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Abstract

Objective: to study binocular vision and stereo acuity among children in second grade of kindergarten school in Surabaya. Design: the study design was descriptive and cross sectional. Methods: 520 children in Surabaya were included in the study with the following criteria i.e. good condition, cooperative and no anterior or posterior segment anomalies. The binocular vision was examined using Worth Four Dot Test for their fusion and the stereo acuity was carried out using Titmus Test. Results: Total of 520 pre-school children between 4 – 6 years old was included in this study with 258 boys and 262 girls. Most of the children (413) were 5 years old. In addition, 513 children had fusion and 478 children were able to examine their stereo acuity. The average stereo acuity was 75.17 seconds of arc. Furthermore, 389 children (74.88%) had normal stereo acuity (60 seconds of arc or better). Conclusion: Most of in second grade of kindergarten school in Surabaya (74.88%) had normal or better stereo acuity which indicating binocular vision.