VISUAL SCREENING FOR ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

Paul Harris, OD

CASE HISTORY DOUBLE VISION OR THE CASE OF THE MOVING LETTERS/WORDS.

Do you ever see double vision, two of something when you know there is only one?
 Even when they say, "No" ask using the hand method or show them the sliding overhead demonstration.

THE HAND SLIDE DEMONSTRATION

Clap your hands together in front of you. Then, while keeping each opposing finger lined up turn the back of one your hands towards the patient. Then, spread the fingers slightly. Now slowly move the back hand side to side about the width of one finger and ask, "Do the words ever do this?"

TESTING – GENERAL THOUGHTS

- As we do each test or each part of a test we set a stage. On that stage we have some "props". We then set the scene (instructional sets) and then we observe the behavior of the patient.
- the behavior of the patient.

 Individual tests do not test specific aspects of "vision" Any one test may be the key that helps us gain insight into that patient.

- Get in and get out!
- Do it fast.
- □ What we do now affects what comes later.
- It may not be necessary to split hairs and find the exact level of development or the exact range of performance. Assess quickly if they have the necessary skills/abilities or not.
- In most instances the level obtained from a quick assessment will provide all the information necessary to derive the alternatives of care for that patient.

VISUAL ACUITY

- Present the paddle/occluder on the midline and ask them to cover their left eye.
 - This sets the stage to gain insight into the patient's laterality and directionality development.
 - Watch to see if they either enlist help/support of others or if others correct the patient. Be sure to let others know, if they help out, that this kind of thing is part of the testing and you would prefer them to just watch.

VISUAL ACUITY (2)

- □ Take distance VA's making sure to get right eye, left eye, and both together with and without compensatory lenses in place.
- Make note of anything out of the ordinary.

PREFERENTIAL LOOKING





TELLER CARDS

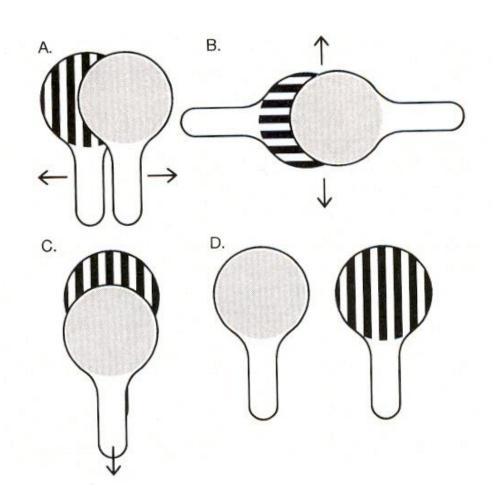
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LEA GRATINGS

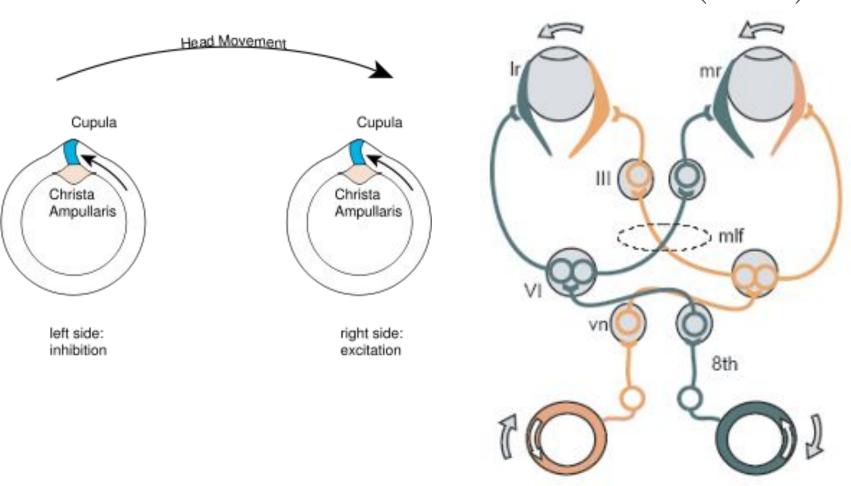


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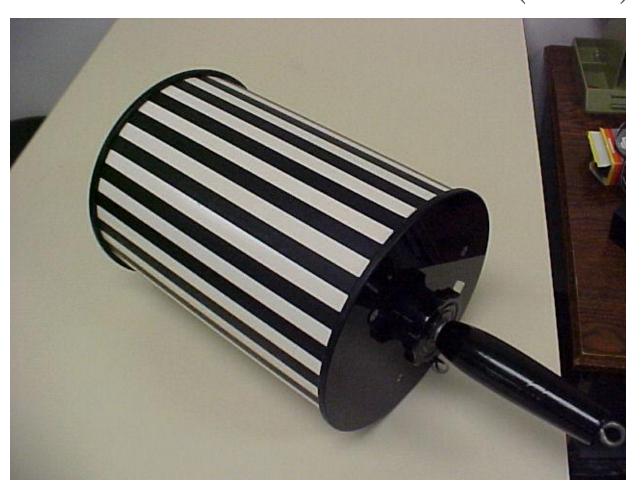
LEA GRATINGS TESTING ORIENTATIONS



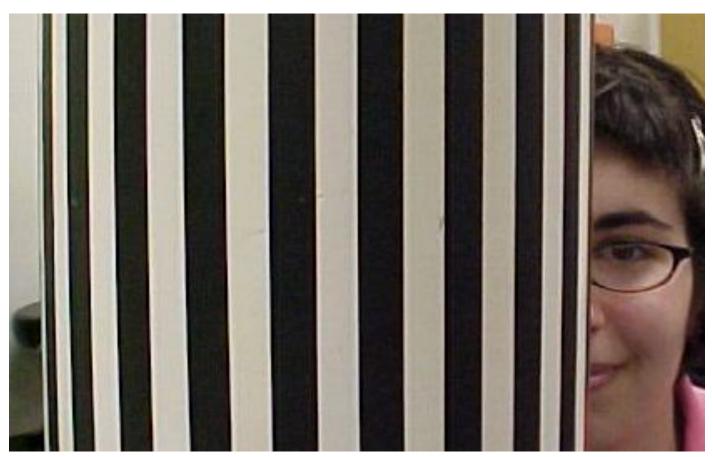
VESTIBULAR-OCULAR REFLEX (VOR)



OPTO-KINETIC NYSTAGMUS (OKN)



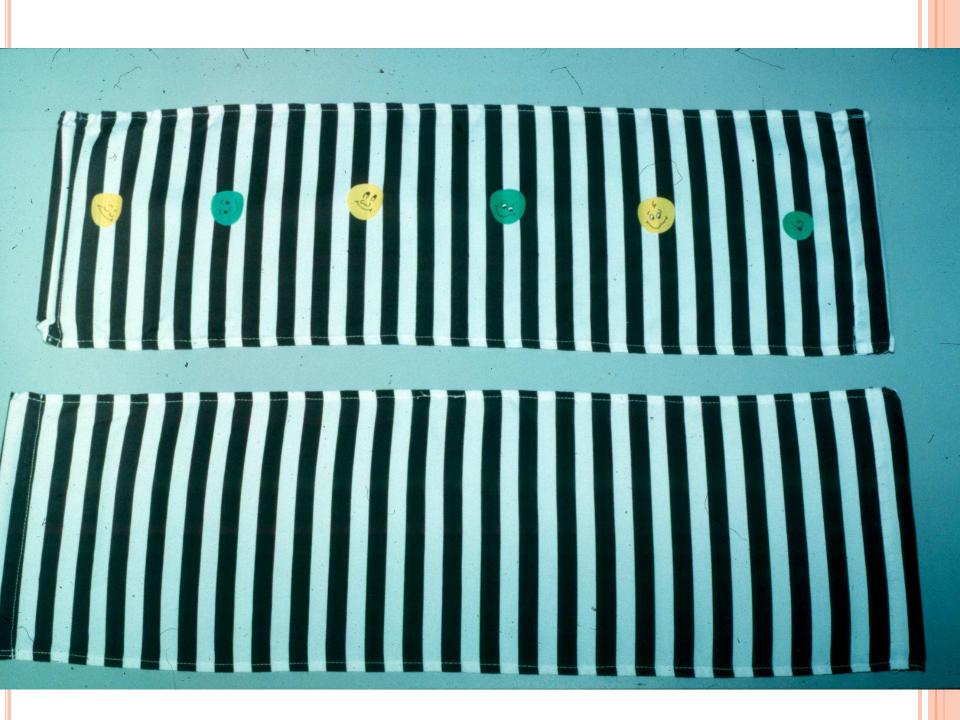
OPTO-KINETIC NYSTAGMUS (OKN)



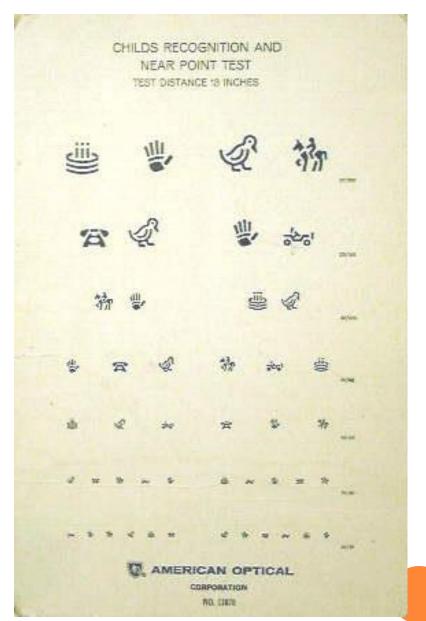
OPTO-KINETIC NYSTAGMUS (OKN)



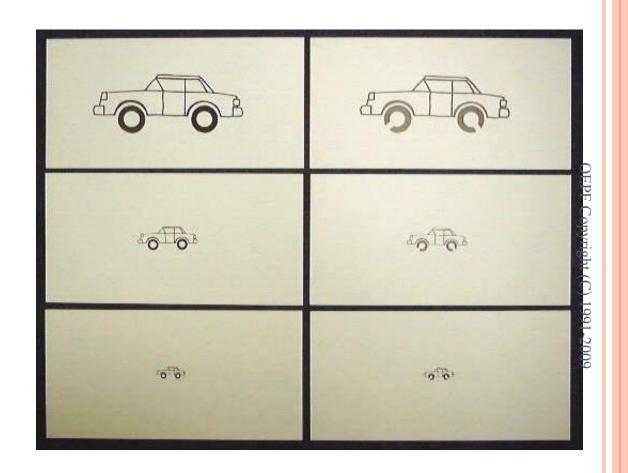
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Picture Chart for working with children



The Broken
Wheel Test
from Bernell
Corporation
done by Dr.
Jack Richmond
of NEWENCO



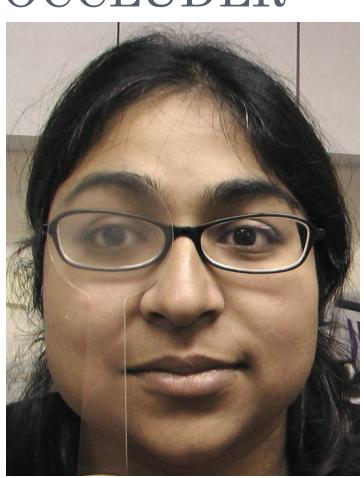
COVER TEST

- □ There are two parts to this test the *alternate cover* and the *cover-uncover*.
- What questions does each part ask of the person?

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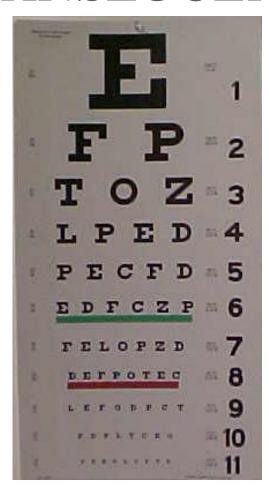
COVER TESTING – TRANSLUCENT OCCLUDER





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COVER TESTING – TRANSLUCENT OCCLUDER





COVER TEST (2)

- Cover-Uncover: This asks the question, "Are you a strabismic?" We should get the answer to this question first.
- We can look at the "uncover" and it can give us insight as to how long it takes to recover binocular fixation as well as the degree of fragility of binocularity.
- However, generally the "uncover" is something you need to do to be ready to observe the next "cover".

COVER TEST (3)

- Alternate cover: Here we continue alternating, quickly moving the cover when we move it, and not allowing a period where both eyes are open as the cover moves from one side to the other.
- We watch for changes in the angle and continue until some steady state is reached. If none is, then record your observations.

COVER TEST (4)

- Repeat the entire sequence at near.
- Observations that are unusual may suggest modifying the testing procedure to get better insight into how the person is trying to use their eyes to derive meaning and direct action.

OCULAR MOTILITIES

- As observed in the examination we do not test as separate entities *pursuits* and *saccades*.
- We move the Wolff wand in a pattern that moves through the developmental stages of ocular motilities or tracking until we find their current level of development. The pattern evolves along the developmental lines.
- Observations are made of many things, including those not listed.

OCULAR MOTILITY TESTING

Stages of Development	Type of Tracking
Early	No relation to target
	Whole body
	Upper body
Middle	
	Head
Late	Eyes only

OCULAR MOTILITY TESTING (2)

Stages of Development	Pattern
Early	Horizontal
	Vertical
	Diagonals
Middle	Circles
	Z-Axis
	Stop/Start
Late	Speed Change

OCULAR MOTILITY TESTING (3)

Stages of Development	Quality
Early	Poor (with #)
	Poor
	Fair
Middle	
	Good
Late	Excellent

OCULAR MOTILITY TESTING

- By the age of 5.5-6.5 the person should have learned to use the eyes free of the rest of the body. This is a very important part of vision development.
 - If not differentiated this may affect the ability to know where they are in space, where the object is in space, or the ability to sustain visual attention.
 - May communicate to people using the concept of the attention sphere with changing sizes and shifts of accuracy.

NPC/CNP

- Depending on which school you went to this test might have been called:
 - Near Point of Convergence (NPC) or
 - Convergence Near Point (CNP)
- What is being asked of the patient?

NPC/CNP(2)

- How close to you can you continue using both channels to derive meaning and direct action?
- Is Slowly move the Wolff wand on the midline and at eye-level, towards the patient observing and mentally recording what you see.

NPC/CNP THINGS TO NOTE

- Break: distance from patient
- Recovery: distance from patient
- Subjective awareness of double: yes or no? Also, if they did report seeing double did it happen at the same time you observed the shift if relative eye position?
- Which eye turned?
- Any other comments by the patient: affect?

REACH GRASP RELEASE

- Z-axis saccade.
- □ There are different ramp/step functions in the neurology. CNP/NPC ability may or may not be reflected in the RGR distance. These are different neurologically.
- Record the closest distance the person could shift to from an intermediate distance.

REACH GRASP RELEASE (2)

- □ Also observe:
 - Which eye leads?
 - Does the same eye lead in both directions?
 - Do both eyes move in and out at the same speed?
 - What is the quality of the movements you observe?

The Worth 4 dot used at both distance and near to assess basic binocularity.





WORTH 4 DOT +/- 2.00 FLIPPERS



WORTH 4-DOT

- What question is this asking of the patient?
- How solid and accurate is the patient's sense of "where is it" in space and can they use both channels together simultaneously?
- Can they maintain their spatial references (Kraskin's *spatial computing*) in the face of challenges to Identification?

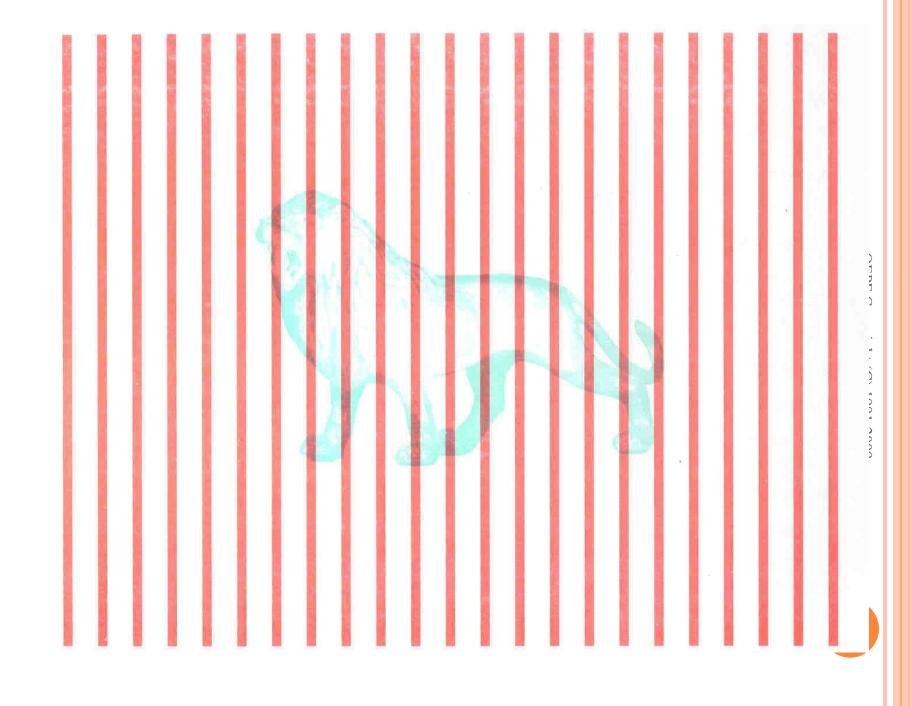
WORTH 4-DOT RESPONSES

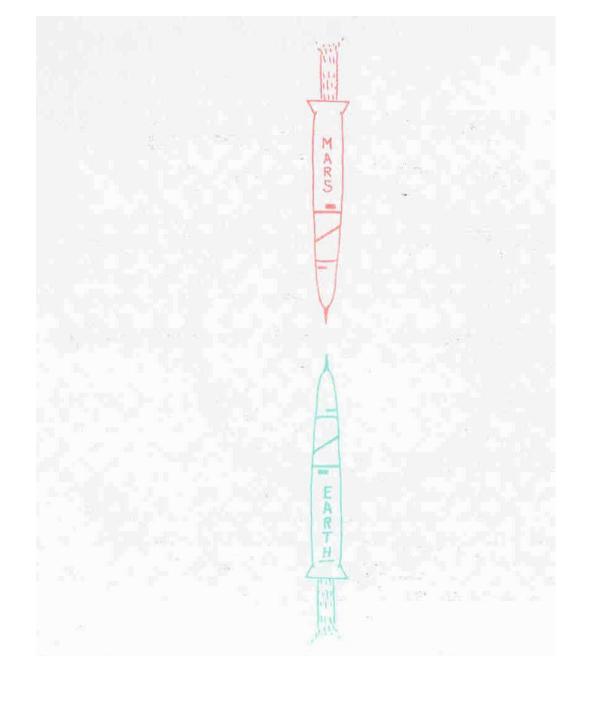
- 4 dots seen: both channels on and space computed accurately (unless they are a strabismic with AP!).
- 2 dots seen: functioning single-sided at that moment.
- 5 dots seen: both channels on but space is not being computed correctly. Patterns could be in, out, or vertically misaligned.

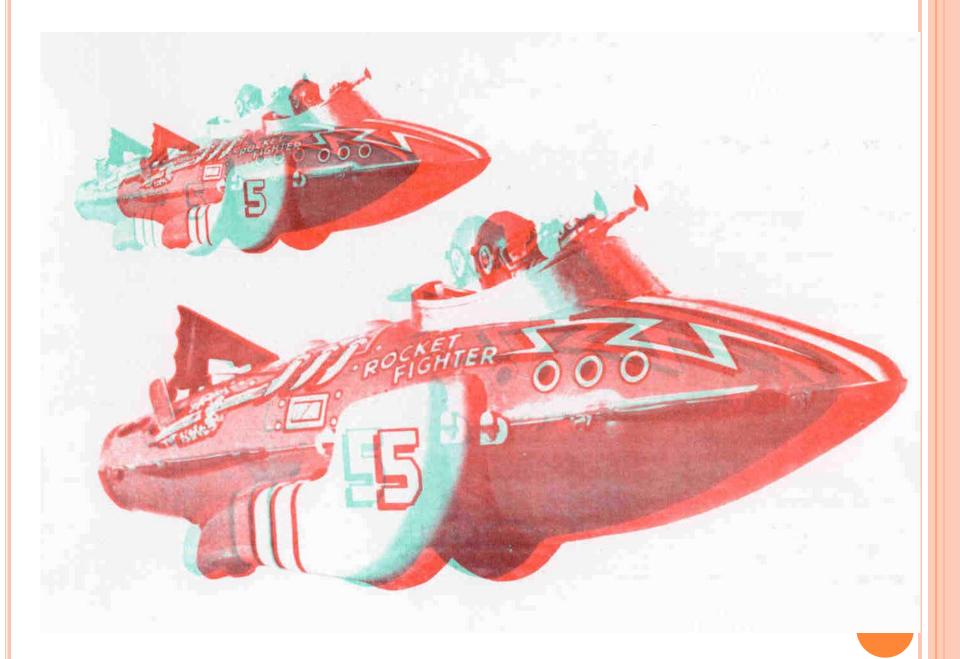


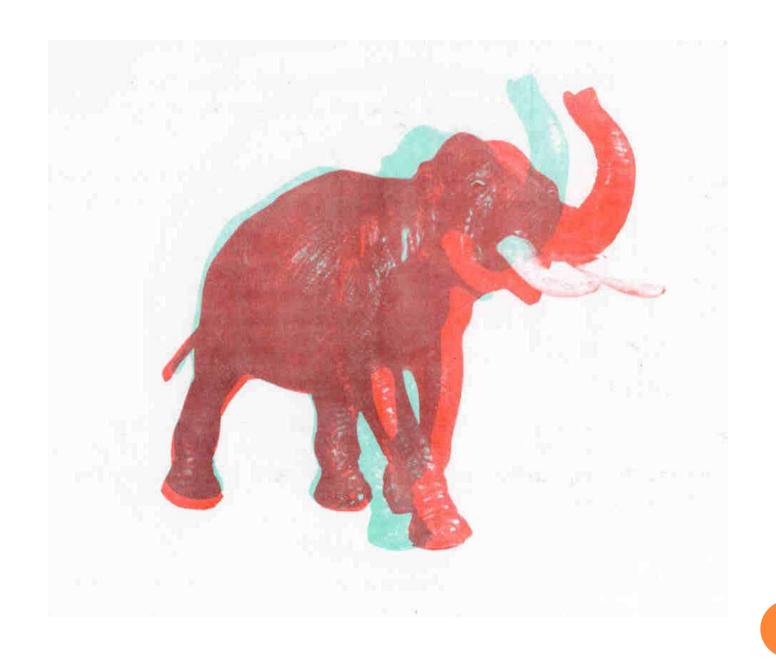
KEYSTONE
BASIC
BINOCULAR
TEST

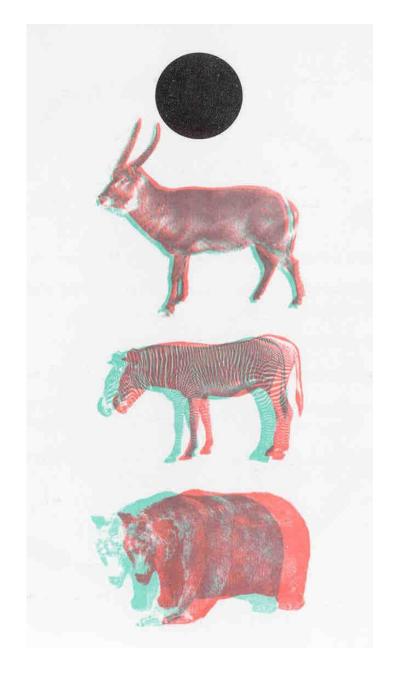








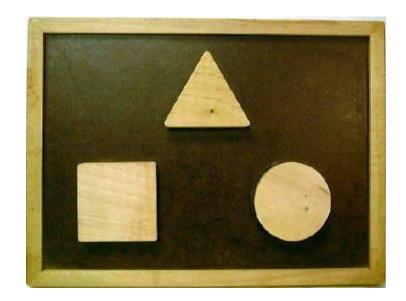




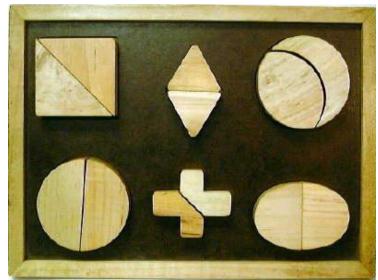
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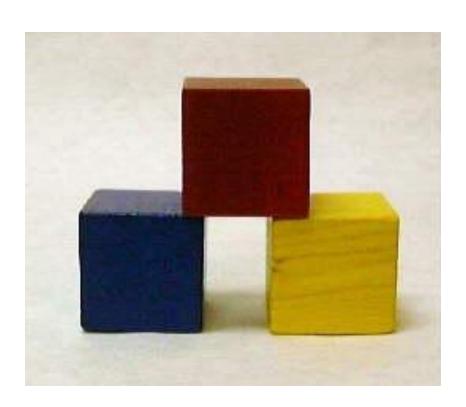
Form puzzles, 3, 6 & 12 piece puzzles.







The Piaget 3-Block Bridge



COLOR VISION TESTING

- Testing should be done monocularly. Asymmetries in color perception may be a subtle indication of pathology.
- Types
 - Ishihara
 - Dvorine
 - D-15 regular & desaturated
 - D-100 regular & desaturated
 - CVT computer interactive color testing

STEREO ACUITY TESTING

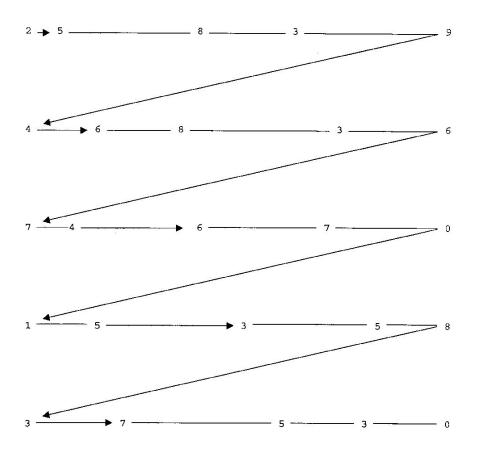
- Different types:
 - Global vs. Local
 - Randot vs. Contour
 - Randot everything vs. Randot background only
 - Wirt circles
 - Viewer free

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RANDOT STEREO



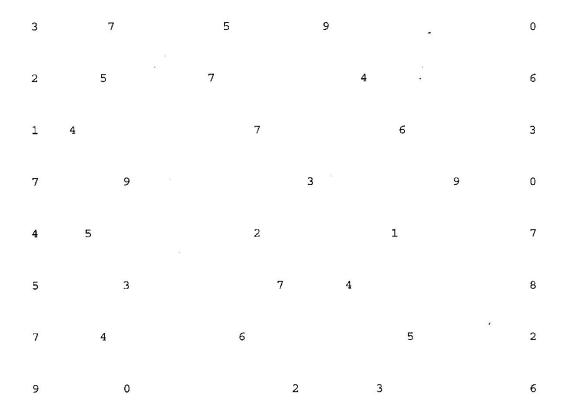
KING-DEVIC NYSOA SACCADIC TEST



KD NYSOA TEST 1

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KD NYSOA TEST 2



KD NYSOA TEST 3

5		4		1	8		0
4		6		3		5	9
7		5			4	2	7
3		2		6		9	4
1		4			5	1	3
9		3	4			8	5
5	1			6		3	1
4		3		5	2		7

Test III

KD NYSOA SCORE SHEET

NYSOA K-D TESTS

Samp	e	Score	Sheet

. 1	. 11	
2-5-8-0-7	3.7.5.9.0	5. 4
3 • 7 • 9 • 4 • 6	2 - 5 - 7 - 4 - 6	. 1.6
5 - 3 - 1 - 6 - 4	1 - 4 - 7 - 6 - 3	7 - 5
7 • 9 • 7 • 3 • 5	7 - 9 - 3 - 9 - 0	3 - 2
1 - 5 - 4 - 9 - 2	4 - 5 - 2 - 1 - 7	1 - 4
6 - 5 - 5 - 7 - 3	5 - 3 - 7 - 4 - 8	9 - 3
3 - 1 - 8 - 6 - 4	7-4-6-5-2	5 - I
5 - 3 - 7 - 5 - 2	9 . 0 . 2 . 3 . 6	4 - 3

		Avera	Average Time (by age)								
	Age	1	П .	itt	Total						
Time	6	30.98	37.05	51.00	119.03						
Deviation	6	10.10	12.96	19.39	40.92						
Time	7	26.71	31.12	43.06	100.89						
Deviation	7	5.97	8.75	15.36	25.16						
Time	8	22.98	24.89	31.26	79.13						
Deviation -	88	6.37	7.75	11.59	27.39						
Time	9	21.02	22.89	29.53	73.44						
Deviation	9	7.20	7,50	10.82	26.03						
Time	10	19.72	20.79	27.76	68.27						
Deviation	10	6.08	7.37	10.21	26.22						
Time	11	17.58	18.95	20.39	56.92						
Deviation	[1	4.60	4.51	7.45	13.85						
Time	12	16.94	17.68	19.42	54.04						
Deviation	12	3.60	4.43	5.31	13.5						
Time	13	16.29	16.96	18.98	52.23						
Deviation	13	2,52	2.72	3.26	7.50						
Time	14	14.86	16.87	18.73	50.46						
Deviation	14	2.40	2.33	2,49	5.84						

tt

111

Total

ERRORS 1

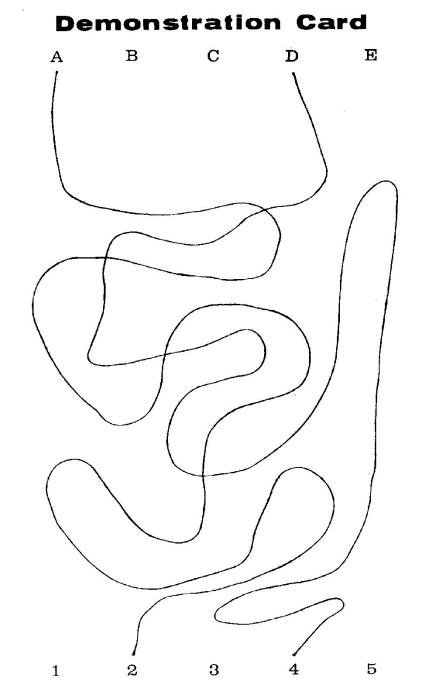
TIME

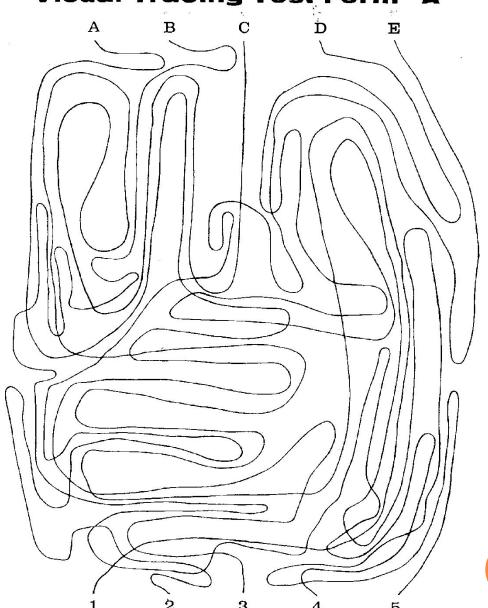
Averag	e Errors (_
	11	tit	Total
1.32	3.81	10.84	16.97
1.12	2.10	8.75	11.97
.34	.53	2.48	3.35
.28	.45	2.02	2.75
.28	.43	1.12	1.83
.25	.33	.62	1.20
.18	-21	.44	.83.
.12	.12	.36	.59
.07	.07	.33	.47

III

Total

GROFFMAN VISUAL TRACING





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GROFFMAN TEST 1

GROFFMAN SCORING 1

GROFFMAN VISUAL TRACING TEST

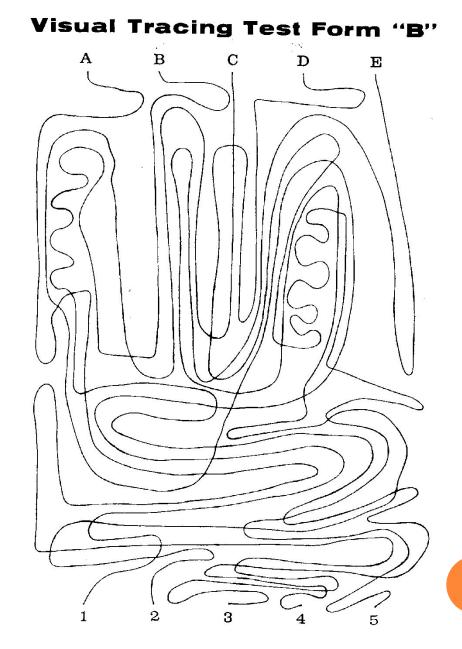
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Chr Test Per Rat	t Sc forn	ore:		Age:					¥		•						PF Copyright (C) 1991-2009
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		_	_			Seconds	Points								Seconds	Points	09
A	1	2	3	4	5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			A	1	2	3	4	5			•
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C D	1	2	3 3	4 4	5 5				C	1	2	3	4	5			97
E	1	2	3	4	5			•	D E	1	2	3	4	5			•
ند		. &	3	4	3	-			Ł	1	2	3	4	5			
						Score:									Score:		

GROFFMAN SCORING 2

50-60 over 60

SCALE FOR SCORING	TESTS:	TEST SCO		
Seconds Elapsed	Number of Points	Age	Mean Score	<u>S.D.</u>
below 16	10	7	10	3.5
16-20	9	8	17	3.0
21-25	8	9	22	2.0
26-30	7	10	26	2.5
31-35	6	11	28	3.0
36-40	5	12 & Over	32	4.0
41-45	4			
46-50	3			

GROFFMAN TEST SAMPLE B



WOLD SENTENCE COPY TEST

Four men and a jolly boy came out of the black and pink house quickly to see the bright violet sun, but the sun was hidden behind a cloud.

 5000 E CO 10 TO 10		0. 00 0 0	9 N November 100	
		45		

 2 2 201	197. 9. 9	2 2 2 22		
 		49		
 		•		

2 166.3 3 157.0 4 144.1 5 130.6 6 121.1 7 113.7 8 105.0

Age

Time

Name

RMI JSHAPN JEVOBOTCX I F U T G W Z

70E25 T 9 1048326

Number Error Score

Level I Total Error Score

Stop

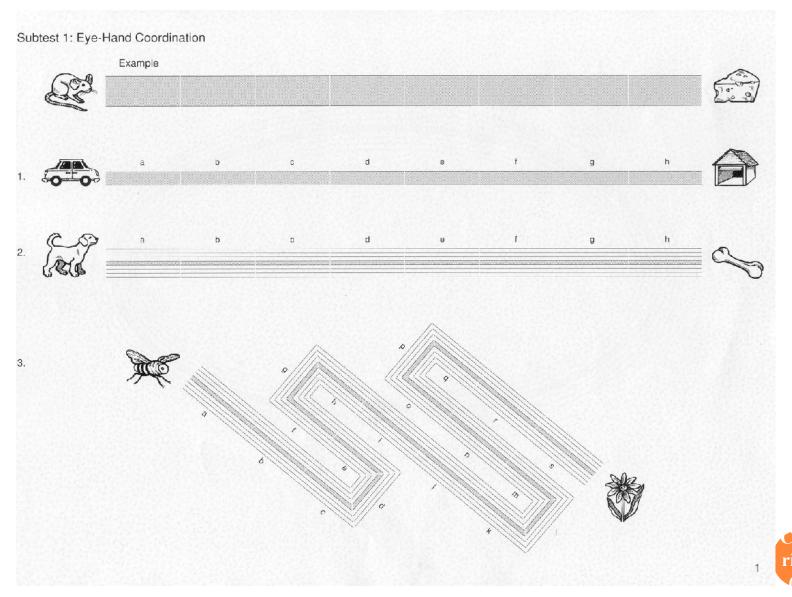
JORDAN

LEFT/RIGHT

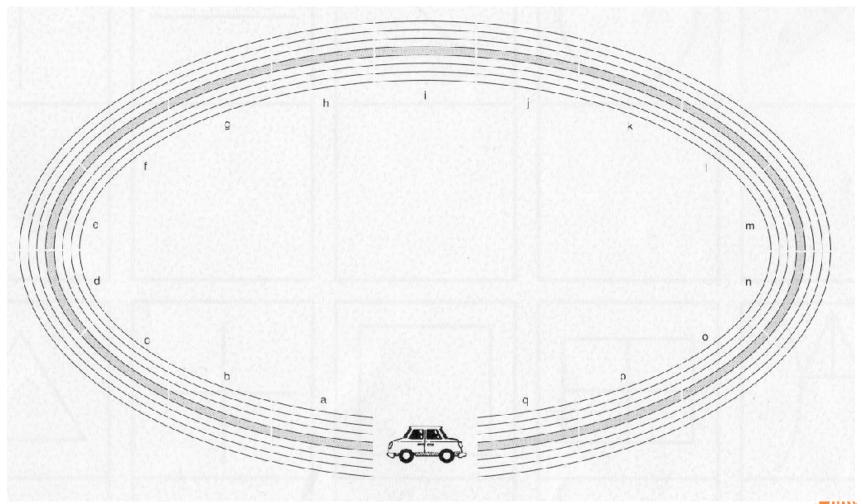
TEST PART I

REVERSAL

DEVELOPMENTAL TEST OF VISUAL PERCEPTION II



DEVELOPMENTAL TEST OF VISUAL PERCEPTION II





DEVELOPMENTAL TEST OF VISUAL PERCEPTION II

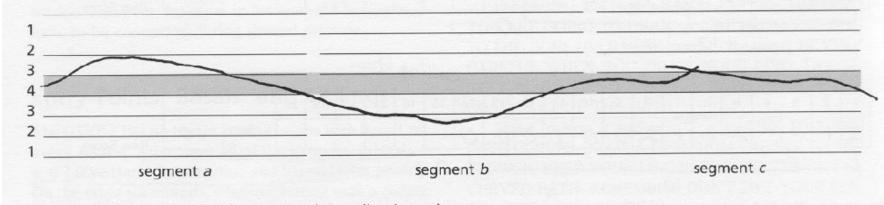


Figure 2.2. Scoring key for the Eye-Hand Coordination subtest.



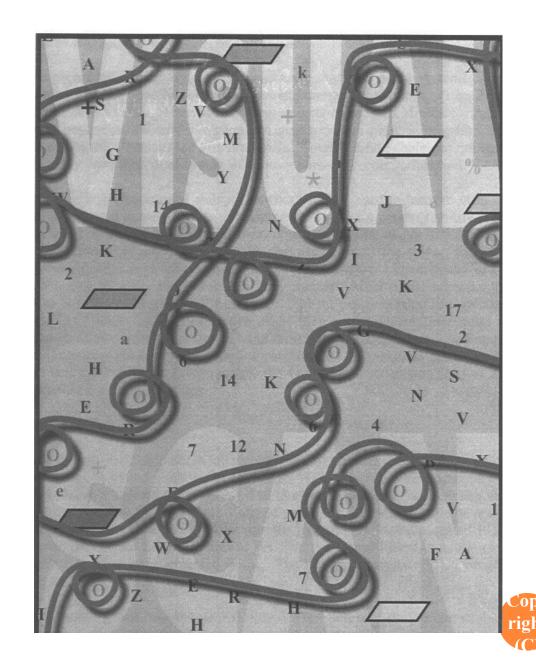
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Age Equiv.	EH	L
< 3-11	<87	
3-11	87-88	
4-0	89-90	
4-1	91	
4-2	92-94	
4-3 4-4	95-97	
4-4 4-5	98-99	
4-5 4-6	100-102 103-105	
4-7	106-108	
4-8	109-110	
4-9	111-113	
4-10	114-115	
4-11	116-118	
5-0	119-120	
5-1	121-123	
5-2	124-125	
5-3	126-127	
5-4	128-129	
5-5	130-131	
5-6	132-133	
5-7	134-135	
5-8	136-137	
5-9	138-139	
5-1 0 5-1 1	140-141 142-143	
6-0	144-145	
6-1	146-147	
6-2	148-149	
6-3	150	
6-4	_	
6-5	_	
6-6	151	
6-7	152	
6-8	450	
6-9 6-1 0	153	
6-11	154	
7-0	155	
7-1	_	
7-2	156	
7-3	_	
7-4	157	
7-5	150	
7-6 7-7	158 159	
7-7 7-8	139	
7-3 7-9	160	
7-10	_	
7-11	161	
8-0	_	
8-1	162	
8-2	163	
8-3		

DEVELOPM ENTAL TEST OF VISUAL PERCEPTIO N II

Age Equiv.	EH	
8-4	164	
8-5	_	l
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8-7	_	
8-8	166	l
8-9	-	l
8-10	_	
8-11		l
9-0	167	l
9-1	_	l
9-2	168	l
9-3	_	l
9-4	_	l
9-5	_	l
9-6	169	l.
9-7	· —	l
9-8	170	
9-9	_	l
9-10	474	
9-11	171	
10-0 10-1	470	l
10-1	172	
10-2		
10-3		
10-4	173	
10-3	1/3	
10-7	_	
10-7	174	
10-9	-1/-7	
10-10		
10-11		
11-0	175	
11-1	,	
11-2	176	
>11-2	>176	
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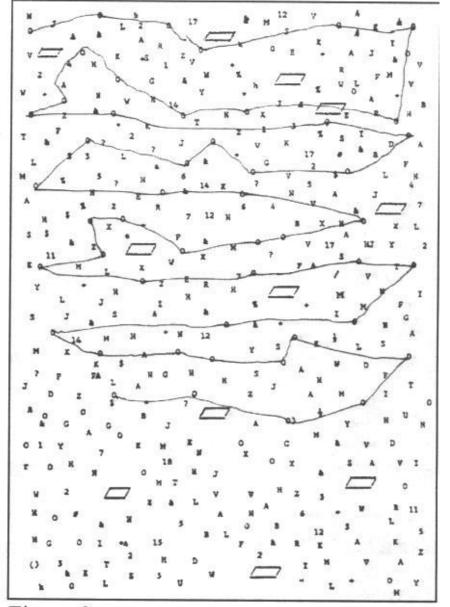


DAVIS SCAN TEST



THE TEST FORM

INSTRUCTIONS: CONNECT AS MANY "O'S" AS YOU CAN IN ONE MINUTE.







EXAMPLES
OF OVER
AND UNDER
SHOOT

MOTOR FREE VISION PERCEPTION TEST

THANK YOU

Contact Information:

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