



## **Equipment for Use in Mobile (Domiciliary) Ophthalmic Services (GOS)**

### **Guidance for Providers, Practitioners, Primary Care Trusts, Local Health Boards, Local and Area Optometric Committees**

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It is matter of principle that citizens, who are unable to leave home unaccompanied, should not suffer discrimination and should have access to the same high standards of eyecare as those attending a high street practice. To be listed by a Primary Care Trust or Local Health Board as a provider of mobile ophthalmic services, optometrists must have suitable equipment.

The table below lists the tasks that a practitioner providing mobile ophthalmic services would normally be expected to perform and examples of equipment that would be suitable. These examples are for illustrative purposes only. They are not mandatory. For instance, optometrists may use alternative equipment to perform the same tasks, and some equipment can be used for more than one task. There will also be cases, in which it will not be appropriate or possible to carry out all the tasks listed below, because of a patient's disability. Similarly, some optometrists may provide additional services and equipment.

<b>Task</b>	<b>Examples of equipment</b>	<b>Notes</b>
External examination of the eye	Small light source and magnification	In some instances, stains may be required, e.g. fluorescein + saline
Internal examination of the eye	Direct ophthalmoscope <b>or</b> Indirect ophthalmoscope <b>or</b> Portable digital imaging system	In some instances, dilation may be required, e.g. using tropicamide drops.
Refraction	Distance test chart and near vision tests, and tape measure <b>plus</b> Retinoscope <b>or</b> Portable auto-refractor <b>plus</b> Trial lenses, trial frame and accessories	
Oculo Motor Balance / motility	Distance and near oculo motor balance tests <b>plus</b> Suitable targets and occluder	
Intra ocular pressure	Tonometer	Some tonometers require anaesthesia and stains, e.g. benoxinate and fluorescein. Those that come into contact with the eye require either disposable heads or suitable sterilising.
Visual fields	Means of checking peripheral and central visual fields	
Identification and measurement of current spectacles	Focimeter <b>or</b> Equipment for hand neutralisation	The power of the patient's current specs should be read to see whether they need to be updated, or further investigations are required.