

**INSTRUCTIONS
FOR
TYPE TEST
FOR
COLOUR BLINDNESS**

38 PLATES EDITION



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Plate Number	Normal Person	Person with Red Green Deficiencies				Person with Total Colour Blindness and Weakness
1	12	12				12
2	8	3				U
3	6	5				U
4	29	70				U
5	57	35				U
6	5	2				U
7	3	5				U
8	15	17				U
9	74	21				U
10	2	U				U
11	6	U				U
12	97	U				U
13	45	U				U
14	5	U				U
15	7	U				U
16	16	U				U
17	73	U				U
18	5	U				U
19	2	U				U
20	U	45				U
21	U	73				U
		PROTAN		DEUTERAN		
		ABSOLUTE	PARTIAL	ABSOLUTE	PARTIAL	
22	26	6	(2) 6	2	2 (6)	I
23	42	2	(4) 2	4	4 (2)	I
24	35	5	(3) 5	3	3 (5)	I
25	96	6	(9) 6	9	9 (6)	I

The mark x shows that the plate cannot be read. Blank space denotes that the reading is indefinite. The numerals in parenthesis shows that they can be read but they are comparatively unclear.

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determines the normality of colour vision. If 17 or more plates are read normally, the colour vision is regarded as normal. If only 13 or less than 13 plates are read normal, the colour vision is regarded as deficient. However, in reference to plates 18, 19, 20 and 21, only those who read the numerals 5, 2, 45 and 73 and read them easier than those on plates 14, 10, 13 and 17 are recorded as abnormal.

It is rare to find a person whose recording of normal answers is between 14~16 plates. An assessment of such a case requires the use of other colour vision tests, including the anomaloscope.

In the assessment of colour appreciation by the short method involving 6 plates only as prescribed on page 3, a normal recording of all plates is proof of normal colour vision. If there is a discrepancy in any of the recordings, the full series of plates should be used before diagnosing a red-green deficiency.

Care of the plates

It is important that the book of the plates should be kept closed, except during use, because undue exposure to sunlight causes a fading of colour of the plates.

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Introduction

This series of plates is designed to provide a test which gives a quick and accurate assessment of colour vision deficiency of congenital origin. This is the commonest form of colour vision disturbances. Most cases of congenital colour vision deficiency are characterized by a red-green deficiency which may be of two types; first, a protan type which may be absolute (Protanopia) or partial (protanomalopia), and secondly, a deutan type which may be absolute (deutanopia) or partial deutanomalopia)

In protanopia the visible range of the spectrum is shorter at the red end compared with that of the normal, and that part of the spectrum which appears to the normal as blue-green, appears to those with protanopia as grey. The whole visible range of spectrum in protanopia consists of two areas which are separated from each other by this grey part. Each area appears to those with protanopia as one system of colour with different brightness and saturation within each area, the colour in one area being different from that of the other. The red with a slight tinge of purple which is the complementary colour of blue-green appears also as grey.

In deutanopia, that part of the spectrum which appears to the normal as green, appears as gray, and the visible range of spectrum is divided by this zone into two areas, each of

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In deutanopia, that part of the spectrum which appears to the normal as green, appears as gray, and the visible range of spectrum is divided by this zone into two areas, each of

which appears to be one system of colour. The visible range of spectrum which is not contracted, in contrast to protanopia. Purple-red which is the complementary colour of green appears also as grey.

In protanomalopia and deuteranomalopia, there is no part of spectrum which appears grey, but the part of spectrum which appears to those with protanopia as grey, appears to those with protanomalopia as a greyish indistinct colour, and likewise, the grey part of the spectrum seen by the person with deuteranopia appears to those with deuteranomalopia as an indistinct colour close to grey.

Consequently, one of the peculiarities of red-green deficiencies is that blue and yellow colour appears to be remarkably clear compared with red and green colour. The application of this peculiarity to the test for colour vision deficiencies is the distinguishing feature of this series.

In the congenital colour vision deficiencies, although very rare, there is total colour weakness. The colour sensitivity of the total colour weakness to red and green, as well as to yellow and blue is very low and only the clear colours can be perceived; but, except for the colour sensitivity, there is no abnormality in the visual functions. The plates in this book form an easy method of establishing the diagnosis on such cases and in distinguishing them from cases of red-green deficiencies.

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x's, the normal trace the orange line, but the majority of those with colour vision deficiencies are unable to follow the line or follow a line different from the normal one.

Nos. 34 and 35. In tracing the winding line between the two x's, the normal trace the line connecting the bluish-green and yellowish-green, those with red-green deficiencies trace the line connecting the bluish-green and purple, and those with total colour blindness and weakness are not able to trace the line.

Nos. 36 and 37. In tracing the winding line between the two x's, the normal trace the line connecting the purple and orange, those with red-green deficiencies trace the line connecting the purple and bluish-green, and those with total colour blindness and weakness are not able to trace the line.

No. 38. In tracing the winding line between the two x's, both the normal and those with colour vision deficiencies are able to trace the line.

The typical readings of the normal and the person with colour vision deficiencies on plates 1 to 25 are listed on the last page.

Analysis of the results

As assessment of the readings of plates 1 to 21

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As assessment of the readings of plates 1 to 21

deuteranomalopia only 2 (No. 22), 4 (No. 23), 3 (No. 24), and 9 (No. 25) are read, and in case of mild deuteranomalopia both numerals on each plate are read but the 2 (No. 22), 4 (No. 23), 3 (No. 24), and 9 (No. 25) are clearer than the other numerals.

- Nos. 26 and 27. 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.
- Nos. 28 and 29. In tracing the winding line between the two x's, the majority of those with red-green deficiencies trace the line, but the majority of the normal and those with total colour blindness and weakness are unable to follow the line.
- Nos. 30 and 31. In tracing the winding line between the two x's, the normal trace the bluish-green line, but the majority of those with colour vision deficiencies are unable to follow the line or follow a line different from the normal one.
- Nos. 32 and 33. In tracing the winding line between the two

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There is also a very rare group of person who suffer from total colour blindness and show a complete failure to discriminate any colour variations, usually with an associated impairment of central vision with photo-phobia and nystagmus.

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

How to use the test

The plates are designed to be appreciated correctly in a room which is lit adequately by daylight. The introductions of direct sunlight or the use of electric light mat produce some discrepancy in the results because of an alternation in the appearance of shades of colour. 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 are held 75 cm. From the subject and tilted so that the plane of the paper is at right angles to the line of vision. The correct position of each plate is indicated by the number which is printed on the right bottom corner of the plate. The numerals which are seen on the plates 1-25 are stated, and each answer should be given without more than three seconds delay. If the subject is

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unable to read numerals, plates 26-38 are used and the winding lines between the two x's are traced with the brush. Each tracing should be completed within ten seconds.

It is not necessary in all cases to use the whole series of plates. Plates 22, 23, 24 and 25 may be omitted if the test is designed merely to separate the colour defective from those with normal colour appreciation. In a large scale examination the test may be simplified to an examination of six plates only No. 1, one of Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, one of Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, one of Nos. 11, 12, 13, one of Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, and one of Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21. It may be necessary to vary the order of plates if it is suspected that there is a deliberate deception on the part of the subject.

Explanation of the plates

This series of plates is made up of the following 38 plates.

- Nos. 1 Both the normal and those with all sort of colour vision deficiencies read it as 12.
- Nos. 2~6. The normal read them as 8 (No. 2), 6 (No. 3), 29 (No. 4), and 57 (No. 5). Those with red-green deficiencies read them as 3 (No. 2), 5 (No. 3), 70 (No. 4), and 35 (No. 5). Those with total colour blindness and weakness are not able to read any numeral.
- Nos. 6~9. The normal read them as 5 (No. 6), 3 (No. 7), 15

(No. 8), and 74 (No. 9). Those with red-green deficiencies read them as 2 (No. 6), 5 (No. 7), 17 (No. 8), and 21 (No. 9). Those with total colour blindness and weakness are not able to read any numeral.

- Nos. 10~13. The normal read them as 2 (No. 10), 6 (No. 11), 97 (No. 12), and 45 (No. 13). The majority of those with colour vision deficiencies are not able to read them or read them incorrectly.
- Nos. 14~17. The normal read them as 5 (No. 14), 7 (No. 15), 16 (No. 16), and 73 (No. 17). The majority of those with colour vision deficiencies are not able to read them or read them incorrectly.
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