生产于反应。然而，我得出的结论是，在极端外展的情况下，被外展的眼睛的瞳孔扩大，但是这种扩大的容易程度在各种病例中都可能有很大的差异。W. Bevan Lewis 在一篇关于 "Ocular symptoms occurring in general paralysis of the insane" (Trans. Ophth. Soc., Vol. III., p. 204) 的论文中，从观察了60例一般性精神分裂症的病例中得出结论，虽然在刺激感觉时瞳孔的反射性扩大是最早的也是最常出现的视觉症状。我在考虑我的系列病例时，曾考虑到这一观察。当我用自己的眼睛进行 Tournay 反应时，我体验到强烈外展时眼睛的紧张和不适，这种不适限于被外展的眼睛。这当然与皮肤刺激不同；但是，在绝大多数的病例中，只有在极端外展时反应可以得到，而这种极端外展引起了不适，我认为这可能与反应的生产有关。

与我系列的40例一般性精神分裂症的病例相比，反应在15例中出现，在18例中消失，在4例中呈可疑，在3例中呈单侧。在这些40例中，20例有 Argyll Robertson 眼，其中20例在14例中反应消失，在4例中出现，在1例中呈可疑。在40例中，5例的瞳孔对光线或 accommodation 不反应；在这些5例中，反应在4例中消失，而在1例中出现。在3例单侧病例中，在2例中右瞳孔对光线无反应，而左瞳孔反应迟缓；右瞳孔也比左瞳孔大。在这些病例中，反应只在左眼中得到。另一个病例相似，唯一的区别是右眼是较小和活跃的瞳孔，显示了反应。

### NOTE ON WERNICKE'S PUPILLARY REACTION

**BY**

J. D. CUMMINS

**DUBLIN**

限制反应的实用性从临床角度来看，我将认为是被承认的。反应的理论反对批评。但进行测试的方法是重要的。

如果从其中反射性冲动的区域发生，将被限制到相对较小的区域，即黄斑，正如 Hess
contends, the performance of the test requires a specially devised apparatus.

In the clinical round, one usually obtains a contraction of the pupil, by illuminating either half of the fundus with a light held at the side. This procedure is faulty.

More satisfactory is the plan of placing the patient, sideways, at a window, and, while directing him to look into the distance, of using diffuse daylight for illumination. Then, by turning right about, the other half of the fundus can be stimulated under like conditions. The eye, which is not being tested, ought to be covered with a dressing and light bandage.

For the test to be valid in the last procedure, the refraction of the eye must be emmetropic. Otherwise, the source of light and the illuminated point on the retina will not be conjugate foci, and a diffuse lighting up, by reflection, of the interior of the globe will vitiate the result.

ANOTATIONS

The value of letters and characters as visual tests.

That the letters used for sight testing vary in difficulty is a fact that has become almost universally recognized. Whereas letters like L and J which, approximate to isolated contours, are relatively easy, those which do not, such as S, R and B, are relatively difficult (cf. Hartridge and Owen, Brit. Jl. of Ophthal., Dec., 1922).

Dr. Ewing, before the International Congress at Washington (D.C.), quotes the visual values for both block and Gothic letters, as compared with the Landolt broken ring. These values were obtained by the ophthalmic section of the American Medical Association. The recommendations made by the latter are:

1) That block letters are superior to Gothic.
2) That the following block letters of medium difficulty should be used:—T, V, U, C, O, Y, F, P, D, Z, N, E, R, S, C, H.
3) That Snellen's original standard of 1 minute of arc for the width of the black lines composing a letter, and 5 minutes for the height and width be adhered to.

It is a matter for considerable regret that no information is given by Dr. Ewing as to the methods used in carrying out the tests. Were the tests done in ordinary day-light, i.e., under illumination of very variable intensity or was a carefully standardized light source of constant intensity employed? Were the patients referred to in the paper skilled at making visual comparisons, or were they hospital patients taken at random? Were the tests done with an
NOTE ON WERNICKE'S PUPILLARY REACTION

J. D. Cummins

*Br J Ophthalmol* 1923 7: 421-422
doi: 10.1136/bjo.7.9.421

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://bjo.bmj.com/content/7/9/421.citation

These include:

**Email alerting service**
Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Notes

To request permissions go to:
http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions

To order reprints go to:
http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/