

# The Influence of Computer Screens on the Blinking Rate: A Comparison with and without a Screen



Charbel Faraj\*

School of Advanced Research, Education and Accreditation (SAERA), Lebanon

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\*Corresponding author: Charbel Faraj, School of Advanced Research, Education and Accreditation (SAERA), Lebanon

## Abstract

**Purpose:** Ocular and visual symptoms are felt by many subjects during computer use. Previous studies have reported a reduced blink rate during computer operation and suggested that this may account for some of the symptoms, particularly dry eye. However, these earlier investigations did not include a control condition. To determine whether it is computer screen viewing that produces the change in blink rate, the present study compared blink patterns when reading from either a desktop computer monitor or a hard copy printed text under equivalent viewing conditions.

**Keywords:** Ocular; Visual symptoms; Blink rates; Computer vision; Diopter; Autorefractometer; Electronic screen; Phoropter; Schirmer's test strips, Fluorescein strips; Optotypes; Slit lamp; orthoptic problem

**Methods:** Subjects (N=118) were asked to undergo a continuous 20-minute reading task from either a desktop computer screen or a printed page at the same viewing distance. Identical text was used in the two sessions, with similar size and contrast. Target viewing angle and luminance were similar for the two conditions. Subjects were videotaped during the task to determine their blink rate. Immediately after the task, subjects completed a questionnaire regarding ocular symptoms experienced during the trial.

**Results:** Mean blink rates for the computer and hard copy conditions were 14.64 & 13.12 blinks per minute, respectively ( $p < 0.001$ ). A significantly higher score of ocular symptoms was observed for the computer condition ( $p < 0.001$ ).

**Discussion:** Blink rates were not reduced during computer operation when compared with an equivalent hard copy control condition. Suggestions state that the previously observed differences in blink rate are more likely to be produced by changes in cognitive demand rather than the method of presentation. However, during the use of computers, a higher score of ocular symptoms was noted which may have been associated with visual tiredness.

**Conclusion:** The study aims to compare the rate of blinking with and without a screen, to know if screens cause an influence on the blinking rate. Results show the increase in the blinking rate is more remarkable with screen than without screen. Future studies must focus on increasing the blink amplitude to determine whether this provides a viable method of reducing symptoms during computer use.

## Introduction

Our excessive and increasing use of computers has led to the development of a number of health problems. In contrast, our need for paper has decreased. Eye discomfort, fatigue, and stress are some of many work-related complaints and symptoms reported by many people who work on a computer. As computer use increases, so does the level of discomfort. The visual discomfort and related symptoms that occur in computer users should be treated as a growing health issue. Thus, arises the "Computer Vision Syndrome" which is the complex of eye and vision problems associated with experienced work while using the computer. A blink poses an interesting phenomenon that should be monitored and studied. In addition to being an important tool for scientific research, blinking is a necessity for our well-being, because of its

role as a protective barrier for the eye and as a distributor of the tear film on the ocular surface. The blink rate can be defined as the frequency during which spontaneous blinks occur and can be even used as a measure of visual fatigue. Several studies have shown that computer screens directly influence the blinking rate.

Between 64 & 90% of computer users experience visual symptoms, which may include eyestrain, headaches, ocular discomfort, dry eye, diplopia, and blurred vision either at near or when looking into the distance after prolonged computer use according to Thomson [1]. A recent investigation of computer users in New York City noted that 40% of subjects reported tired eyes "at least half the time", whereas 32 & 31% reported dry eye and eye discomfort, respectively, with this same frequency

[2]. Other studies have also found a strong association between dry eye and computer-related symptoms, with longer periods of computer work being associated with a higher prevalence of dry eye [3]. Investigations state that computer tasks reduce the blink rate [4-6]. Tsubota and Nakamori [4] compared the rate of blinking in 104 office workers when they were relaxed, reading a book, or viewing text on an electronic screen. Mean blink rates were 22 per minute while relaxed but only 10 per minute and 7 per minute when viewing the book or screen. These three testing conditions varied in the method of presentation and in task demand. It has been noted that as font size and contrast are reduced, blink rates are reduced as well [7] or the cognitive demand of the task increases [8,9]. Therefore, the differences observed by Tsubota and Nakamori [4] may be related to changes in task difficulty and are not the consequence of changing from printed material to electronic ones.

An important question arises: "Is the change in blink patterns during computer use related specifically to viewing the electronic screen or is it simply the result of performing a demanding near-vision task?"

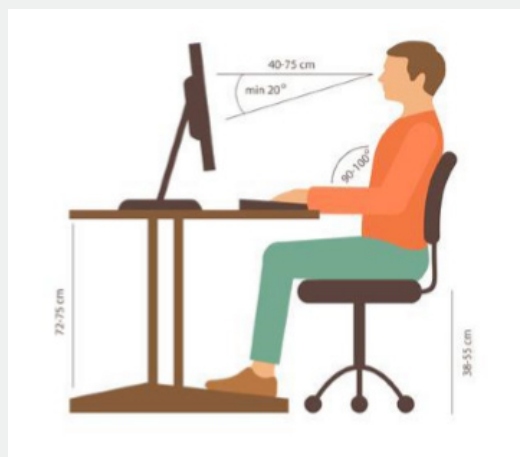
Indeed, [10] states that both the visual nature of the task and the psychological status of the user should be considered in studies examining eye blink activity during computer use. Previous studies observing a reduced blink rate during computer use have not included an equivalent hard copy control trial, under the same viewing conditions. It has been suggested that the poorer image quality of the electronic screen may be responsible for the fluctuation in blink rate, when compared with printed materials. However, [7] observed that degrading the image quality by either inducing 1.00 diopter (D) of uncorrected astigmatism or presenting a target at only 7% contrast did not produce a significant change in blink rate for a given level of cognitive demand. Furthermore, [7] reported an increased blink rate when induced refractive error, glare, reduced contrast, and accommodative stress (varying the accommodative stimulus by

$\pm 1.50$  D during the course of the task). In addition, [11] found that a significant reduction in blink rate is observed during the introduction of an antireflection film over a computer monitor to reduce glare produced. Since evidence lacks regarding the role of the electronic screen in the change in blinking rates, the aim of the present study was to determine if a difference in blink patterns exists when subjects perform similar reading tasks from either a computer monitor or printed materials.

**Methods & Materials**

The study involved 118 patients aged between 18 & 35 years. They were examined in an optometry clinic. Subjects included were those having a monocular visual acuity at least 10/10 for far and near, with or without optical correction. Subjects excluded were those having an uncorrected ametropia, having a squint or an orthoptic problem, having an eye pathology or dry eye, having undergone a previous eye surgery, patients suffering from a general pathology influencing the visual system such as diabetes, high blood pressure, etc.

The examination room was equipped with a slit lamp, an autorefractometer, a digital phoropter, Schirmer's test strips, fluorescein strips, a projector of optotypes, a laptop, printed papers and a video camera. The recruited patient was received in a quiet room, with moderate lighting, of moderate temperature, without ventilation or any other factor that could hinder the examination of tear secretion and refraction. The contrast on the computer screen and the printed paper was the same. The text read had the following characteristics identical on both computer and paper: Size 14, Font Times New Roman, Black color, a single space between words. Subjects wearing contact lenses got rid of their lenses before 48 hours of our experience. Subjects were not informed that their blinks were being monitored or recorded as this could cause voluntary blinks. All of the subjects were interviewed to fill out their examination sheets to ensure first of all their age and the absence of any ophthalmological and general history.



**Figure 1:** Position of the subject during the 2 sessions.

We started with the study of lacrimal secretion with the Schirmer test (normal if more than 15mm per 5 minutes) and the B.U.T. (normal if break after 10 seconds). Then, we performed orthoptic tests including the motility test, PPC (Punctum Proximum Convergence), cover/uncover test. These tests must be within the normal limits. Visual acuity from far and near, raw and with correction, was measured monocularly and binocularly. It must be at least 10/10. To ensure that the patient is emmetropic or perfectly corrected, we performed refraction. It was preceded by a measurement on the autorefractometer. After completing the information and carrying out the tests mentioned above, we made the experience concrete, divided into two phases of 20 minutes each, and separated by an interval of at least 24 hours.

The patient read identical text on a laptop screen during the first phase and on printed paper during the second phase. During these two phases, the subjects' eyes were filmed using a video camera from a cell phone (smartphone), held by a support. Sufficient material was provided for 20 minutes of reading without repetition. The recorded videos allowed us to count the number of blinks during each phase. The results of the number of blinks enabled us to determine the blink rate per minute. Immediately after completion of each reading task, subjects completed a written questionnaire asking about their level of ocular symptoms observed during the two sessions. The results were recorded on a scale ranging from 0-10 (0: zero, 10: severe).

**Statistical test:**

The statistical test adapted in the study is the "analysis of variance" as known as ANOVA. It is a test that is applied when one or more discrete explanatory variables (the factors) that influence the distribution of a variable continue to be explained. We can compare Sig (The degree of significance) with  $\alpha = 5\%$  (The risk of error). If  $Sig < \alpha$  The qualitative variable has an effect on the quantitative variable.

**Result**

**Population Study**

This part includes a descriptive presentation of the variables studied throughout this study.

We considered 118 patients of an age group [18-35], taking into account the theoretical increase in dry eyes, the decrease in the blinking rate and the appearance of presbyopia with age. The average age is 26.72 years with a standard deviation of 4.563. The distribution of the population by gender was 56.78% male and 43.22% female. 66.90% were emmetropes and 33.10% were corrected ametropes [Tables 1-8]

**Table 1:** Distribution of the average blink rate without screen by gender, profession and refractive state.

Without Screen		N	Average
By gender	Male	67	13.1701
	Female	51	13.0451
	Total	118	13.1161
	Students	17	13.5176
	Teachers	16	12.975
	CEOs	10	12.85
	Architects	4	13.025
	Biologists	3	13.5667
	Engineers	4	12.125
By profession	Translators	3	12.2333
	Pharmacists	7	13.3429
	Salesmen	3	13.1
	Waiters	7	13.6286
	Office workers	8	12.8375
	Others	36	13.1389
	Total	118	13.1161
	Emmetrope	79	13.1215
By refractive state	Ametrope	39	13.1051
	Total	118	13.1161

**Table 2:** Distribution of the average blinking rate with screen by gender, profession and refractive state.

Whith Screen		N	Average
By gender	Male	67	14.8239
	Female	51	14.3941
	Total	118	14.6381
	Students	17	14.8882
	Teachers	16	14.6938
	CEOs	10	14.4
	Architects	4	13.8
	Biologists	3	14.7333
	Engineers	4	14.175

By profession	Translators	3	12.5667
	Pharmacists	7	14.5714
	Salesmen	3	14.8
	Waiters	7	15.1
	Office workers	8	15.5125
	Others	36	14.5861
	Total	118	14.6381
	Emmetrope	79	14.5038
By refractive state	Ametrope	39	14.9103
	Total	118	14.6381

Table 3: Distribution of the population by gender.

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	67	56.78%
Female	51	43.22%
Total	118	100%

Table 4: Distribution of the population by profession.

Profession	Frequency	Percentage
Students	17	14.41%
Teachers	16	13.56%
Businessmen	10	8.47%
Architects	4	3.39%
Biologists	3	2.54%
Engineers	4	3.39%
Translators	3	2.54%
Pharmacists	7	5.93%
Sellers	3	2.54%
Waiters	7	5.93%
Office workers	8	6.78%
Others	36	30.51%
Total	118	100%

Table 5: Distribution of the population by refractive state.

Refractive state	Frequency	Percentage
Emmetrope	79	66.90%
Corrected ametrope	39	33.10%
Total	118	100%

Table 6: Comparison of symptom score with and without screen.

Score over 10	Score over 10		Without screen	With screen	Total
Blurred vision while looking at text	0	Frequency	70	40	110
		Percentage	59.30%	33.90%	46.60%
	1	Frequency	48	27	75
		Percentage	40.70%	22.90%	31.80%
	2	Frequency	0	37	37
		Percentage	0.00%	31.40%	15.70%
	3	Frequency	0	14	14
		Percentage	0.00%	11.90%	5.90%
Blurred vision looking from afar at the end of the task up close	0	Frequency	76	53	129
		Percentage	64.40%	44.90%	54.70%
	1	Frequency	42	59	101
		Percentage	35.60%	50.00%	42.80%
	2	Frequency	0	4	4
		Percentage	0.00%	3.40%	1.70%
	3	Frequency	0	1	1
		Percentage	0.00%	0.80%	0.40%
	4	Frequency	0	1	1
		Percentage	0.00%	0.80%	0.40%

Difficulty / slowness in refocusing eyes from one distance to another:	0	Frequency	77	54	131
		Percentage	65.30%	45.80%	55.50%
	1	Frequency	41	50	91
		Percentage	34.70%	42.40%	38.60%
	2	Frequency	0	8	8
		Percentage	0.00%	6.80%	3.40%
	3	Frequency	0	4	4
		Percentage	0.00%	3.40%	1.70%
	4	Frequency	0	2	2
		Percentage	0.00%	1.70%	0.80%
Irritated or burning eyes	0	Frequency	52	30	82
		Percentage	44.10%	25.40%	34.70%
	1	Frequency	52	6	58
		Percentage	44.10%	5.10%	24.60%
	2	Frequency	12	41	53
		Percentage	10.20%	34.70%	22.50%
	3	Frequency	0	30	30
		Percentage	0.00%	25.40%	12.70%
	4	Frequency	0.00	800.00	800.00
		Percentage	0.00%	6.80%	3.40%
	5	Frequency	100.00	100.00	200.00
		Percentage	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%
	6	Frequency	100.00	100.00	200.00
		Percentage	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%
	7	Frequency	0.00	100.00	100.00
		Percentage	0.00%	0.80%	0.40%
Dry eyes	0	Frequency	3200.00	600.00	3800.00
		Percentage	27.10%	5.10%	16.10%
	1	Frequency	6100.00	1400.00	7500.00
		Percentage	51.70%	11.90%	31.80%
	2	Frequency	2300.00	2200.00	4500.00
		Percentage	19.50%	18.60%	19.10%
	3	Frequency	0.00	3100.00	3100.00
		Percentage	0.00%	26.30%	13.10%
	4	Frequency	100.00	3300.00	3400.00
		Percentage	0.80%	28.00%	14.40%
	5	Frequency	0.00	500.00	500.00
		Percentage	0.00%	4.20%	2.10%
	6	Frequency	0.00	600.00	600.00
		Percentage	0.00%	5.10%	2.50%
	7	Frequency	100.00	0.00	100.00
		Percentage	0.80%	0.00%	0.40%
	8	Frequency	0.00	100.00	100.00
		Percentage	0.00%	0.80%	0.40%

Eye fatigue	0	Frequency	2900.00	400.00	3300.00
		Percentage	24.60%	3.40%	14.00%
	1	Frequency	6800.00	1000.00	7800.00
		Percentage	57.60%	8.50%	33.10%
	2	Frequency	1400.00	1900.00	3300.00
		Percentage	11.90%	16.10%	14.00%
	3	Frequency	500.00	3000.00	3500.00
Percentage		4.20%	25.40%	14.80%	
4	Frequency	100.00	3300.00	3400.00	
	Percentage	0.80%	28.00%	14.40%	
5	Frequency	0.00	1400.00%	1400.00%	
Eye discomfort	0	Frequency	34%	5%	39%
		Percentage	28.80%	4.20%	16.50%
	1	Frequency	57	9	66
		Percentage	48.30%	7.60%	28.00%
	2	Frequency	21	16	37
		Percentage	17.80%	13.60%	15.70%
	3	Frequency	4	42	46
		Percentage	3.40%	35.60%	19.50%
	4	Frequency	0	28	28
		Percentage	0.00%	23.70%	11.90%
	5	Frequency	1	15	16
		Percentage	0.80%	12.70%	6.80%
	6	Frequency	0	1	1
		Percentage	0.00%	0.80%	0.40%
7	Frequency	1	1	2	
	Percentage	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	
8	Frequency	0	1	1	
	Percentage	0.00%	0.80%	0.40%	
Photophobia	0	Frequency	92	56	148
		Percentage	78.00%	47.50%	62.70%
	1	Frequency	26	38	64
		Percentage	22.00%	32.20%	27.10%
	2	Frequency	0	21	21
		Percentage	0.00%	17.80%	8.90%
	3	Frequency	0	2	2
		Percentage	0.00%	1.70%	0.80%
5	Frequency	0	1	1	
	Percentage	0.00%	0.80%	0.40%	
Headache	0	Frequency	74	55	12
		Percentage	62.70%	46.60%	54.70%
	1	Frequency	41	28	69
		Percentage	34.70%	23.70%	29.20%
	2	Frequency	3	34	37
		Percentage	2.50%	28.80%	15.70%
4	Frequency	0	1	1	
	Percentage	0.00%	0.80%	0.40%	

Total(for every symptom)	Frequency	118	118	236
	Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Table 7:** Comparison of average score for each symptom with and without screen.

Symptom		N	Average score
Blurred vision while looking at text	Without Screen	118	0.41
	With Screen	118	1.21
Blurred vision looking from afar at the end of the task up close	Without Screen	118	0.36
	With Screen	118	0.78
Difficulty / slowness in refocusing eyes from one distance to another	Without Screen	118	0.35
	With Screen	118	0.73
Irritated or burning eyes	Without Screen	118	0.75
	With Screen	118	1.95
Dry eyes	Without Screen	118	1
	With Screen	118	2.98
Eye fatigue	Without Screen	118	1.03
	With Screen	118	3.29
Eye discomfort	Without Screen	118	1.04
	With Screen	118	3.18
Photophobia	Without Screen	118	0.22
	With Screen	118	0.77
Headache	Without Screen	118	0.4
	With Screen	118	0.85

**Table 8:** Distribution of the number of blinking per minute with and without screen among participants.

Number of blinks / min	Without screen		With screen	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
10			1	0.85%
10.1	1	0.85%		
10.9	1	0.85%	1	0.85%
11.3	1	0.85%		
11.4	2	1.69%		
11.5	2	1.69%		
11.7	5	4.24%		
11.8	4	3.39%	1	0.85%
11.9	1	0.85%	1	0.85%
12	1	0.85%		
12.1	3	2.54%		
12.2	4	3.39%		
12.3	9	7.63%	1	0.85%
12.4	1	0.85%	2	1.69%
12.5	2	1.69%		
12.6	1	0.85%		
12.7	2	1.69%	1	0.85%

12.8	8	6.78%		
12.9	6	5.08%	4	3.39%
13	6	5.08%	1	0.85%
13.1	5	4.24%	1	0.85%
13.2	9	7.63%	2	1.69%
13.3	6	5.08%		
13.4	2	1.69%	3	2.54%
13.5			1	0.85%
13.6	1	0.85%		
13.7	1	0.85%		
13.8	6	5.08%	4	3.39%
13.9	2	1.69%	2	1.69%
14	4	3.39%	5	4.24%
14.1	5	4.24%	4	3.39%
14.2	4	3.39%	7	5.93%
14.3	4	3.39%	5	4.24%
14.4			7	5.93%
14.5			4	3.39%
14.7	2	1.69%	2	1.69%
14.8			4	3.39%
14.9			1	0.85%
15			5	4.24%
15.1	1	0.85%	3	2.54%
15.2	1	0.85%	8	6.78%
15.3	1	0.85%	9	7.63%
15.4			1	0.85%
15.5			2	1.69%
15.6			1	0.85%
15.7			5	4.24%
15.8			2	1.69%
16			4	3.39%
16.1	1	0.85%	1	0.85%
16.2	1	0.85%	3	2.54%
16.3			1	0.85%
16.5			2	1.69%
16.7			2	1.69%
17			1	0.85%
17.1			1	0.85%
17.2	2	1.69%		
17.4			1	0.85%
17.9			1	0.85%



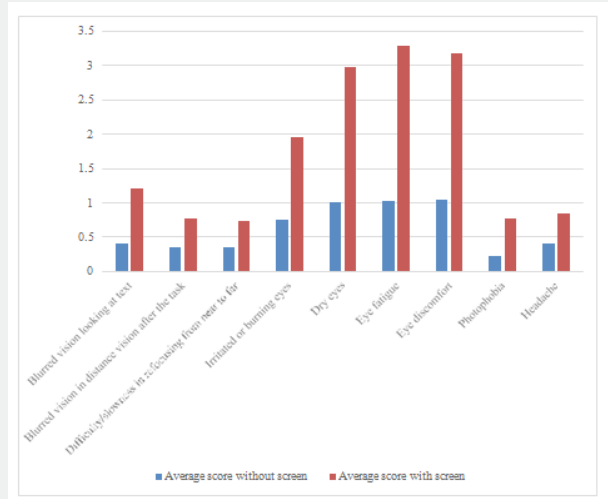


Figure 2: Comparison of average score for each symptom with and without screen.

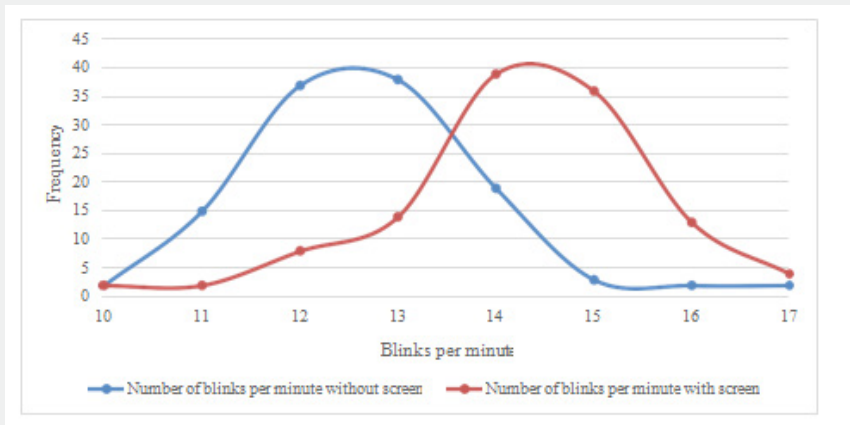


Figure 3: Distribution of the number of blinking per minute with and without screen among participants.

**Results**

**Without screen:**

Males and females are almost equal.

P-value = 0.563 > 0.05

The variations are slight between all professions.

P-value = 0.534 > 0.05

The 2 refractive state groups are almost equal.

P-value = 0.943 > 0.05

**With screen:**

The majority of the subjects are males.

P-value = 0.07 > 0.05

The majority are indoor workers.

P-value = 0.135 > 0.05

The majority are perfectly corrected ametropics.

P-value = 0.104 > 0.0

**Symptoms**

The ANOVA test carried out between the symptoms and the experience “without screen” or “with screen” shows us that there is a relationship between these two variables P-value ≤0.05. The majority of subjects without a screen have a rate of 13.20 and subjects with a screen have a rate of 15.30. The average blink rate without and with screen are respectively 13.1161 and 14.6381. This means, as shown in the diagram, that the average blinking rate with screen is slightly higher than that without screen. The ANOVA test shows us a significant variation P-value 0.00 < 0.05.

**Results Analysis**

The aim of this research was to study the influence of computer screens on the rate of blinking and the symptoms observed. This was based on a comparison of the results obtained by reading an identical text on a screen and on a printed paper,

since the influence of the screens causes a variation in the rate of blinking and the appearance of symptoms. This work was carried out on 118 subjects aged between 18 & 35, average is 26.72. 66.90% were emmetropes against 33.10% ametropes perfectly corrected? Thus, this margin of difference allowed us to establish a comparative study between the emmetropes and the ametropes perfectly corrected. All patients underwent the test with and without a screen. The average blink rate among emmetropics was 13.12 without screen versus 14.50 with screen. Whereas in perfectly corrected ametropics, the average was 13.10 without screen against 14.91 with screen. Fifty-six-point seventy-eight percent of the subjects were males and 43.22% were females. Thus, this margin of difference allowed us to establish a comparative study between males and females. All patients underwent the test with and without a screen.

The average blink rate for males was 13.17 without screen versus 14.82 with screen. Whereas in females, the average was 13.04 without screen against 14.39 with screen. By studying the significance (p-value) without screen according to sex (p-value = 0.563 > 0.05), the refractive state (p-value = 0.943 > 0.05) and the profession (p-value = 0.534 > 0.05), we conclude that the variations are not significant. On the other hand, by studying the significance (p-value) with screen according to sex (p-value = 0.07 > 0.05), the refractive state (p-value = 0.104 > 0.05) and the profession (p-value = 0.135 > 0.05), we deduce that the variations are also non-significant.

Compared to the symptoms found without a screen, we note blurred vision scores while looking at text 0.41, blurred vision looking from afar at the end of the task up close 0.36, difficulty / slowness in refocusing eyes from one distance to another 0.35, irritated or burning eyes 0.75, dry eyes 1.00, eye fatigue 1.03, eye discomfort 1.04, photophobia 0.22 and headache 0.40. On the other hand, we find with screen an increase in the scores of all the symptoms (Figure 2): blurred vision while looking at text 1.21, blurred vision by looking from afar at the end of the task near 0.78, difficulty / slowness in refocusing eyes from one distance to another 0.73, irritated or burning eyes 1.95, dry eyes 2.98, tired eyes 3.29, eye discomfort 3.18, photophobia 0.77 and headache 0.85. The ANOVA statistical test shows a significant variation (p-value < 0.05) for the 9 symptoms. The variation of the average blink rate with screen is 14.63, greater than that without the value 13.11 screen. There is a significant variation according to ANOVA, p-value = 0.00 < 0.05.

## Discussion

The total symptom score was higher regarding the computer condition. However, between the 2 presentation methods, the overall blink rate was not notably different. The absence of a reduction in blink rate with computer use is contrary to previous reports [4-6]. As noted earlier, these previous investigations did not include an equivalent hard copy control trial. In the present study, the hard copy condition was performed at the same

viewing distance and gaze angle and comprised the same reading material while both target contrast and letter size were matched as closely as possible. Since no difference was noted between the two conditions, this would imply that the differences reported previously were caused by variations in task demand rather than being produced directly by the computer monitor. For example, [4] found a significantly lower rate of blinking in office workers viewing text on an electronic screen compared with when they were relaxed. [13]. observed a reduced blink rate when the subjects were performing a computer task compared with "general conversation". In all cases, the increased cognitive demand of the computer task could account for the change in blink rate reported previously. Accordingly, evidence lacks to support the proposal that performing a task using an electronic monitor will produce a change in blink rate compared to carrying out the same task using printed material.

A review by Doughty [2] noted environmental conditions affect the blink rate (e.g., ambient temperature and humidity), gaze angle, and verbalization. Although the environmental conditions were not strictly under control, all of the experimental sessions were conducted in the same clinic, with variations in temperature or humidity levels. Both gaze angle and verbalization (i.e., the requirement to read the text aloud) were the same for both conditions. Doughty [2] suggested that reading aloud (as opposed to sitting in silence) might represent a "subtle stimulus" to blinks, so one might conclude that slightly different results could be reached if the subject read silently which is the popular case in work environments. Although verbalization has been shown to increase the blink rate, [12,13], moving the jaw on its own does not significantly affect the blink rate [14]. Accordingly, task difficulty may form some sort of relationship between blink rate and speech [14-18]. It seems reasonable to assume that, no significant difference in blink rates between the computer and hard copy conditions would have been noted even if the subjects had read silently rather than aloud.

## Conclusion

The aim of this study is to compare the rate of blinking with and without a screen, in order to know if screens cause an influence on the blinking rate and on the symptoms related. According to the results, the increase in the blinking rate is more remarkable with screen than without screen. By focusing on the symptoms observed, we notice an increase of the scores with the computer screen. The difference observed can be attributed to the demand for the reading task, which is more complex on the computer screen than on paper.

This allows us to conclude that the symptoms present a more severe score on the computer screen, as well as a slight increase in the rate of blinking.

It shows that under tested conditions, no significant change in blink rate is observed when using computers exclusively. The level

of cognitive demand is likely responsible for blink rate decline. As mentioned before, increased symptoms during computer operation were associated with a higher percentage of incomplete blinks, future studies must focus on increasing the blink amplitude to determine whether this provides a viable method of reducing symptoms during computer use.

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