RECORDING PUPILLOGRAPH OF
SIMPLE DESIGN*
PRELIMINARY REPORT

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Since interest is being increasingly extended to pupillography, a means has been devised to overcome the great loss of time involved in the conventional method. Instead of demanding a laborious measuring of each separate picture, this method allows a comprehensive view of the pupil reaction. The eye is focused on a film which moves slowly in a vertical direction. Very near to the film is fixed a horizontal slit of 0.1 mm., just in the place where the middle of the pupil is projected.

As the film moves at 3 mm./sec., a resolving power of \( \frac{1}{30} \) sec. is reached. Difficulties of eye movement are overcome by the patient's looking with the other eye at a small lightspot.

With a preliminary apparatus a number of normal and abnormal pupillograms have been made, some of which are reproduced in Figs 1 (a) and (b). Dark blue or red light was used as "dark", a

![Fig. 1 (a).—Pupillogram of the normal eye. The dark band represents size of pupil. With the starting of the blue light a slight contraction of the pupil occurs which soon disappears. After a short latent period the white light causes a pupillary reaction.](image-url)

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procedure which was justified by the small reaction at the switching on. Blue-sensitive film was used for blue and grey eyes, and red-sensitive film for dark brown eyes. The photographic lens employed was a Hugo Meyer Plasmat 9 cm. f2 with an enlargement of 1. The general arrangement of the apparatus is shown diagrammatically in Fig. 2.

The experience gained in this series of investigations is now being used in constructing another instrument, which will embody certain new ideas as well as having greater stability.

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