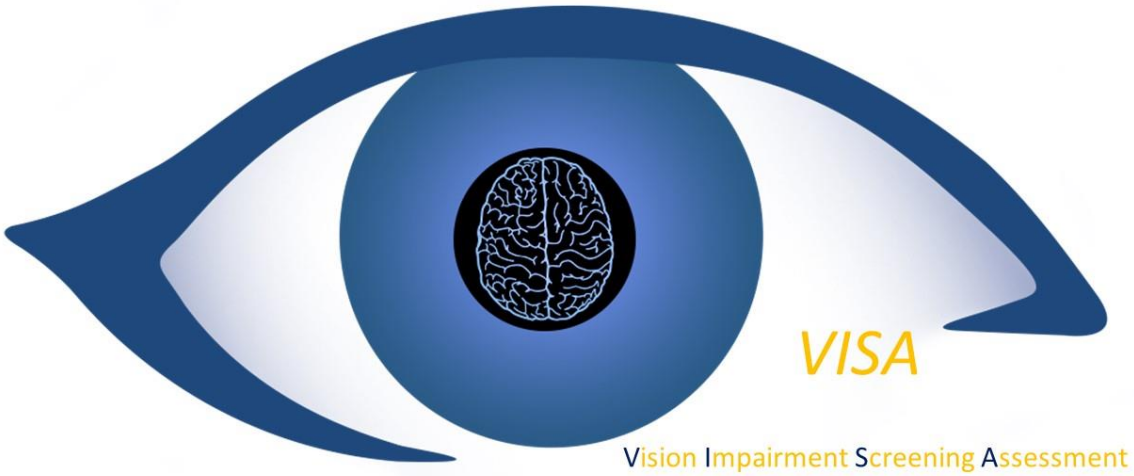


Vision Impairment Screening Assessment

VISA

Instructions for printing this document

Each page is to be printed as a single-side sheet of A4 paper

Each page is to be laminated to facilitate use with patients with wipe-clean surfaces

Section 1: History

Visual Symptoms

Ask the patient and their family/carers about the following.

History of eye care

- Does the person need glasses for near and/or distance vision?
- Are these broken or lost?
- Does the person have any previous eye history other than glasses? e.g. attending eye clinic for glaucoma, cataract, diabetes, macular degeneration, problems as a child, etc.
- When was their last eye check?

Symptoms

Is the person aware of?:

- Eye strain
- Reading – difficulty with reading because of their vision
- Blurred, altered or reduced vision
- Field loss – missing part of their peripheral vision
- Their full environment – inattention to one side
- Oscillopsia – wobbling images
- Diplopia – double or seeing two images
- Polyopia – seeing more than two images
- Visual hallucinations – seeing things that are not actually there, e.g. people, animals, lights, etc.
- Changes in seeing colours – colours washed out or black/white/grey
- Changes in seeing things move correctly, e.g. moving objects jump or there are repeated after images of the object
- Changes in depth, misjudging distances, pouring liquids
- Visual tilt – objects tilted on their side or upside down
- Visual illusions – objects that are distorted, larger or smaller than they should be
- Unable to recognise faces of familiar people
- Unable to pick out items/people in cluttered backgrounds
- Unable to recognise or name objects
- Getting lost
- Prolonged colour after-images
- Reverse size of images
- Falsely seeing static objects as moving
- Increased glare from surfaces
- Visual crowding
- Visual disorientation

Family or carer concerns

Are family members or carers aware of?:

- Personal care – not shaving, combing hair, brushing teeth, eating, to one side
- Eyes constantly moving or jerking
- Missing things to one side
- Bumping into things
- Concerns over vision
- Visual hallucinations
- Not recognising family or friends
- Having difficulty in naming objects
- Getting lost in familiar environments
- Problems with reading

Visual Observations

Do you notice altered appearance between right and left sides, or both eyes, for?:

- Lids – one lid lower or higher than the other or both very low or very high
- Pupils – one pupil smaller or larger than the other or both very small or large
- Squint – one eye turned in, out, up or down while other eye is straight
- Eye movements – both eyes not moving by the same amount or to the same extent
- Turning the head – turns head to one side when trying to look at things
- Closing one eye to see better
- Misjudging distances
- Wobbling eyes

Visual acuity test for 3 metre distance

Test one eye at a time.

H O X M

0.8 [0.16]

T V I U

0.6 [0.25]

W M V T

0.4 [0.40]

U I O H

0.2 [0.63]

T X H U

0.0 [1.0]

[The number below each line of letters is the visual acuity screen measurement: logMAR [Decimal]]

Reading text at 35 cms. Test one eye at a time.

H O X M	N5
T V I U	N6
W M V T	N8
U I O H	N14
T X H U	N18

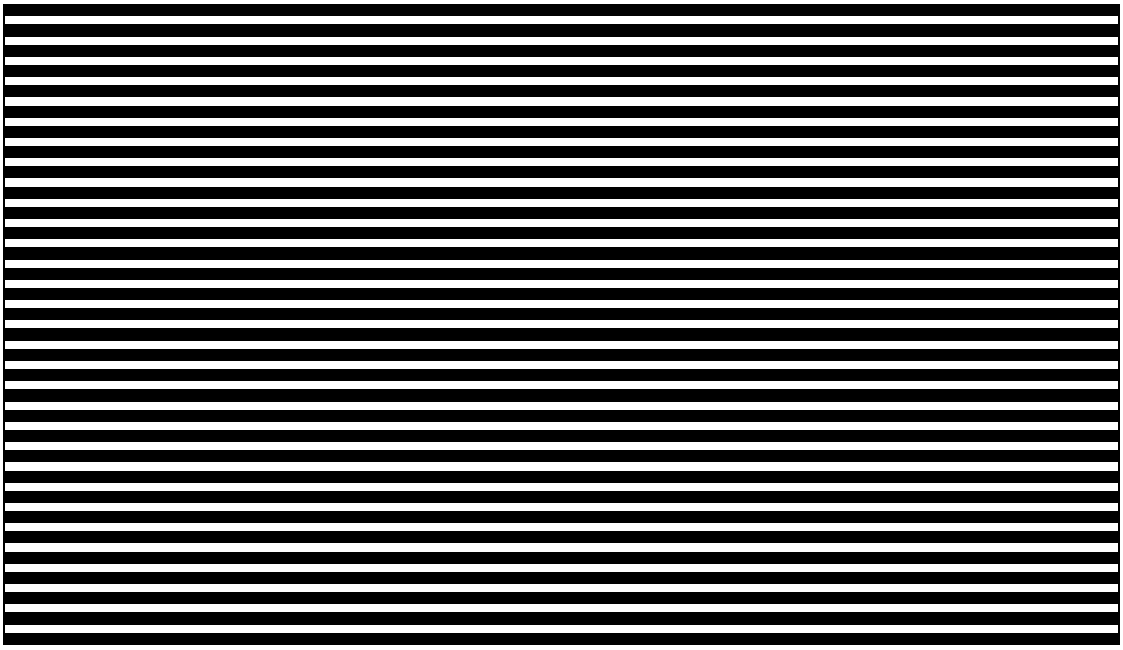
[The N number to the right of each line of letters is the visual acuity screen measurement]

H	O	X
M	T	V
I	U	W

[Please print this page for use as a matching card for the visual acuity screen]

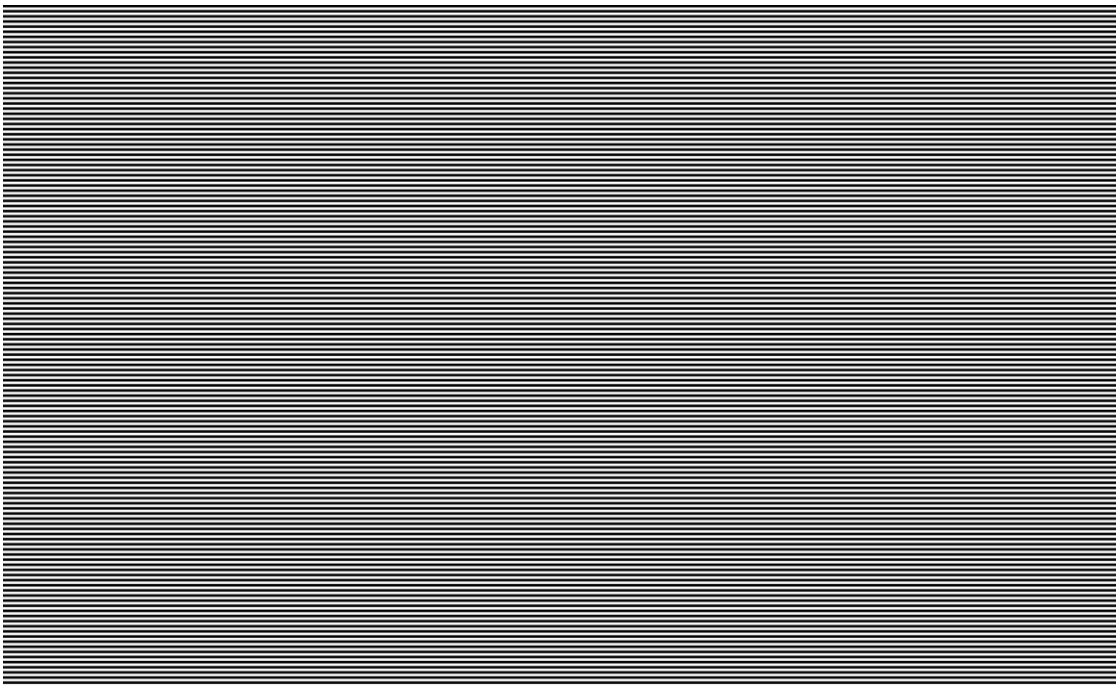
Grating chart 1 at 50cm (1.0 [0.0 Decimal] screening measurement) Test with both eyes open.

Only use if person not able to read/match letters



Grating chart 2 at 50cm (0.3 [0.50 Decimal] screening measurement) Test with both eyes open.

Only use if person not able to read/match letters



Alignment at 1 metre distance Test with both eyes open.

Using a pen torch ask the person to look at a target held at arm's length from them.

Do both eyes point to the target as below?

Straight eyes

Does one or both eyes point elsewhere?

If you suspect a problem, which option fits best – please see following examples?

Turn inwards

Turn outwards

Turn upwards

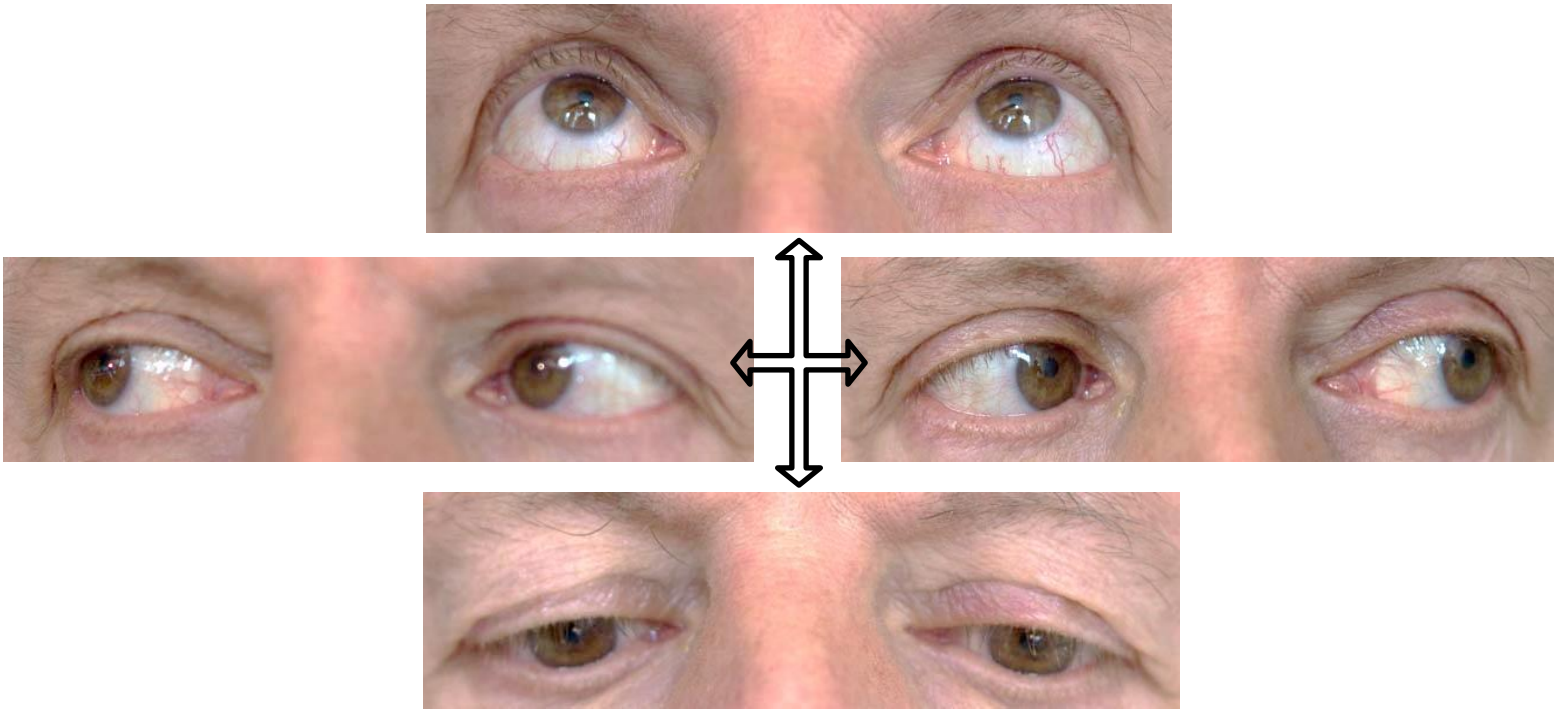
Turn downwards

Eye movements at 1 metre distance Test with both eyes open.

Using a pen torch, keep the person's head still and ask them to follow the light as you move it slowly to the right side, left side, upwards and downwards.

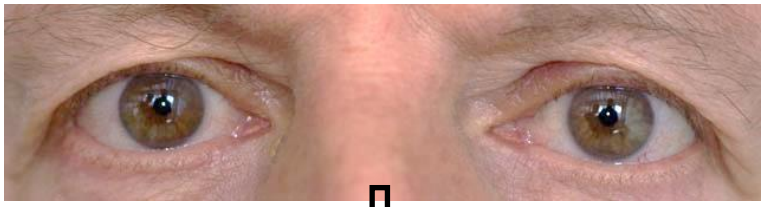
Do both eyes move together and fully over to the skin margin (as per the pictures below)?

zDoes one or both eyes fail to move fully or does not move the same as the other eye?

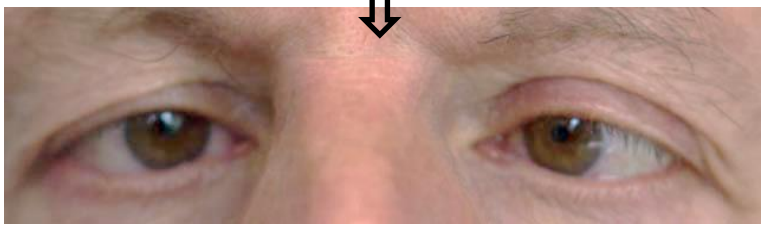


Using a pen, ask the person to watch the pen as you move it slowly from arm's length in towards their nose. Do both eyes follow the target (as shown below)? Does one or both eyes not follow and/or drift outwards?

Straight ahead



Turned in



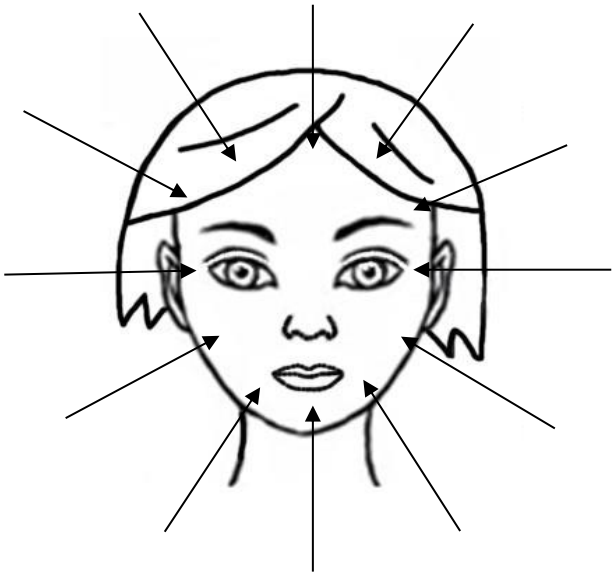
Visual fields

Peripheral

Testing distance of 1 metre with both eyes open.

The examiner should hold out both arms when doing the assessment, moving only one arm at a time. Ask the person to look at the examiners nose and indicate when they see the target.

Using the red targets, slowly move this in from the periphery from the following 'clock' positions: Use positions 12 and 6 o'clock as a demonstration. Then in a random order; 3 and 9 o'clock followed by 1,2,4,5,7,8,10 and 11 o'clock positions.



Central

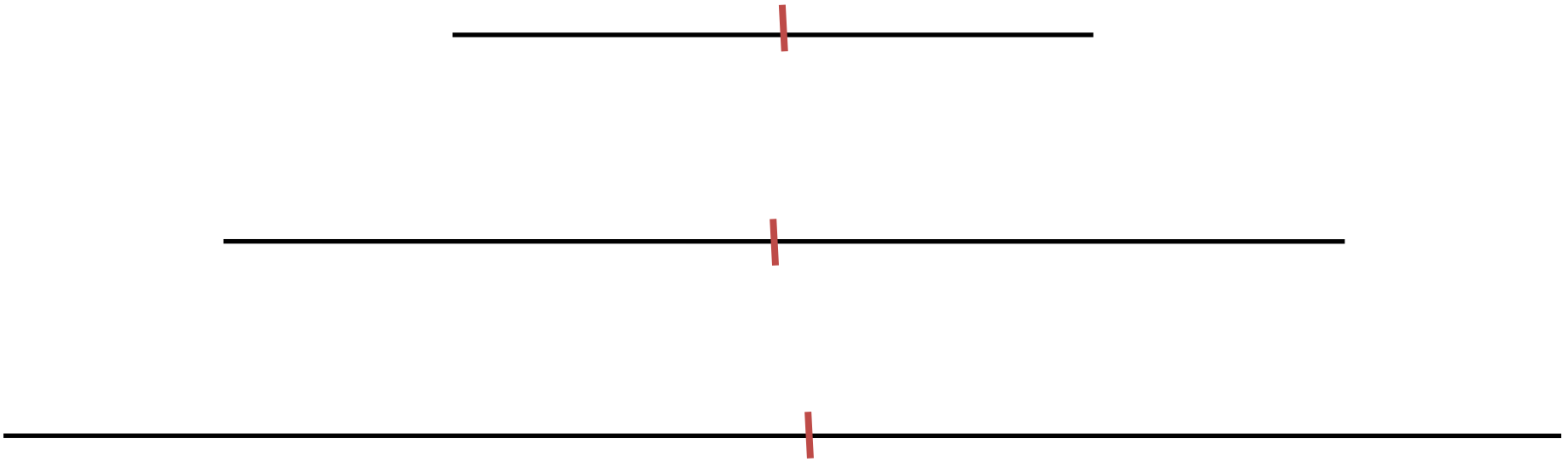
Can the person see all parts of the examiners face?

Compare finger counting in each quadrant.

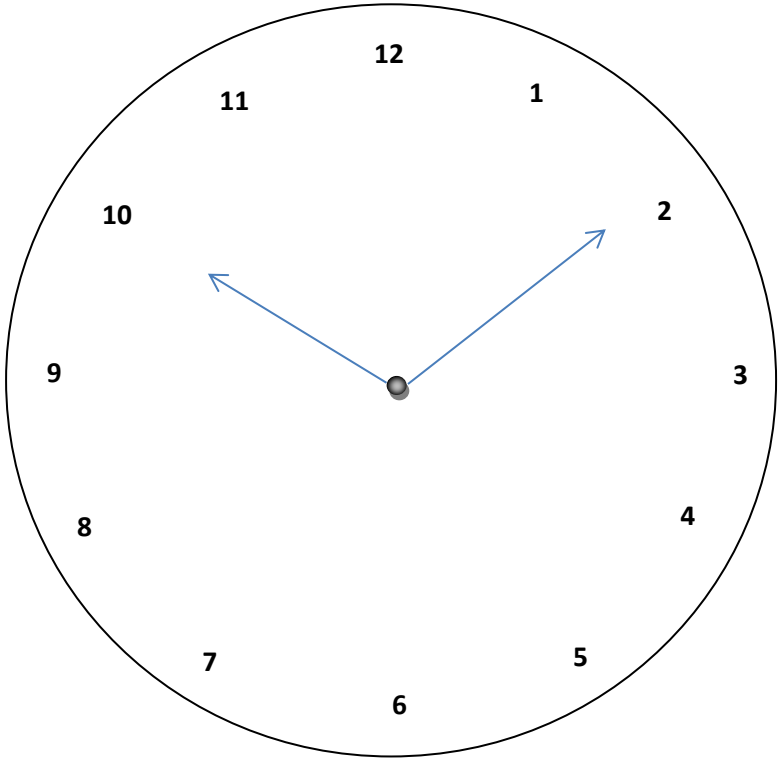
Record the findings on the VISA recording sheet. Hashed lines can be used to indicate areas where there is visual field loss and tick (✓) marks can be used to indicate areas where visual field appears normal.

The lines and charts below should be completed on the VISA recording sheet. The person should mark on each line where they think the centre/middle of the line is. Using the circle as the clock face, they should insert the numbers from 1-12 and arrows indicating a time of ten past ten. They should mark off each large clock they can see on the cancellation task leaving the open circles and small clocks unmarked.

Line bisection – example of marking the centre of each line:



Clock drawing – example of completed clock face with numbers of 1 to 12 and clock hands placed for ‘ten past ten’:



Clock cancellation – example of marking large clock symbols: