

Pacific University

CommonKnowledge

College of Optometry

Theses, Dissertations and Capstone Projects

2000

Effects of vergence findings on prepresbyopic near spectacle prescriptions

Tiffany J. Traphagen
Pacific University

Diana L. Moore
Pacific University

Melissa L. Gabriel
Pacific University

Recommended Citation

Traphagen, Tiffany J.; Moore, Diana L.; and Gabriel, Melissa L., "Effects of vergence findings on prepresbyopic near spectacle prescriptions" (2000). *College of Optometry*. 40.
<https://commons.pacificu.edu/opt/40>

This Thesis is brought to you for free and open access by the Theses, Dissertations and Capstone Projects at CommonKnowledge. It has been accepted for inclusion in College of Optometry by an authorized administrator of CommonKnowledge. For more information, please contact CommonKnowledge@pacificu.edu.

Effects of vergence findings on prepresbyopic near spectacle prescriptions

Abstract

Our study investigated effects of vergence findings on both prepresbyopic and presbyopic near spectacle prescriptions. It is possible that individuals with inadequate convergence abilities, maintain excessive accommodative effort for long periods of time to compensate for the convergence problem. This may result in a greater accommodative amplitude than one would expect based on age alone. If true, perhaps vision therapy programs utilizing sustained positive accommodative techniques, may delay the onset of presbyopia and the need for bifocals or reading glasses. We hypothesize that 36 - 50 year olds with convergence deficits will have larger accommodative amplitudes than an age matched control group. Five hundred forty clinic records were sampled from age 36 - 50 from the Pacific University Family Vision Facilities between October 25, 1998 and January 26, 1999. Data from completed vision examinations were collected and analyzed using the Statview Analysis Systems. A significant correlation was found between age and the add prescription, distance phoria and the add prescription, and the fused cross cylinder and the add prescription. No significant correlation was found between any of the near vergence findings (Base Out, Base In phoria, and NPC) amount of add, however, additional studies are needed to further investigate the role distance phoria plays in the amount of add given to patients.

Degree Type

Thesis

Degree Name

Master of Science in Vision Science

Committee Chair

Darin L. Paulson

Subject Categories

Optometry

Copyright and terms of use

If you have downloaded this document directly from the web or from CommonKnowledge, see the "Rights" section on the previous page for the terms of use.

If you have received this document through an interlibrary loan/document delivery service, the following terms of use apply:

Copyright in this work is held by the author(s). You may download or print any portion of this document for personal use only, or for any use that is allowed by fair use (Title 17, §107 U.S.C.). Except for personal or fair use, you or your borrowing library may not reproduce, remix, republish, post, transmit, or distribute this document, or any portion thereof, without the permission of the copyright owner. [Note: If this document is licensed under a Creative Commons license (see "Rights" on the previous page) which allows broader usage rights, your use is governed by the terms of that license.]

Inquiries regarding further use of these materials should be addressed to: CommonKnowledge Rights, Pacific University Library, 2043 College Way, Forest Grove, OR 97116, (503) 352-7209. Email inquiries may be directed to: copyright@pacificu.edu

1772

**Effects of Vergence Findings on
Prepresbyopic
Near Spectacle Prescriptions**

By

Tiffany J. Traphagen, Diana L. Moore,
Melissa L. Gabriel

A thesis submitted to the faculty of the
Pacific University College of Optometry
Forest Grove, Oregon
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of Doctor of Optometry

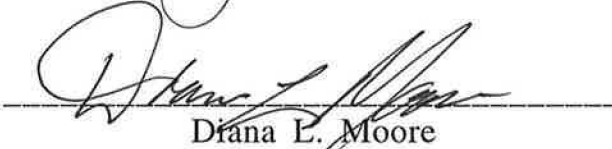
Advisor
Darin L. Paulson, O.D


**Effects of Vergence Findings on
Prepresbyopic
Near Spectacle Prescriptions**

Signature Page

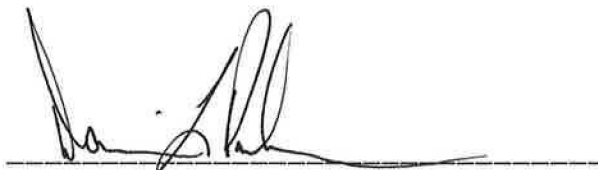
Authors:


Tiffany J. Traphagen


Drana E. Moore


Melissa L. Gabriel

Advisor:


Darin L. Paulson, O.D.

ABSTRACT

Our study investigated effects of vergence findings on both prepresbyopic and presbyopic near spectacle prescriptions. It is possible that individuals with inadequate convergence abilities, maintain excessive accommodative effort for long periods of time to compensate for the convergence problem. This may result in a greater accommodative amplitude than one would expect based on age alone. If true, perhaps vision therapy programs utilizing sustained positive accommodative techniques, may delay the onset of presbyopia and the need for bifocals or reading glasses.

We hypothesize that 36 - 50 year olds with convergence deficits will have larger accommodative amplitudes than an age matched control group. Five hundred forty clinic records were sampled from age 36 - 50 from the Pacific University Family Vision Facilities between October 25, 1998 and January 26, 1999. Data from completed vision examinations were collected and analyzed using the Statview Analysis Systems. A significant correlation was found between age and the add prescription, distance phoria and the add prescription, and the fused cross cylinder and the add prescription. No significant correlation was found between any of the near vergence findings (Base Out, Base In phoria, and NPC) amount of add, however, additional studies are needed to further investigate the role distance phoria plays in the amount of add given to patients.

INTRODUCTION

We have all heard the phrase "Use it or lose it"; so, can the fact that a problem with the vergence system positively affect your ability to accommodate? For example, if a person develops convergence insufficiency prior to presbyopia, can the constant state of increased accommodation, necessary to compensate for vergence, actually prolong the muscle weakening of the accommodative system in the adult?

Of particular interest is the interaction between phasic and tonic control mechanisms with the activity of cross-links between accommodation and convergence. These interactions are described by a heuristic model of accommodative-vergence interactions that was developed on the basis of several laboratory observations.¹

Cross-coupling between accommodation and vergence provides a means of dynamically adjusting the tonic set points of the two motor systems to a common near or far working distance. Accommodative vergence cross-links play a dominant role in coordinating proximal changes in accommodation and convergence. The magnitude of cross-link interactions can be modified by imbalanced strength of tonic adaptation by accommodation and vergence. Reducing adaptation of tonic accommodation increases the AC/A ratio and decreases the CA/C ratio. Reducing adaptation of tonic vergence has the opposite effect.¹

Rouse et al. states that convergence insufficiency consists of exophoria that is greater at near than distance, a remote near point of convergence (NPC), decreased positive fusional vergence (PFV), especially for near, and normal negative fusional vergence (NFV).² One of the earliest descriptions of convergence insufficiency as stated by Duane included norms for both distance

and near as follows: (1) at distance: orthophoria or slight exophoria [2-4 prism diopters]; normal versions; frequently subnormal abduction [8-10 prism diopters], not more than 15 prism diopters; and prism convergence often (but not always) decreased to 14-20 prism diopters or less; and (2) at nearpoint: marked exophoria [12 prism diopters] or greater; normal versions; and a NPC of 7.5 cm or greater.²

In independent studies, Marg showed that accommodation is under autonomic control.³ Cornsweet and Crane found that voluntary control can be attained.⁴ As a person can remain limber late into life by regular stretching and exercising, perhaps so too can the eye retain more of the flexibility of youth by following a certain regimen.⁵ If accommodative abilities can be improved in prepresbyopic adults as well, it should be possible to delay the onset of presbyopia as there will be a larger 'cushion' of surplus ability between normal function and presbyopia.⁵

The amount of accommodation an individual has at any age is called the amplitude of accommodation. It signified the range of focus (or range of accommodation), from infinity to near, that can be used at any time during a person's life. The amplitude of accommodation, measured separately for each eye, is used to calculate the near add. View Appendix 1 for Table of Accommodative Amplitudes.¹⁴

Presbyopia is considered to be an inevitable part of the aging process. Enoch states that the hallmark of aging of the body is the loss of flexibility.⁵ A widely accepted explanation for presbyopia is the loss of flexibility of the lens. But, as with the gymnast who, through continued exercise, can remain flexible late into life, perhaps with exercise the crystalline lens, too, can retain much of its flexibility. The notion that Vision Therapy may improve accommodative ability in adults, as was shown in children, is based on the idea that perhaps the

sensory motor processes of the eye, like skeletal muscle, will benefit from and be improved by regular exercise.⁶

Previous research which attempted to delay the onset of presbyopia concentrated on accommodative facility with techniques designed to rapidly move accommodation from distance to near and back. According to Kratka and Kratka, the usual routine for convergence insufficiency training consists of (1) proximation exercises; (2) prism base-out exercises for near and distance; (3) physiological diplopia, framing, bar reading; (4) synoptophore; (5) stereoscope (at home); and (6) ortho-fusor.⁷

The need for bifocal spectacles, while necessary, is considered undesirable by many patients. Some prepresbyopic patients with convergence insufficiency over accommodate to maintain fusion. In a retrospective study by Wick, subjective complaints were eliminated in 97% of the 161 convergence insufficient presbyopic patients between the ages of 45 and 89 years who were treated using vision therapy procedures. As well, 92% of the patients improved their performance on standard stereopsis and convergence tests.⁸

It is possible that individuals with convergence insufficiency, who are required to maintain excessive accommodative effort for long periods of time, will also maintain a greater accommodative amplitude than will individuals of equal age without convergence insufficiency. If true, then vision therapy programs could be specifically designed to delay the onset of presbyopia and the need for bifocals or reading glasses. We hypothesize that 35-45 year-old individuals with convergence deficits will have larger accommodative amplitudes than an age-matched control group.

Drugs That May Cause An Increase in Accommodation

Cholinergic Agonists
Anti-Hypertensive Agents
Agents to treat Deficient Anemias
Morphine
Opium
Stimulants of the Gastrointestinal and Urinary Tracts

Drugs That May Cause a Loss of Accommodation

Adjuncts to Anesthesia
Adrenalcorticosteroids
Agents to Treat Migrane
Amebicide Agents
Anorexiant agents
Antianxiety agents
Antibiotics
Cholingeric Agents
Anticoagulants
Anticonvulsants
Antidepressants
Antihistimines
Antihypertensives
Antimalarial agents
Antineoplastic agents
Antiparkinsons agents
Antipsychotic agents
Antiarrythmic agents
Antirheumatic agents
Antispasmodic agents
Anthelminitic agents
Antithyroid agents

Table 1

** For a detailed listing of specific agents, see list at end of thesis paper.

RESULTS

Analysis of the spreadsheet was done with the Statview Analysis Systems. The data for all tests can be found at the end of the paper. These consist of a raw data table, a drug appendix, and graphs related to selected comparisons.

The following exam findings were compared to the amount of add prescribed. Chi-squared tests were run to establish whether there was a significant correlation between the following findings of the add prescribed. (See Table 2)

- Age
- NPC Break
- NPC Recovery
- Distance Phoria
- Near Phoria
- Difference between Distance and Near Phoria
- Binocular Cross Cylinder Net

For findings with a significant correlation, two-tailed t-tests were performed (see Table 3) . Amounts of add needed for patients with esophoria compared to patient exhibiting exophoria with orthophorics included within this population was conducted within the first t-test. The second two tailed t-test compared esophoric patients to exophoric patients, excluding orthophoric patients. See Tables 4 & 5.

Correlation Hypothesized		Coefficient Correlation = 0					
	<u>Correlation</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Z-Value</u>	<u>P-Value</u>	<u>95% lower</u>	<u>95% upper</u>	
Age, Add	.579	103	6.616	<.0001	.435	.695	
NPC bk, Add	.089	103	0.897	.3695	.1063	.278	
NPC blur, Add	.165	103	1.669	.0952	-.029	.348	
Dist. Phoria, Add	.252	103	2.579	.0099	.062	.425	
Near Phoria, Add	.040	103	.397	.6910	-.155	.231	
Phoria Diff, Add	-.138	103	-1.392	.1638	-.323	.057	
FCC Net, Add	.292	103	3.009	.0026	.105	.460	

Table 2

Correlation Hypothesized		Coefficient Correlation = 0					
	<u>Correlation</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Z-Value</u>	<u>P-Value</u>	<u>95% lower</u>	<u>95% upper</u>	
BO Break, Add	-0.75	103	-.756	.4499	-.265	-.120	
Add, BO Rec	.020	103	.203	.8388	-.174	.213	
Add, BI Break	-.033	103	-.331	.7409	-.225	.162	
Add, BI Rec	-.054	103	-.538	-.5907	-.245	.141	

Table 3

Paired T-Tests Hypothesized Difference					
		<u>Mean Diff</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>T-Value</u>	<u>P-Value</u>
Esoadd, Exoadd (exos include orthos)		.385	51	2.742	.0084

Table 4 & 5

Three of the seven Correlation Coefficient scores showed a P- value significance of <0.01. These were Age (p<0.001), Distance phoria (p=0.0099), and FCC net (p=0.0026). In analyzing the paired t-test, there was noticeable increase in significance of P-value when the orthophoric patients were excluded in the analysis (p-value from 0.0042 to 0.0015).

DISCUSSION

The fact that there was no significant correlation between the power of the add and the other vergence findings (NPC break, NPC Blur, Near Phoria, Difference in Phoria) may have been due to accommodation not being held constant and/or variations in doctor instruction set.

Possible weaknesses that could have occurred within this study may include various environmental factors including different examination lanes, lighting conditions, and clarity of projected image of Snellen chart. Other variances may have occurred due to the fact that multiple interns, as well as advising doctors, performed the examinations.

In addition, patients could have variables as well including, but not limited to, dry eye, seasonal allergies, various systemic conditions, and also sociological and psychological conditions possibly affecting the final results. Diurnal variations in testing results may also have occurred over the three year span in which our queries were selected. Variations in near lenses used in near testing included the best spherical binocular visual acuity lens, fused cross cylinder lens, or the near subjective lens.

Ogle believes that proximal convergence makes up for the loss of accommodative convergence. It is also been proposed that a presbyopic individual has a nearly unrestrained use of accommodative convergence ability. The individual can therefore still innervationally try to accommodate, thus stimulating accommodative convergence, despite the absence of an accommodative response.⁹

Additionally, Hofstetter's study in 1942 showed that proximal convergence was effective in bringing about changes in convergence independent of changes in accommodation.¹⁰ Morgan in 1950 proposed that proximal convergence is a learned function and a part of fusional convergence.¹¹

A 1982 study indicated that proximal convergence is of greater relative importance in determining the fusion-free position for a presbyopic subject but that accommodative convergence is the more important component in prepresbyopic subjects.¹² This findings suggests that as accommodative convergence diminished with age, the proximal system makes up the difference as a learned response. Most investigators would probably agree that (1) an extra convergence system does exist, (2) this system operates independently of accommodation response, and (3) it is a learned function.¹³

One treatment modality for patients with convergence insufficiency is vision therapy. These patients are typically treated using the following tests: distance screen rocks, binocular lens flips, push-ups, loose lens tromboning, and eye stretching activities are just a few of the vision therapy techniques available.⁵ Although this was investigated in the Portland Presbyopic Onset Delay Study, we were unable to support this due to the lack of patients meeting convergence insufficiency protocol in our study.

The table found in Appendix 1 can be used as a rough estimate, but not as an absolute prescribable amount of add. Multiple diagnostic test sequences are needed to properly prescribe an adequate add for each individual, such as midpoint of positive relative accommodation and negative relative accommodation, the near subjective, and fused binocular cross cylinder.

No significance was found connecting convergence problems with amount of add, however, more extensive studies are needed to investigate the role distance phoria plays in the amount of add given to patients.

Conclusion

As the baby boomer population nears the presbyopic age, the answers to this question will become increasingly important as it will affect such a tremendous amount of the population.

Although we were unable to find data to support the hypothesis that individuals with convergence difficulties will have larger accommodative amplitudes than an age-matched control group, another area of interest found may lie in the fact that correlation was found between the distance phoria and the amount of add needed by the patient. We feel that these warrant further investigation with consistent examination protocols.

Age and Diopters of Accommodation*

4 years - 15.00D	33 years - 7.75D
5 years - 14.75D	34 years - 7.50D
6 years - 14.50D	35 years - 7.25D
7 years - 14.25D	36 years - 7.00D
8 years - 14.00D	37 years - 6.75D
9 years - 13.75D	38 years - 6.50D
10 years - 13.50D	39 years - 6.25D
11 years - 13.25D	40 years - 6.00-5.66D
12 years - 13.00D	41 years - 5.25D
13 years - 12.75D	42 years - 4.87D
14 years - 12.50D	43 years - 4.40D
15 years - 12.25D	44 years - 4.00D
16 years - 12.00D	45 years - 3.66D
17 years - 11.75D	46 years - 3.25D
18 years - 11.50D	47 years - 2.87D
19 years - 11.25D	48 years - 2.40D
20 years - 11.00D	49 years - 2.00D
21 years - 10.75D	50 years - 1.90D
22 years - 10.50D	51 years - 1.87D
23 years - 10.25D	52 years - 1.75D
24 years - 10.00D	53 years - 1.66D
25 years - 9.75D	54 years - 1.50D
26 years - 9.50D	55 years - 1.40D
27 years - 9.25D	56 years - 1.33D
28 years - 9.00D	57 years - 1.25D
29 years - 8.75D	58 years - 1.10D
30 years - 8.50D	59 years - 1.00D
31 years - 8.25D	60 years - 1.00D
32 years - 8.00D	70 years - 0.00D

*Calculations made by Nora Nypomnyaschy, COT, Graduate
of the Boston University School of Medicine
Ophthalmic Technician Program

Appendix 2¹⁵

Drugs that May Cause an Increase in Accommodation

<u>Class and Generic Name</u>	<u>Increase in Accommodation</u>
Cholinergic agonist	
Aceclidine*	Accommodative Spasm
Acetylcholine*	Accommodative Spasm
Carbachol*	Accommodative Spasm
Demecarium*	Accommodative Spasm
DFP*	Accommodative Spasm
Echothiophate*	Accommodative Spasm
Isoflurophate*	Accommodative Spasm
Neostigmine*	Accommodative Spasm
Physostigmine*	Accommodative Spasm
Pilocarpine*	Accommodative Spasm
Antihypertensive agent	
Guanethidine	Accommodative spasm
Agents to treat deficiency anemias	
Methylene blue	Accommodative spasm
Relief of pain drugs	
Morphine	Accommodative spasm
Opium	Accommodative spasm
Stimulants of the gastrointestinal and urinary tracts	
Carbachol*	Accommodative spasm

* These drugs may be used or are principally used in ophthalmic practice.

Appendix 3¹⁵**Drugs that May Cause a Loss of Accommodation**

<u>Class and Generic Name</u>	<u>Loss of Accommodation</u>
Adjuncts to anesthesia	
Methscopolamine	Decrease/paralysis of accommodation
Scopolamine*	Decrease/paralysis of accommodation
Adrenal corticosteroids	
Betamethasone*	Paralysis of accommodation
Cortisone*	Paralysis of accommodation
Dexamethasone*	Paralysis of accommodation
Fluorometholone*	Paralysis of accommodation
Hydrocortisone*	Paralysis of accommodation
Medrysone*	Paralysis of accommodation
Prednisolone*	Paralysis of accommodation
Agents used to treat deficiency anemias	
Methylene blue	Decrease in accommodation
Agents used to treat migraine	
Methysergide	Decrease in accommodation
Amebicide agents	
Emetine	Paralysis of accommodation
Anorexiant agents	
Amphetamine	Decrease in accommodation
Benzphetamine	Decrease in accommodation
Chlorphentermine	Decrease in accommodation
Dexamphetamine	Decrease in accommodation
Diethylpropion	Decrease in accommodation
Fenfluramine	Decrease in accommodation
Methamphetamine	Decrease in accommodation
Phendimetrazine	Decrease in accommodation
Phenmetrazine	Decrease in accommodation
Phentermine	Decrease in accommodation

* These drugs are or may be principally used in ophthalmic practice.

† These have been reported to be side effects, but may not be characteristic of the drug's primary action.

Appendix 3 cont.

Antianxiety agents

Carisoprodol	Decrease in accommodation
Chlorodiazepoxide	Decrease in accommodation
Clonazepam	Decrease in accommodation
Diazepam	Decrease in accommodation
Flurazepam	Decrease in accommodation
Lorazepam	Decrease in accommodation
Meprobamate	Decrease in accommodation
Nitrazepam	Decrease in accommodation
Oxazepam	Decrease in accommodation
Prazepam	Decrease in accommodation

Antibiotics

Benzathine penicillin G	Decrease in accommodation
Chloramphenicol	Paralysis in accommodation
Hydrabamine penicillin V	Decrease in accommodation
Nalidixic acid	Decrease in accommodation
Potassium penicillin G	Decrease in accommodation
Potassium penicillin V	Decrease in accommodation
Potassium phenethicillin	Decrease in accommodation
Procaine penicillin G	Decrease in accommodation
Streptomycin	Decrease in accommodation

Cholinergic agonists

Pilocarpine *†	Paralysis in accommodation
----------------	----------------------------

Anticoagulants

Anisidione	Paralysis in accommodation
Diphenadione	Paralysis in accommodation
Phenindione	Paralysis in accommodation

Anticonvulsant agents

Phenytoin	Decrease in accommodation
-----------	---------------------------

* These drugs are or may be principally used in ophthalmic practice.

† These have been reported to be side effects, but may not be characteristic of the drug's primary action.

Appendix 3 cont.

Antidepressant agents

Anitriptyline	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Amoxapine	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Carbamazepine	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Clomipramine	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Desipramine	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Doxepin	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Imipramine	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Nortriptyline	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Protriptyline	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Trimipramine	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation

Antihypertensive agents

Mecamylamine	Paralysis of accommodation
Pargyline	Paralysis of accommodation
Pentolinium	Paralysis of accommodation
Tetraethylammonium	Paralysis of accommodation
Trimethaphan	Paralysis of accommodation
Trimethidinium	Paralysis of accommodation

Antihistamines

Antozoline*	Decrease in accommodation
Carbinoxamine*	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Clemastine*	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Diphenhydramine*	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Diphenylpyraline*	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Doxylamine*	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Pyrilamine*	Decrease in accommodation
Tripeleennamine	Decrease in accommodation

Antimalarial agents

Amodiaquine	Decrease in accommodation
Chloroquine	Decrease in accommodation
Hydroxychloroquine	Decrease in accommodation

Antineoplastic agents

Floxuridine	Decrease in accommodation
Fluorouracil	Decrease in accommodation
Procarbazine	Decrease in accommodation

* These drugs are or may be principally used in ophthalmic practice.

Appendix 3 cont.

Antiparkinsons agents

Benztropine	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Biperiden	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Carampiphen	Paralysis of accommodation
Chlorphenoxamine	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Procyclidine	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Cycrimine	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Trihexyphenidyl	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation

Antipsychotic agents

Acetophenazine	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Butaperazine	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Carphenazine	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Chlorpromazine	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Chlorprothixene	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Diethazine	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Droperidol	Decrease in accommodation
Ethopropazine	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Fluphenazine	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Haloperidol	Decrease in accommodation
Loxapine	Decrease in accommodation
Mesoridazine	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Methidilazine	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Methotrimeprazine	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Perazine	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Periciazine	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Perphenazine	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Piperacetazine	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Prochlorperazine	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Promazine	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Promethazine	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Propiomazine	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Thiopropazate	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Thiopropazine	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Thioridazine	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Thiothixene	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Trifluoperazine	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Trifluperidol	Decrease in accommodation
Triflupromazine	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Trimeprazine	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation

Appendix 3 cont.

Antiarrhythmic agents	
Methachloline	Decrease in accommodation
Antirheumatic agents	
Naproxen	Decrease in accommodation
Antispasmodic agents	
Adiphenine	Paralysis of accommodation
Ambutonium	Paralysis of accommodation
Anisotropine	Paralysis of accommodation
Atropine*	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Belladonna	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Clidinium	Paralysis of accommodation
Dicyclomine	Paralysis of accommodation
Diphemanil	Paralysis of accommodation
Glycopyrrolate	Paralysis of accommodation
Hexocyclium	Paralysis of accommodation
Homatropine*	Decrease/Paralysis of accommodation
Isopropamine	Paralysis of accommodation
Mepenzolate	Paralysis of accommodation
Methantheline	Paralysis of accommodation
Methixene	Paralysis of accommodation
Methylatropine nitrate	Paralysis of accommodation
Oxyphenonium*	Paralysis of accommodation
Oxyphencyclimine	Paralysis of accommodation
Pipenzolate	Paralysis of accommodation
Piperidiolate	Paralysis of accommodation
Poldine	Paralysis of accommodation
Propantheline	Paralysis of accommodation
Tridehyxethyl	Paralysis of accommodation
Anthelmintic agents	
Piperazine	Paralysis of accommodation
Antithyroid agents	
Iodide and iodine solution and compounds	Paralysis of accommodation
Radioactive iodides	Paralysis of accommodation

* These drugs are or may be principally used in ophthalmic practice.

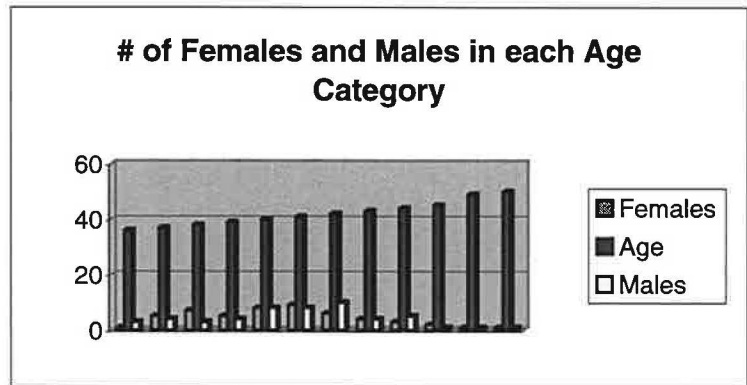
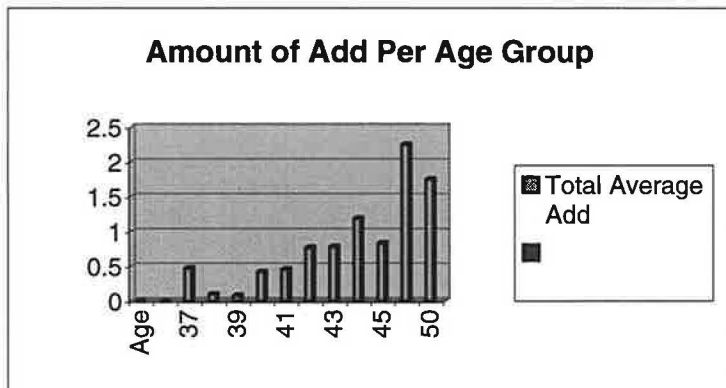
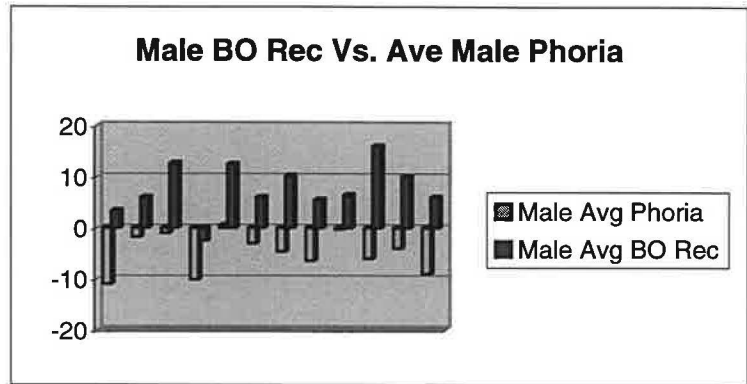
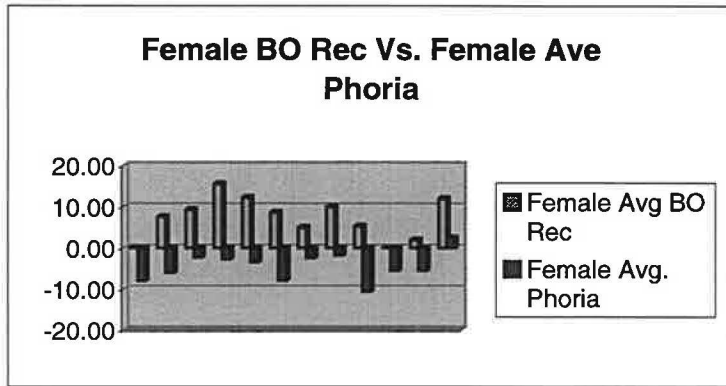
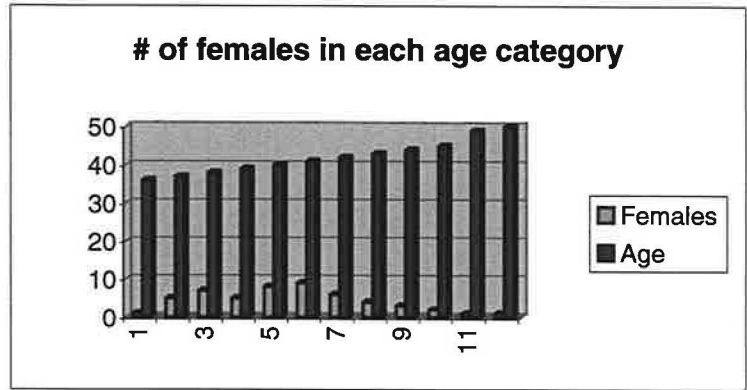
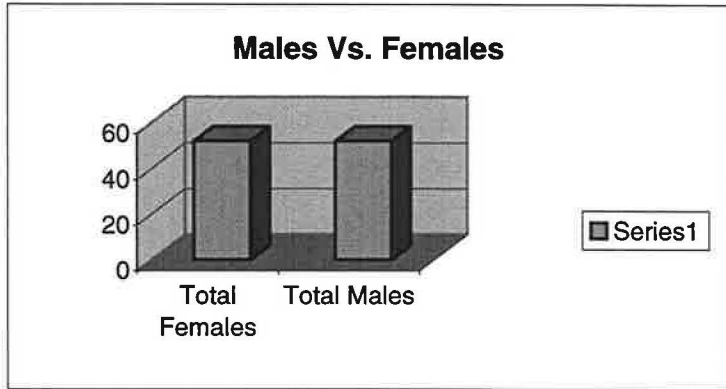
FEMALES																			
Patient #	Date of Birth	Date of Exam	Age	Sex	NPC bk	NPC bl	BSBVA Sph	OD Cyl	OS Axis	Sph	Cyl	Axis	DLPH	NLPH	Phdiff	FCC OD	FCC net	BObl	BObr
15758	4/21/57	9/8/98	40	F	4	6	-2.00	-0.25	90	-2.00	-0.75	50	-3	-13	-10	-1.25	0.75	18	18
25518	6/14/57	6/24/97	40	F	0	0	-1.75	-0.25	77	-2.00	0.00	0	-1	-13	12	-0.75	1.00	x	18
34856	5/10/54	10/5/98	44	F	6	6	0.25	0.00	0	0.50	0.00	0	-1	-12.5	12	2.00	1.75	x	11
20230	6/8/55	2/6/97	41	F	2	3	0.25	-0.50	170	0.50	0.00	0	0	-11.5	11.5	1.00	0.75	8	20
15758	4/21/57	9/8/98	41	F	4	6	-2.00	-0.25	90	-2.00	-0.25	50	-3	-11	-8.5	-1.25	0.75	x	18
23422	3/6/59	2/26/97	37	F	20	30	0.00	-0.50	178	-0.50	-0.75	165	2	-11	12.5	0.75	0.75	8	24
17880	7/7/57	10/2/98	41	F	5	7	0.75	0.00	0	0.50	0.00	0	-3	-11	8	2.00	1.25	x	18
24235	3/2/53	4/7/97	44	F	8	10	-0.25	-1.00	90	-0.25	-0.75	85	-4	-10.5	7	1.00	1.25	6	10
26100	7/30/53	7/8/97	43	F	12	15	-0.50	-0.75	130	-1.00	-0.75	150	-3	-10.5	8	-0.25	0.25	x	24
29739	11/29/56	1/3/98	42	F	2	6	0.25	-1.00	140	0.75	-1.00	10	2	-9.5	11	0.50	0.25	x	10
33427	4/5/57	8/18/98	41	F	2	3	-3.00	0.00	0	-3.75	0.00	0	-5	-9	4.5	-2.00	1.00	x	18
17660	8/23/53	4/19/96	42	F	6	14	0.75	-0.25	180	0.00	0.00	0	1	-9	10	2.25	1.50	x	12
139629	12/25/53	9/25/98	44	F	0	5	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	-0.50	20	-2	-9	-7	1.75	1.75	16	16
22520	10/18/60	1/13/97	36	F	15	20	0.25	-0.50	60	0.50	-0.50	105	0	-8	8	0.25	0.00	x	6
22164	12/13/60	3/2/98	37	F	0	3	-3.50	-0.25	93	-3.50	-1.00	135	0	-8	-8	-4.00	-0.50	8	8
6147	9/1/56	12/6/94	38	F	0	5	0.25	-1.25	180	0.00	-0.75	180	1	-8	9	2.00	1.75	10	14
35401	10/23/53	10/29/98	45	F	0	0	0.00	-0.25	166	0.00	-0.75	15	1	-8	8.5	1.50	1.50	x	20
5733	7/5/57	12/9/94	37	F	2	4	-1.25	-0.50	95	-1.50	-0.50	95	-2	-7.5	6	0.50	1.75	x	20
18386	7/9/54	2/13/97	42	F	4	5	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	-3	-7.5	4.5	0.25	0.25	x	12
8909	7/2/55	3/30/95	39	F	5	7	0.50	-0.75	90	0.75	-0.50	90	0	-7	7	0.50	0.00	0	12
17701	6/25/54	4/22/96	41	F	18	25	-0.50	0.00	0	-1.00	0.00	0	2	-7	9	0.50	1.00	x	6
3906	12/13/56	4/2/97	40	F	6	5	-1.00	0.00	0	-1.00	-0.25	115	6	-6.5	12.5	0.00	1.00	x	14
12926	2/17/57	2/19/98	41	F	10	10	-0.50	-0.50	95	-0.50	-0.25	99	2	-6.5	8.5	0.25	0.75	x	26
20733	12/26/54	10/23/96	41	F	8	25	0.50	0.00	0	0.50	0.00	0	1	-6.5	7.5	1.75	1.25	14	16
6147	9/1/56	7/20/98	41	F	8	8	0.50	-0.25	28	0.25	0.00	0	0	-6	6	1.50	1.00	10	14
13915	6/2/55	4/23/96	40	F	6	7	0.25	-0.25	75	0.50	-0.50	115	0	-5.5	5.5	1.00	1.25	x	26
34528	2/24/49	10/24/98	49	F	5	5	-0.50	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	1	-5.5	-6	1.00	1.50	x	10
1933	3/17/56	3/28/94	38	F	10	14	0.25	0.00	0	0.50	-0.75	180	1	-4	4.5	1.25	1.00	x	20
17806	3/26/59	4/22/96	37	F	4	5	0.75	-0.75	165	0.75	-2.00	180	3	-3.5	6	2.00	1.25	6	18
20955	8/16/60	11/7/98	38	F	3	14	0.00	-0.25	5	0.00	-0.25	130	2	-3.5	5	1.00	1.00	x	22
25153	7/14/57	5/20/97	39	F	3	5	-1.75	-0.75	82	-2.50	0.00	0	-3	-3.5	0.5	-1.75	0.00	x	30
32631	7/28/58	6/2/98	39	F	6	7	0.25	-0.25	28	0.50	-0.25	160	-3	-3	0.5	0.75	0.50	x	24
32186	2/16/57	5/29/98	41	F	0	0	0.50	-0.50	10	0.00	-0.50	35	0	-3	3	2.00	1.50	x	30
20968	4/19/54	10/30/96	42	F	0	0	0.50	0.00	0	0.50	0.00	0	1	-3	4	0.50	0.00	6	22
32469	3/17/53	6/9/98	45	F	7	7	1.00	-0.75	165	1.00	-0.50	5	0	-3	3	2.25	1.25	16	18
24589	7/23/58	4/17/97	38	F	0	1	-3.00	-0.50	135	-2.25	-1.00	20	1	-2.5	3.5	-2.25	0.75	20	24
17930	9/3/55	5/15/96	40	F	0	0	1.00	-0.25	30	0.50	-0.50	170	3	-2.5	5.5	1.75	0.75	x	18
5833	9/13/55	11/11/94	39	F	3	8	0.50	-1.00	178	0.00	-0.75	3	2	-2	4	1.50	1.00	12	18
583	6/16/53	11/4/96	43	F	5	10	1.25	-0.75	70	1.00	0.00	0	3	-2	4.5	2.25	1.00	8	16
25955	8/16/58	6/28/97	38	F	0	3	-1.50	-0.75	20	-2.00	-0.75	170	0	-0.5	0.5	-0.50	1.00	8	16
17053	12/11/59	4/2/96	37	F	0	5	-0.75	-0.50	165	-0.75	-0.25	155	6	0	5.5	0.25	1.00	16	16
19189	12/25/53	7/8/92	38	F	3	6	0.00	0.00	0	0.25	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.25	0.25	6	12
21091	8/2/57	10/24/96	39	F	8	8	-3.25	-1.00	30	-3.25	-0.75	160	-1	2	3	-3.25	0.00	32	32
24623	8/29/57	4/17/97	40	F	2	4	-2.50	-1.25	5	-2.75	-0.50	45	6	2	3.5	-1.50	1.00	x	16
27350	6/3/54	9/20/97	43	F	0	0	0.25	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	-1	2.5	3.5	1.75	1.50	x	24
3067	12/25/55	10/29/98	42	F	15	25	-1.00	-0.50	90	0.00	-1.00	95	9	2.5	6.5	0.50	1.50	12	18
35072	2/12/48	10/9/98	50	F	3.54	10.62	1.25	0.00	0	1.75	0.00	0	1	2.5	1.5	3.25	2.00	12	16
20667	5/13/58	10/6/96	38	F	3	4	-2.25	0.00	0	-2.25	0.00	0	0	3	3	-0.50	1.75	18	22
19595	6/25/58	9/8/98	40	F	2	5	-0.75	0.00	0	-1.25	0.00	0	-3	3	6	-0.25	0.50	10	14
13529	5/10/55	11/17/98	43	F	0	5.5	-2.00	-0.50	170	-2.50	-0.75	175	5	3	2	-2.00	0.00	4	10
32494	1/12/58	6/11/98	40	F	0	0	-0.25	-0.25	105	0.25	-0.50	85	4	8.5	5	0.25	0.50	26	30
20048	9/2/56	11/10/98	42	F	3	11	-4.00	-0.75	35	-4.25	-1.25	173	14	12	2	-3.75	0.25	0	28

FEMALES				Final Rx				OD		OS			
BOrec	Bibl	Bibr	Blrec	PRA	NRA	Sph	Cyl	Axis	Sph	Cyl	Axis	Add	
12	-24	-28	-18	-2.75	1.00	-2.00	-0.25	93	-2.00	-0.25	70	0.75	
12	x	20	16	-3.25	1.25	-2.00	0.00	0	-2.00	0.00	0	1.00	
6	x	16	12	1.00	3.00	0.25	0.00	0	0.50	0.00	0	1.50	
6	x	18	17	-1.25	1.00	0.75	0.00	0	0.75	0.00	0	0.00	
12	24	28	18	-2.75	1.00	-2.00	-0.25	93	-2.00	-0.25	70	0.75	
12	10	12	6	-2.50	1.50	0.00	-0.50	178	-0.50	-0.75	165	1.00	
12	x	12	12	0.00	2.50	0.75	0.00	0	0.50	0.00	0	1.25	
-14	x	26	22	0.50	2.25	-0.25	-1.00	100	-0.25	-0.75	85	0.00	
16	x	30	14	-1.25	1.00	-0.75	-0.25	130	-1.25	-0.25	150	1.00	
-2	x	12	6	-1.00	2.50	0.25	-1.00	140	0.75	-1.00	10	0.00	
4	x	22	20	-6.75	-0.50	-3.25	0.00	0	-4.00	0.00	0	0.00	
2	x	8	10	1.75	2.25	2.25	0.00	0	1.50	0.00	0	0.00	
24	-18	-20	-22	1.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	0	0.25	-0.50	20	1.75	
0	x	18	0	-2.25	1.50	0.75	-0.50	63	0.75	-0.50	110	0.00	
2	-18	-18	-14	-6.75	-0.50	-3.50	-0.25	93	-3.50	-1.00	135	0.00	
-2	12	14	8	-0.25	1.75	0.75	-1.25	180	0.50	-0.75	180	0.00	
0	14	20	18	0.50	2.75	1.25	-0.25	166	1.25	-0.75	15	0.00	
12	x	14	6	-2.50	2.00	-1.50	0.00	0	-1.50	0.00	0	0.00	
2	x	14	4	-1.75	1.75	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	
4	4	14	12	-0.25	1.75	0.50	-0.75	90	0.75	-0.50	90	0.00	
4	16	20	12	-2.25	2.00	-0.50	0.00	0	-1.00	0.00	0	0.00	
14	x	14	8	-3.50	2.25	-1.00	0.00	0	-1.00	-0.25	115	0.00	
24	x	12	10	-0.75	1.75	-0.50	-0.50	95	-0.50	-0.25	99	0.00	
4	12	18	16	0.00	2.50	0.25	0.00	0	0.25	0.00	0	1.25	
6	x	10	14	0.75	2.25	0.50	0.00	0	0.50	0.00	0	1.25	
18	x	24	18	-0.50	2.25	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	
2	x	18	4	0.50	2.00	-0.50	0.00	0	0.00	-1.00	90	2.00	
10	8	18	8	1.00	2.00	0.75	0.00	0	1.00	-0.75	150	0.00	
2	12	18	10	-3.25	3.00	0.50	-0.75	165	0.50	-1.75	180	0.00	
8	x	14	4	-4.25	2.75	0.00	-0.25	5	0.00	-0.25	130	0.00	
18	x	6	4	-4.00	0.25	-1.75	-0.75	82	-2.50	0.00	0	0.00	
12	x	18	12	-0.75	2.25	1.00	0.00	0	1.00	0.00	0	0.00	
6	12	18	12	-0.50	3.00	0.50	0.00	0	0.50	0.00	0	0.00	
10	6	12	6	-2.75	3.00	0.25	0.00	0	0.25	0.00	0	1.00	
0	16	18	12	0.50	3.75	1.00	-0.75	165	1.00	-0.50	5	1.25	
18	x	12	10	-4.75	-0.75	-3.00	-0.50	135	-2.25	-1.00	20	0.00	
10	x	12	6	0.50	3.50	0.75	-0.25	30	0.50	-0.50	170	1.00	
14	x	6	2	-0.50	2.75	0.25	-1.00	180	0.00	-0.75	180	0.75	
12	8	10	6	0.75	3.75	1.25	-0.75	70	1.00	0.00	0	1.25	
8	x	16	6	-3.50	1.75	-1.25	-0.75	13	-2.00	-1.25	175	0.00	
10	12	12	3	-2.00	1.75	-0.75	-0.50	165	-0.75	-0.25	155	0.00	
5	4	10	6	-2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	1.00	
30	-18	-18	-18	-6.50	-0.25	-3.25	-0.75	30	-3.25	-0.75	160	0.00	
4	x	12	4	-3.25	0.50	-2.50	-0.50	150	-2.75	-0.50	45	1.00	
12	6	12	10	0.25	2.75	0.50	0.00	0	0.50	0.00	0	0.00	
0	9	18	12	-1.00	1.75	-1.00	-0.50	90	0.00	-1.00	95	1.00	
12	x	18	6	2.75	4.25	1.25	0.00	0	1.75	0.00	0	1.75	
18	x	2	2	-4.25	1.00	-2.00	0.00	0	-2.00	0.00	0	0.00	
10	16	18	6	-3.50	1.75	-0.75	0.00	0	-1.00	0.00	0	0.00	
0	6	10	6	-2.25	-1.25	-2.50	-1.00	170	-2.75	-1.00	175	0.00	
18	x	6	-2	-1.50	2.00	-0.50	0.00	0	-0.25	0.00	0	1.00	
18	0	8	6	-6.00	-1.50	-4.00	-0.75	35	-4.25	-1.25	173	2.00	

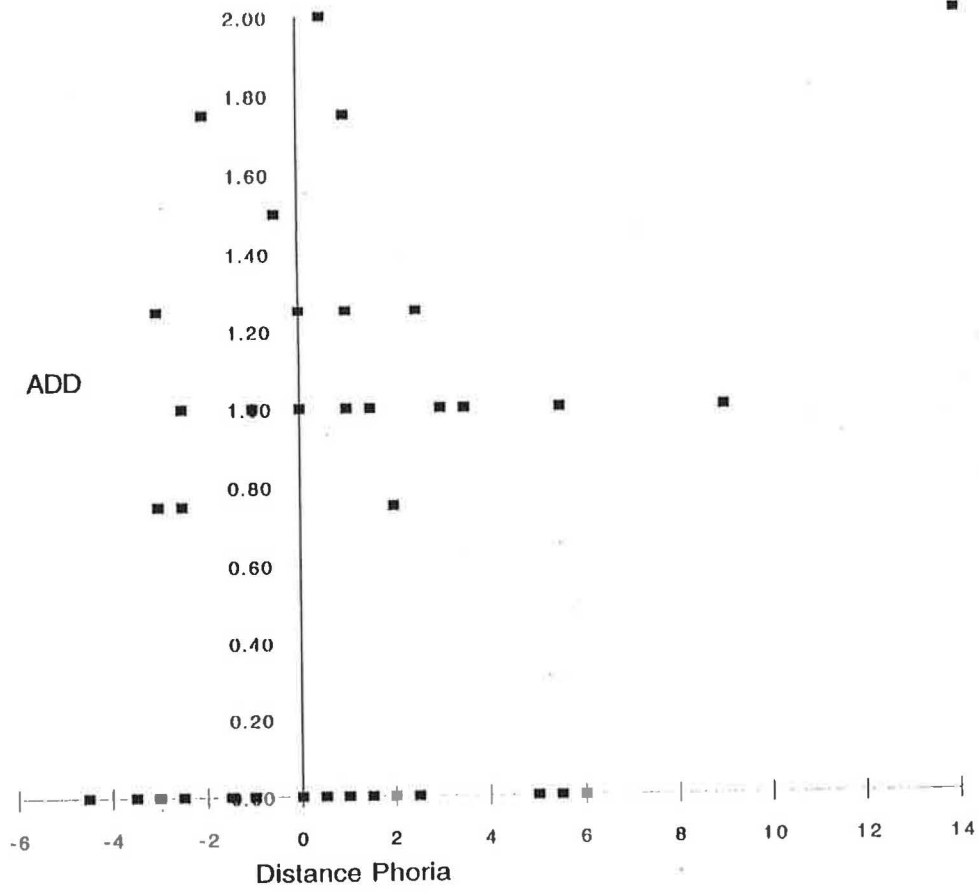
23707	11/4/57	3/12/97	39	M	6	16	0.25	0.00	0	0.75	0.00	0	-2	-17.5	15.5	1.50	1.25	x	10	-10	-18	-24	BSBVA		
23875	5/7/60	3/13/97	36	M	4	4	-1.00	-1.25	105	-0.50	-1.50	50	-4	-14.5	11	0.00	1.00	x	12	6	14	20			
21797	4/6/60	12/5/96	36	M	14	14	0.75	-0.75	105	0.75	-1.25	80	0	-12	12	0.50	0.25	x	18	6	10	24			
27269	1/28/54	9/15/97	43	M	2	5	-1.75	-0.75	48	-1.25	-0.75	110	-1	-12	11	-1.75	0.00	x	5	4	7	18			
20497	11/25/55	10/14/98	42	M	8	30	0.25	-0.50	75	0.25	-0.50	105	-4	-10	6	1.75	1.50	9	18	9	14	24			
20650	5/19/53	10/23/96	43	M	10	12	-1.00	0.00	0	-1.00	-1.00	18	0	-10	10	1.00	2.00	x	6	6	x	12			
16379	7/26/56	2/19/96	39	M	3	10	-1.50	0.00	0	-2.25	0.00	0	0	-9	9	0.25	1.75	x	18	-2	x	20			
18710	11/24/55	10/24/98	42	M	7	20	-0.25	-0.50	92	-0.25	-1.00	92	1	-9	10	1.00	1.25	14	24	-4	8	22			
21841	5/29/54	11/19/96	42	M	10	9	-0.50	-0.50	90	-0.50	-1.00	70	1	-9	10	0.75	1.25	4	6	2	12	20			
24697	6/26/48	10/9/98	50	M	0	0	-0.50	0.00	0	-0.25	0.00	0	1	-9	10	1.50	2.00	14	18	6	x	18			
1309	11/19/55	9/15/94	38	M	8	6	-3.50	0.00	0	-3.75	-0.50	145	-4	-8.5	5	-2.00	1.50	x	18	6	x	14			
26198	1/13/57	7/26/97	40	M	16	18	0.25	-0.25	40	0.00	0.00	180	-10	-8.5	1	1.25	1.00	x	18	18	x	10			
95598	2/22/54	4/13/95	41	M	0	0	-0.50	-0.25	110	-0.50	-0.25	77	-2	-8.5	7	0.25	0.75	10	12	6	x	18			
20229	4/8/54	9/30/96	42	M	8	14	0.75	-2.00	106	0.75	-1.00	73	3	-8	10.5	1.25	0.50	26	38	30	12	24			
20484	8/25/55	9/25/96	41	M	9	11	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	-0.50	180	3	-7.5	10	1.25	1.25	4	8	4	6	10			
16437	1/9/54	2/21/96	42	M	2	5	-0.25	-1.00	85	-0.75	-1.00	85	1	-7.5	8	1.00	1.25	x	6	2	x	4			
28146	3/25/55	10/25/97	42	M	6	6	0.25	-0.25	180	0.50	0.00	0	0	-7.5	7.5	1.75	1.50	x	18	9	x	18			
17644	5/7/56	4/19/96	39	M	5	5	-0.75	-2.00	120	-1.50	-2.50	65	5	-7	12	-0.25	0.50	x	4	0	x	6			
16109	3/8/56	2/16/96	39	M	8	8	-4.25	-0.75	10	-4.00	-1.00	180	-3	-7	4.5	-2.75	1.50	x	4	2	8	14			
20063	8/8/59	9/25/96	36	M	10	5	0.75	-0.50	180	0.75	0.00	0	-2	-6.5	5	2.25	1.50	x	12	-2	18	24			
20241	8/20/56	9/28/96	40	M	0	6	-2.00	-0.50	10	-2.25	-0.50	175	-1	-6.5	5.5	1.25	0.75	x	14	10	x	10			
20301	3/27/60	11/5/97	37	M	2	7	0.25	-0.25	170	3.00	-1.25	67	1	-6	-7	1.75	1.50	6	6	6	-10	-10			
24364	1/31/53	11/13/98	45	M	1	5	0.50	0.00	0	0.50	-0.50	90	4	-6	9.5	2.00	1.50	x	28	16	x	14			
23142	4/7/55	2/5/97	41	M	0	0	0.50	-0.50	119	0.25	0.00	0	-1	-5	4	1.50	1.00	x	20	0	x	22			
13758	4/29/55	10/9/95	40	M	6	8	-2.00	-0.25	5	-2.00	-0.25	180	3	-4.5	7	0.00	2.00	x	24	2	18	24			
34818	4/1/49	10/3/98	49	M	1	5	0.50	0.00	0	0.50	-0.75	140	2	-4	-5.5	3.00	2.50	20	24	10	12	18			
22482	6/16/56	1/20/97	40	M	3	6	0.50	-0.50	110	0.50	-0.50	95	-3	-3	0	2.50	2.00	x	14	8	12	18			
34431	3/12/55	9/25/96	43	M	1	30	-2.75	0.00	0	-2.50	0.00	0	0	-3	-3	-1.75	1.00	12	12	-6	-16	-16			
3120	12/19/54	7/21/98	44	M	5	9	-0.75	-0.75	20	-1.00	-1.00	165	2	-3	5	0.50	1.25	x	12	-2	x	16			
23336	11/5/55	2/15/97	42	M	3	5	2.00	-0.25	180	1.50	0.00	0	1	-3	3.5	3.50	1.50	x	12	10	4	18			
27132	1/6/56	9/19/97	41	M	10	14	0.50	-0.25	90	0.00	0.00	0	1	-3	3.5	1.25	0.75	x	12	-2	x	18			
4373	11/4/53	2/5/98	44	M	15	10	-0.50	-0.50	105	-0.50	-1.00	80	3	-3	6	0.75	1.25	x	15	0	x	18			
24881	8/19/59	5/17/97	37	M	0	4	-2.50	0.00	0	-2.00	0.00	0	-3	-2.5	0.5	-2.00	0.50	x	8	2	x	12			
17571	12/10/55	4/24/96	40	M	10	15	-4.00	0.00	0	-4.25	-1.00	150	2	-2.5	4	-2.75	1.25	x	6	8	12	14			
20945	7/7/59	10/18/96	37	M	10	12	0.50	-0.50	80	0.75	-0.50	95	2	-2.5	4	2.25	1.75	x	12	2	x	16			
26567	10/24/55	8/2/97	41	M	0	0	0.75	-0.25	80	0.75	-0.50	90	0	-2	2	2.00	1.25	x	12	8	8	10			
27535	11/5/55	10/7/97	41	M	0	0	-1.50	-1.25	165	-1.50	-2.00	165	1	-1.5	2.5	-2.50	1.00	x	18	12	6	14			
22961	5/23/53	3/1/97	43	M	0	13	-0.50	-0.75	100	-0.75	-1.00	105	-3	-0.5	2.5	1.00	1.50	x	24	18	x	24			
22790	10/28/53	8/17/98	44	M	0	0	-2.50	-1.50	95	-2.25	-1.00	95	0	0	0	-1.25	1.25	x	20	16	x	16			
15734	9/11/54	1/23/96	41	M	15	20	1.00	-0.25	180	0.25	0.00	0	0	1	1	2.25	1.25	14	18	16	x	14			
3917	7/10/57	9/15/95	38	M	6	5	1.00	-0.50	84	1.25	-0.75	90	2	1.5	0	1.75	0.75	20	24	22	x	8			
27270	6/5/55	9/15/97	42	M	5	7	-1.50	-0.75	40	-1.25	-0.50	115	11	1.5	9.5	-0.50	1.00	x	12	6	x	12			
25919	12/6/52	6/28/97	44	M	8	10	-0.50	0.00	0	-0.75	0.00	0	2	2	0	1.00	1.50	x	12	4	x	12			
25520	1/22/56	6/10/97	41	M	0	0	-1.50	-0.25	10	-2.25	-0.75	179	0	2.5	2.5	-0.50	-1.00	x	6	4	x	8			
29796	4/10/55	1/29/98	42	M	0	0	1.00	-0.50	50	0.75	-0.75	165	0	3	3	1.50	0.50	x	32	24	x	24			
19909	11/28/52	9/24/96	44	M	14	19	-4.25	0.00	0	-3.50	-0.50	130	1	3	2	-4.25	0.00	x	20	14	x	16			
28932	11/13/55	12/2/97	42	M	9	6	-3.12	0.00	0	-3.25	0.00	0	3	3.5	1	-1.75	1.37	x	16	14	x	10			
28339	3/26/59	10/30/97	38	M	0	0	-0.25	-0.50	104	-0.50	-0.50	31	5	4	1	0.00	-0.25	16	18	10	16	18			
34680	12/4/60	9/26/98	37	M	0	0	-1.25	0.00	0	-1.00	0.00	0	1	4	3	0.25	1.50	16	18	14	-12	-12			
18067	7/9/55	5/8/96	40	M	0	0	-2.75	-1.25	75	-3.75	-1.00	103	4	5	1	-1.25	1.50	30	30	12	8	8			
33977	10/20/57	9/8/98	40	M	3	5	-1.25	-0.75	75	-1.25	0.00	0	-2	9	11	0.25	1.50	16	30	6	x	24			
22790	10/28/53	2/21/94	40	M	0	0	-2.25	-2.00	103	-2.00	-1.25	103	2	14.5	13	-1.00	1.25	x	40	36	x	10			

			Final	Final	CU	Final	Final	Us	Add		
-22	-0.50	1.75	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00		
14	-5.25	1.75	-1.50	-1.25	105	-0.50	-1.50	50	0.00		
8	-2.75	3.50	0.50	-0.75	105	0.50	-1.25	80	0.00		
10	-3.75	0.00	-2.00	-0.75	48	-1.75	-0.75	110	1.25		
14	0.75	2.75	0.25	-0.50	75	0.25	-0.50	105	1.25		
12	-0.50	2.00	-1.00	0.00	0	-1.00	-1.00	18	1.75		
12	-3.75	1.50	-0.75	0.00	0	-1.50	0.00	0	0.00		
15	0.50	2.25	-0.25	-0.50	92	-0.25	-1.00	92	1.25		
12	-0.25	1.50	-0.25	-0.50	90	-0.50	-1.00	70	1.25		
12	0.50	2.25	-0.50	0.00	0	-0.25	0.00	0	1.75		
6	-7.00	-0.75	-3.50	0.00	0	-3.75	-0.50	145	0.00		
6	-0.75	2.75	1.00	0.00	0	1.00	0.00	0	0.00		
12	-2.75	2.75	-0.50	-0.25	110	-0.50	-0.25	77	0.00		
18	-0.75	3.25	0.75	-2.00	106	0.75	-1.00	73	0.00		
3	0.50	2.25	0.50	0.00	0	0.50	0.00	0	0.75		
4	-0.75	2.50	-0.25	-1.00	85	-0.75	-1.00	85	1.00		
14	-0.25	3.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.25	0.00	0	1.25		
4	-1.75	2.50	-0.75	-1.75	115	-1.75	-1.75	59	0.00		
12	-6.00	-1.00	-4.25	-0.75	10	-4.00	-1.00	180	0.00		
22	-1.25	4.00	0.75	-0.50	180	0.75	0.00	0	0.00		
6	-3.75	-1.00	-2.00	-0.50	10	-2.25	-0.50	175	0.00		
-10	-1.25	2.25	plano	0.00	0	2.25	-1.25	60	1.00		
16	1.25	3.25	0.50	0.00	0	0.50	-0.50	90	1.25		
18	-0.25	2.50	0.50	-0.50	119	0.25	0.00	0	0.00		
12	-2.75	0.75	-2.00	-0.25	5	-2.25	-0.25	180	0.00		
10	2.00	3.75	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	2.50		
6	-0.75	2.25	1.00	-0.50	110	1.00	-0.50	95	0.00		
-8	-2.75	-0.50	-2.75	0.00	0	-2.50	0.00	0	1.00		
8	-0.50	-1.25	-0.75	-0.75	20	-1.00	-1.00	165	1.00		
10	1.50	3.50	1.75	0.00	0	1.25	0.00	0	1.25		
12	-0.25	2.75	0.50	-0.25	90	0.00	0.00	0	1.50		
0	-0.25	2.75	-0.25	-0.50	105	-0.25	-0.75	80	1.50		
6	-4.75	0.75	-2.25	0.00	0	-2.00	0.00	0	0.00		
4	-5.50	-1.75	-4.00	0.00	0	-4.25	-1.00	150	1.00		
14	-1.00	3.00	0.50	-0.50	80	0.75	-0.50	95	1.50		
8	-0.75	2.25	0.75	-0.25	80	0.75	-0.50	90	0.00		
10	-2.25	1.00	-1.50	-1.25	165	-1.50	-2.00	165	1.00		
18	-2.25	2.75	-0.50	-0.75	100	-0.75	-1.00	105	0.00		
10	-2.25	0.5	-2.50	-1.50	95	-2.25	-1.00	95	1.50		
6	-0.75	3.00	0.75	-0.25	180	0.00	0.00	0	0.00		
6	0.00	3.75	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00		
4	-2.00	1.00	-1.50	-0.75	40	-1.25	-0.50	115	1.00		
3	-5.00	2.00	-0.75	0.00	0	-0.75	0.00	0	1.25		
2	-5.00	0.50	-1.50	-0.25	10	-2.25	-0.50	179	0.00		
12	0.50	2.50	1.00	-0.50	50	0.75	-0.75	165	0.00		
6	-6.25	-1.25	-4.25	0.00	0	-3.50	-0.50	130	1.00		
6	-4.75	0.00	-2.87	0.00	0	-3.00	0.00	0	0.00		
10	-2.75	2.00	-0.25	-0.50	104	-0.25	-0.50	31	0.00		
0	-3.25	1.25	-1.00	0.00	0	-0.75	0.00	0	0.75		
6	-3.75	0.25	-3.00	-1.25	75	-3.75	-1.00	103	0.00		
16	-2.25	2.00	-1.25	-0.75	75	-1.25	0.00	0	0.00		
4	-2.25	1.00	-2.25	-2.00	103	-2.00	-1.00	105	1.00		
								Avg Male Add	0.63		

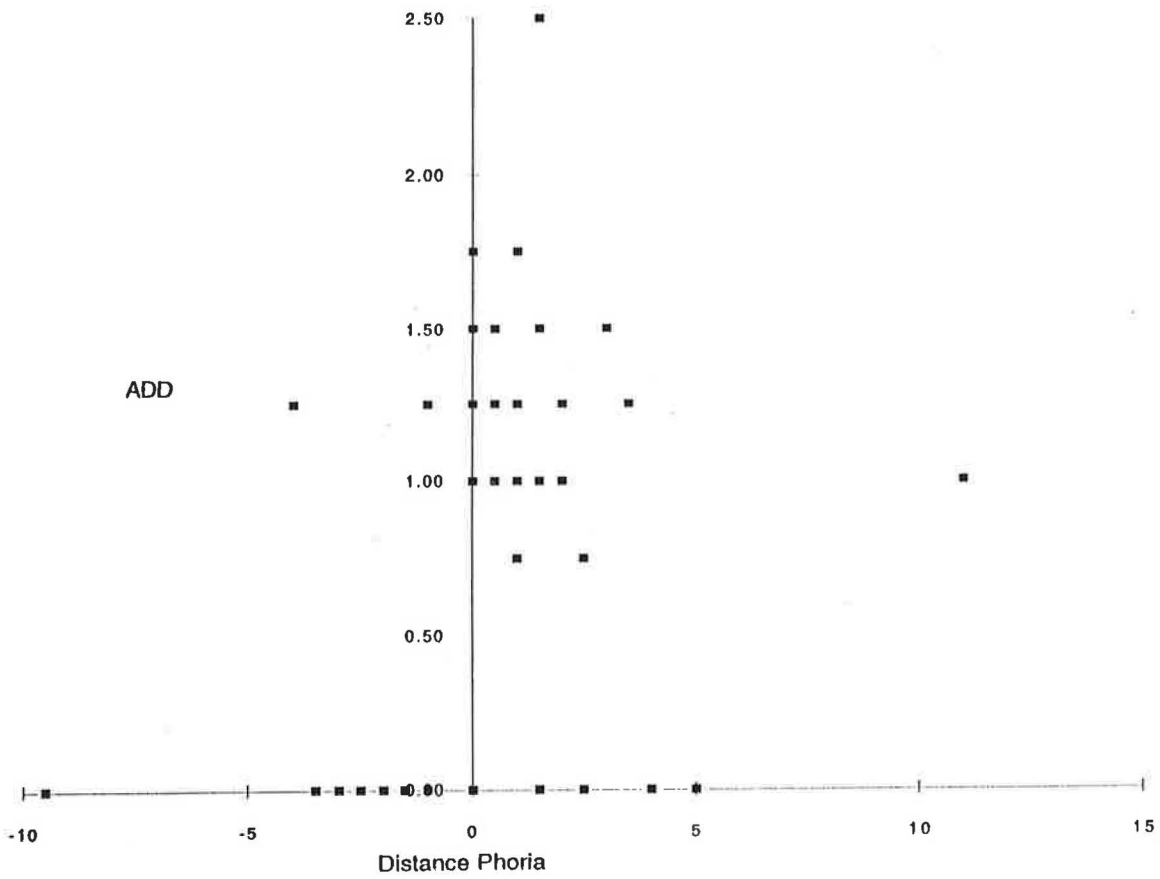
Total Average Add for Females and Males	Female Avg BO Rec	Female Avg. Phoria	Females	Age	Males	Male Avg Phoria	Male Avg BO Rec		Age	Total Average Add for Females and Ma
0.00	0.00	-8.00	1	36	3	-11	3.33		36	0
0.47	7.60	-6.00	5	37	4	-1.75	6.00		37	0.47
0.10	9.28	-2.20	7	38	3	-1	12.67		38	0.1
0.08	15.60	-2.70	5	39	4	-10.1	-2.50		39	0.08
0.42	12.25	-3.38	8	40	8	0.5	12.50		40	0.42
0.46	8.67	-7.90	9	41	8	-3	6.00		41	0.46
0.77	5.00	-2.40	6	42	10	-4.6	10.20		42	0.77
0.78	10.00	-1.75	4	43	4	-6.4	5.50		43	0.78
1.19	5.33	-10.67	3	44	5	-0.2	6.40		44	1.19
0.83	0.00	-5.50	2	45	1	-6	16.00		45	0.83
2.25	2.00	-5.50	1	49	1	-4	10.00		49	2.25
1.75	12.00	2.50	1	50	1	-9	6.00		50	1.75
Total Females	52									
Total Males	52									
Total	104									



Female Dist Phoria Vs. Add



Male Dist Phoria Vs. Add



References

1. Schor, CM. A Dynamic Model of Cross-Coupling Between Accommodation and Convergence: Simulations of Step and Frequency Responses. *Opt and Vis Sci* 1992; 4: 258-269.
2. Rouse et al. Frequency of Convergence Insufficiency in Optometry Clinic Settings. *Opt and Vis Sci* 1998; 75.2: 88-95.
3. Marg E. An Investigation of Voluntary as Distinguished From Reflex Accommodation. *Am J of Opt Arch Acad of Opt* 1951; 28:347-356.
4. Cornsweet TN. Crane H. Training the Visual Accommodative System. *Vis Res* 1973; 13:713-715.
5. Calef, T. Portland Presbyopia Onset Delay Study. *Pacific Univeristy Doctor of Optometry Thesis*. 1995: 1-22.
6. Cohen A. The Efficacy of Optometric Vision Therapy. *J of Am Opt Assoc*. 1988; 59: 95-105.
7. Kratka Z, Kratka W. Convergence Insufficiency: Its Frequency and Importance. *Am Assoc of Orthoptic Technicians*. 1955. April 25-26. Philadelphia.
8. Wick B. Vision Training for Presbyopic Non-Strabismic Patients. *Am J of Physiol Optics* 1977; 54: 4: 244-247.
9. Ogle KN, et al. Oculomotor Imbalance in Binocular Vision and Fixation Disparity. Philadelphia, Lea and Febiger, 1967: 158.
10. Hofstetter HW. The Proximal Factor in Accommodation and Convergence. *Am J of Opt Arch Amer Acad of Opt* 1942; 19(2): 67-76.
11. Morgan MW. A Comparison of Clinical Methods of Measuring Accommodative Convergence. *Am J Optom Arch Am Acad Opt* 1950; 27 (8): 385-296.
12. Nuzzi G, et al. Proximal and Accommodative Convergence and Age. *Graefes Arch Clin Exp Ophthalmol* 1982; 218 (2): 110-112.

13. Hanlon SD. Presbyopia and Oculomotor Balance. *J Am Opt Assn* May 1984; 55(5): 341-344.
14. Garber, N. Characteristics of Presbyopia and Calculating the Near Add. *J of Ophth Nurs and Tech* 1992; 11(5): 227-229.
15. Amos, JF. Drugs that May affect Accommodative Function. *Diagnosis and Management in Vision Care* 1987; 455-458.