

Cone Contrast Sensitivity of Normal Trichromats and Those with Red-Green Dichromats

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Abstract : We report normative cone contrast sensitivity values and sensitivity and specificity values for a computer-based color vision test, the cone contrast test-HD (CCT-HD). The participants included 50 phakic eyes with normal color vision (NCV) and 20 dichromatic eyes (ten with protanopia and ten with deuteranopia). The CCT-HD was used to measure L, M, and S-CCT-HD scores (color vision deficiency, L-, M-cone logCS \geq 1.65, S-cone logCS \geq 0.425) to investigate the sensitivity and specificity of CCT-HD based on anomalous-type diagnosis with anomaloscope. The mean \pm standard error L-, M-, S-cone logCS for protanopia were 0.90 \pm 0.04, 1.65 \pm 0.03, and 0.63 \pm 0.02, respectively; for deuteranopia 1.74 \pm 0.03, 1.31 \pm 0.03, and 0.61 \pm 0.06, respectively; and for age-matched NCV were 1.89 \pm 0.04, 1.84 \pm 0.04, and 0.60 \pm 0.03, respectively, with significant differences for each group except for S-CCT-HD (Bonferroni corrected $\alpha = 0.0167$, $p < 0.0167$). The sensitivity and specificity of CCT-HD were 100% for protan and deutan in diagnosing abnormal types from 20 to 64 years of age, but the specificity decreased to 65% for protan and 55% for deutan in older persons > 65 . CCT-HD is comparable to the diagnostic performance of the anomalous type in the anomaloscope for the 20-64-year-old age group. However, the results should be interpreted cautiously in those ≥ 65 years. They are more susceptible to acquired color vision deficiencies due to the yellowing of the crystalline lens and other factors.

Keywords : cone contrast test HD, color vision test, congenital color vision deficiency, red-green dichromacy, cone contrast sensitivity

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