## The 'Mirror Test' for estimating visual acuity in infants

Richard J C Bowman, Elizabeth Law, Karen Hutchinson, et al.
Br J Ophthalmol published online November 30, 2009
doi: 10.1136/bjo.2009.162750

Updated information and services can be found at:
httpj//bjo.bmj.com/content/early/2009/11/29/bjo.2009.162750

These include:
$\mathbf{P}<\mathbf{P} \quad$ Published online November 30, 2009 in advance of the print journal.

For both acuity card and mirror tests the infant was supported sitting on the mother's lap with the infant facing a wall with the minimum of distracting objects.
Infants were held approximately 20 cm from a mirror until they were deemed to attend their own reflection. The child was then moved slowly back until fixation was lost, as evidenced by the head and eyes turning away.

- Mirror to child distance was measured with a tape measure. Because of reflection, the actual viewing distance is2cethe distance from the child to the mirror.
- The process was carried out5times. Low and high values were discarded\&mean of the3other values = threshold.
- 2different mirror arrangements: a hand-held mirror and a wallmounted mirror.Wall-mounted: top part was shielded to block out mother's face.
- Mirror size $\approx 30 \mathrm{~cm} \times 40 \mathrm{~cm}$ avoided any practical problems of loss of face reflection due to image decentration as viewing distance increased
- Good attention to the mirror test was recorded for 24/26 (92\%) children using the wall mounted mirror c.f. hand held mirror 33/55 (62\%) (chi square $=8.19, p=0.017$ )

Figure 2


