# NEW MEXICO VISION SCREENING TOOL FAMILY INFANT TODDLER PROGRAM NEW MEXICO SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND AND VISUALLY IMPAIRED (NMSBVI) 505-271-3060

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"An accurate understanding of the status of a child's vision and hearing is necessary when determining his/her developmental status. Vision and hearing are integral to overall development. This provides information that assists in the assessment of a child's developmental abilities in areas such as communication, cognition, gross/fine motor, social or emotional, and adaptive behavior. Further, vision and hearing screening help early intervention personnel and parents identify which children need additional assessment by professionals who specialize in these areas of development". ~ NM Family Infant Toddler Program, Technical Assistance Document, Evaluation and Assessment, February 2006.

The New Mexico FIT program requires that every child entering the Family Infant Toddler Program receive a vision screening. The New Mexico Vision Screening Tool was designed to help programs have a consistent method of screening vision for children in New Mexico. The screening tool includes parent interview as it is important to ask parents if they have noticed any vision problems.

- Medical history is often related to vision problems and is included in the screening tool to help you think about medical history which might be related to vision issues. Exposures during pregnancy are included as certain exposures can also increase the possibility of vision problems. Family history is included because some vision issues in immediate family may be genetic.
- Appearance of Eyes: sometimes visual problems can be noted by observation of the appearance of the eyes and this area indicates some of the observations that can be important.
- 3) Behaviors That Are Often Associated with Visual Impairment: Children often demonstrate behaviors which can indicate that they are having some difficulty with their vision. This checklist area is a reminder for the evaluator of some of these behaviors which can be related to vision problems.
- 4) Developmental Vision Screening: vision develops in a sequential, predictable sequence similar to other areas of development. This page is included to remind you of what typical visual skills you might expect for certain ages. With the exception of the "Birth" category, the items match the IDA Record (Infant-Toddler Developmental Assessment), 1995, which the State of New Mexico Family Infant Toddler Program has chosen for their state-wide developmental assessment to establish eligibility for Early Intervention Services.
- 5) The summary area of the vision screening tool is to discuss your observations about vision with the parent and to obtain permission to make a referral to NMSBVI, a pediatric ophthalmologist, or both, for further vision assessment if needed.

Professional judgment within the team is a strong component of the decision-making process about whether to refer the child for further vision assessment. Because of the important role of vision in the early developmental sequence, NMSBVI would prefer "over" referrals to a "wait and see" approach.

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(Adapted with permission from Baby Watch, Utah Early Intervention Program) This screening does not equate with an assessment by a medical professional.

Referred to NMSBVI
yes no
Date:
Referred to NMSBVI & Ophthalmologist
yes no
Date:

Ol II II a Managa			DOD			
Child's Name						
Chronological Age Adjusted Age						
Signature (person doing screening)						
Eye care Specialist			Date of last exam			
PARENT INTERVIEW						
Results of parent interview; d	escribe any concer	ns:				
I. HISTORY: (Check all that app	ly)	ncerns				
A. Child's History						
Low birth weight < 3.5 lbs.	Hydrocephaly/microce	ephaly	PVL (periventricular leuk Shaken Baby Syndrome	omalacia)		
☐ Prematurity w/oxygen < 32 wks ☐ Small for gestational age	Syndrome Cerebral hemorrhage	<u>·</u>	Significant illness:			
Meningitis/encephalitis	Hypoxia, anoxia, low a		Hearing loss	Medications:		
Head trauma/tumor	☐ Neurological disorder	apgars	Sepsis	Seizures		
Retinopathy of prematurity (ROP)	Intraventricular hemor		☐ Vacuum Extraction	Cerebral Palsy		
retinopathy of prematanty (NOT)	muavemmedia nemor	mage (IVII)	Vacadin Extraction	Gerebrai Faisy		
B. Exposures during pregnancy						
Rubella		Toxoplasmosis				
☐ Herpes	Alcohol / drugs		Medication(s):			
C. Immediate family history of childhoo	d vision loss					
Strabismus/Amblyopia	Retinal dystrophy / de	generation	Systemic syndromes w/ o	ocular manifestations		
Congenital Cataracts	Glasses in early childh		Retinoblastoma			
Congenital Glaucoma	Sickle cell disease	1004	Other:			
<u> </u>						
II. APPEARANCE OF THE E	VE(S): (Chack all that apply)	. Пи	o Concerns			
Cloudy or milky appearance	TE(O). (Check all that apply)		al constriction or dilation of pup	nil (s)		
Keyhole pupil   Difference between eyes (size, shape, etc.)						
Sustained eye turn inward or outward? (after 4-6 months)  Excessive tearing				,		
			Jerky eye movements (nystagmus)			
Absence of eyes moving together						
III DELIAMORE THAT ARE O	AETEN ACCOCIATED	MITU VICI I	AL IMDAIDMENT. 🗆 Na	Concorns		
III. BEHAVIORS THAT ARE C  Tilt or hold head in unusual position?	TIEN ASSUCIATED			Concerns		
Hold objects close to eyes or bend clo	se to look?		Visually inattentive/uninterested? Inconsistent visual behavior?			
			ligh sensitivity to room light or sunlight?			

Difficulty sustaining eye contact?

Stare at lights, ceiling fans? (after 3 months of age)

### IV. DEVELOPMENTAL VISION SCREENING (check each item observed)

Items Match The Ida Developmental Profile Used By The New Mexico Infant Toddler Program (Except For The Birth Items)

Yes	No	BIRTH:	ĺ	Yes	No	DV 10 12 MONTHS.
Comme		Responds to movement or light with a blink reflex Pupil responds to light on/off Makes momentary eye contact				BY 10-13 MONTHS:  Tries to build a cube tower Imitates scribble Explores toys Puts one object inside another Finds toy behind solid screen Uses object in imitation of an adult Hands toy or other object back and forth
Yes	No	BY 1-2 MONTHS:				Rolls ball to another
		Looks at object, follows visually Looks at adult; responds to voice				Imitates actions Uses locomotion to seek or avoid
	$\mathbb{H}$	Follows person with eyes Observes movement in room				
Comme	nts	Observes movement in room				
			· I	Vaa	Na	DV 40 40 MONTHO
				Yes	No	BY 13-18 MONTHS: Walks well alone
						Places pellet in bottle
Yes	No	BY 2-4 MONTHS:				Builds tower of two cubes
		Holds and looks at rattle			$\sqcup$	Builds tower of 3-4 cubes
H	H	Social smile			H	Finds toy under cup Explores drawers and cabinets
H	H	Shows interest by reaching Scans visual environment or turns away			H	Indicates needs by pointing
Comme	пts	Scans visual environment of turns away			П	Identifies one body part
Commo	1113					Plays "Where is your eye?" etc.
						Looks for hidden objects
						Begins to detour around obstacles
Yes	No	DV 4.7 MONTHS.			Ш	Points or asks for desired object
Tes		BY 4-7 MONTHS:		Comme	ents	
H	H	Reaches and grasps for toys Retrieves lost pacifier or bottle				
H	H	Initiates social contact				
		Facial mimic				
		Creates social contact (reaches)	i			
Comme	nts			Yes	No	BY 18-24 MONTHS
						Walks upstairs, holding rail
						Kicks large ball after demonstration
						Runs well
Yes	No	BY 7-10 MONTHS:		H	H	Dumps pellets Builds tower of 5 or 6 cubes
		Works to obtain out of reach toy			Ħ	Places forms in formboard with help
		Uncovers toy				Names one picture
		Matches cubes				Identifies 5 objects or pictures
		Reacts to strangers				Feeds self well with spoon
	닏	Shows distinct stranger reaction				Imitates adult activities (use of tools,
Commo	⊔ ntc	Plays peek-a-boo, pat-a-cake, so-big		Ca	.mto	housekeeping, etc.)
Comme	11(5			Comme	ents	

Yes	No	DV 19 26 MONTHS.
162		BY 18–36 MONTHS:  Tries to do things for self
		Begins to play cooperatively with peers
Comm	ents	
Yes	No	BY 24-30 MONTHS:
		Walks upstairs, alternating feet
		Holds crayon with fingers (adult grasp) Builds tower of 9 cubes
	H	Imitates vertical and horizontal strokes
	H	Knows use of 3 objects
		Uses objects in play to represent others
		Places forms in formboard without help
		Names 5 objects or pictures
		Identifies 7 pictures
Comm	_∐ onto	Helps with dressing
Commi	EHIZ	
Yes	No	DV 24 26 MONTUS.
		BY 24 -36 MONTHS: Helps parents
		Begins cooperative play
		Understands taking turns
Comm	ents	
Yes	No	BY 30-36 MONTHS:
		Strings small beads
		Builds 3-cube structure
lH		Imitates cross Imitates 3-cube structure
lΗ	H	Builds tower of 10 cubes
		Copies circle
		Solves formboard (rotates)
		Tells use of 3 objects
		Puts shoes on
Comm	∟l onts	Feeds self competently
Commit	CIIIS	
Yes	No	BY 36-42 MONTHS:
		Cuts paper with scissors
	$\Box$	Builds 3 cube structure from model
		Names 10 pictures
		Washes and dries hands and face
		Does simple errands and chores
		Plays cooperatively with other children
	ents	

### NEW MEXICO VISION SCREENING TOOL FAMILY INFANT TODDLER PROGRAM - NMSBVI

#### **SUMMARY FORM**

Child's Name:	Birth date:				
Parent/Caregiver:	Phone:				
Parent's Address:					
City:	State:	Zip Code:			
Referring Agency:	Contact Person:				
Phone:		Date:			
SUMMARY					
We have identified risk factors/signs/obs you to release my child's information to N of concerns:					
Caregiver signature:		Date:			
We have identified risk factors/signs/obsyou to refer my child to an optometrist or		<u> </u>			
Caregiver signature:		Date:			
☐ We have no concerns regarding this child child/family medical history and developr		•			
Caregiver signature:		Date:			

### REFERRAL INFORMATION

New Mexico School for the Blind and Visually Impaired (NMSBVI) Infant Toddler Program

**Phone:** 505-271-3060 **Fax:** 505-291-5456

Screening Tool adapted with permission from Baby Watch, Utah Early Intervention Program, by New Mexico School for the Blind and Visually Impaired Infant Toddler Program