The Use of H. R. R. Plates for Selection among Color Defectives

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The ability of normals and color defectives to recognize the color code of resistors has been correlated with quantitative classification according to H.R.R. plates.

With normal illumination people classified as mildly color-defective read the color code as well as normals.

A relationship between the recognition of colors by mild color defectives and normals was found to be a function of illumination.

It was possible to find this relationship again in experiments on color discrimination as a function of illumination.

Discussion

/ . de Ruyter: We doctors, wo think much less scientifically than an engineer, who has been thoroughly trained in this respect, have little objection to working with only slightly quantitative methods, like the tables of Ishihara, etc. We really base our judgment about the usefulness of a patient for an occupation empirically on the correlation between the mistakes made with the tables and those made in the occupation; thus, mistakes made under everyday circumstances. This seems to lead to a more accurate conclusion than judgment by correlation between practice and quantitative data like the number of scale part displacements shown by the anomaloscope of Nagel. Was there, in your comparisons, another motive for omitting exact measurements, such as the dose of the three recognized components of our color sense?

W a l r a v e n , The Use of H.R.R. Plates for Selection ... 37

Wahaven replied that besides this a method had been asked for that could be readily applied everywhere.

Prof, ten Doesschatc: Is the greater reliability of the H.R.R. plates related to the fact that they have been gotten together more scientifically than the Ishihara plates?

Wahaven: The greater reliability of the H.R.R. plates as far as the possibility of a more or less quantitative determination of the degree of disturbance is concerned depends, on the one hand, on better knowledge of the confusion loci in the color triangle for the divers types of color defectives and the conscious use of a series of color differentiations along these lines and, on the other hand, on the greater possibilities in the reproduction technic of meeting given requirements.

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25 Years Dystrophia Myotonica (D. M.)

By T. A. VOS (The Hague)

A. Survey of my own cataract cases

After having emphasized in my former lecture that there is every reason for distinguishing D.M. from congenital myotony it seems paradoxical to use the term “cataracta myotonica”. Therefore I propose to replace this by “D.M. cataract”.

Among our own cases assembled in 1958 it was impossible to establish cataract in 6 cases because of the lack of a slitlamp while in 3 patients the lenses were not fully examined, leaving 39 cases of D.M. with cataract.

2 in the age group 10–20 years 13 in the age group 20–30 years 4 in the age group 30–40 years 7 in the age group 40–50 years 9 in the age group 50–60 years 4 in the age group 60–70 years

Altogether, 39 D.M. cataracts divided among 21 women and 18 men.

When the disease

of which cataract is only a symptom

is regarded as a whole there is no significant difference in incidence between the sexes but there is a difference in its course. From the