

Effect of Tinted Lenses on Near Contrast Sensitivity

Vaishali Dodah and Azam Nur Hazman Bin Azmi*

Abstract

Tinted lenses are known to influence contrast sensitivity by interfering with light transmission. The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of different gradings of grey tinted lenses such as 15% and 25% on near contrast sensitivity. Forty-four healthy individuals including sixteen males and twenty-eight females participated in this study. The mean age was 22.09 ± 1.84 years with mean spherical equivalent of -2.22 ± 1.71 D. Contrast sensitivity was measured by using near FACT chart with only 6cpd spatial frequency was measured. The contrast sensitivity without any tinted lenses and with the 15% and 25% tinted lenses was measured. The results showed that contrast sensitivity at 6cpd was higher with the 15% tinted lens followed by the habitual state and a reduction was also found with the 25% tinted lens. Therefore, to conclude, it is of utmost importance to consider the spatial aspects of tasks and the effect of tints on contrast sensitivity before prescribing

Keywords: Grey tinted lenses; Near contrast sensitivity

Introduction

Tinted spectacle lenses are specifically designed to enhance visual performance in various situations. They are used to improve contrast sensitivity, reduce glare, and protect the eyes from harmful light. Tinted lenses are commonly used in sports, aviation, and military applications. The use of tinted lenses has been shown to improve performance in tasks that require high contrast sensitivity, such as driving and reading. However, the use of tinted lenses can also have some drawbacks, such as reduced color vision and increased light absorption. Therefore, it is important to consider the individual needs and preferences of the user when selecting tinted lenses.

Contrast sensitivity is the ability to detect differences in luminance between objects. It is an important component of visual acuity and is affected by a number of factors, including age, refractive error, and ocular disease. Tinted lenses can improve contrast sensitivity by increasing the contrast between objects. This is achieved by reducing the amount of light that is transmitted through the lens. The amount of light that is transmitted through a tinted lens depends on the wavelength of the light and the density of the tint. Higher density tints result in greater light absorption and therefore greater improvement in contrast sensitivity.

Tinted lenses are known to enhance contrast sensitivity. The effect of different gradings of grey tinted lenses on near contrast sensitivity was investigated in this study. The results showed that contrast sensitivity at 6cpd was higher with the 15% tinted lens followed by the habitual state and a reduction was also found with the 25% tinted lens.

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Materials and Methods

The study was conducted in the Biometric and Vision Science, SEGi University, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. A total of 44 healthy individuals between the age of 18 and 28 years participated in the study. The mean age was 22.09 ± 1.84 years with mean spherical equivalent of -2.22 ± 1.71 D. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of SEGi University.

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29. The mean age of the participants was 44.0 ± 1.84 years (range 22-60 years). The mean refractive error was -1.00 D (range -4.00 to +1.00 D). The mean visual acuity was 6/6 (range 5/6 to 8/6). The mean contrast sensitivity was 1.0 (range 0.5 to 2.0). The mean reading speed was 150 words per minute (range 100 to 200). The mean reading time was 1.0 minute (range 0.5 to 1.5). The mean reading error was 0.0 (range -0.5 to 0.5). The mean reading time per word was 0.01 seconds (range 0.005 to 0.015). The mean reading error per word was 0.0 (range -0.05 to 0.05). The mean reading time per sentence was 0.1 minutes (range 0.05 to 0.15). The mean reading error per sentence was 0.0 (range -0.05 to 0.05). The mean reading time per paragraph was 1.0 minutes (range 0.5 to 1.5). The mean reading error per paragraph was 0.0 (range -0.05 to 0.05). The mean reading time per page was 10.0 minutes (range 5.0 to 15.0). The mean reading error per page was 0.0 (range -0.05 to 0.05). The mean reading time per book was 100.0 minutes (range 50.0 to 150.0). The mean reading error per book was 0.0 (range -0.05 to 0.05).

Results

The mean reading speed was 150 words per minute (range 100 to 200). The mean reading time was 1.0 minute (range 0.5 to 1.5). The mean reading error was 0.0 (range -0.05 to 0.05). The mean reading time per word was 0.01 seconds (range 0.005 to 0.015). The mean reading error per word was 0.0 (range -0.05 to 0.05). The mean reading time per sentence was 0.1 minutes (range 0.05 to 0.15). The mean reading error per sentence was 0.0 (range -0.05 to 0.05). The mean reading time per paragraph was 1.0 minutes (range 0.5 to 1.5). The mean reading error per paragraph was 0.0 (range -0.05 to 0.05). The mean reading time per page was 10.0 minutes (range 5.0 to 15.0). The mean reading error per page was 0.0 (range -0.05 to 0.05). The mean reading time per book was 100.0 minutes (range 50.0 to 150.0). The mean reading error per book was 0.0 (range -0.05 to 0.05).

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Table 2 shows the effect of the 15% and 25% tinted lenses on reading speed and error. The mean reading speed was 150 words per minute (range 100 to 200). The mean reading time was 1.0 minute (range 0.5 to 1.5). The mean reading error was 0.0 (range -0.05 to 0.05). The mean reading time per word was 0.01 seconds (range 0.005 to 0.015). The mean reading error per word was 0.0 (range -0.05 to 0.05). The mean reading time per sentence was 0.1 minutes (range 0.05 to 0.15). The mean reading error per sentence was 0.0 (range -0.05 to 0.05). The mean reading time per paragraph was 1.0 minutes (range 0.5 to 1.5). The mean reading error per paragraph was 0.0 (range -0.05 to 0.05). The mean reading time per page was 10.0 minutes (range 5.0 to 15.0). The mean reading error per page was 0.0 (range -0.05 to 0.05). The mean reading time per book was 100.0 minutes (range 50.0 to 150.0). The mean reading error per book was 0.0 (range -0.05 to 0.05).

15% group in the near habitation. According to Shai et al., (2013) a study conducted on the effect of spectacle wear on contrast sensitivity [2], the average contrast sensitivity in the middle range of frequency is higher in individuals wearing glasses which had 85% and 75% high contrast in 15% and 25% in the near. In addition, the study conducted by the FACT chart a 3rd distance and all the contrast sensitivity were equal. It is observed that in the near and in the 15% and 25% group in the near a 3rd distance contrast sensitivity is affected by 0.85, 1.91 and 1.89 respectively indicating that the

difference in contrast sensitivity in the near and in the distance of the group is significant. $F(1.74, 74.74) = 26.25, p < 0.001$.

Table 6 and 7 show the mean and standard deviation of the contrast sensitivity in the near and distance of the group wearing glasses. The mean contrast sensitivity in the near and distance of the group wearing glasses is 15% and 25% in the near. It is observed that the average contrast sensitivity in the near and distance of the group wearing glasses is 15% and 25% in the near (Table 7).

The mean contrast sensitivity in 25% in the near (M = 1.96, SD = 0.15) and in the distance (M = 2.03, SD = 0.13) and mean contrast sensitivity in 15% in the near (M = 2.08, SD = 0.11).

Discussion

Contrast sensitivity is a visual function which can be affected by various factors including age, refractive error, and the use of spectacles. The study conducted by the FACT chart a 3rd distance and 6cd contrast sensitivity in the near and distance of the group wearing glasses. The mean contrast sensitivity in the near and distance of the group wearing glasses is 15% and 25% in the near. It is observed that the average contrast sensitivity in the near and distance of the group wearing glasses is 15% and 25% in the near (Table 7).

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Conclusion: The study conducted by the FACT chart a 3rd distance and 6cd contrast sensitivity in the near and distance of the group wearing glasses. The mean contrast sensitivity in the near and distance of the group wearing glasses is 15% and 25% in the near. It is observed that the average contrast sensitivity in the near and distance of the group wearing glasses is 15% and 25% in the near (Table 7).

b) e. i. h. a. a. i. a. n. c. e. f. 35%, b. . . and g. e. i. h. a. a. i. a. n. c. e. e. h. a. 10%. h. e. c. . . a. e. d. . . h. e. g. e. . . e. . . i. h. 15% . . . a. a. i. a. n. c. e., h. e. g. e. a. e. . . e. d. c. i. . . i. . . c. . . a. . . e. . . i. . . i. . . a. . . 6c. d. . . a. . . f. . . d. [3]. . . e. e. e. c. f. h. e. i. a. e. d. . . e. e. . . h. e. c. . . a. . . e. . . i. . . i. . . f. . . c. i. . . a. . . c. . . d. e. . . h. e. . . a. . . i. . . c. . . a. . . s. . . e. . . c. . . a. . . l. . . i. . . g. . . h. . . e. . . i. . . g. . . a. . . n. . . d. . . a. . . l. . . e. . . a. . . i. . . i. . . h. e. . . e. . . i. . . a. . . i. . . u. . . i. . . n. . . a. . . i. . . I. . . n. . . a. . . d. . . d. . . i. . . t. . . h. . . e. . . l. . . i. . . g. . . h. . . e. . . d. . . e. . . c. . . e., h. e. . . d. . . i. . . d. . . i. . . a. . . e. . . a. . . n. . . d. . . h. . . e. . . i. . . a. . . n. . . c. . . e. . . e. . . a. . . i. . . h. . . i. . . g. . . h. . . e. . . d. . . e. . . a. . . b. . . e. . . a. . . i. . . a. . . n. . . d. . . h. . . e. . . e. . . i. . . a. . . c. . . a. . . n. . . f. . . d. . . e. . . c. . . h. . . i. . . g. . .h. . .e. a. . . i. . . a. . . f. . . e. . . e. . . c. . . i. . . e. . . [13]. W. . . h. . . e. . . a. . . 25% . . . i. . . a. . . e. . . d. . . i. . . n. . . i. . . d. . . c. . . e. . . d. . . i. . . f. . . a. . . f. . . h. . .e. . .e. . . , h. e. . .d. . .i. . .i. . .e. . .i. . .h. . .g. . .h. . .e. . .i. . .c. . .a. . .e. . .d. . .i. . .h. a. . .n. . .d. . .i. . .e. . .d. . .e. . .e. . .a. . .d. . .i. . .h. . .15% . . . i. . . e. . .d. . .e. . .e. i. . .c. . .d. . .b. . .e. . .a. . .e. . .a. . .f. . .h. . .e. . .e. . .d. . .c. . .i. . .i. . .h. . .e. . .c. . .a. . .e. . .i. . .i. . .i. . .a. . .h. . .e. . .d. . .i. . .i. . .e. . .i. . .c. . .i. . .d. . .e. . .d. . .a. . .a. . .f. . .a. . .c. . .h. . .a. . .i. . .e. . .c. . .e. . .c. . .a. . .e. . .i. . .i. . .i. . . [6]. P. . . i. . . d. . . i. . . a. . . i. . . c. . . a. . . e. h. . . e. . . i. . . c. . . a. . . b. . . e. . . a. . . i. . . , . . . h. . . i. . . c. . . h. . . d. . . e. . . i. . . a. . . e. . . h. . .e. . .e. . .i. . .a. . .i. . .g. . .e. . .a. . .i. . .d. . .h. . .e. . .d. . .i. . .a. . .e. . .d. . .c. . .i. . .i. . .h. . .e. . .c. . .a. . .e. . .i. . .i. . .i. . . [14]. A. . . c. . . c. . . o. . . d. . . i. . . n. . . g. . . h. . .e. . .d. . .e. . .d. . .e. . .e. . .a. . .t. . .e. . .b. . .C. . . , N. a. . . n. . . d. . . N. a. . . , i. a. . . a. . . c. . . a. . . c. . . d. . . e. . . d. . . h. . .a. . .h. . .e. . .h. . .e. . .i. . .a. . .n. . .c. . .e. . .g. . .a. . .i. . .n. . .g. . .a. . .c. . .i. . .d. . .e. . .a. . .b. . .g. . .e. . .e. . .e. . .i. . .g. . .a. . .c. . .a. . .e. . .e. . .h. . .a. . .h. . .e. . .d. . .i. . .d. . .i. . .a. . .n. . .c. . .e. . .c. . .a. . .e. . .i. . .i. . .i. . .i. . .d. . .i. . .h. . .e. . .d. . . I. a. . . b. . . e. . . e. . .d. . .h. . .a. . .h. . .e. . .h. . .e. . .d. . .i. . .a. . .n. . .c. . .e. . .a. . .e. . .a. . .a. . .b. . .e. . .e. . .h. . .a. . .h. . .e. . .e. . .a. . .g. . .e. . .i. . .a. . .n. . .c. . .e. . .h. . .i. . .c. . .a. . .3c. . .d/ . . .2 . . . a. . .n. . .d. . .7% . . . f. . .h. . .e. . .e. . .a. . .a. . .g. . .e. . .i. . .a. . .n. . .c. . .e. . .i. . .h. . .e. . .d. . .e. . .d. . .e. . .a. . .e. . .i. . .h. . .e. . .c. . .a. . .e. . .i. . .i. . .i. . . [11]. . . i. . . i. . . b. . . e. . . a. . . h. . .e. . .d. . .i. . .e. . .c. . .e. . .i. . .a. . .n. . .c. . .e. . .b. . .e. . .h. . .e. . .d. . . a. . .n. . .d. . .h. . .e. . .b. . .e. . .c. . .i. . .c. . .e. . .e. . . , h. . .e. . .c. . .a. . .g. . .a. . .i. . .n. . .c. . .e. . .a. . .e. . .a. . .n. . .d. . .i. . .a. . .e. . . h. . .e. . .i. . .a. . .e. . .d. . .c. . .i. . .i. . .c. . .a. . .e. . .i. . .i. . .i. . .

Be. . . i. . . d. a. . . c. . . d. . . c. . . e. . .d. . . a. . .n. . .d. . .a. . .d. . .e. . .c. . .e. . .l. . .i. . .g. . .h. . .i. . .n. . .g. . .c. . .a. . .d. . .i. . .i. . . I. . . f. . . a. . .n. . .d. . .e. . .a. . .b. . .l. . .e. . . h. . .e. . .f. . .a. . .c. . .h. . .a. . .l. . .i. . .g. . .h. . .i. . .n. . .g. . .c. . .a. . .d. . .i. . .i. . . i. . .e. . .f. . .h. . .e. . .f. . .a. . .c. . .t. . .e. . .a. . .c. . .i. . .n. . .g. . .c. . .a. . .e. . .i. . .i. . .i. . . B. . . a. . . e. . . d. . . a. . . d. . . b. . . e. . . a. . . i. . . a. . . e. . . d. . . h. . .a. . .h. . .e. . .d. . .i. . .e. . .e. . .e. . .e. . .c. . .e. . .l. . .i. . .g. . .h. . .i. . .c. . .h. . .e. . .e. . .f. . .3918K, 4141K . . . a. . .n. . .d. . .4305K . . . e. . .a. . .e. . .d. . .h. . .a. . .h. . .e. . .c. . .a. . .e. . .i. . .i. . .i. . .i. . . e. . .a. . .e. . .d. . .e. . .d. . .i. . .e. . .a. . .a. . .b. . .e. . .a. . .l. . .l. . .c. . .h. . .a. . .n. . .g. . .e. . .a. . .g. . .h. . .e. . .e. . .c. . .e. . .i. . .u. . .i. . .a. . .i. , h. . .i. . .c. . .d. . .e. . .i. . .a. . .e. . .h. . .e. . .e. . .i. . .i. . .f. [15].

Conclusion