

E chart

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1	E M 3	20/200
2	E 3 W M	20/150
3	3 E 3 E W	20/100
4	E 3 E W M	20/80
5	E M 3 E 3	20/60
6	M E M 3 E	20/50
7	W M W 3 W	20/40
8	E 3 W 3 W	20/30
9	M W 3 E M	20/25
10	W E W E 3	20/20
11	W M 3 M 3	20/15

In order to perform this test, please follow the instructions:

E chart

1. Print the test page in A4 standard format. The child has to be located 1.6 meters (or 5 feet) away from the chart. If the test page is in another format, or if you wish to perform the test with the child facing the screen, you will have to calculate the distance at which the child must stand facing it, using the following formula: measure the height of the letter E (first line, 20/200) in millimeters. Then, divide the value of this measurement by 88. Finally, multiply it by 6. The result shows the distance at which the child must be placed, in meters.
E.g. $(23/88) \times 6 = 1.6 \text{ m}$
2. Test the visual acuity with correction (e.g. glasses).
3. Test one eye at a time. Start with the right eye, covering the left one without pressing on it. Then, examine the left eye by doing the opposite. If the child is using correction glasses, you can cover the eye with a sheet of paper.
4. The child has to indicate the orientation of the branches of the letter E (top, bottom, right, left), from the largest E to the smallest. He can either use a small instrument that reproduces the shape of the optotype (E) and then orientate it in the same direction as the test showed, or indicate the orientation with his hand.
5. To make the examination easier and faster, another person can help you show the Es the child must read among the different lines of Es.
6. If the child can read the Es of the 10th line, his/her sight is optimal (visual acuity 20/20).
7. If his visual acuity is less than 20/20 (20/25, or the 9th line, is also acceptable for 3-year olds), or if you have doubts about the child's sight, visit your ophthalmologist.

NOTE: take the results as a recommendation. The results do not indicate a diagnosis whatsoever. Performing the test does not mean the child should skip regular visits to his/her eye doctor, because you could easily miss signs that only a trained eye care practitioner would find.