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TWOP TIPS

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PUPILLARY

REFLEX TEST



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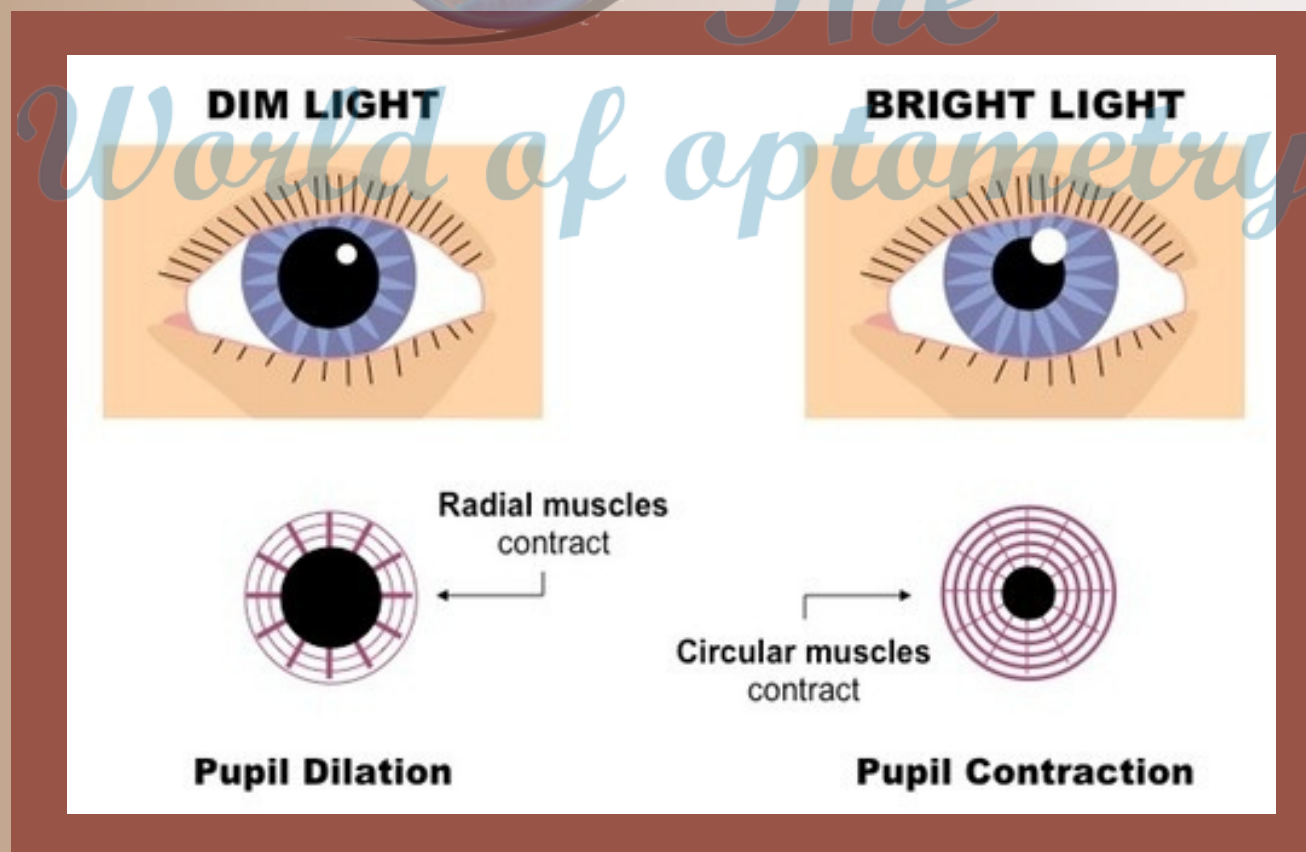
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BASIC MECHANISM OF PUPILLARY REFLEX

Pupil functions to **constrict & dilate** according to the light intensity to maximize visual perception.

Dilation: Pupils function as dark adaptation mechanisms.

Constriction: Pupil function as bright adaptation mechanism.



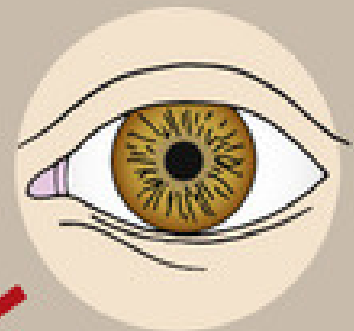
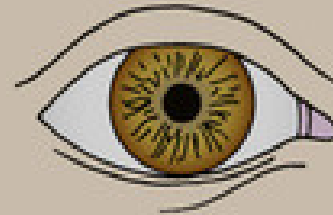
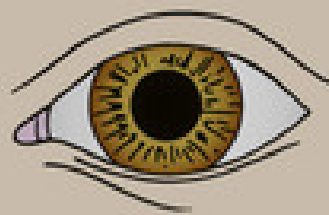
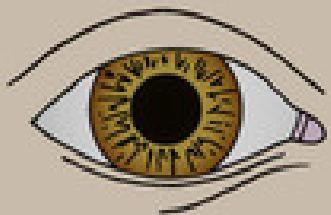
TYPES OF PUPIL REFLEX TEST & METHODS TO PERFORM

1. DIRECT LIGHT REFLEX (PERFORM IN DIM ILLUMINATION)

- Patient fixate at distant spotlight/ one letter better than VA. Shine light inferior at temporal side (5-10cm) of right eye & observe the constriction on the same eye. Then repeat for the left eye.

2. CONSENSUAL LIGHT REFLEX (PERFORM IN DIM ILLUMINATION)

- Patient fixate at distant spotlight/ one letter better than VA. Shine light on right eye & observe pupil reflex on left eye. Repeat for left eye.



TYPES OF PUPIL REFLEX TEST & METHODS TO PERFORM

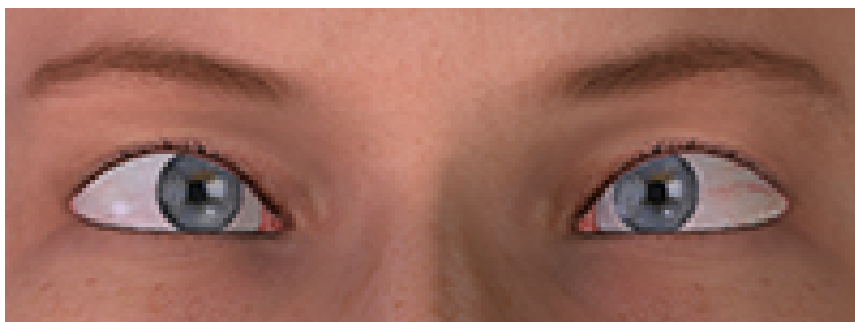
3. SWINGING TEST (PERFORM IN DIM ILLUMINATION)

- Patient fixate at distant spotlight/ one letter better than VA. Shine light on re then swing it to the left eye & see the reactivity.

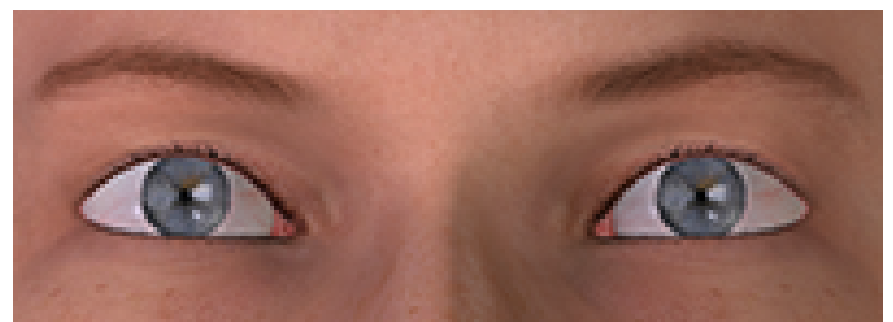
4. NEAR REFLEX FOR ACCOMODATION (PERFORM IN A BRIGHT ILLUMINATION)

- Patient fixate at distant spotlight/ one letter better than VA at distant & a target at 33-40CM for near. Shine the light on re & ask patient to alternately change fixation from distant to near & observe the extent & speed of pupillary constriction.

Accomodation



Consensual Light Reflex



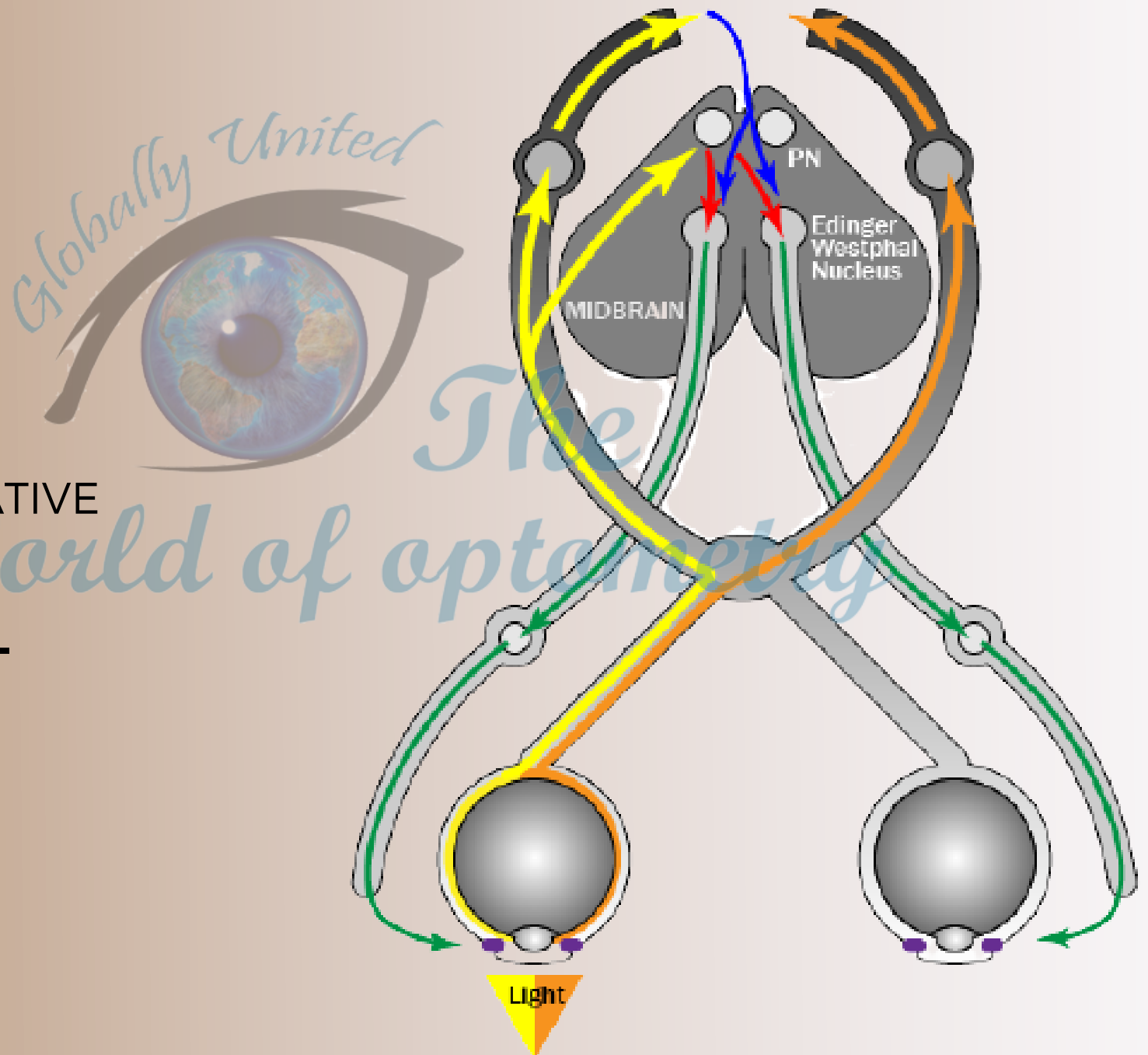
RECORDING

PERRLA :

PUPIL
EQUAL
ROUND,
REACTIVE TO
LIGHT &
ACCOMMODATIVE

RAPD : + OR -

RELATIVE
AFFERENT
PUPILLARY
DEFECTS



TIPS

- **Perform pupil reflex test** when there is a **huge difference in VA** between both eyes.
- **Anisocoria** is detected when there is relative **difference of 0.4mm** between both eyes.
- **RAPD CANNOT** be **bilateral**.
- Advise patient to **fixate at distant** to **avoid accommodative** responses.
- **RAPD** may be **correlated** with some **vision loss**, but in cases such as optic neuritis vision could be 20/20.
- Always **perform pupil reaction test** on patient presented with **severe eye pain**.
- **Do not dilate the RAPD positive** eye before seeing the ophthalmologist. Know the difference between **sluggish pupil & RAPD**.

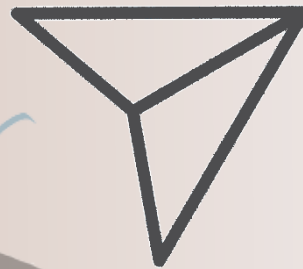




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