

Distance Vision Screening Process Test (KEY)

Name: _____

Date: ____/____/____

Please circle the letter next to the best answer.

1. Which of the following statements are true?
 - a. School vision screenings are used to diagnose vision problems
 - b. School vision screenings are complicated and expensive
 - c. Results of school vision screenings can help identify students who are at risk for vision problems
 - d. All of the above

2. When collecting data during a health screening event, it is critical that:
 - a. All information is kept confidential
 - b. The screening technicians give out information only to the teacher and school nurse
 - c. The screening technicians give out information only to the teacher, parent and school nurse
 - d. The screening technician whispers when giving the results to the students

3. When checking the environment for vision screening compatibility, which of the following is NOT needed:
 - a. The vision screening tool should be close to the child's eye level
 - b. The area supports confidentiality
 - c. The area should allow for a 10 foot distance between the student and the screening tool
 - d. There should be a bathroom nearby for students to rinse their eyes if drainage is noted

4. When presenting optotypes to be read by student:
 - a. Briefly point to optotype
 - b. Start with right eye
 - c. Do not isolate individual optotype
 - d. All of the above

5. When setting up for vision screening:
 - a. The screening tool must be 10 feet from the front legs of the Screening Technician's chair
 - b. The screening tool must be 10 feet from the back legs of the student's chair
 - c. The screening tool must be in a shaded area
 - d. The screening tool must be placed at least 3 feet from any doorway

6. When setting up for vision screening, it is best to have the student sitting because:
 - a. It keeps the other students out of the way
 - b. It takes up less space
 - c. It helps stabilize the student
 - d. None of the above

7. If a student is wearing glasses
 - a. Always have the student wear the glasses for screening
 - b. Ask the student where they got the glasses
 - c. Ask the student if he or she has glare guards or you may not be able to screen them
 - d. Ask the student if he or she uses them to help with close up vision or distant vision

8. "Critical Line" for students who are 3 years old
 - a. 20/50
 - b. 20/40
 - c. 20/32
 - d. line where they report that they can see the best

9. "Critical Line" for students who are 4 years old
 - a. 20/50
 - b. 20/40
 - c. 20/32
 - d. line where they report that they can see the best

10. "Critical Line" for students who are 5 years old or older
 - a. 20/50
 - b. 20/40
 - c. 20/32
 - d. line where they report that they can see the best

11. Students who are in Preschool through Kindergarten may be more difficult to screen because:
 - a. This process may be new for most of them
 - b. This age group needs more time to practice a skill with many steps
 - c. This age group can be more shy and reluctant when working with strangers
 - d. All of the above

12. Which of the following eye charts are no longer recommended to use for vision screening:
- Snellen
 - Tumbling E
 - Lighthouse Symbols (House, Apple, Umbrella)
 - All of the above
13. Using the referral Criteria for 4 year olds, select the results that indicate the student did not pass:
- 20/50
 - 20/40
 - 20/32
 - All of the above
14. Select the results that indicate when a 7 year old student needs an RN to follow up:
- 20/50
 - 20/40
 - Eyes appear crossed
 - All of the above
15. If a student is not on the exemption list, but refuses to participate in the screening process, the following steps would be appropriate:
- Try to help the student become more comfortable by making a game out of the process
 - Allow the student to observe other less reluctant students
 - Ask the teacher to support the student in understanding the process
 - All of the above
16. When screening a student, if they pass the critical line but are observed to have crossed eyes:
- They do not need a referral since they passed the critical line
 - The results should be recorded and student should be referred to school nurse for follow up
 - Ask the student if this condition is new
 - Ask the teacher if the student has ever worn glasses
17. To pass the critical line, students must be able to identify
- All of the optotypes on the age appropriate critical line
 - Half of the optotypes on the age appropriate critical line
 - The majority of the optotypes on the age appropriate critical line
 - At least 2 of the optotypes on the age appropriate critical line

18. To pass the critical line, students wearing glasses must be able to
- Identify all of the optotypes on the age appropriate critical line
 - Identify half of the optotypes on the age appropriate critical line
 - Identify the majority of the optotypes on the age appropriate critical line with glasses
 - Pass without wearing glasses
19. The best tool for occluding a Kindergartener's "non-screening" eye is
- A paper cup
 - Their own hand
 - A plastic screening eye occluder paddle
 - Adhesive eye patch designed specifically for vision screening for young children
20. The following observation should be documented and referred to the school nurse
- Drooping eye lid
 - Discharge from the eye
 - Pupils that appear to be different in size
 - All of the above

Appendix F: Colorado Vision Resources

School Nurse Resources

- **Recommended organizations**
 - Children’s Hospital Colorado, Dept. of Ophthalmology (<http://www.childrenscolorado.org/departments/eye>)
 - American Academy of Ophthalmology (www.aao.org)
 - Resources for glasses: <http://www.aao.org/eyecare-america/resources-for-eye-glasses>
 - American Academy for Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus (www.aapos.org)
 - American Board of Ophthalmology (<http://abop.org/>)
 - American Optometric Association (www.AOA.org)
 - American Foundation for the Blind (www.afb.org)
 - Association for Retinopathy of Prematurity and Related Diseases (<http://www.ropard.org/>)
 - Eye Care America (<http://www.aao.org/eyecare-america/online-referral-center>)
 - Lighthouse International (www.visionconnection.org)
 - National Eye Institute (<https://nei.nih.gov/>)
 - National Federation for the Blind (<https://nfb.org/>)
- Colorado Department of Education Health Services (http://www.cde.state.co.us/healthandwellness/snh_healthservices)
- Colorado Association of School Nurses (CASN) and National Association of School Nurses (NASN) (<http://coloradoschoolnurse.org/> and <http://www.nasn.org/>)
 - Vision Vouchers for NASN/CASN members
- Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (Medicaid) <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/hcpf/colorado-medicaid>
- Colorado Lions Clubs (<http://www.colions.org/>)
- Prevent Blindness (www.preventblindness.org)

Family Resources

Resources for eye exams and glasses

- Colorado Lions Clubs (<http://www.colions.org/>)
- Colorado Child Health Plan Plus (<https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/hcpf/child-health-plan-plus>)
- New Eyes for the Needy (<http://www.new-eyes.org/>)
- VSP “Sight for Students” – Contact the school nurse

Resources for families with children with vision impairments

- American Council of the Blind of Colorado (www.acbco.org) 888-775-2221
- Family Connect (www.familyconnect.org)
- National Association of Parents with Children with Vision Impairments (<http://napvi.org>) 800-284-4422
- National Federation of the Blind-Colorado (<http://www.nfbco.org/>) 303-778-1130
- Parent to Parent Colorado (www.p2p-co.org) 877-472-7201

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