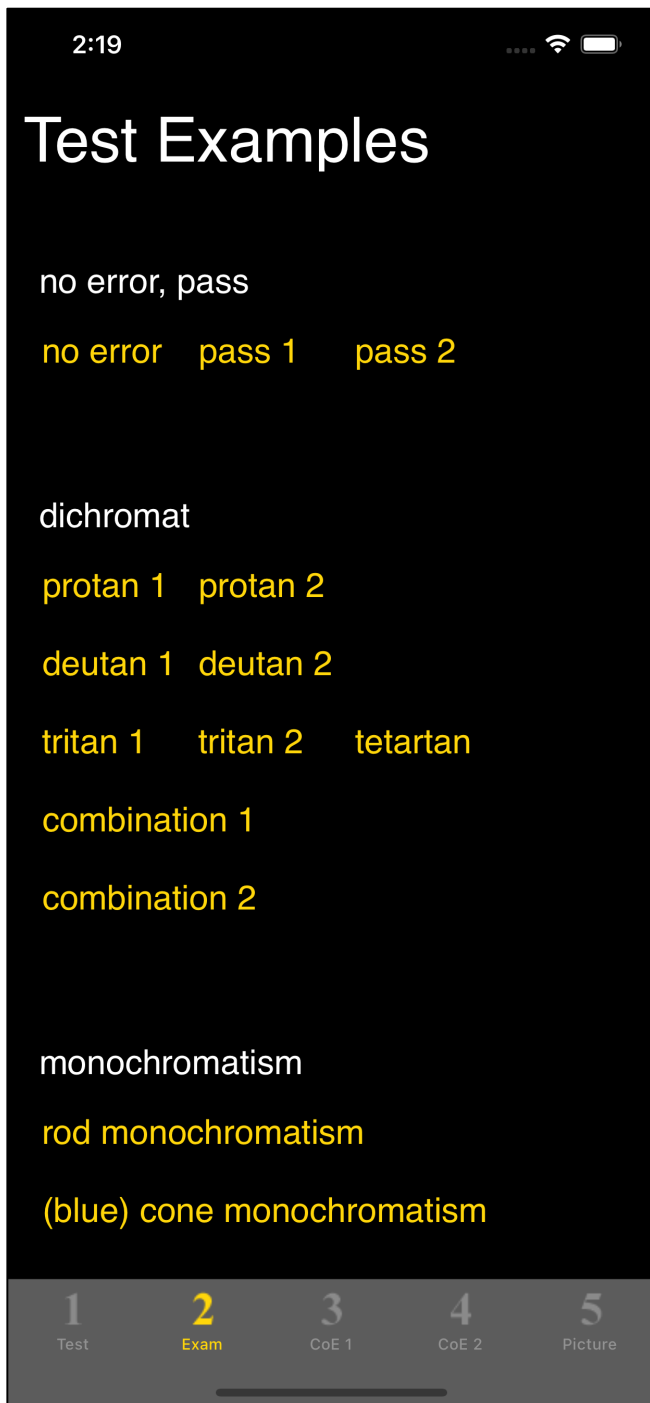


# Test Examples



no error

pass 1

pass 2

Protanopia

Deuteranopia

Trinopia

Tetertan

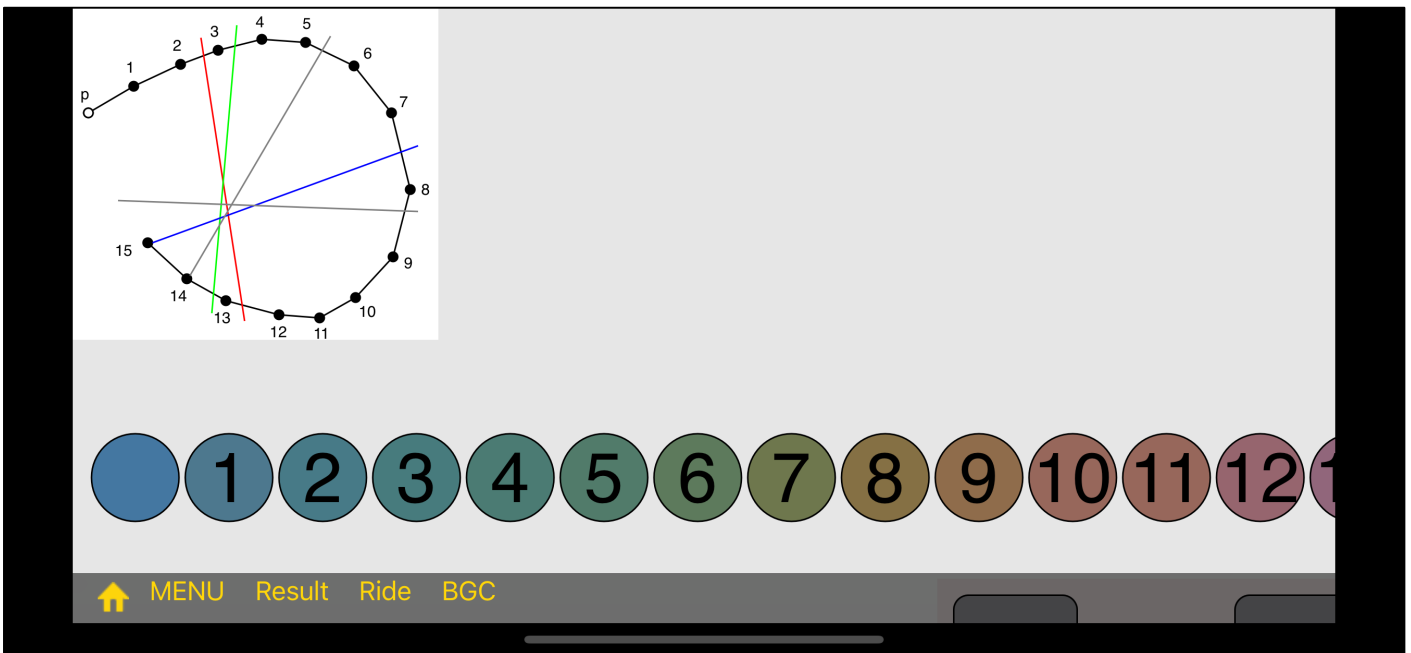
combination

rod monochromatism

blue cone monochromatism

anomalous trichromat

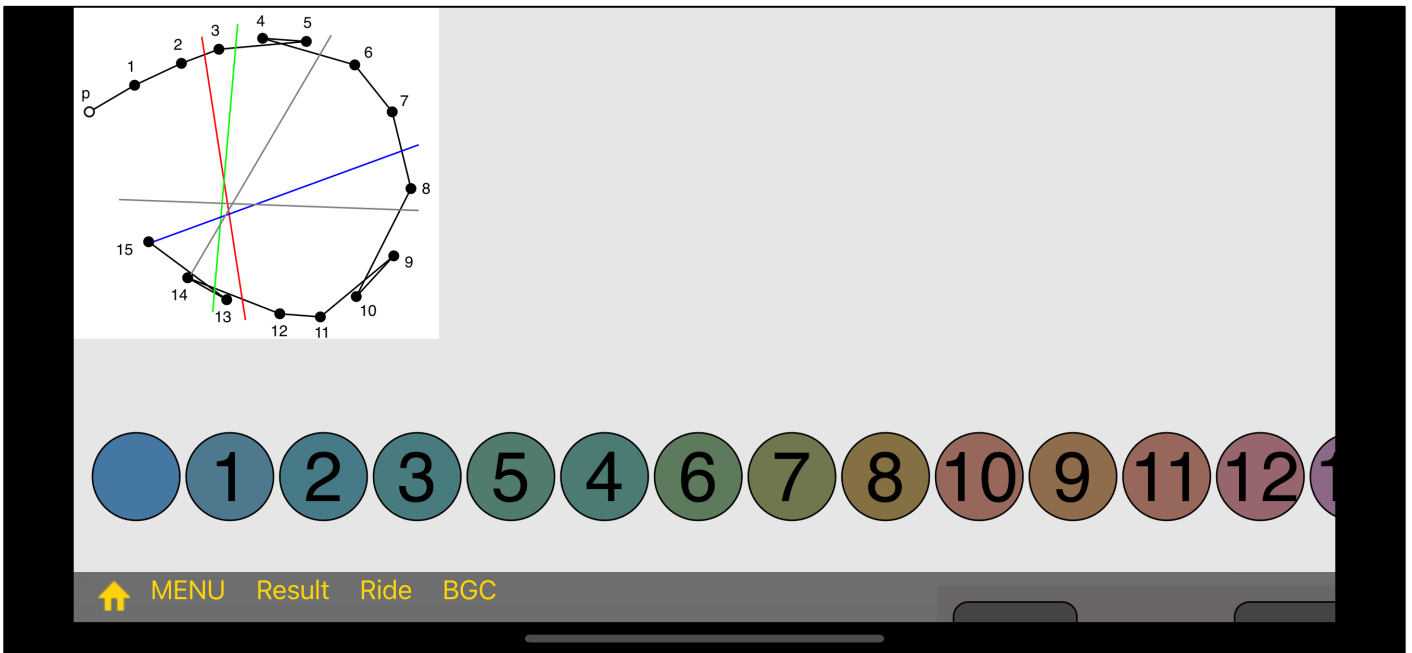
no error



It is a case where it is able to arrange caps in order from 1 to 15.

It is only this example that is called no error.

pass 1



- Adjacent caps are exchanged.
- Overall, it looks circular.

In such a case, it is classified as "pass".

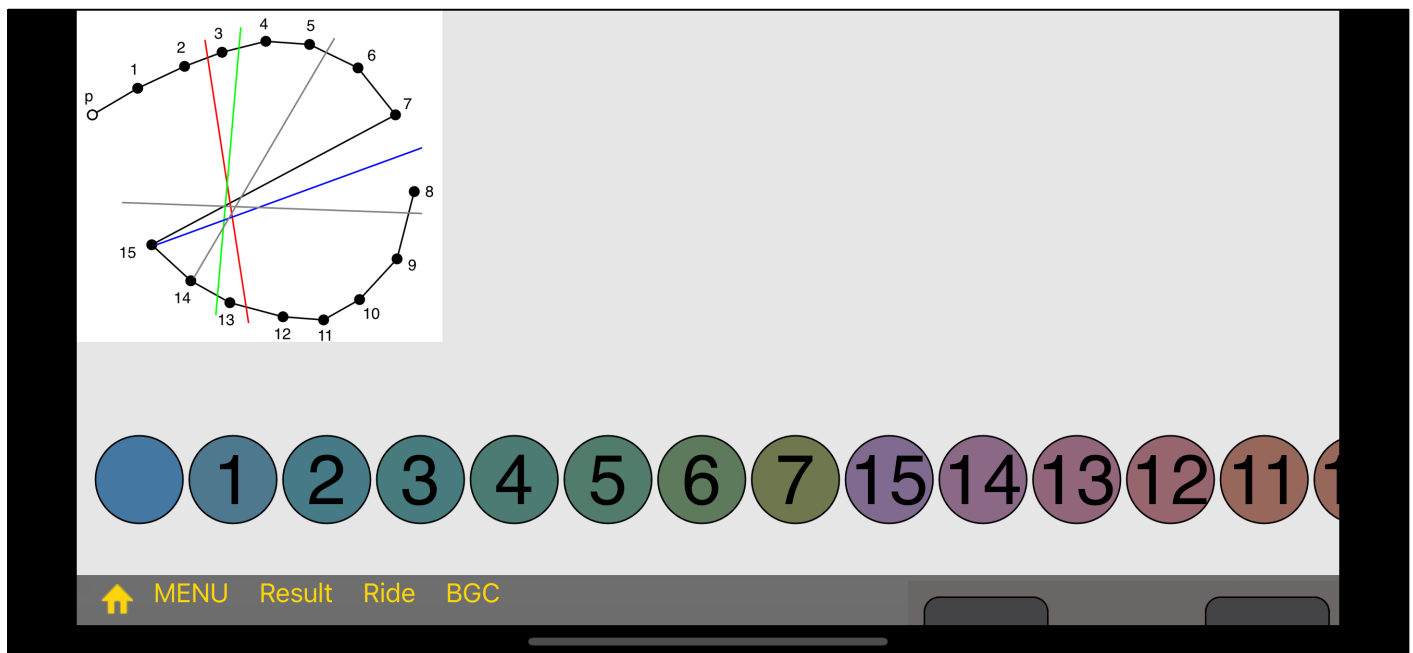
This is not an error.

It is also not considered mild or moderate color vision deficiency.

It is neither a no error nor an error.

This kind of thing is "pass".

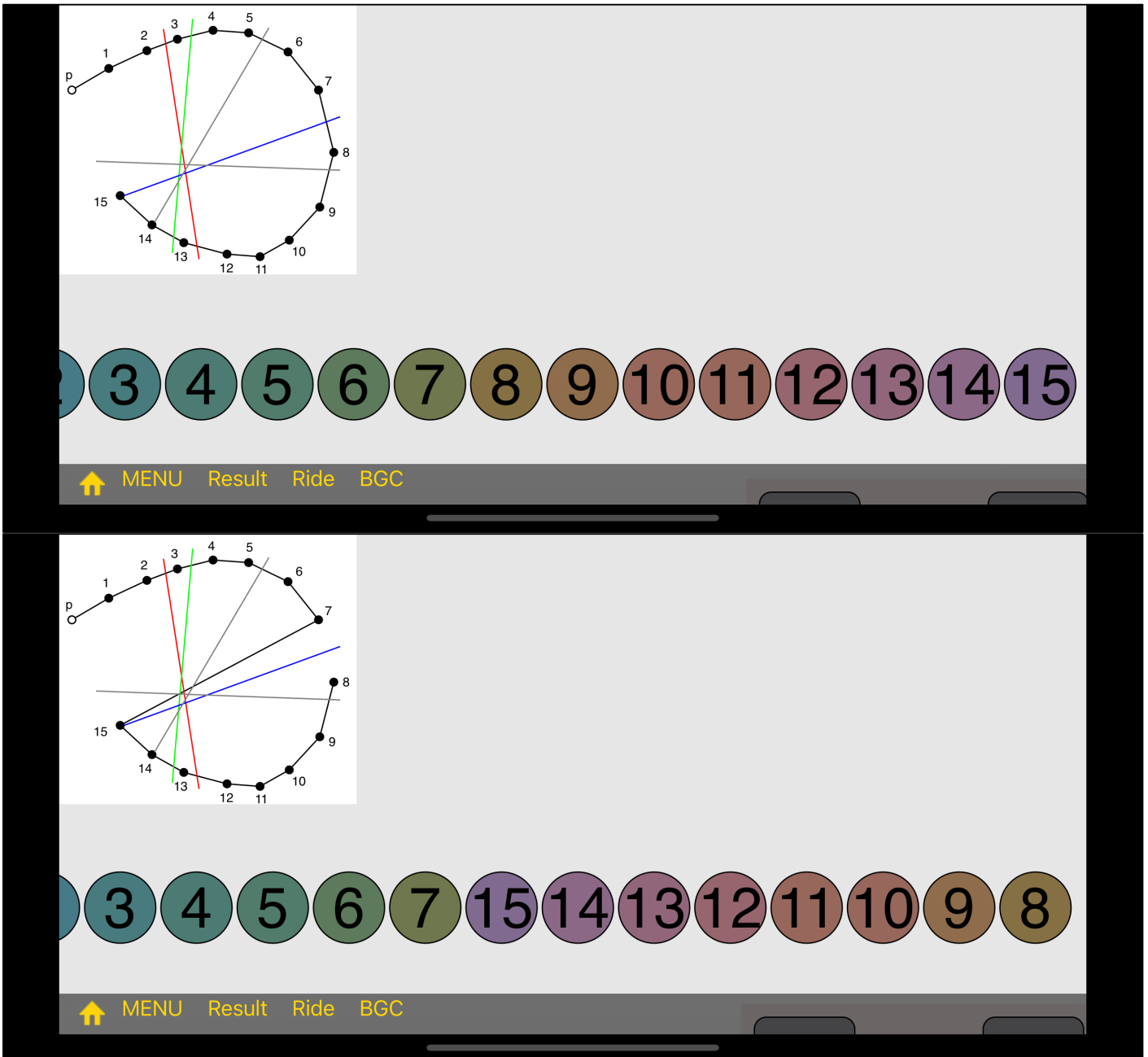
pass 2



- Adjacent caps are exchanged.
- Overall, it looks circular.

Although not this, it is the only example handled as "pass" rather than "error".

Except in this case, anything that does not satisfy these two articles is an error.

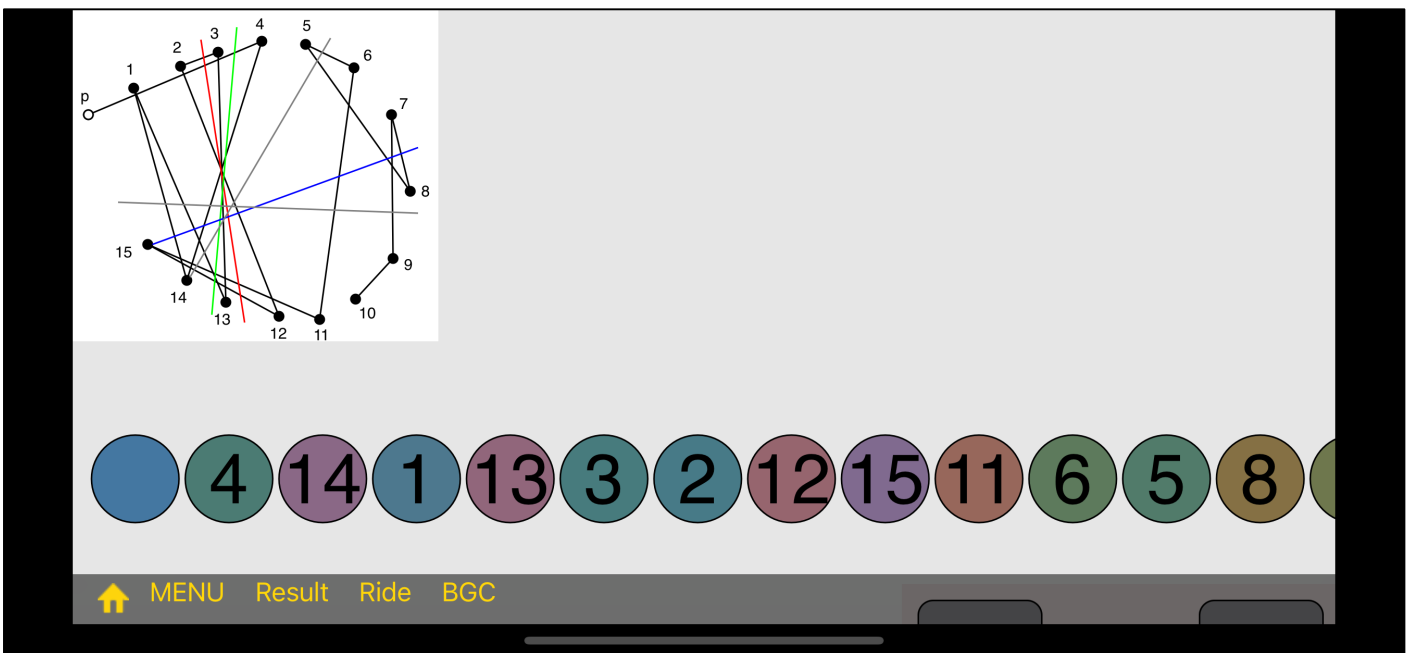
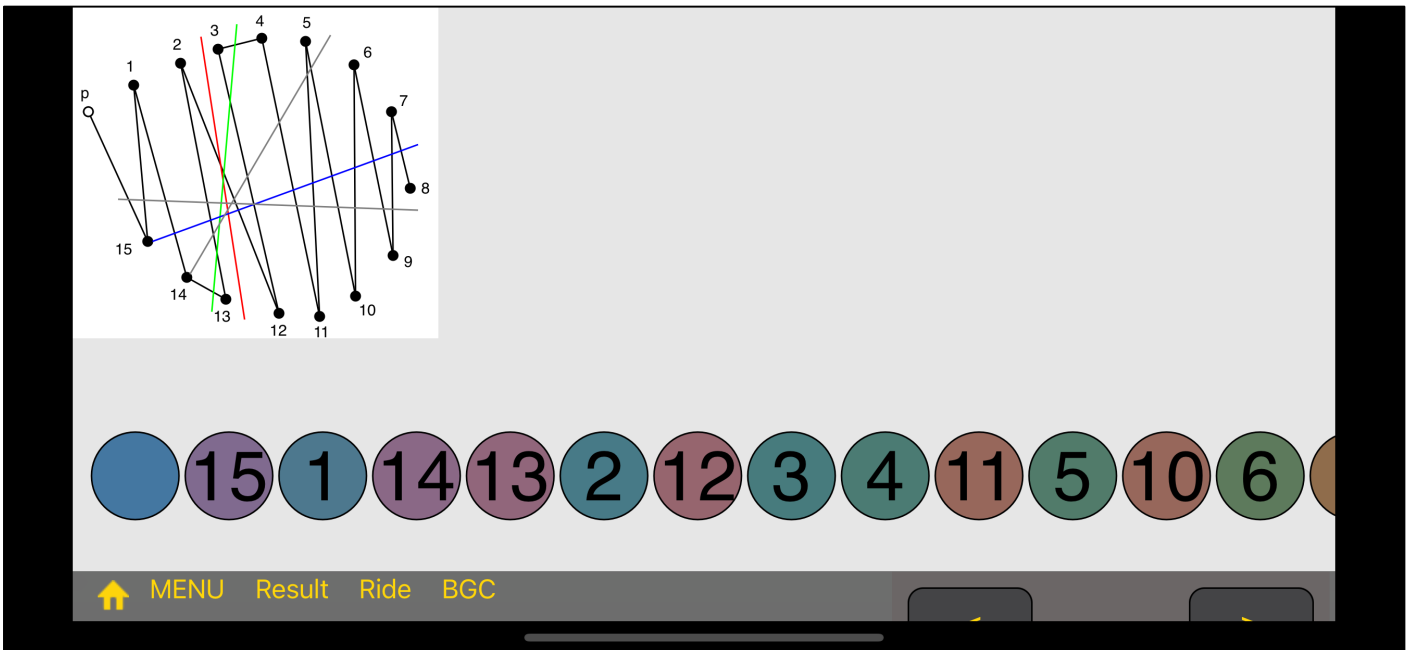


This case is supposed to be originally 8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15, but it is an example of putting it in the opposite direction, like 15-14-13-12-11-10-9-8.

This placement is not an error.

It means that it is not an error because it has been entirely put in the truth opposite.

# Protanopia

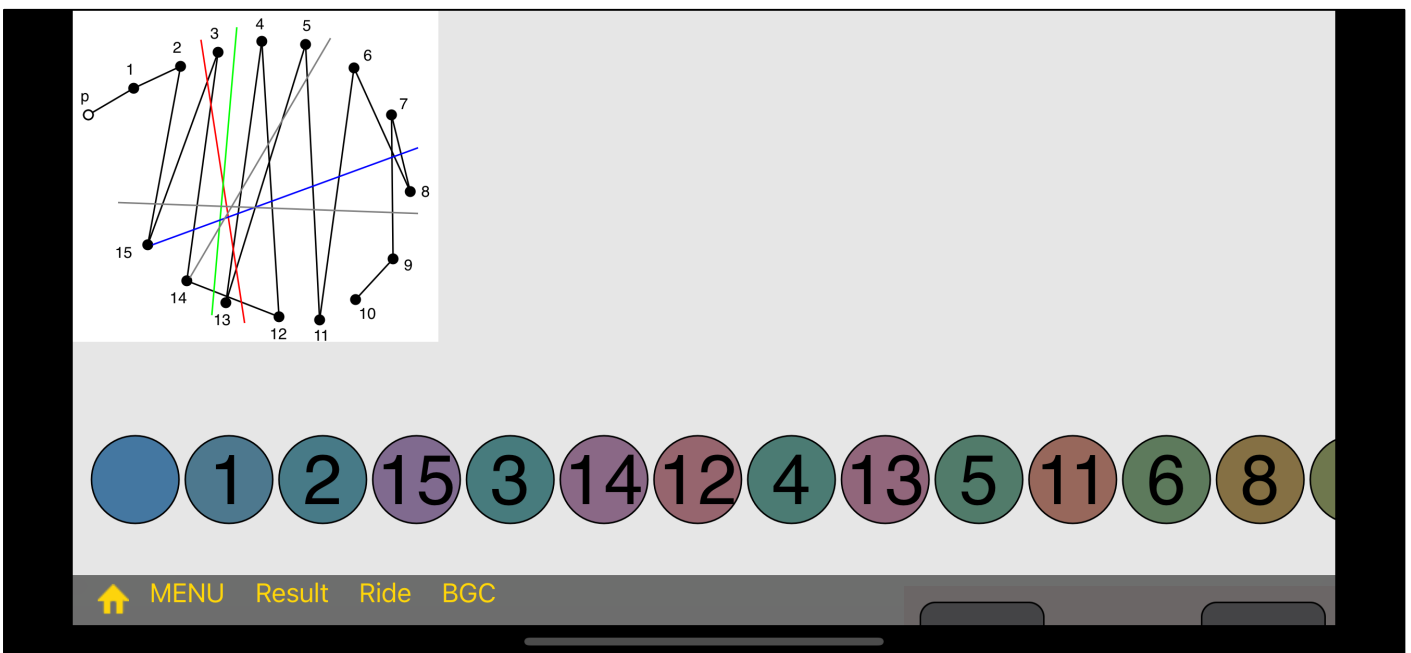
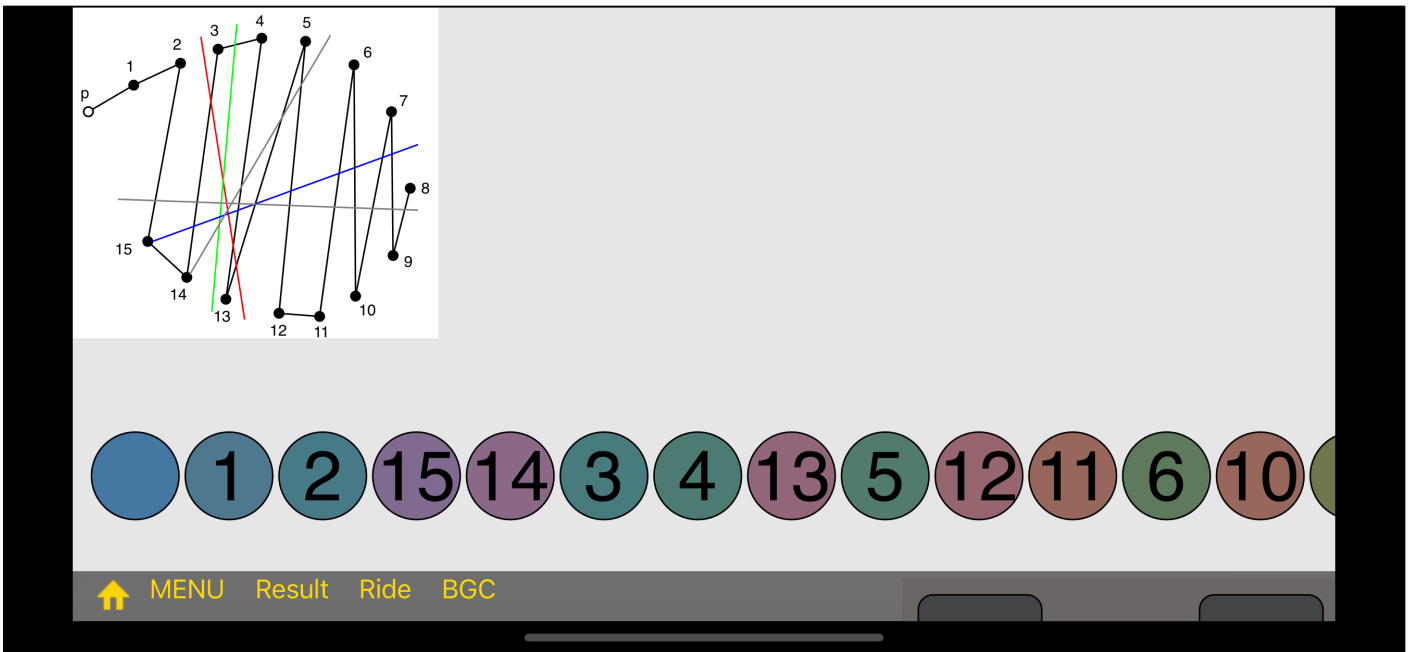


A line parallel to the confusion line between (2-3) - (12-13) appears.

This is Protanopia.

It means that the red cone is not working.

# Deuteranopia



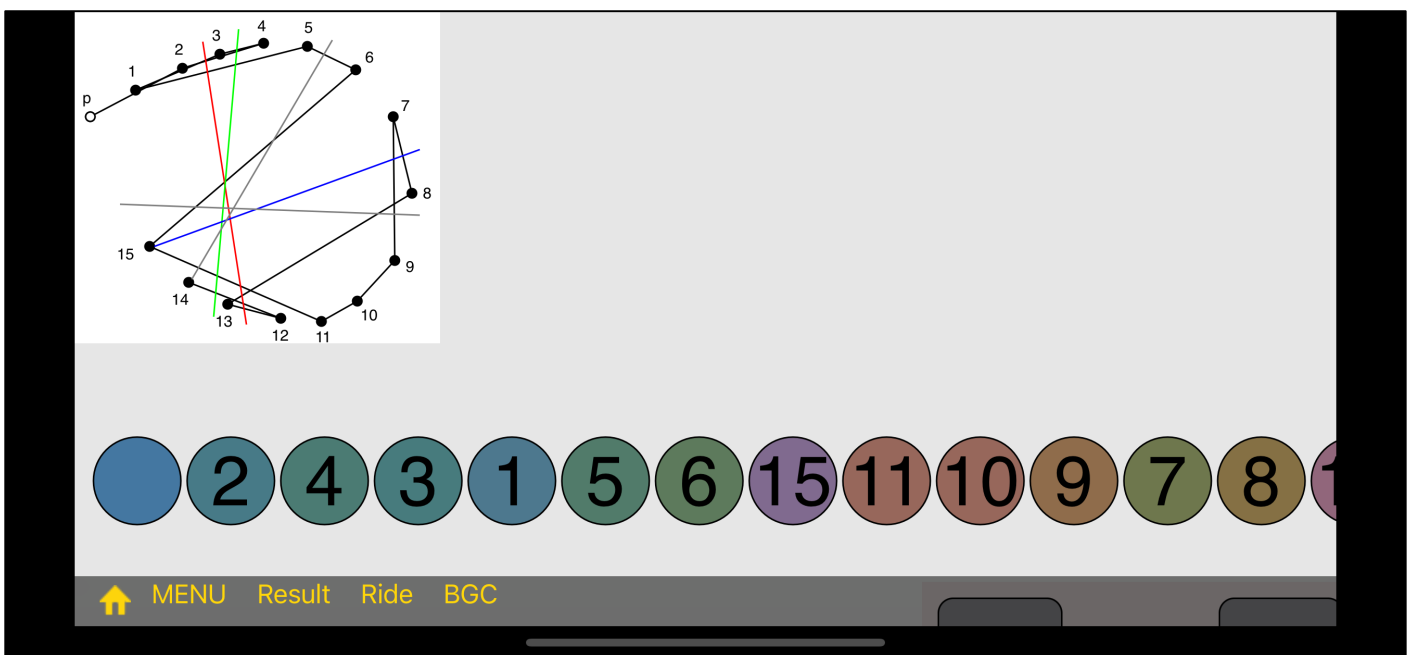
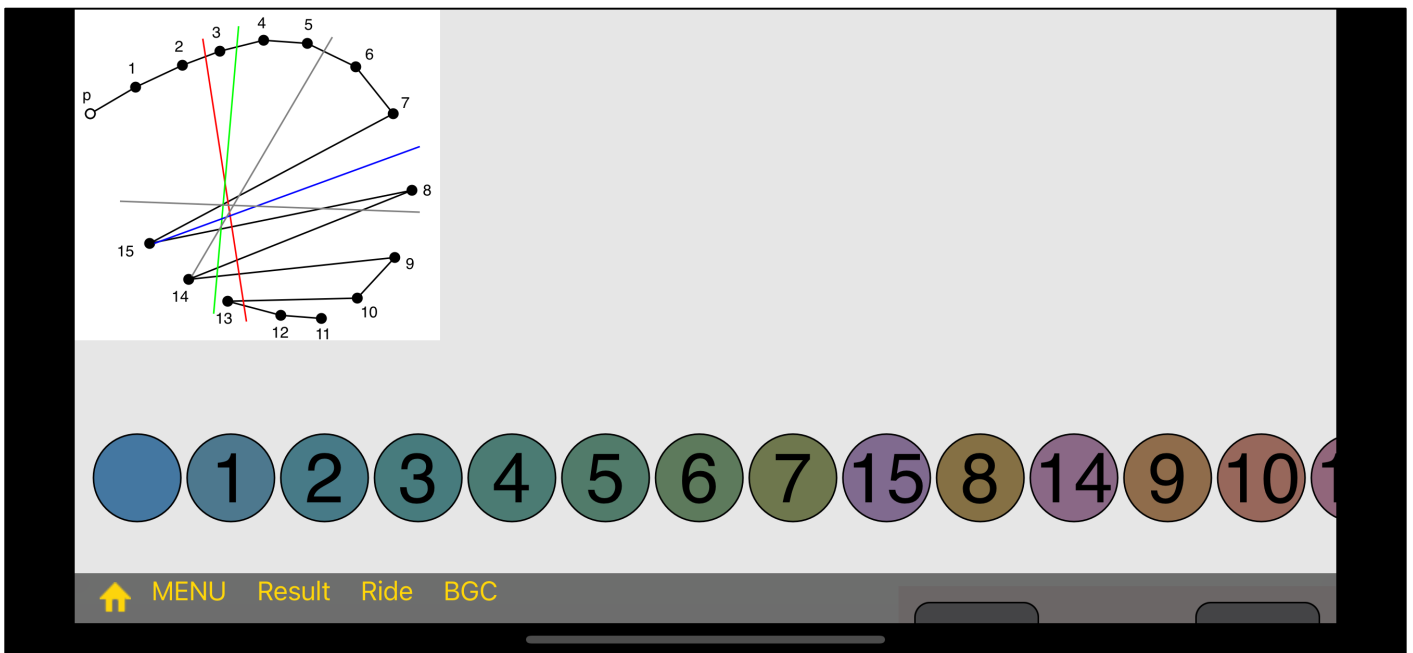
A line parallel to the confusion line between (3-4) - (13-14) appears.

This is Deuteranopia.

It means that the green cone is not working.



# Tritanopia

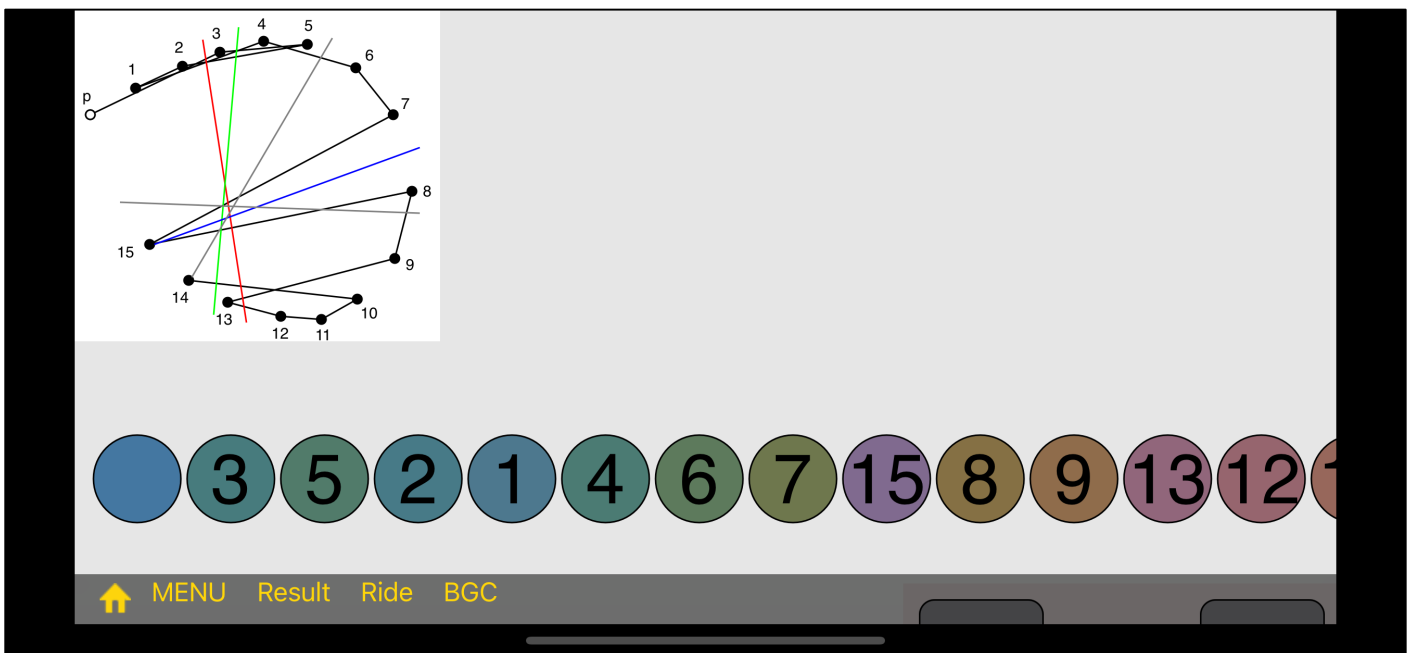


A line parallel to the confusion line between (7-8) - (15) appears.

This is Tritanopia.

It means that the blue cone is not working.

# Tetertan

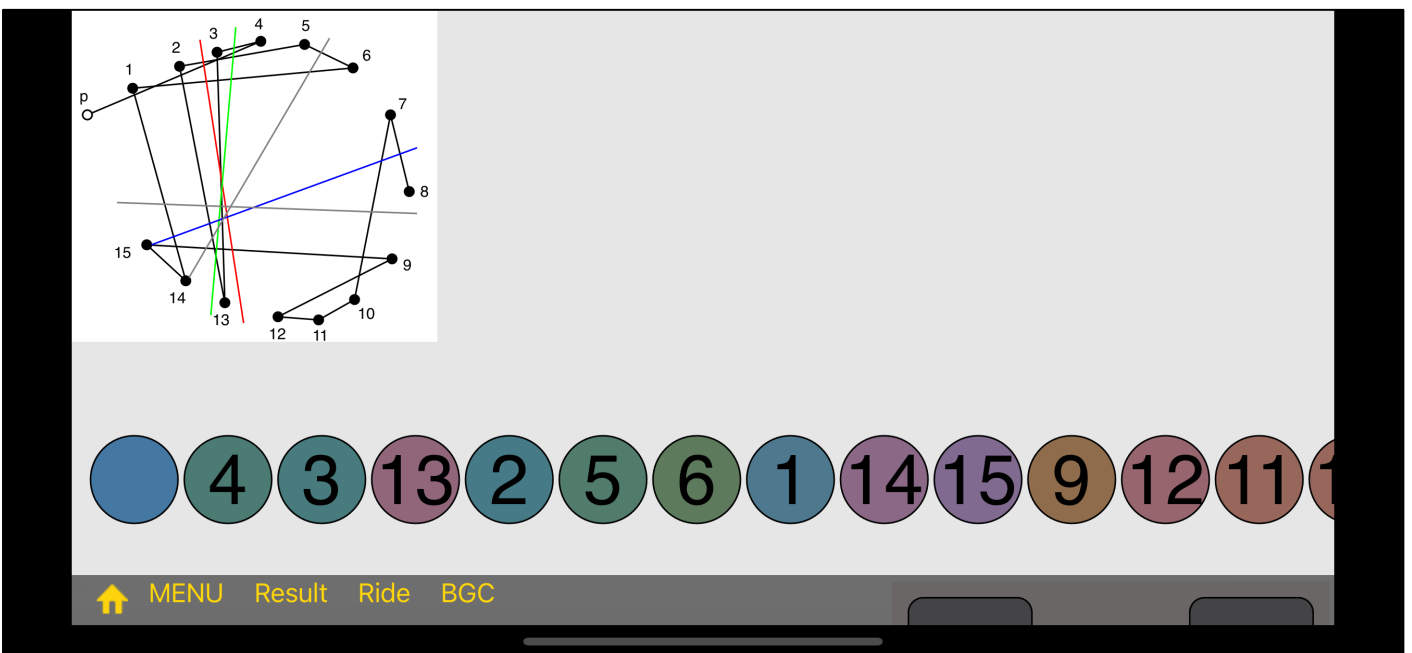
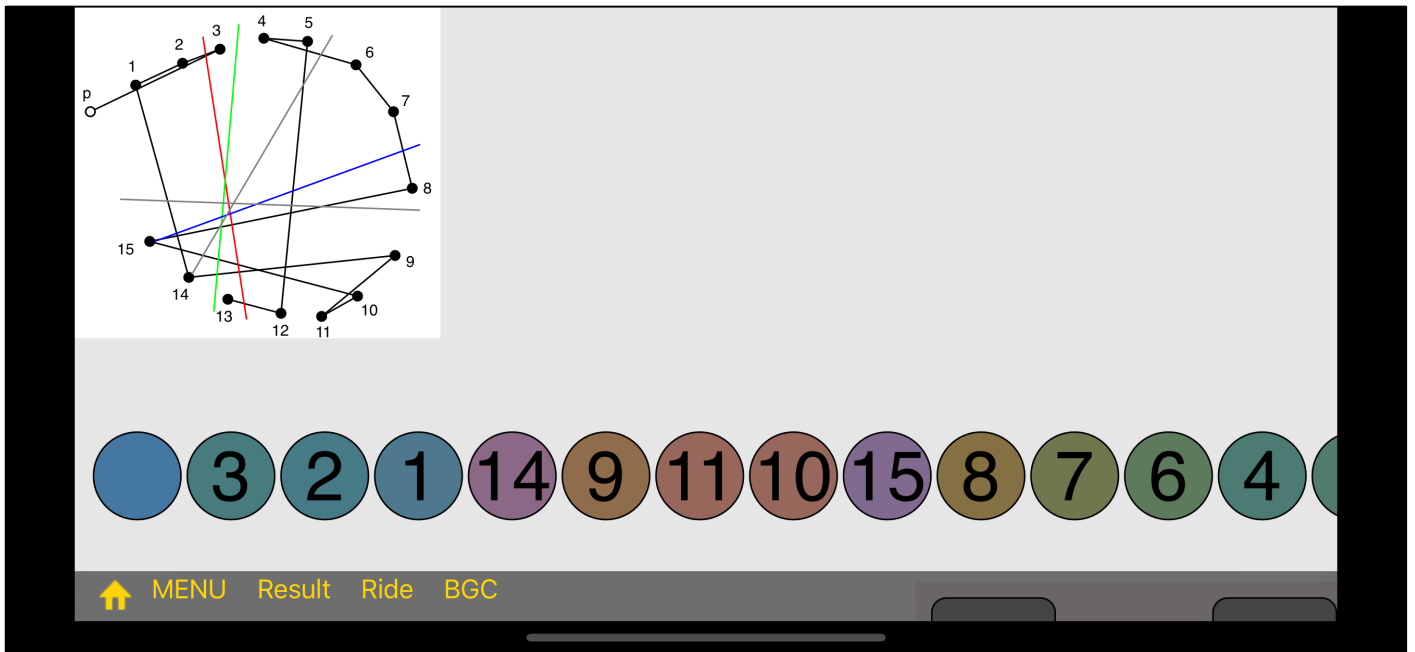


A line parallel to the confusion line between (8-9) - (15-p) appears.

This is Tetertan.

It means that the blue cone is not working.

combination



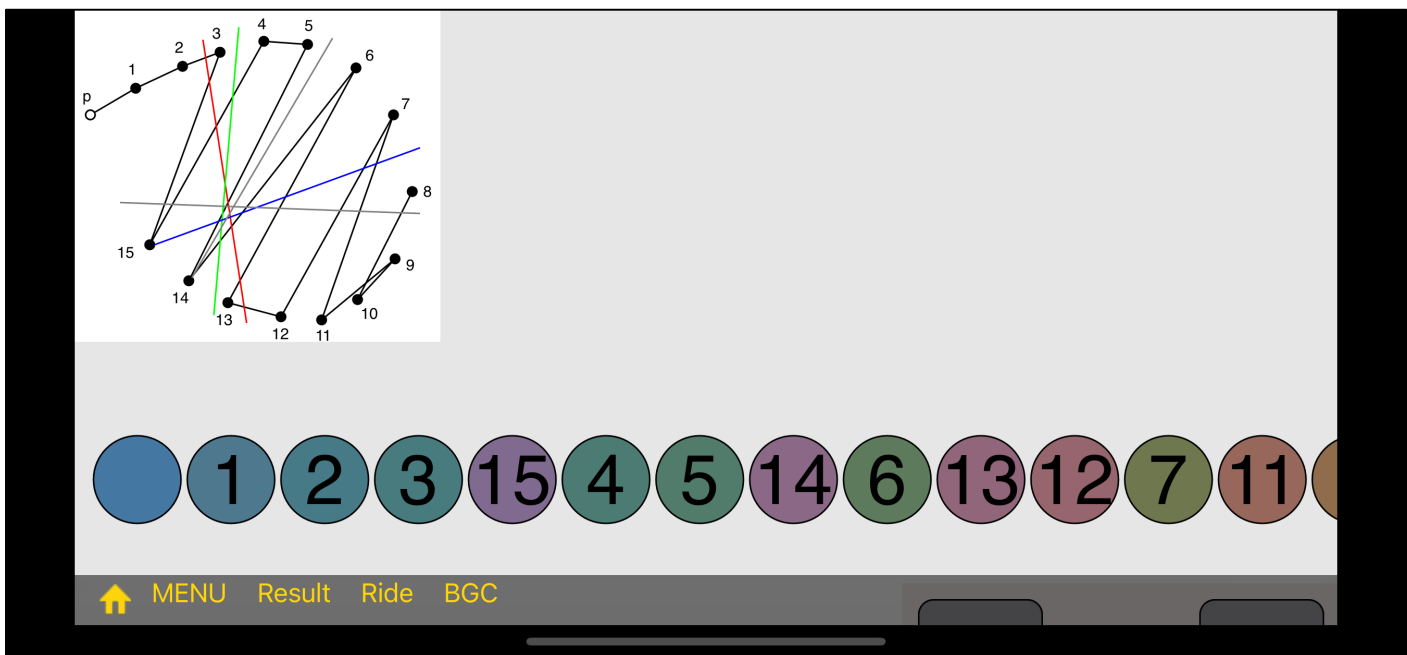
An example that can not be determined for one type.

In color vision deficiency, it is sometimes impossible to discriminate the type.  
(type uncertainty)

Generally, the milder (lighter) the one, the more definite the mold will be.

it is generally strong that it can be determined in Panel D-15 test.

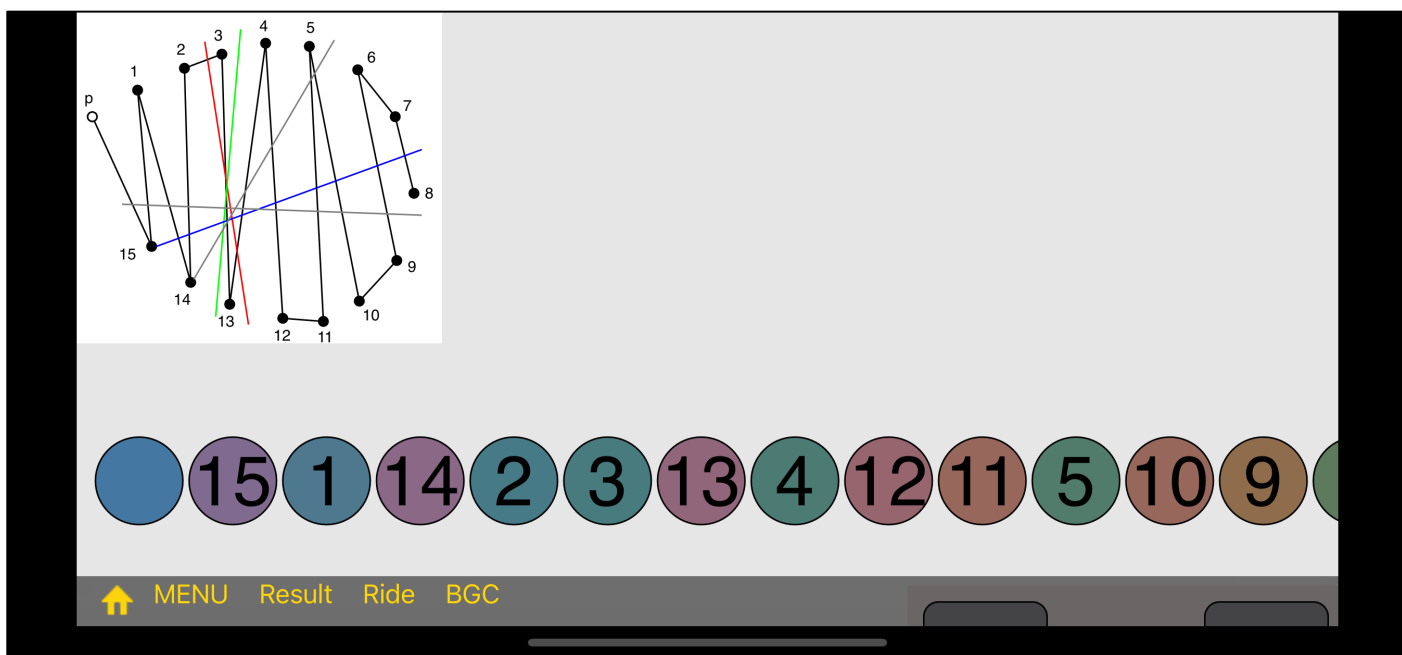
# rod monochromatism



A line parallel to the confusion line between (5-6) - (14) appears.

It means that the cones of red, green and blue are not working, only rod is working.

# blue cone monochromatism

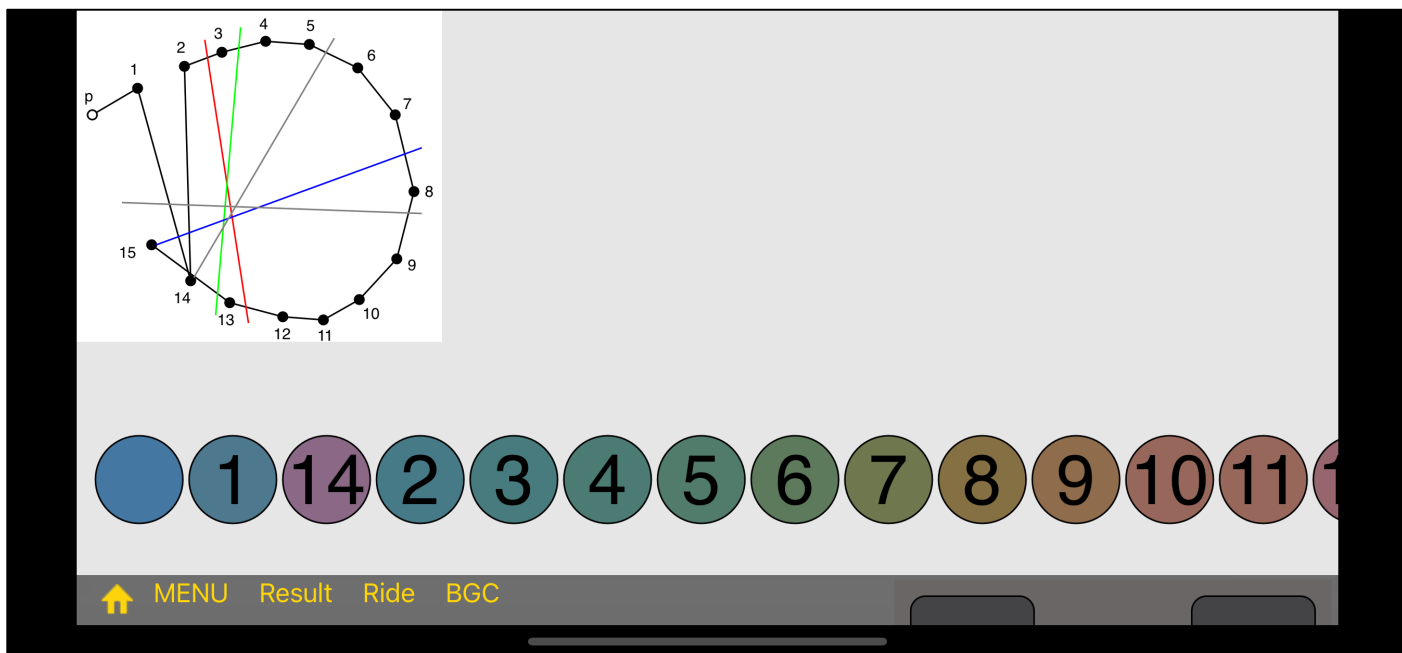


(In this software, this confusion line is not displayed.)

A line parallel to the confusion line between (3) - (13) appears.

It means that only the blue cone is working.

# anomalous trichromat



Three cones of red, green, and blue are not balanced, although they all work. It is such a color vision deficiency.

It is said that individual differences are very large in how colors look in anomalous trichromat.