

## Early Vision Screening Checklist

This checklist is an optional resource for designated school personnel to aid in discussions. Screening results are not shared with the Michigan Department of Education Resource for Blind/Low Vision and are not intended to determine eligibility for services. Decisions regarding eligibility and services are made by the individualized family service plan (IFSP) team or the individualized education program (IEP) team.

Child's Name:	Date of Screening:
Screeners's Name:	Agency:

Has had an eye doctor visit: ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, doctor or facility name:

Reported eye conditions:

Prescribed glasses: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Directed to patch: ☐ Yes ☐ No

If directed to patch, when and how often:

Has immediate family history of childhood vision loss: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Any medical history that can be common causes of cerebral/cortical visual impairment (CVI): ☐ Yes ☐ No  
(Refer to Common Causes of CVI on p.4.)

### Vision Screening for All: Appearance of the Eye

Eye appearance is atypical: ☐ Yes, one eye ☐ Yes, both eyes ☐ Neither eye

Describe:

Nystagmus (involuntary eye movement): ☐ Yes ☐ No

Strabismus (eye turn): ☐ Yes ☐ No

### Direct Vision Screening for All

Fixation at a single color target or human face: ☐ Fixation present ☐ Fixation absent

Observations:

Horizontal tracking of a single-colored ball: ☐ To the left ☐ To the right

Observations:

Vertical tracking of a single-colored ball: ☐ Going up ☐ Going down

Observations:

Shift of gaze (present one target then the other, hold target steady): ☐ To the left ☐ To the right

Observations:

Visual field (focused on face, bring in target in each field): ☐ Left ☐ Right ☐ Up ☐ Down

Observations:

### Vision Development: Birth to 1 Year

After 2 months, returns a smile without a voice cue: ☐ Yes ☐ No

After 2 months, can be redirected away from light sources: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Looks when someone is talking to them: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Visually inspecting nearby surroundings at home and/or community: ☐ Yes ☐ No

At 5 months, views up to at least 3 feet: ☐ Yes ☐ No

After 7 months, makes eye-to-object contact while reaching: ☐ Yes ☐ No

### Vision Development: 1 to 3 Years

Observes small objects like cereal and tries to pick items up: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Engages with books/looks at pictures: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Finds toys/food even among many other items: ☐ Yes ☐ No

By age 2, imitates facial expressions (e.g., tongue sticking out): ☐ Yes ☐ No

By age 2, views beyond near space as far as 15 feet: ☐ Yes ☐ No

By age 2, can complete fine motor tasks without watching their hands: ☐ Yes ☐ No

By age 2, able to point to at least 4 pictures of familiar objects or animals: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Walking at a typical progression unless due to physical limitations: ☐ Yes ☐ No

### Orientation and Mobility Screener (completed for a child who is an established walker)

When changing depth, moves from one step without over/underestimating step or hesitating: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Able to navigate without tripping: ☐ curbs ☐ stairs ☐ changes in incline ☐ floor obstacles

Can move up and down stairs without feeling for steps or surface changes with hand or foot: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Can walk without holding an adult hand or maintaining contact with an object or wall: ☐ Yes ☐ No

## Summary

- ☐ There are no concerns regarding this child's vision at this time; based on parent interview, child/family medical history, and this screening tool.
- ☐ It is suggested that the family follow up with their ophthalmologist or optometrist or a medical physician. (1-3 questions answered no)
- ☐ Risk factors have been identified. Suggested next steps are to contact your local teacher for the visually impaired and/or orientation and mobility specialist to review the results of this screening tool. (3+ questions answered no)

## Common Causes of CVI

- hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy (HIE) (in the full-term infant)
- periventricular leukomalacia (PVL) (in the preterm infant)
- traumatic brain injury due to shaken baby syndrome and accidental head injuries
- neonatal hypoglycemia
- infections (e.g., viral meningitis)
- epilepsy/seizure disorders
- metabolic disorders
- abnormal brain conditions (e.g., polymicrogyria, agenesis of the corpus callosum hydrocephalus, microcephaly)
- hydrocephalus (when fluid builds up in the brain)
- stroke
- brain damage from prematurity
- neurological disorders
- neonatal hypoglycemia
- maternal addiction to drugs and alcohol
- cytomegalovirus (CMV)

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