AN INTRODUCTION
TO
CLINICAL PERIMETRY

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CHAPTER I

THE NORMAL FIELD OF VISION

We have seen that the field may be regarded as a hill of vision surrounded by a sea of blindness. For purposes of description, we must consider this hill as shown upon a map or chart by contour lines in the usual way (Figs. 1, 2). The centre point of the chart corresponds to the visual axis, the object directly regarded, the fixation point or centrum. The area of the map is measured in degrees from this point, round which
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the coast-line of the island or outer boundary of the field is indicated by the outermost or lowest contour line.

These lines are termed isopters. The position of any isopter is determined by the size of the visual angle subtended by the test object to which it corresponds. Thus if an object of 160 mm. diameter is used at 1,000 mm. distance, the angle subtended is

\[ \theta = \frac{160 \text{ mm.}}{1,000 \text{ mm.}} \times 180^\circ \pi \]

and the isopter is the isopter for \( \frac{160}{1,000} \) and the contained field is the field for \( \frac{160}{1,000} \) (see p. 9).

The field is usually charted as seen by the individual whose field is represented. Thus the field of the right eye is placed upon the right side of the chart with its temporal or right side towards the right, and its nasal or left side towards the left, and the field of the left eye is placed upon the left side of the chart with its temporal side to the left.

Reference