A VISUAL FIELD TESTING DEVICE AND METHODS OF USING THE SAME

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present disclosure generally relates to an eye testing device used to detect and monitor functional visual field loss.

BACKGROUND

Screening and routine testing are important steps in detecting and monitoring functional visual field loss, especially for subjects suffering from glaucoma. Visual field loss is commonly observed in subjects aged 50 or above. As patients get older, they tend to be less mobile thus going for appointments at tertiary care or hospital to get their eyes checked is less likely, especially when these subjects did not observe any abnormalities with their eyes. However, if the unobserved age-related vision changes are due to glaucoma, it is likely that by the time the reach the hospital, these subjects would have lost most of their peripheral visual field, which could have been prevented if a visual field-testing device is made more accessible for these subjects.

Humphrey visual field device (HFA) is the gold standard in screening and monitoring functional visual field loss. Occasionally, eye screening exercise is held in the primary care to screen for functional visual field loss. The device, however, requires the infrastructure and capital that makes the screening not widely available.

In view of the above challenges, therefore there is a need to provide an eye testing device that allows the screening and monitoring functional visual field loss to be more affordable and more importantly allowing such a screening to be widely available and accessible.

SUMMARY

There is provided an eye testing apparatus. Said testing apparatus may be used for visual field testing. The testing apparatus may include an illumination panel for generating light stimulus towards an opening, said light stimulus comprising light having wavelength from visible to infrared region and an optical module. The optical module may comprise a lens positioned at a predefined distance from the opening and an infrared (IR)-reflecting mirror positioned between the illumination panel and the lens, said IR-reflecting mirror may be inclined towards the illumination panel and may allow visible light stimulus from the