

Comparative AAPOS Validation of the Birefringent Amblyopia Screener with Isolated Small-Angle Strabismus

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Background: The Rebin blinq binocular birefringent ocular alignment screener was recently commercially released, but it did not yet have validation by American Association for Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus (AAPOS) uniform guidelines.

Methods: Children and adults from a high-risk eye practice had screening by blinq with validation by AAPOS 2003 guidelines. Then, the blinq was compared to the Adaptica 2WIN with CR corneal reflex strabismus estimation by AAPOS 2003 guidelines plus additional efforts to identify patients with diminished binocularity.

Results: Blinq in 100 patients compared to 2003 AAPOS amblyopia risk factors (ARF) had sensitivity 67%, specificity 75% and PPV of 82%. Both blinq and 2WIN were completed by 87 patients median age 6.5 years. Sensitivity, specificity and positive predictive value (PPV) for blinq were 75%, 68% and 81% whereas 2WIN had 91%, 68% and 84%. The blinq referred two young patients with isolated, small-angle strabismic amblyopia that 2WIN refractive function passed.

Conclusion: Despite its non-refractive design to identify binocular foveation, blinq performed well with refractive and strabismic uniform risk factors and a PPV greater than 80%.

Clinical Trials Registry: NCT04195711.

Keywords: birefringent, photoscreening, amblyopia, fixation instability, amblyopia risk factor, strabismus

Introduction

Binocular objective portable retinal birefringent screening became commercially available late in 2019. Conceived and developed by Drs. David Hunter and David Guyton since 1991,^{1,2} this device recently called “blinq” (Rebin, Boston, MA) seeks to determine whether a patient can consistently align both visual axes on a small target or not.³

Instrument-based amblyopia screening has been available for more than two decades. Some devices employ near-coaxial flash to produce analyzable, refraction-related pupillary crescents. One such infrared, on-site interpreted photoscreener is the 2WIN (Adaptica, Padova, Italy). Adaptica also developed an infrared transmitting occluder for the measurement of intermittent and constant strabismus by Hirschberg analysis⁴ so the 2WIN with CR function provides appropriate comparison with blinq since they both screen for issues related to ocular misalignment.

The vision screening committee of the American Association for Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus (AAPOS) developed and published uniform guidelines for the detection of refractive and strabismic amblyopia risk factors (ARFs). The 2013

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update to AAPOS uniform guidelines rendered infant and toddler ARFs more specific in an attempt to reduce false-positive referrals while the older triad in 2013 guidelines closely resembles the non-age dependent 2003 guidelines. Some older patients capable of giving a reliable assessment of stereopsis and ocular suppression were compared to blinq binocular foveation and therefore the non-age-dependent 2003 guidelines were selected. The Rebion blinq had not yet been critically analyzed based on the uniform AAPOS standards. For strabismus, blinq was compared to 2WIN with the CR corneal reflex function with uniform ARFs and additional efforts to select patients without binocular fusion.

Methods

This prospective evaluation of clinical tests (NCT04195711) had an institutional review by Providence Hospital and complied with HIPAA and the Declaration of Helsinki. Responsible parents/adults provided signed informed consent and youth younger than 18 years, and those older than 7 years gave written assent for participation in the study. Parental written consent was obtained for linked videos used for educational purposes. Access to de-identified raw data will be maintained at <http://www.abcd-vision.org/references/blinq%202WIN%20de-ID%20ABCD.pdf>

As a part of a new or follow-up comprehensive eye examinations, patients were screened with two novel objective devices according to AAPOS Uniform guidelines.^{5,6} The primary outcome was blinq compared to age-independent 2003 AAPOS guidelines. Following the dry refraction, alignment (cover test) and sensory testing, cycloplegic refraction was performed 30 or more minutes after cyclopentolate 1% drops. In cooperative patients, sensory tests including Worth 4-dot, Stereo Fly and PDI Check were performed to characterize binocularity. For younger patients, binocular function was estimated by Bruckner Test and 4-base out prism cover.

Each patient was screened with a recently commercially released blinq screener according to the manufacturer's recommendations. The blinq can yield initial interpretation of "pass" or "refer" but also "timed out" or "inconclusive" which, according to manufacturer instructions should be evaluated as if a "refer." An example of blinq birefringent screening is shown in this video: <https://vimeo.com/robertarnold/blinq2wincr>.

Patients were screened with the binocular infrared autorefractor 2WIN (software version V5.0 171018 without Kaleidos protective housing) according to manufacturer guidelines. For ocular alignment confirmation, the

CR corneal reflex component of 2WIN photoscreener (Adaptica, Padova Italy) was used.⁴ Refractive referral criteria were not age-stratified and are anisometropia ≥ 1.50 D, cylinder ≥ 1.75 D, hyperopia ≥ 2.25 D and myopia ≥ 4.5 D. Strabismus referral from the 2WIN CR function was > 5 PD tropia. A video demonstrating the infrared occluder on the 2WIN is shown in this video: <https://vimeo.com/robertarnold/cr2win>.

The Rebion blinq is a unique screening method and therefore we sought to provide appropriate uniform and unique validation. In addition to non-age stratified AAPOS 2003 Uniform guidelines, we collected all cases characterized by constant or persistent strabismus whether large- or small angle employing cover test, 4 base out test, Bruckner Test and 2WIN CR function. Binocular function was tested with Stereo Fly, Worth-Dot (Stereo Optical, Chicago) and also with the autostereoscopic stereo test on PDI Check (PDI Check, Anchorage) as well as monocular near visual acuity and suppression.⁷ Methods of retinal videographic analysis of fixation instability were not available for this study.^{8,9}

Results

One hundred patients aged 9±10 years, median 6.5 years were screened by blinq before confirmatory exam. The pre-screening probability of 2003 AAPOS amblyopia risk factors was 66%. Consistent with manufacturer guidelines, the 12 "timed out" and 1 inconclusive results were counted as "refer" yielding a sensitivity of 67%, a specificity of 75% and a positive predictive value of 82% for amblyopia risk factors (Table 1 top half). Of 51 patients diagnosed with refractive amblyopia, blinq timed out in 7, referred 26, passed 17 and defined one as "inconclusive." Of 31 patients with strabismic amblyopia, blinq timed out on 5, referred 22, passed 3 and declared "inconclusive" in one.

Eighty-seven patients were screened by both blinq and 2WIN. Sixteen were referred from photoscreen and 14 had developmental delays (autism, Downs, fetal alcohol). By 2003 AAPOS uniform guidelines, 28 had refractive amblyopia risk factors and 15 had strabismus while 13 had both refractive plus strabismic risk factors. The pre-screening prevalence of risk factors in these pediatric eye and strabismus patients was 64%.

The second half of Table 1 gives validation statistics for both devices. The blinq had 13 screenings for which the interpretation "timed out" and one as inconclusive. The average age for "timed out" blinq interpretations was 3.4 years with range 0.7–8 years. The 2WIN had three screenings for which no interpretation reading was obtained. As per blinq manufacturer

Table I Validation Statistics Comparing Reblinq “Blinq” To AAPOS 2003 Uniform Guidelines (Top) and Then Compared To Adaptica 2WIN with CR Strabismus Estimation “CR2”

			X +	X -							
		sc +	A	B							
		sc -	C	D							
		Sc i	E	F							
exam	screen	A	B	C	D	E	F	sens	spec	PPV	n
2003	blinq i	37	8	18	24	11	2	67%	75%	82%	100
exam	screen	A	B	C	D	E	F	sens	spec	PPV	n
2003	blinq	42	10	14	21			75%	68%	81%	87
2003	CR2	51	10	5	21			91%	68%	84%	87
2003	blinq i	33	8	14	21	9	2	70%	72%	80%	87
2003	CR2i	49	9	5	21	2	1	91%	70%	84%	87
strab +	blinq i	35	6	20	15	9	2	64%	71%	85%	87
strab +	CR2i	54	4	8	18	2	1	87%	82%	93%	87
Ambly	blinq i	37	8	18	24	11	2	73%	71%	83%	100
Ambly	CR2i	49	9	5	21	2	1	91%	68%	84%	87

Notes: “i” indicates inconclusive interpretations. Sensitivity is “sens,” specificity “spec” and positive predictive value “PPV”. “Prev” is the prescreening probability. In addition to exam criteria from the American Association of Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus (AAPOS) refractive and strabismic risk factors “2003” additional cases were included with sensory, optical or motor evidence of diminished binocularity “strab +.” X+ and X- are true or false confirmatory exam findings while sc+, sc- and sci are screening refer, screening pass and screening inconclusive. The final comparison (“Ambly”) is with all cases defined as either strabismic and/or refractive amblyopia 20/40 or worse or two inter-eye lines difference.

guidelines, these inconclusive interpretations were considered as referrals. In addition to 2003 guideline risk factors, an effort was made to select all patients who may not have been binocular.

By 2003 guidelines, blinq had sensitivity 75%, specificity 68% and positive predictive value 81% compared to 2WIN with corneal reflex: sensitivity 91%, specificity 68% and PPV 84%. Adding cases with presumed limited binocularity, blinq had sensitivity 64%, specificity 71% and PPV of 85% while 2WIN with CR function had sensitivity 87%, specificity 82% and PPV 93%.

Two patients were particularly instructive. The first was an 11-year-old girl with amblyopia recently detected by her local optometrist. She had no history of strabismus surgery and no

eye exam or spectacle wear before age nine. Her visual acuity with +0.75 +0.25 x 99 right and +1.25 +0.25 x 80 left eye was 20/20+ and 20/40- with 10 PD constant esotropia. She had 800 s of arc Stereo Fly and suppressed Worth 4-dot distance. She had positive 4 base out prism test and a positive Brückner Reflex. On PDI Check she had stereo of 280 seconds of arc and near monocular acuities of 20/20 and 20/320. She passed the 2WIN refractive screening but was consistently referred by the Reblinq. The second instructive patient was a 6-year-old boy whose mom thought she might occasionally see his eyes cross. His cycloplegic refraction was right eye +0.75 sphere yielding 20/20 and left eye +0.25+0.50x105 yielding 20/32. He suppressed left distance, right near on Worth 4-dot and resolved 400-s arc stereo. Cover test showed 10 PD

esotropia with positive 4 Prism base out over left eye and the left eye showed positive Bruckner Test. 2WIN refraction passed with -0.25 sph right eye and $-0.25 +1.00 \times 72$ left eye, and the CR function showed a 9.5 prism diopter esotropia left. Reblinq was consistently “refer.”

Conclusion

Even though the Reblinq employs a birefringent technology that is not specifically designed to detect the refractive error, it performed favorably in detecting refractive and strabismic amblyopia risk factors defined by the AAPOS uniform standard in a high-risk cohort from a pediatric eye practice. A positive predictive value greater than 80% is important to pediatricians, parents and pediatric ophthalmologists who are all motivated to reduce false-positive referrals. Due to the fact that many children compensate for their cycloplegic refractive and intermittent strabismic risk factors, 100% sensitivity AAPOS screening is not ideal,¹⁰ especially if continuous case-finding is employed as in American Academy of Pediatrics guidelines vision screening.¹¹

A strength of this validation is that it was done using industry-standard, AAPOS uniform guidelines in a high-risk cohort of children and some adults. The older patients were able to confirm binocular status whereas the vision screening devices are designed for early detection of amblyopia so therapy can be more effective. Another strength of this study was the inclusion of two patients with isolated, constant small-angle strabismic amblyopia – a condition regarded as quite rare, but both consistently detected by Reblinq. A weakness of this study was that it did not focus on routine, young child screening. The PPV for blinq in this high-risk group was reasonable. One recent poster with blinq on 300 preschoolers showed referral rate 17% with PPV of 12%¹² but further study on predictive value needs to be done on groups of young children with routine community prevalence of amblyopia risk factors (ie, less than 21%). Another weakness of our study was that no patients with nystagmus were included.

The Reblinq offers a unique technology that can identify patients who are not simultaneously foveating with both eyes. It may be particularly useful in early identification of strabismic and mixed mechanism amblyopia, however interpretation “timed out” was fairly common for our youngest children. While many cases of refractive amblyopia can be successfully treated with spectacles, blinq may identify which children require more intense, anti-suppression therapy such as patching. As a part of computer-transferred blinq results, the foveating eye in a referral is identified- a very important point

that should be included as an option for in-device reporting. The referral rate and PPV from routine, community preschool screening needs to be clarified.

Disclosure

Dr. Arnold is a board member and President of PDI Check that developed a vision screening game for the Nintendo 3DS and Glacier Medical Software that markets ROP Check cloud-based NICU monitoring software. Dr. Arnold coordinates the Alaska Blind Child Discovery which has received discounted instruments from several vendors. Dr. Arnold is an investigator and protocol developer for the Pediatric Eye Disease Investigator Group. Dr Arnold has a patent PDI Check pending to Robert Arnold and Alex Damarjian. The author reports no other conflicts of interest in this work.

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