

Contrast Sensitivity & Visual Perception

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What is contrast?

VA alone may not measure the **quality** of a patient's vision in "real life..."

In real life, contrast varies.
A patient with "20/20" vision may complain of poor vision

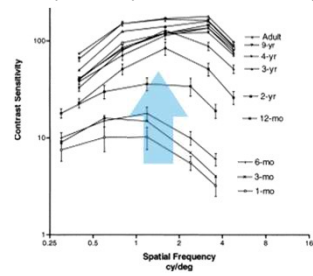
What is Contrast Sensitivity Function (CSF)?

Contrast Sensitivity Function (CSF) designates perception thresholds

A typical threshold follows the curved line on the image

CSF development

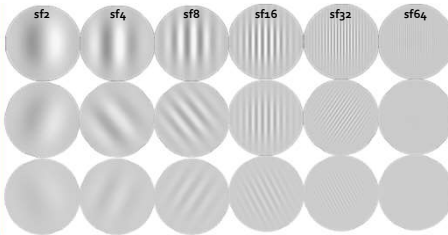
CSF mainly develops from birth until age 6



Russell J. Adams, Mary L. Courage Using a single test to measure human contrast sensitivity from early childhood to maturity
Vision Research, Volume 42, Issue 9, 2002, 1205 - 1210 [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0042-6969\(02\)00038-X](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0042-6969(02)00038-X)

Measuring CSF

There are many tests which evaluate CSF-
(e.g., the Functional Acuity Contrast Threshold)



Measuring CSF

The Pelli-Robson test is the standard for
clinical studies involving CSF

V R S K D R
N H C S O K
S C N O Z V
C N H Z O K
N O D V H R
C D N Z S V
K C H O D K

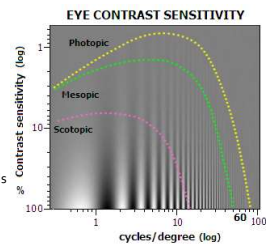
Measuring CSF -why bother?

- Detection of visual loss missed by VA testing
 - Optic neuritis (related to MS)
 - Early cataract formation
 - Corneal edema
 - Post refractive surgery
 - Early diabetes
 - Early macular degeneration
- Measurement of treatment results
 - ARMD (Photodynamic Therapy)
 - Cataracts
 - Optic Neuritis (methylprednisolone)
- Measurement of true visual function
 - Assessment of visual ability (e.g., driving)

What factors impair CSF?

Effects of **luminance** on contrast sensitivity

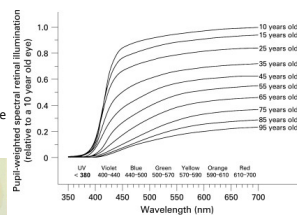
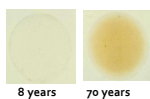
- Reduction of spatial frequency cutoff (high lum = 40-60cpd) (low lum = 5-6cpd)
- Little impact to low spatial frequencies
- Scotopic CSF shows transition from cones-rods



What factors impair CSF?

Effects of **luminance** on contrast sensitivity

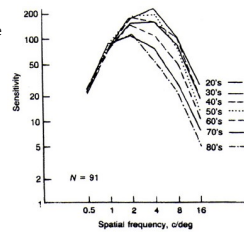
- Retinal illumination decreases 70% from age 20-70
- Retina also becomes decreasingly sensitive to illumination



What factors impair CSF?

Effects of **aging** on contrast sensitivity

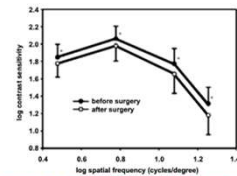
- Spatial frequency cutoff remains somewhat stable
- Decreased contrast perception- particularly at mid-high frequencies
- Greatest change occurs between ages 40-70



What factors impair CSF?

Effects of **LASIK** on contrast sensitivity

- Spatial frequency cutoff almost always remains the same
- Decrease in contrast perception is common

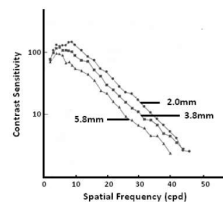


Nayini Yamane et al., Ocular Higher-Order Aberrations and Contrast Sensitivity after Conventional Laser In Situ Keratomileusis. IOVS. 2004;45:3986-3990

What factors impair CSF?

Effects of **pupil size** on contrast sensitivity

- Reduction of spatial frequency cutoff (with larger pupil)
- Reduction of depth of field/focus (with larger pupil)
- Increased retinal luminance / stray light (with larger pupil)

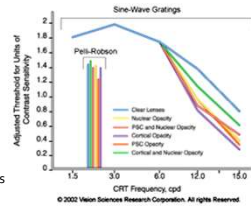


Campbell and Green (1965)

What factors impair CSF?

Effects of **early cataracts** on contrast sensitivity

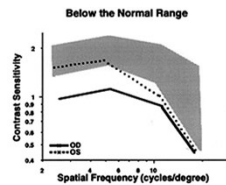
- Spatial frequency cutoff remains stable during early development
- Decreased contrast perception- depending on type
- Contrast deficits generally occur before acuity changes



What Factors Impair CS?

Effects of **diabetes** on contrast sensitivity

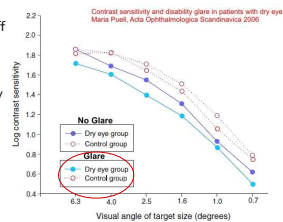
- Spatial frequency cutoff may remain stable
- Decrease in contrast perception is a common finding



What factors impair CSF?

Effects of **dry eye** on contrast sensitivity

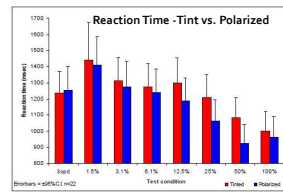
- Spatial frequency cutoff remains stable
- Decreased contrast perception- particularly in glare conditions



What factors
impair CSF?

Effects of **tint (luminance)** on contrast sensitivity

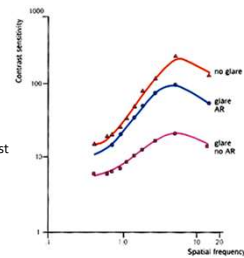
- Tested at 3cpd
- Reaction time up to 15% shorter with polar
- Decreases in contrast affected reaction time in both lenses



What factors
impair CSF?

Effects of **spectacle reflection** on contrast sensitivity

- Spatial frequency cutoff is unaffected
- Contrast requirement increases significantly at all frequencies
- AR restores all but the highest frequencies to near normal



What factors
impair CSF?

Even after cataract surgery, contrast perception remains somewhat below normal...

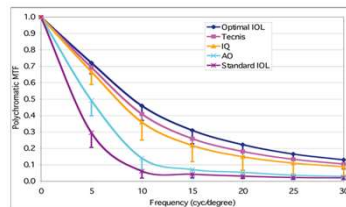
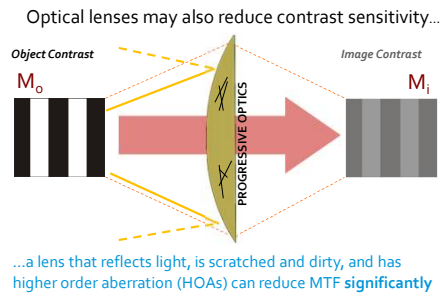
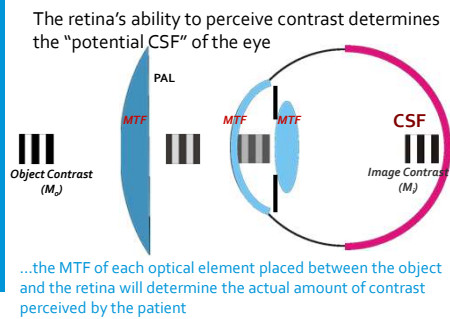


Figure 3. Comparison of an "optimal" intraocular lens with various IOLs (from Koch DD and Wang L. personal communication).

What factors impair CSF?

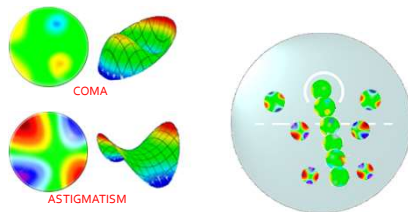


What factors impair CSF?



Lenses & aberrations

HOAs (like coma) are the primary aberration in the central zone of a PAL design



Symptoms of impaired CSF?

Patients with decreased CSF may present with the following symptoms:

- Difficulty with night-time vision
- Vision that "doesn't seem sharp"
 - (even though patient's VA may be 20/20)
 - noticed especially by emmetropes/low Rx patients
- Trouble reading in dim light

Many patients have "grown accustomed" to decreased CSF & may not present with symptoms

Preserving CSF

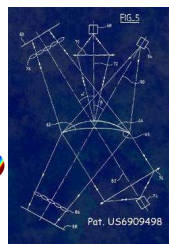
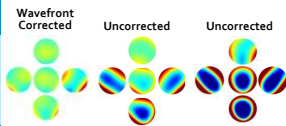
HOAs are minute aberrations which decrease image sharpness- (and CSF)



Preserving CSF

Reducing HOAs

- Equipment capable of analyzing the wavefront
- Calculations capable of reducing HOAs



Preserving CSF

- Manage ocular defects / stray light
 - tear film
 - crystalline lens
 - retinal health
 - pupil size
 - correct low order aberrations
- Manage correction with MTF lenses
 - control stray light
 - ✓ smudge / scratch-free surface
 - ✓ reduce reflections
 - ✓ polarization
 - control aberrations

Key Takeaways

- CSF – Contrast Sensitivity Function
 - A more comprehensive measure of visual ability
 - Sometimes reduced even in patients with 20/20 VA
- MTF – Modulation Transfer Function
 - Ability of a lens or system to transfer contrast
 - Can be reduced by a number of factors
- Higher quality eyewear may not increase VA- but will almost always improve CSF

THANK YOU

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