CLASSIFICATION OF OHTS VISUAL FIELD ABNORMALITIES

1. A visual field is definitely **normal** if all locations are within normal limits on the Total Deviation Plot, and is designated as “NL.”

2. A visual field is definitely **abnormal** if any of the conditions below are met:
   (a) The GHT visual field index is abnormal (Outside Normal Limits or General Reduction of Sensitivity).
   (b) The CPSD/PSD visual field index is abnormal ($p < 5\%$).

3. A visual field or hemifield **may** be abnormal if any of the conditions below are met:
   (a) A single point is worse than the 0.5% probability level on the Total and/or Pattern Deviation Plot.
   (b) Two clustered points are beyond normal limits ($p < 5\%$), and at least one point is worse than the 1% level on the Total and/or Pattern Deviation Plot (a cluster is defined as two or more horizontally or vertically – not diagonally – contiguous abnormal points with $p < 5\%$).
   (c) Three or more clustered points are worse than the 5% level on the Total and/or Pattern Deviation Plot.
   For all classification evaluations (a, b, and c) the pattern of loss has to be consistent with ocular pathology.

4. In general, the pattern of abnormal points on the deviation plot (Total or Pattern) showing the greater number of abnormal points should be used to determine the appropriate classification for an abnormality. However, the other deviation plot as well as the gray scale should be evaluated to confirm the appropriateness of the classification. Abnormal points that are extraneous to the salient pattern should be ignored.

5. An **abnormal** (or possibly abnormal) visual field is given a designation from the list in section #6 below.
   A. The superior and inferior hemifields of an abnormal field are evaluated separately, with the first designation being the superior hemifield and the second designation being the inferior hemifield. Hemifield designations are separated by a slash.
   B. If a defect straddles the horizontal midline, only a single designation is given and no slash is presented.

6. The following is a classification list of visual field abnormalities for evaluating OHTS visual fields:
   A. **NERVE FIBER BUNDLE ABNORMALITIES** (from least severe [1] to most severe [4]).
      1. Nasal Step (NS): Limited field loss adjacent to the nasal horizontal meridian with at least one abnormal point ($p < 5\%$) at or outside 15 degrees on the meridian. Cannot include more than two significant points (on either plot) in the nerve fiber bundle region on the temporal side.
      2. Partial Arcuate (PArc): Visual field loss in the nerve fiber bundle region that extends incompletely from the blind spot to the nasal meridian. The defect is generally contiguous with either the blind spot or the nasal meridian and must include at least one abnormal location in the temporal visual field.
      3. Arcuate (Arc): Significant visual field loss in the nerve fiber bundle region, extending across contiguous abnormal points from the blind spot to at least one point outside 15 degrees adjacent to the nasal meridian.
      4. Altitudinal (Alt): Severe visual field loss throughout the entire superior or inferior hemifield that respects the horizontal midline, with the majority of points in the hemifield having a $p < 0.5\%$ value on the total deviation plot and the entire horizontal midline demonstrating abnormality.
   B. **OTHER ABNORMALITIES**
      Paracentral (Pe): A relatively small visual field abnormality (a cluster or a single point) in the nerve fiber bundle region that is generally not contiguous with the blind spot or the nasal meridian. In particular, it does not involve points outside 15 degrees that are adjacent to the nasal meridian.
      Temporal Wedge (TW): A small visual field defect that is temporal to the blind spot.
      Vertical Step (VS): Limited visual field loss that respects the vertical meridian and that includes at least two abnormal points at or outside 15 degrees along the vertical meridian.
      Quadrant (Q): Significant visual field loss throughout an entire quadrant that respects the vertical midline. Essentially all points must have a $p < 5\%$ value on the Total Deviation Plot.
      Hemianopia (H): A visual field defect that respects the vertical meridian and that involves essentially all points in a vertical hemifield.
      Partial Hemianopia (PH): A visual field defect that respects the vertical meridian and that is greater than one quadrant but less than a complete vertical hemifield.
      Central (C): Visual field loss that is predominantly in the macular region. The foveal threshold must have a $p < 5\%$ value. Can be associated with a single hemifield and paired with another defect.
      Peripheral Rim (PR): Generally continuous visual field loss outside 15 degrees in all four quadrants, with usually no visual field loss inside 15 degrees on either deviation plot. There must be visual field loss temporal to the blind spot.
      Partial Peripheral Rim (PPR): Generally continuous field loss outside 15 degrees, but not in all quadrants and must have some curvature.
      Widespread (Wsp): Diffuse visual field loss that includes all four quadrants. The GHT may show a General Reduction of Sensitivity or the MD must show $p < 5\%$. The CPSD/PSD must not show a $p < 5\%$ value. The majority of abnormal points on the Total Deviation Plot are not abnormal on the Pattern Deviation Plot.
      Total Loss (TL): Severe widespread visual field loss (MD ≤ -20.00 dB).
      Superior Depression (SD): Two or more abnormal points in the very superior region.
      Inferior Depression (ID): Two or more abnormal points in the very inferior region.