

EyeSwift®PRO

EYE TRACKING BASED VISION ASSESSMENT



NovaSight

A Clear Future Ahead



Accurate vision assessment at the earliest age is imperative for proper eyesight development

- The EyeSwift®Pro is a quick, accurate, and affordable visual assessment system based on advanced eye-tracking technology, to be used by any trained individual.
- The system incorporates test glasses - active and passive - in order to automatically control the content seen by each eye, and to allow for automatic occlusion.
- Designed both for pediatric and adult patients, the EyeSwift®Pro requires minimal patient cooperation - patients simply watch fun short, animated videos.
- No language or verbal skills are required for most of the tests, so even very young children can be tested.
- The EyeSwift®Pro delivers quantitative assessment of multiple vision deficits.



Accurate



Objective



Easy to use



Dynamic



Children friendly



Fast

AN EYE TRACKING BASED VISION ASSESSMENT

- The EyeSwift®PRO tests are grouped into automated 'protocols' by category (such as amblyopia monitoring, binocular vision, digital strain, reading, etc).
- Each protocol performs the relevant tests, and outputs a clear report which can be easily understood by the operator, as well as by the patient or parent.

COMPREHENSIVE VISION TESTS



EyeSwift®PRO PROTOCOL OUTPUT

AMBLYOPIA MONITORING

- Comprehensive amblyopia monitoring
- Synergetic to CureSight™
- Amblyopia risk factors
- Eye deviation (tropia and phoria)
- Automated visual acuity with distance simulation
- Fixation stability
- Stereoacuity
- Suppression (W4D)

MYOPIA MONITORING

- Automated visual acuity with distance simulation
- Eye deviation (tropia and phoria)
- Recommendation for myopia control

BINOCULAR VISION

- Eye deviation (tropia and phoria)
- Ocular motility
- Fixation stability
- Treatment & lenses recommendation
- Monitoring over time

DIGITAL STRAIN

- Deficient vision at screen distance
- Latent deviation (phoria)
- Blinking rate and duration as indicators for dry eye
- Lenses recommendation

PEDIATRIC OPHTHALMOLOGY

- Nystagmus
- Eye deviation (tropia and phoria)
- Automated visual acuity and contrast sensitivity
- Presentation of results acc. to age norms
- Recommendations for further investigation

VISUAL HEALTH

- Contrast sensitivity
- Automated fixation stability
- Ocular motility

READING ANALYSIS

- Presentation of results acc. to language and age-related norms
- Reading ability progression over time
- Differentiation between ocular and non-ocular causes for deficient reading
- Recommendations for further investigation



Patient's Information

Name

ID Number

Birth Date

11/01/1988

	SPH	CYL	Axis	ADD
Last refraction	OD			
	OS			

Amblyopia Monitoring

EyeSwift®Pro
Amblyopia Score

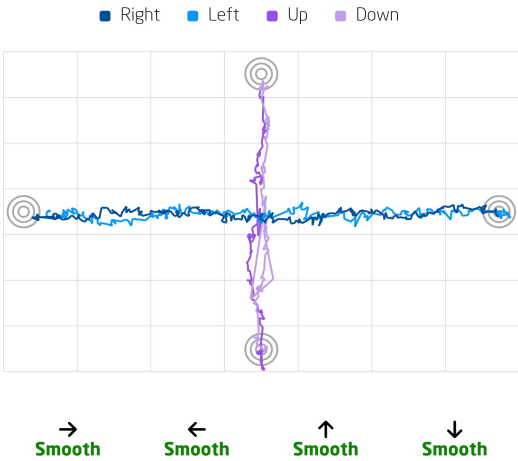
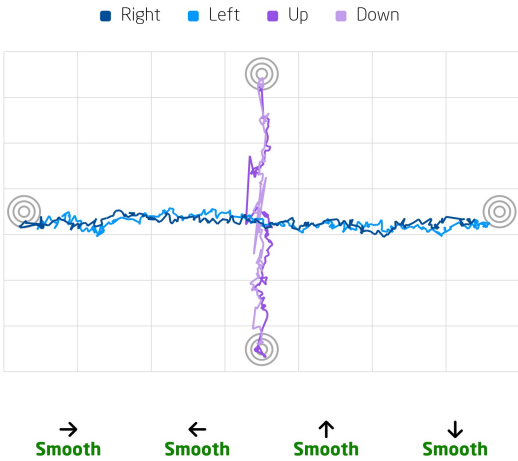


  Right Eye

  Left Eye



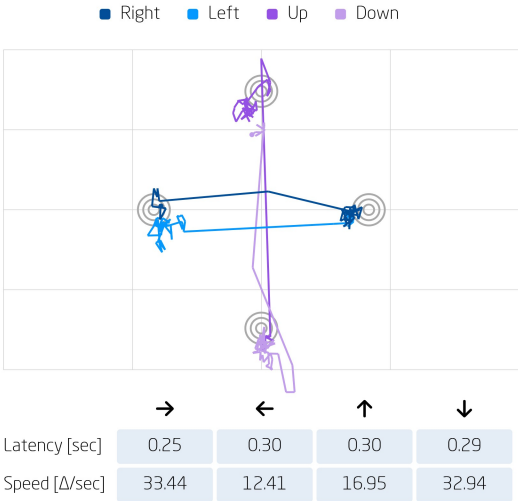
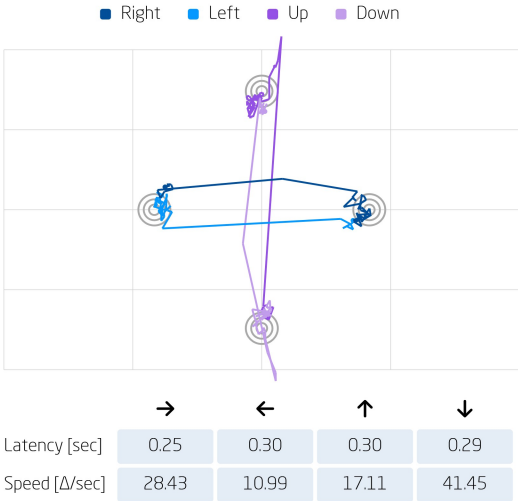
Extraocular
Motility
(Pursuit)
Dist. (m) 0.64



Extraocular Motility (Pursuit) : Checks the ability to properly track a moving target



Extraocular
Motility
(Saccades)
Dist. (m) 0.64



→
Good
Coordination

←
Good
Coordination

↑
Good
Coordination



Extraocular Motility (Saccades) : Checks the reaction, speed and accuracy of the response towards objects appearing at different points.

DISCLAIMER: The EyeSwift® Pro System is designed to provide information based on involuntary eye movements for general health and wellness. The EyeSwift® Pro System cannot replace your evaluation. Nor can the EyeSwift® Pro be used to provide an uninterpreted diagnosis or direct treatment recommendations.



Right Eye



Binocular



Left Eye



DRA (sim. VA)*
Dist. (m) **0.65**

>**14.20 CPD**
(<6/5.9)

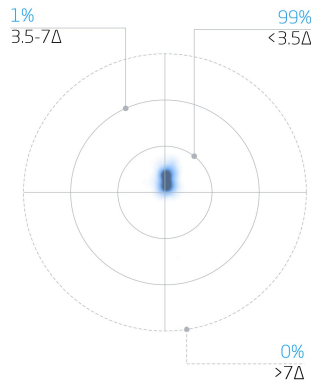
13.75 CPD
(6/6.4)

DRA: Provides information regarding the smallest aspect/ detail of an object which can be resolved by checking the ability to track targets with increasingly higher resolution

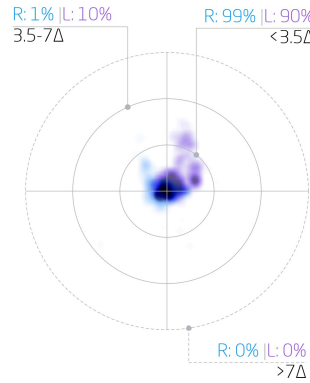


Fixation Stability
Dist. (m) **0.66**

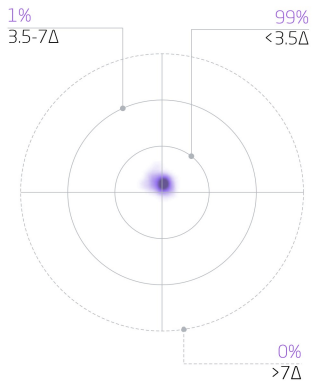
Final Results :
Normal



Density →
Right
Left



Final Results :
Normal



Fixation Stability: Measures the precision of eye fixation and the movements within fixations, while observing a small target



Cover Test
Dist. (m) **0.65**

Horizontal [Δ]

Ortho

Vertical [Δ]

Ortho

Cover Test: Tests for manifest eye misalignment by covering and uncovering each eye

Horizontal [Δ]

3.0 E

Vertical [Δ]

0.0

Phoria Break Time

Phoria Speed

No Horizontal Phoria

Horizontal [sec]

Horizontal [Δ/sec]

Alternating Cover Test: Tests for latent eye misalignment, and measures the maximal eye deviation by alternatingly covering the eyes



Stereo Acuity

Dist. (m)

Test Method **Out**

No Stereo

800

60

[arcsec]

Stereo Acuity : Measures the smallest detectable depth difference that can be seen in binocular vision by decreasing the disparity between the images shown to each eye



Worth 4-dot

Dist. (m) **0.68**

Diplopia

Worth 4-dot : Checks fusion, suppression, and anomalous retinal correspondence

DRA - Dynamic Resolution Acuity | **sim. VA** - Simulated Visual Acuity

 **Warnings**

Note

Approved By _____



Nystagmus

Dist. (m) 0.46

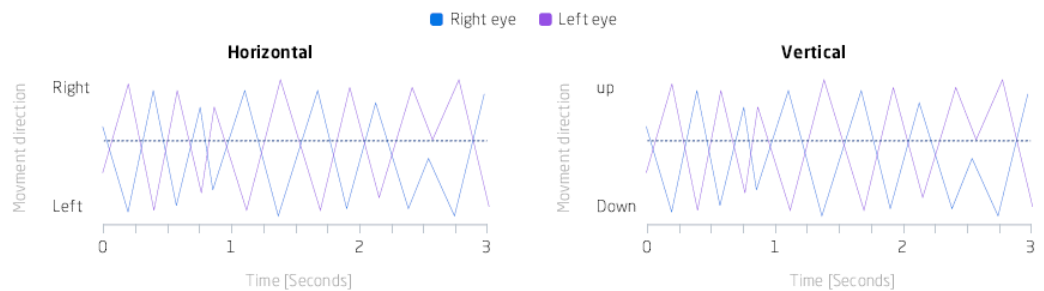
Eye
Right

Amplitude (Diopters)
10 Δ

Expression
Manifest

Frequency (Hz)
3 Hz

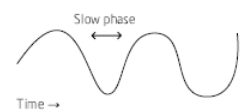
Direction
Torsional



*Graph vertical axis is normalized

Type
Pendular

Convergence-retraction nystagmus refers to the irregular jerking of the eyes back into the orbit during upward gaze. It can indicate midbrain tegmental damage.



Age based reading test for assessing fixations, regressions and rate of reading in any language and age

CC Fixations **83**
Regressions **6 (7 %)**
Fixation Duration **0.247 sec**
Reading rate(words/min) **180 (> 90th percentile)**
Reading Grade: **Text Level 2 0-8 years**

Normal

Animals make different types of homes. An animal might live in a tree, a hole, or a cave. A squirrel lives in a tree. Squirrels like to eat nuts. Under the trees, squirrels find nuts. A gopher lives in a hole. Gophers like to dig. Deep under the ground, gophers dig tunnels. A bear lives in a cave. Bears like to sleep during the day and hunt at night. During the day, most bears hide in their caves.

SC **Reading**
Fixations **124**
Regressions **29 (23 %)**
Fixation Duration **0.352 sec**
Reading rate(words/min) **45 (> 10th percentile)**
Reading Grade: **Text Level 2 0-8 years**

Abnormal

Animals make different types of homes. An animal might live in a tree, a hole, or a cave. A squirrel lives in a tree. Squirrels like to eat nuts. Under the trees, squirrels find nuts. A gopher lives in a hole. Gophers like to dig. Deep under the ground, gophers dig tunnels. A bear lives in a cave. Bears like to sleep during the day and hunt at night. During the day, most bears hide in their caves.