

Appendix 1

Hutchinson's Sign

Appendix 2: Patient resources

Patient information leaflet for Blepharitis for the Association of Optometrists.

In addition, the association of optometrists has detailed information on their services, refer to advice and support for patients.

The Healthier together programme for NHSE provides an excellent resource for parents/carers of children with conjunctivitis and other ailments which can be sent to parents/carers by text message from their website, refer to conjunctivitis children advice sheet.

Appendix 3: Confrontation visual field tests

To carry out a confrontational visual field test: -

- Sit facing the patient, approximately 1 meter apart. Ask them to remove their glasses.
- Ask the patient to look at your nose, whilst you look at theirs
- Test one eye at a time. Ask the patient to cover one eye whilst you close your own eye opposite this
- Ensure your target/fingers are an equal distance between the patient and yourself
- Start at the top outer quadrant, and move your target/fingers in from the side and ask the patient if they disappear
- Repeat this for each quadrant of vision
- Assess for the blind spot
- Repeat for the other eye

Alternatively, an Amsler grid test assesses macular function. A 10cm x10cm lined grid is printed with a black dot in the centre. The patient is asked to look with one eye and focus on the central dot and should advise if they can see all four corners of the grid and comment on any missing areas or distorted areas of the grid. This should be repeated for their other eye³⁸.

Specialist services can carry out further investigation to assess visual fields such as static perimetry and kinetic perimetry.

In Static perimetry the patient indicates each time they see a light turn on during the test. It can be difficult for frail patients, those who struggle to follow instructions, and those who tire easily.

Kinetic perimetry presents a moving stimulus from outside a normal visual field to within an expected area of vision. This is repeated from various directions, and with reducing brightness³⁷.

Appendix 4: Assessing fitness to drive due to visual disturbances

Disorders such as: -	Group 1 (Car and motorcycle)	Group 2 (Bus and lorry)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bilateral glaucoma Bilateral retinopathy Retinitis pigmentosa <p>Other conditions leading to visual field defect, including: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partial or complete homonymous hemianopia/quadrantanopia complete bitemporal hemianopia 	<p>You MUST notify the DVLA</p> <p>The national recommendations for visual field would need to be met</p>	<p>You MUST notify the DVLA</p> <p>The national recommendations for visual field would need to be met.</p> <p>License may be awarded if: - rizontal visual field at least 160° tension is at least 70° left and ht, and 30° up and down defects present within a radius the central 30°</p>

Table based on information from [visual disorders assessing fitness to drive](#).

For Group 1 driving:

- Field of vision must be assessed using specific methods, such as the binocular Esterman field test or, in rare cases, Goldmann perimetry. This means that it is unlikely that visual field testing can take place in a primary care setting.
- Patients with significant defects, such as homonymous or bitemporal defects near the fixation point, typically cannot continue driving.
- Central visual loss can be acceptable in certain cases, such as a small cluster of missed points or scattered single points. However, defects with more than 3 missed points within the central 20° area are unacceptable.
- Peripheral visual loss is generally accepted if defects are small and do not extend across the horizontal meridian. Larger defects in the peripheral field may disqualify drivers.
- Exceptional cases may apply to drivers whose licenses were revoked due to field defects. These drivers may be considered for relicensing if the defect is stable, non-progressive, and has been present for at least 12 months. They must also meet other criteria, such as no other visual impairments, and pass a practical driving assessment.

For Group 2 (bus and lorry) driving:

- The required field of vision is more extensive, with a horizontal field of at least 160° and additional extensions above, below, left, and right.
- No significant defects should exist within 70° left and right or the central 30° radius.
- Up to 3 missed points may be acceptable outside the central 30° radius, but no defect in the central area or large contiguous defects are allowed.

Overall, the requirements for Group 2 drivers are much stricter due to the nature of the vehicles they drive⁴⁸.