The Color Vision Testing Suite

Clinical Studies and Validation of Color Vision Testing Made Easy

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Clinical Research & Studies of Waggoner Color Vision Tests

Color Vision Testing Made Easy Description

Color Vision Testing Made Easy (CVTME) is the pediatric gold standard for identifying genetic (red/green) color vision deficiencies in children as young as 3. It consists of one demonstration plate and 9 test plates displaying circle, star, and/or square throughout the plates and can be completed in under 60 seconds. On most plates, children will be able to see at least one symbol even if they are color vision deficient. If they can’t identify one symbol on the first few plates, they may not understand the test.

In addition, CVTME provides a quick screening by using 4 cards that have a car, dog, boat, and house. This test can be completed in less than 30 seconds.

CVTME is brilliantly simple to take and just plain fun for children. Considered the gold standard for pediatric assessment of color vision deficiencies in over 40 countries. Additionally, the “World” US Special Olympics Team have depended on CVTME to screen athletes over the years at their events.

Color Vision Testing Made Easy Validation & Research Use:


Summary:
A total of 301 Special Olympics floor hockey athletes from San Diego and Long Beach California were screened for color vision deficiencies. Each athlete was administered the CVTME and the Neitz tests. Overall, the study results suggest that the CVTME continues to be the screening test of choice for evaluating color vision in individuals with intellectual disability.


Summary:
A total of 41 adults, 20 with normal color vision and 21 with red-green color vision deficiencies, were given a battery of color vision tests including CVTME. In addition, 152 kindergarten children ages 5 -7 were also screened using the CVTME. The results showed a 90.5% sensitivity and 100% specificity. Testability of kindergarten children was found to be 100%. This preliminary study indicates that the CVTME appears to be an excellent screening instrument for red-green color deficiency in adults and has been shown to also be useful for examining color vision in children 5 to 7 years of age.

Summary:
A simple and efficient approach for conducting eye examination for infants, toddlers, and preschool children was presented. Age-appropriate techniques for the assessment of visual acuity, eye alignment, refractive error, and ocular health were discussed. Part of ocular health testing included color vision testing using the “Color Vision Test Made Easy” test as well as the Waggoner HRR. Both tests are recommended for continued use in this population of children as a result of the conducted assessments and studies.


Summary:
The test was presented to Special Olympic athletes at several different events throughout the U.S. and Canada. The overall rate of testability was 93.2% for the 1078 athletes screened. The "Color Vision Testing Made Easy" color vision test was successfully completed by a very high percentage of Special Olympics athletes. These results suggest that this test is useful in screening this population for color deficiencies, and that the prevalence of color vision deficiencies is approximately the same in individuals with mental retardation as in the general population.


Summary:
The aim of this article is to give an overview of a selection of color vision tests. The design of these tests, as well as their advantages and limitations were discussed. Specifically, the article compares a range of color vision tests including the Waggoner HRR, Anomaloscope, Ishihara pseudoisochromatic plates, Lantern tests, Cambridge color test among several others. Both sensitivity and specificity are described and compared for all tests including the CVTME, which has a sensitivity of 91% and specificity of 100%.


Summary:
The evaluation of color vision forms an integral part of a routine eye and vision exam. With the increasing prevalence of inherited color vision deficiencies, defects of color vision can be detected in an optometric practice by means of a variety of tests available. This article provides an overview of the design and function of a selection of color vision tests that are administered manually and have been modified to form computerized versions such as the Color Vision Test Made Easy (CVTME) test.

If interested in more articles that included CVTME in their research or writings, please find the following articles for you to peruse:


