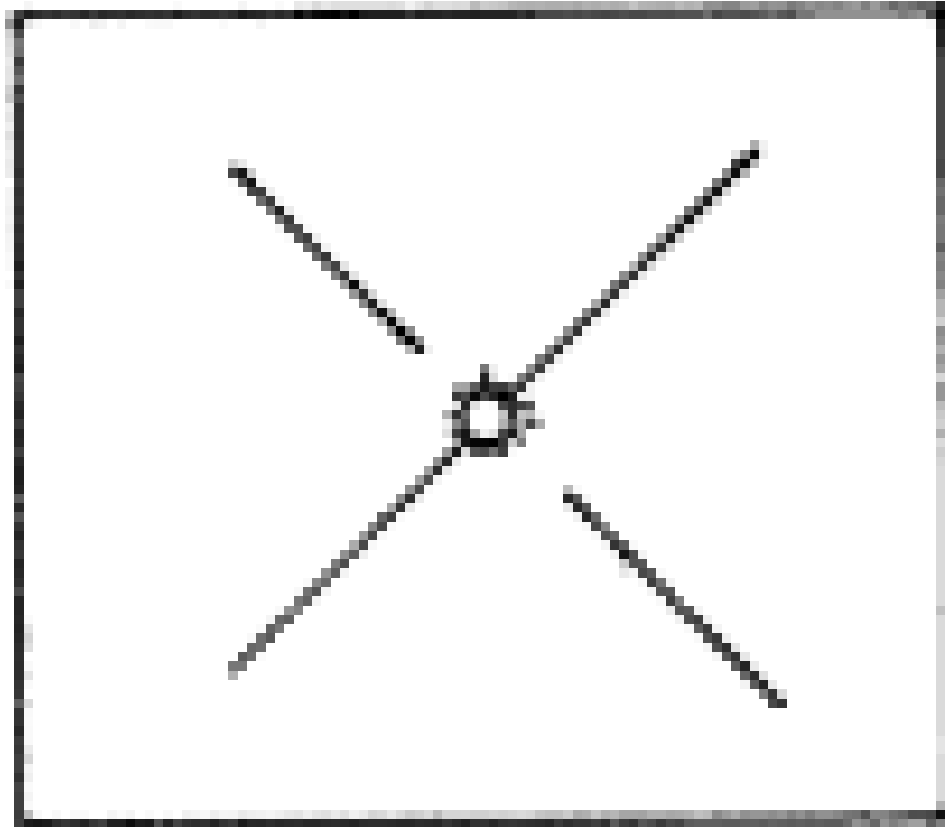
1- NRC

2-HARC if there is a manifest deviation



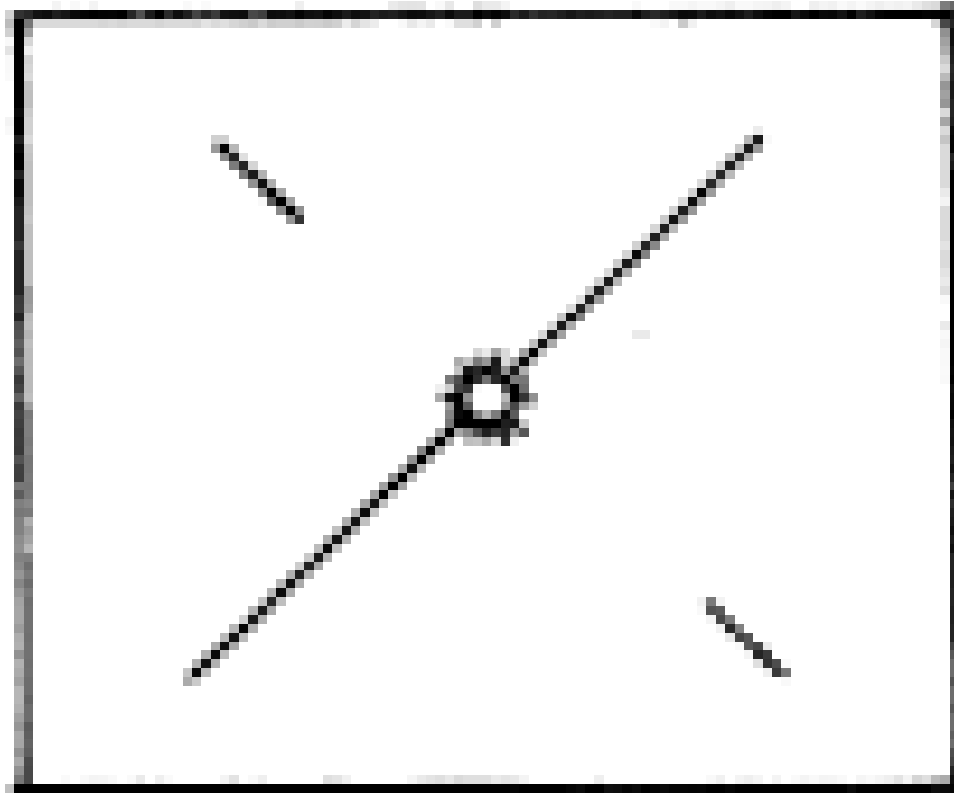
Central suppression of the left eye

d.



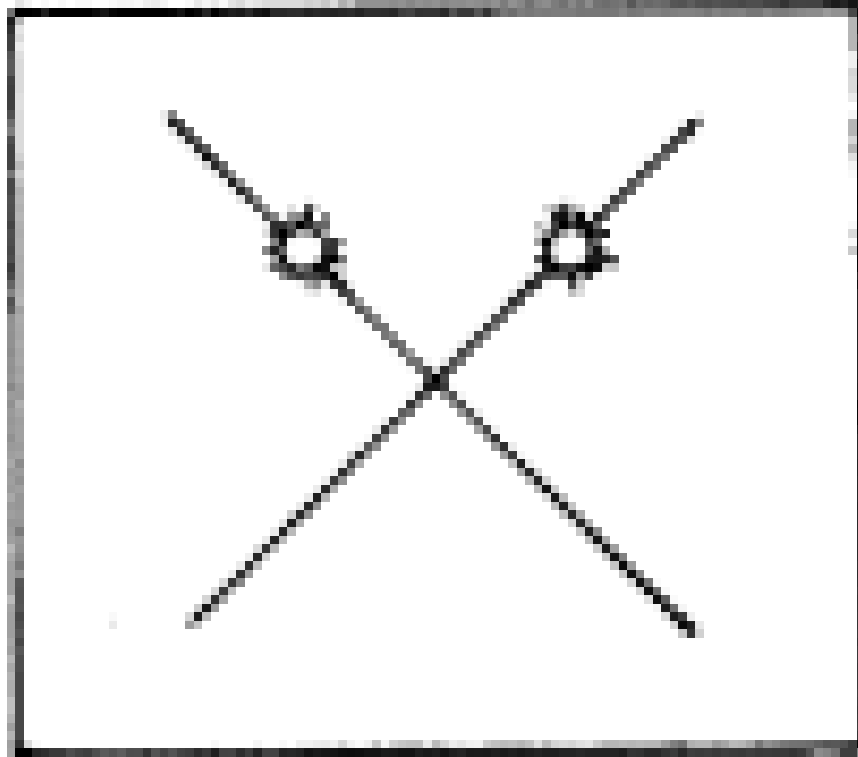
Peripheral suppression of the left eye

e.



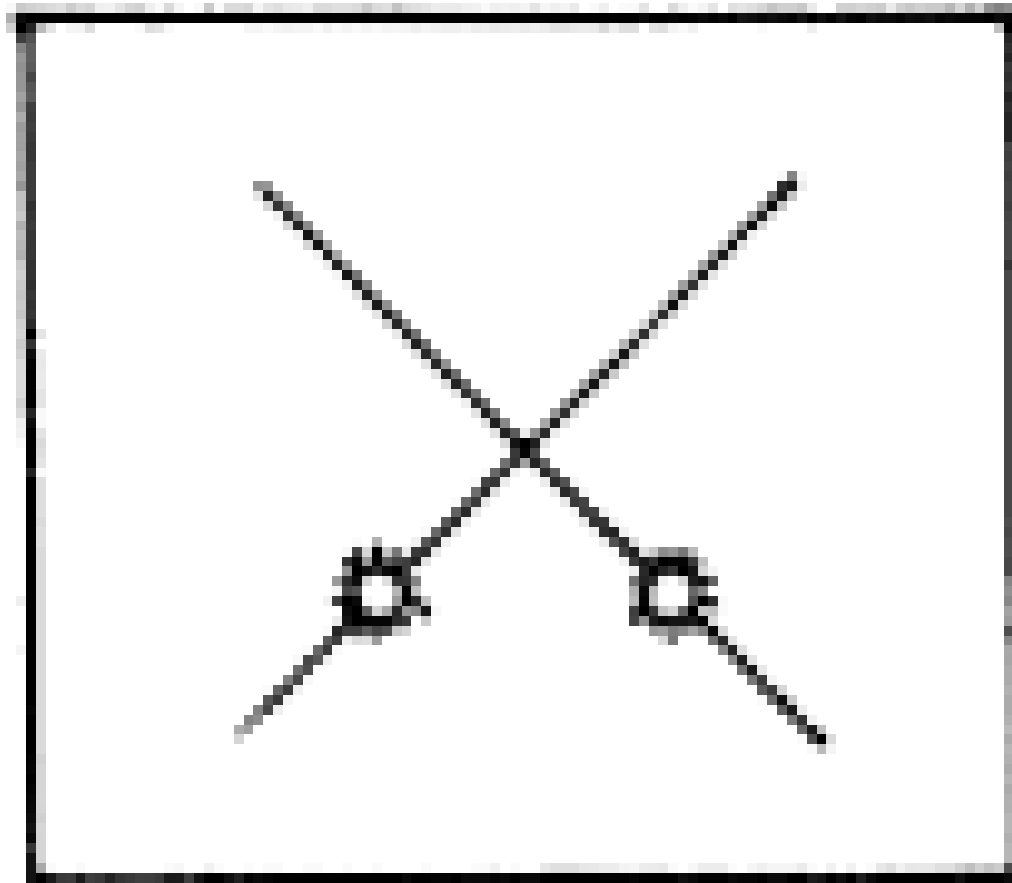
Esotropia with NRC

f.

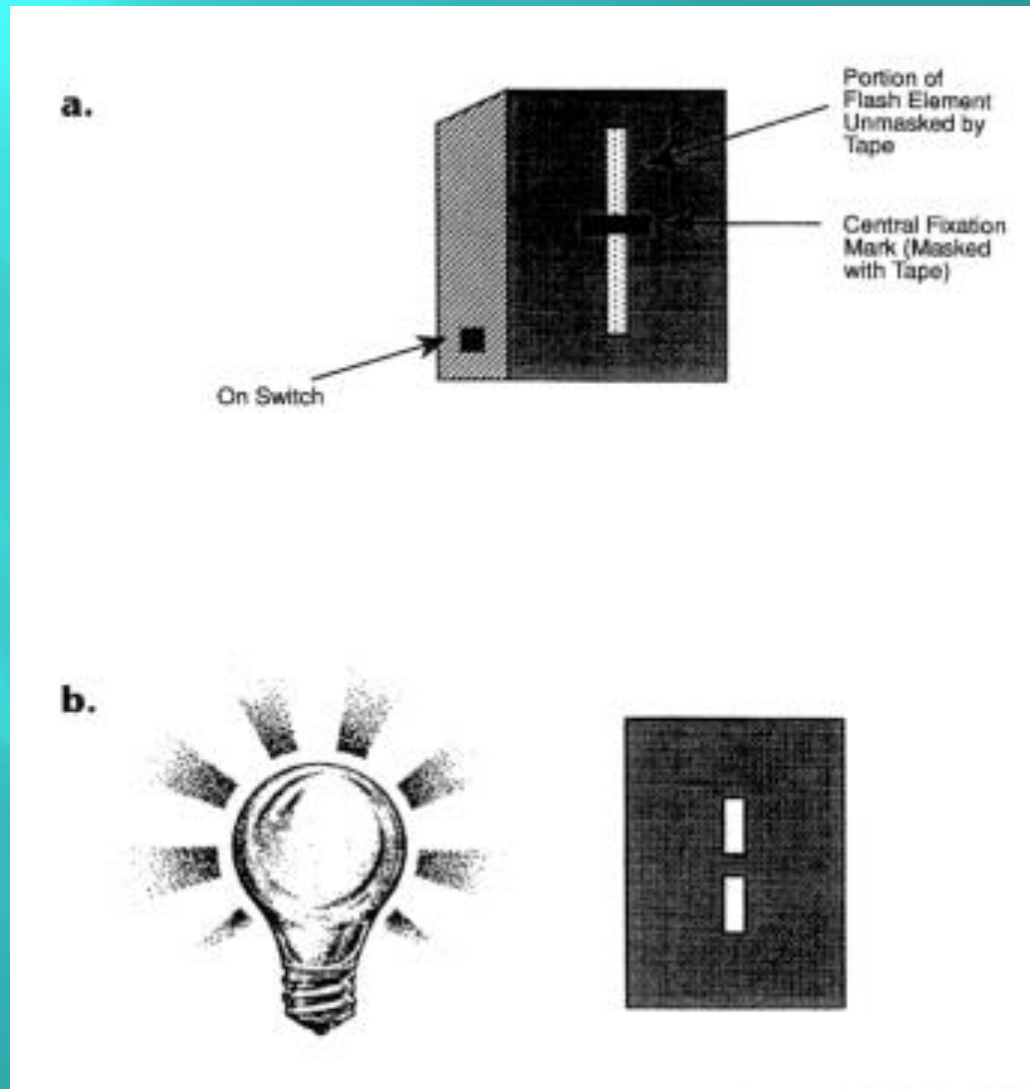


Exotropia with NRC

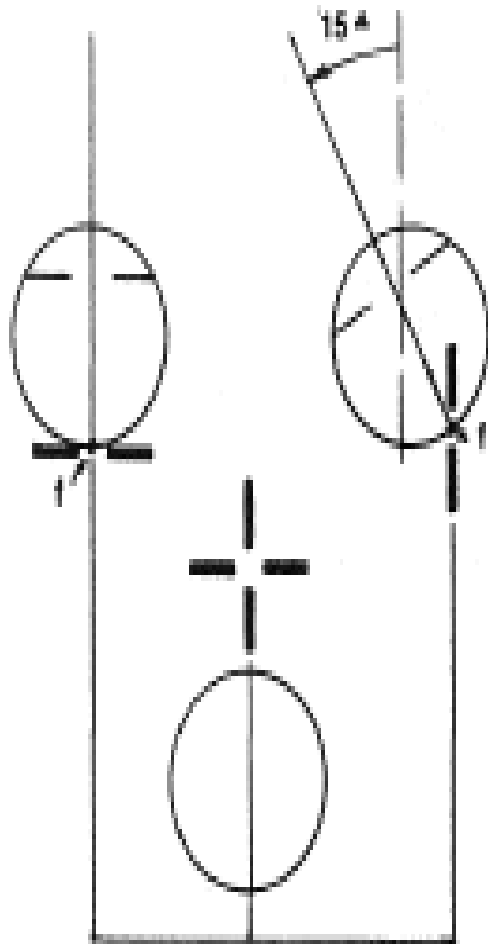
g.



Hering Bielschowsky test



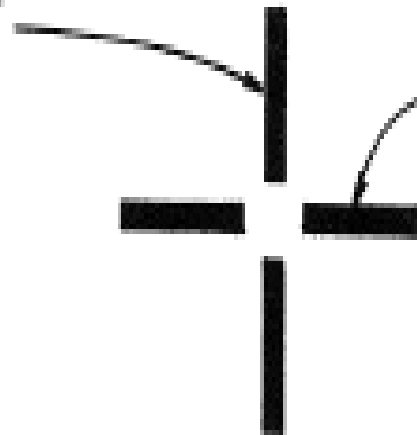
Esotropia with NRC



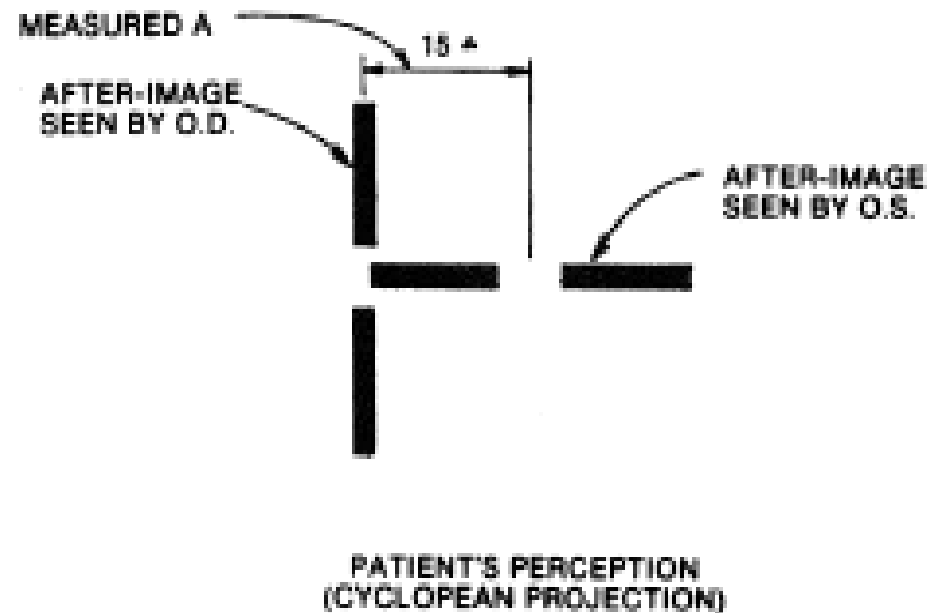
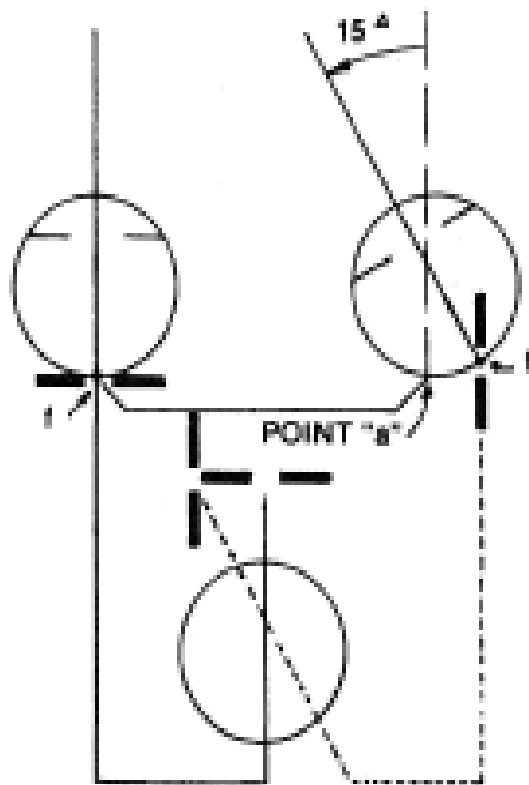
AFTER-IMAGE
SEEN BY O.D.

AFTER-IMAGE
SEEN BY O.S.

PATIENT'S PERCEPTION
(CYCLOPEAN PROJECTION)

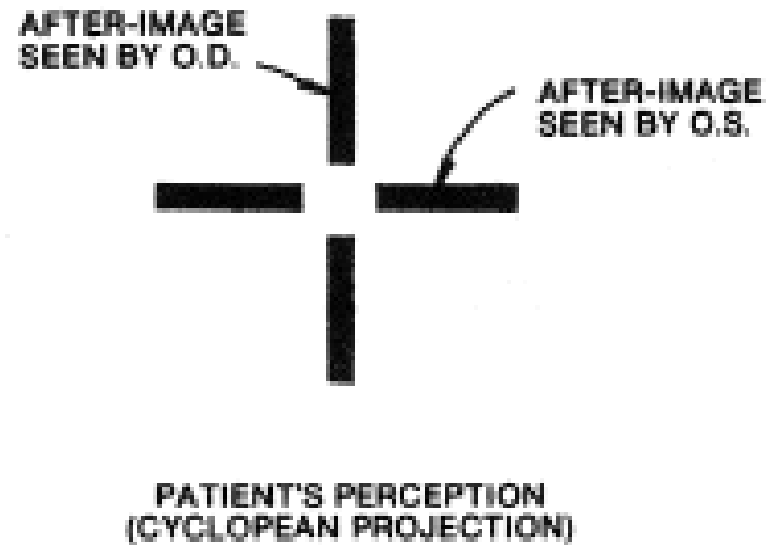
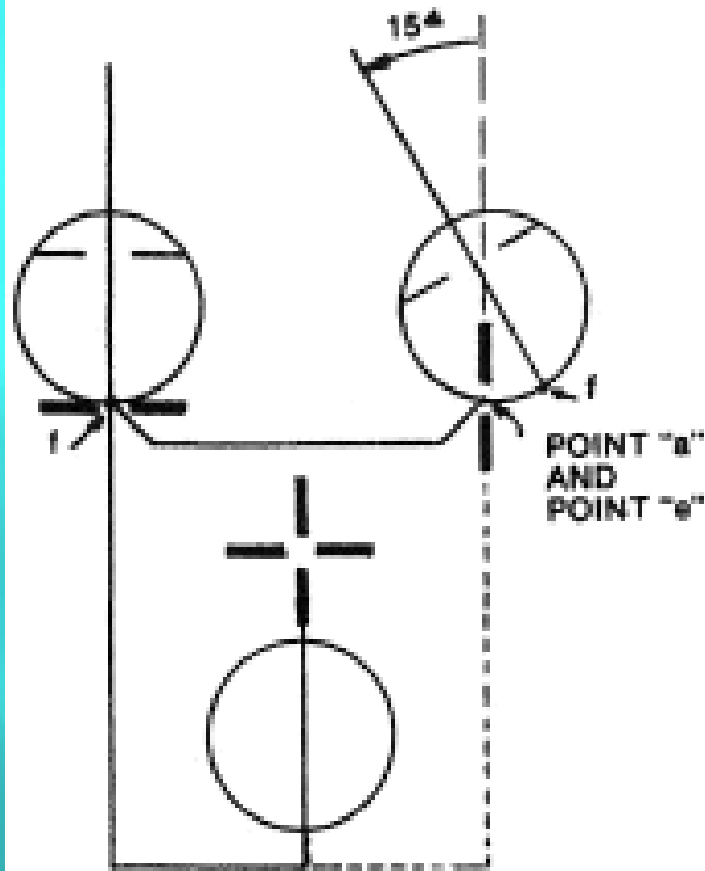


Esotropia with HARC



Esotropia with ARC and

EF (the angle of EF = the angle of anomaly)



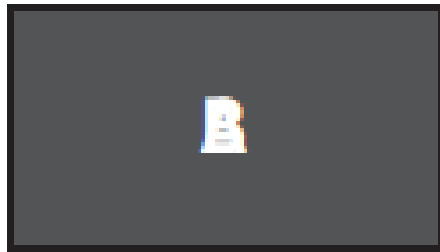
Brock - givener after image

suppression

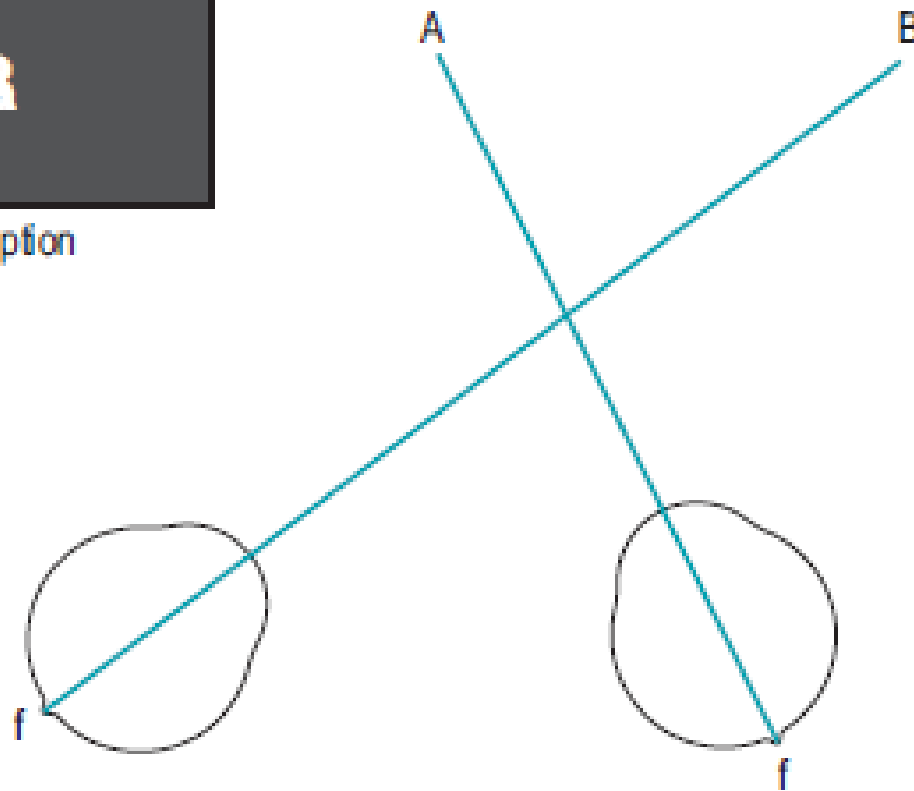
**Suppression is one of the sensory
adaptation to strabismus**

Suppression is the defense mechanism to eliminate confusion and diplopia

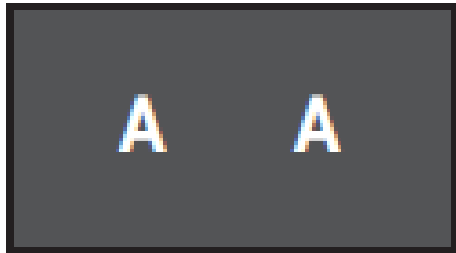
confusion



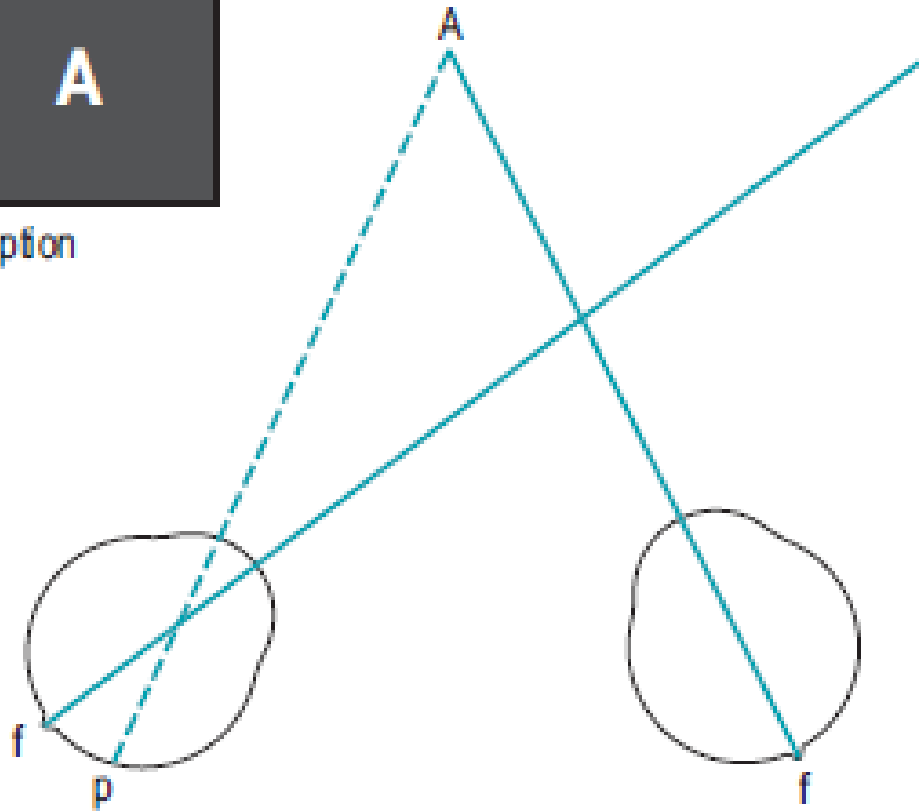
Perception



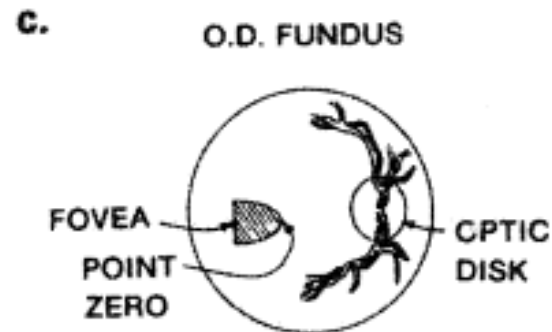
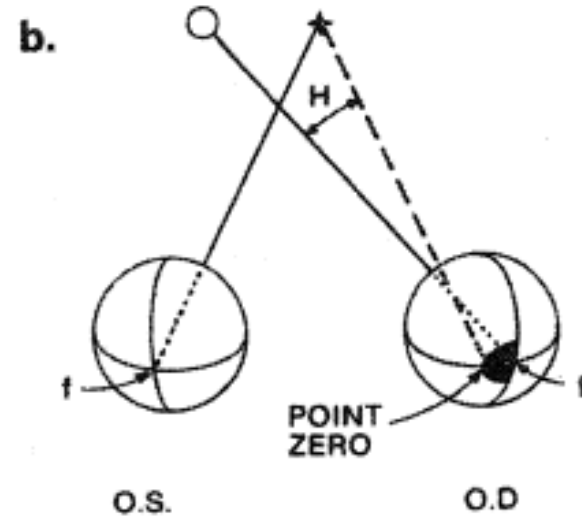
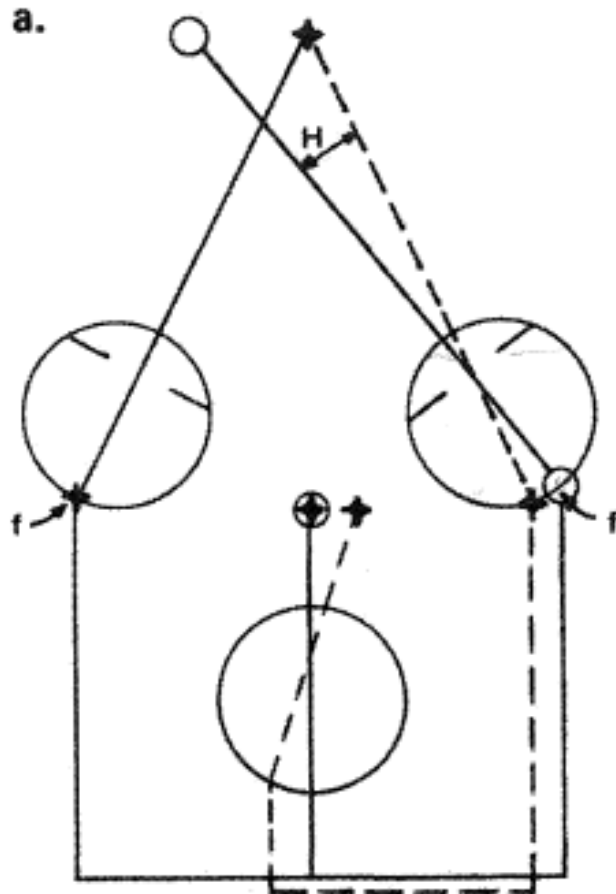
diplopia



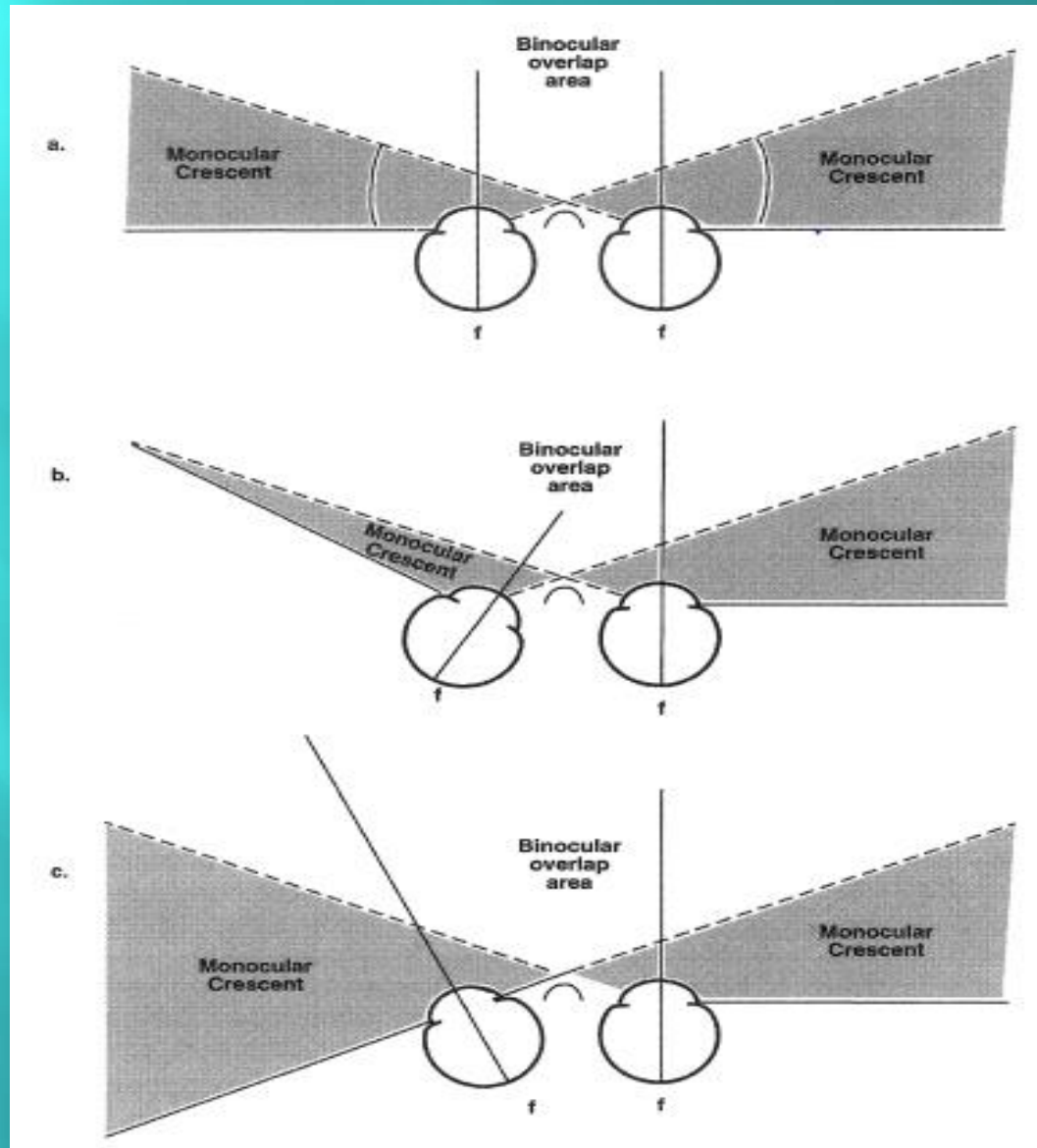
Perception



Characteristics of suppression



Visual field in suppression strabismic patient



Suppression classified by

Size

Central : - Foveal

- Para foveal -

-para macular -

peripheral

Intensity

deep

Shallow

Several attributes of the strabismic deviation affect the suppression response

Angle of deviation

Laterality

Frequency

Noncomitant

Bar reading

Red lens test

suppression response

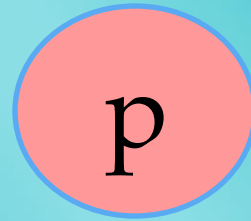


Diplopia



1. Normal response

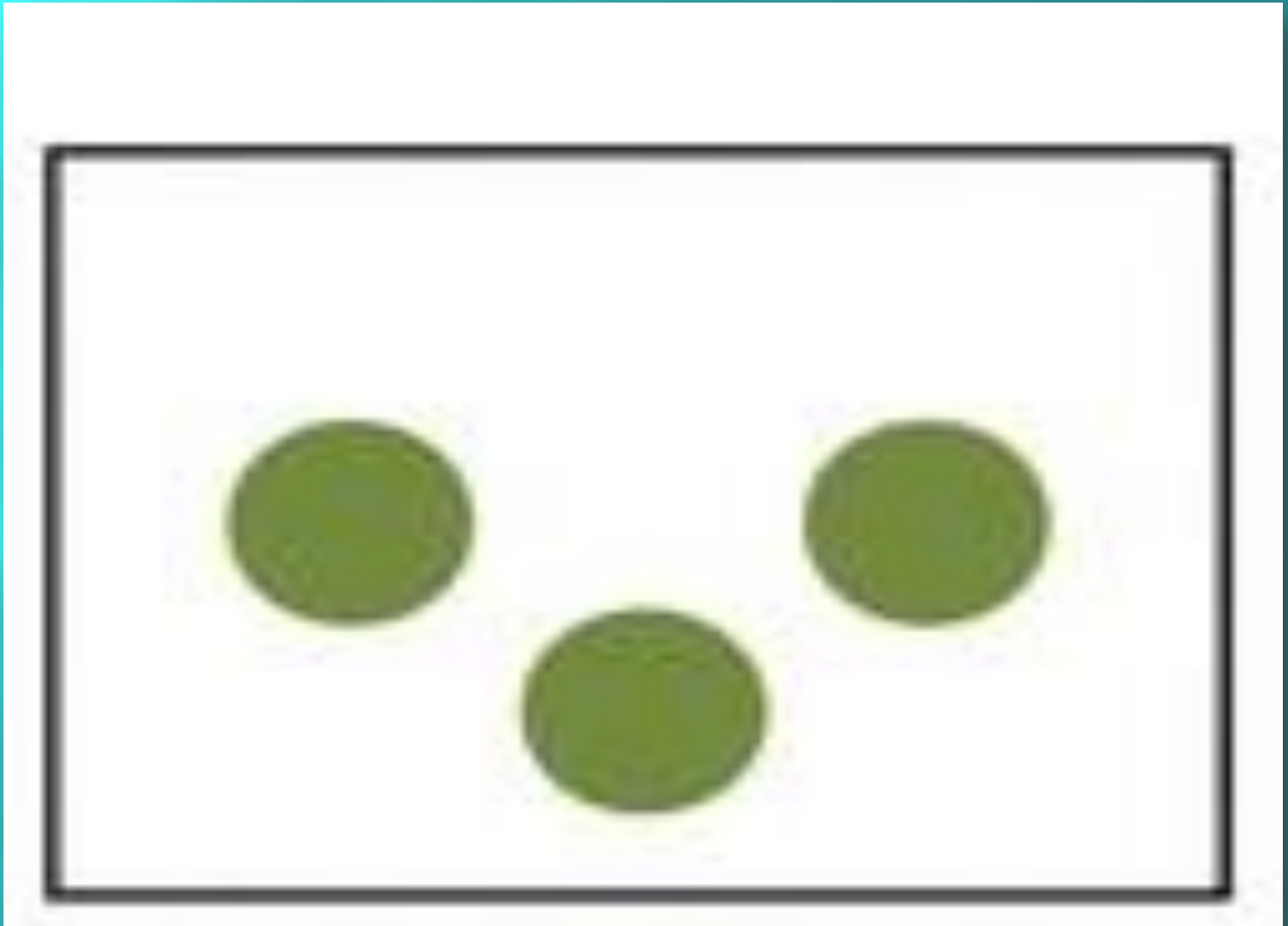
2.HARC



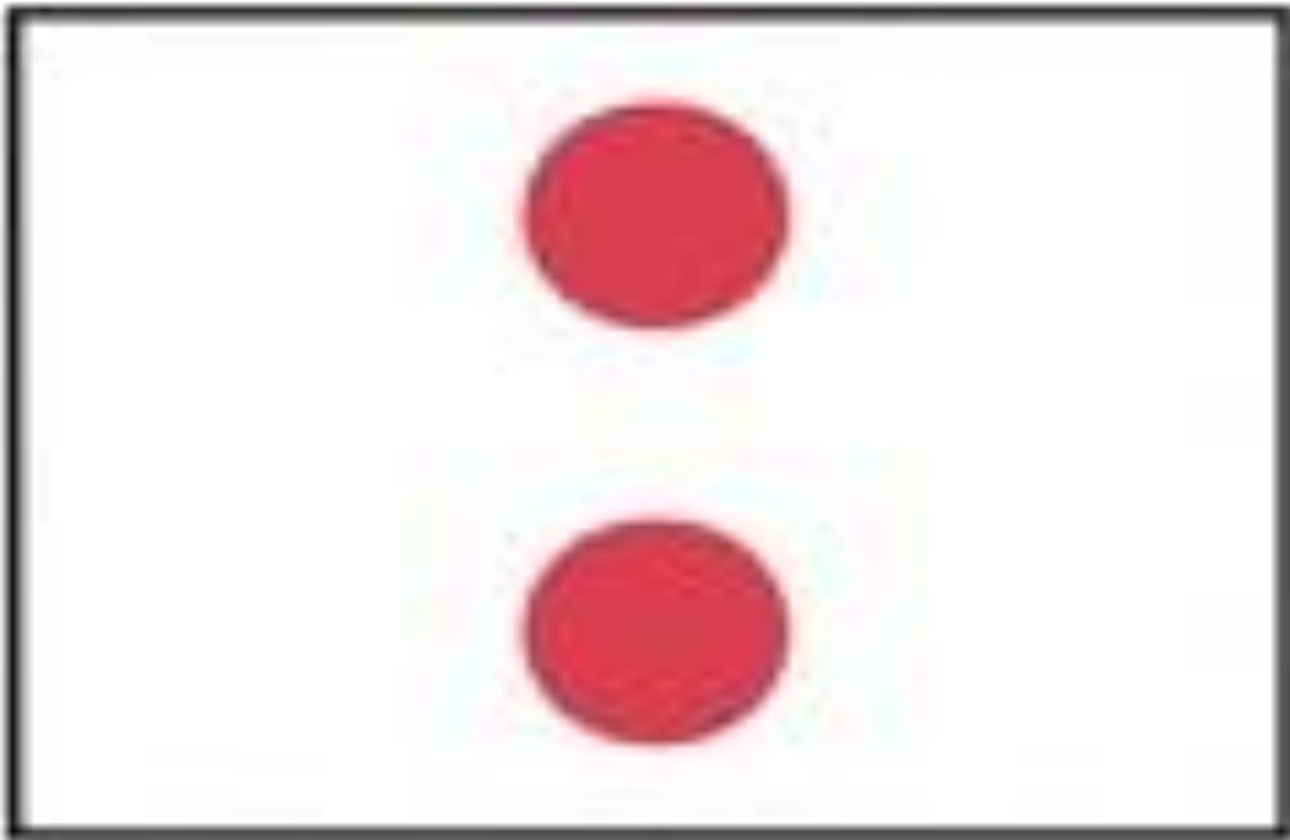
Worth dot test



Suppression of the red filtered



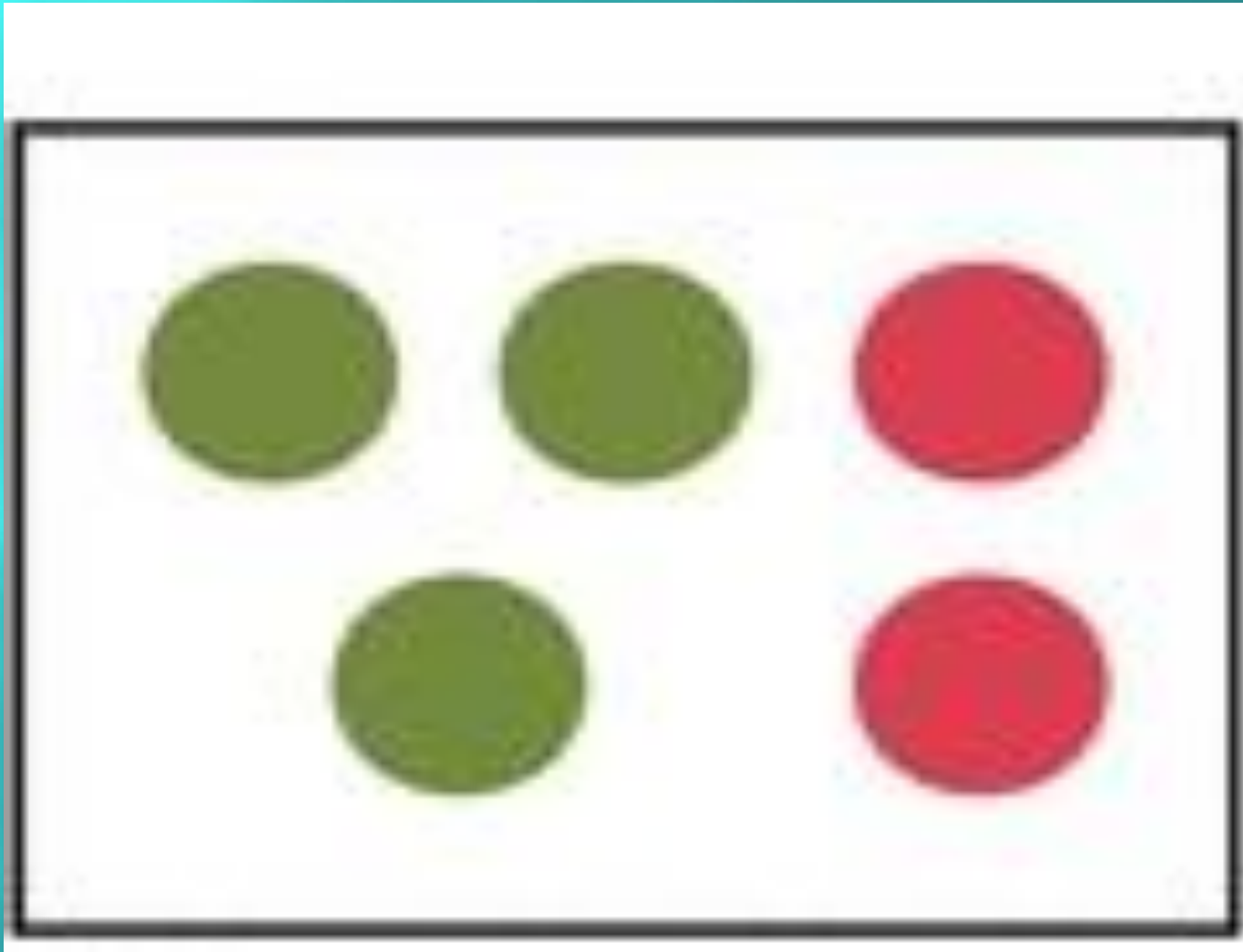
Suppression of the green filtered



Normal response



Esotropia reponse



Exotropia response



A lush, misty forest scene. In the foreground, a path of wooden planks leads up a hillside covered in ferns and small yellow flowers. A large, gnarled tree trunk stands on the right. In the background, a waterfall cascades down a rocky ledge, partially obscured by mist. The overall atmosphere is serene and ethereal.

The end...