

Vision screening of children and young people

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Background

A hypothesis is that there is a direct connection between vision changes and targeted neurorehabilitation.

It has therefore become a focus area at the clinic for children and young people at Hammel Neurorehabilitation and Research Centre.

A literatur study has revealed that no studio exist which shed light on this issue.

Methods

The vision screening was performed by the nursing team within the first two weeks. It consisted of three tests: a red reflex test, a visual acuity test (Østerberg chart) and a perimetry test (hemianopsia). The nursing team recorded the vision screening in a form prepared by two members of the nursing team and a doctor. The vision screening was subsequently evaluated by a doctor. In the event that vision changes were detected, the patient was referred to an ophthalmologist.

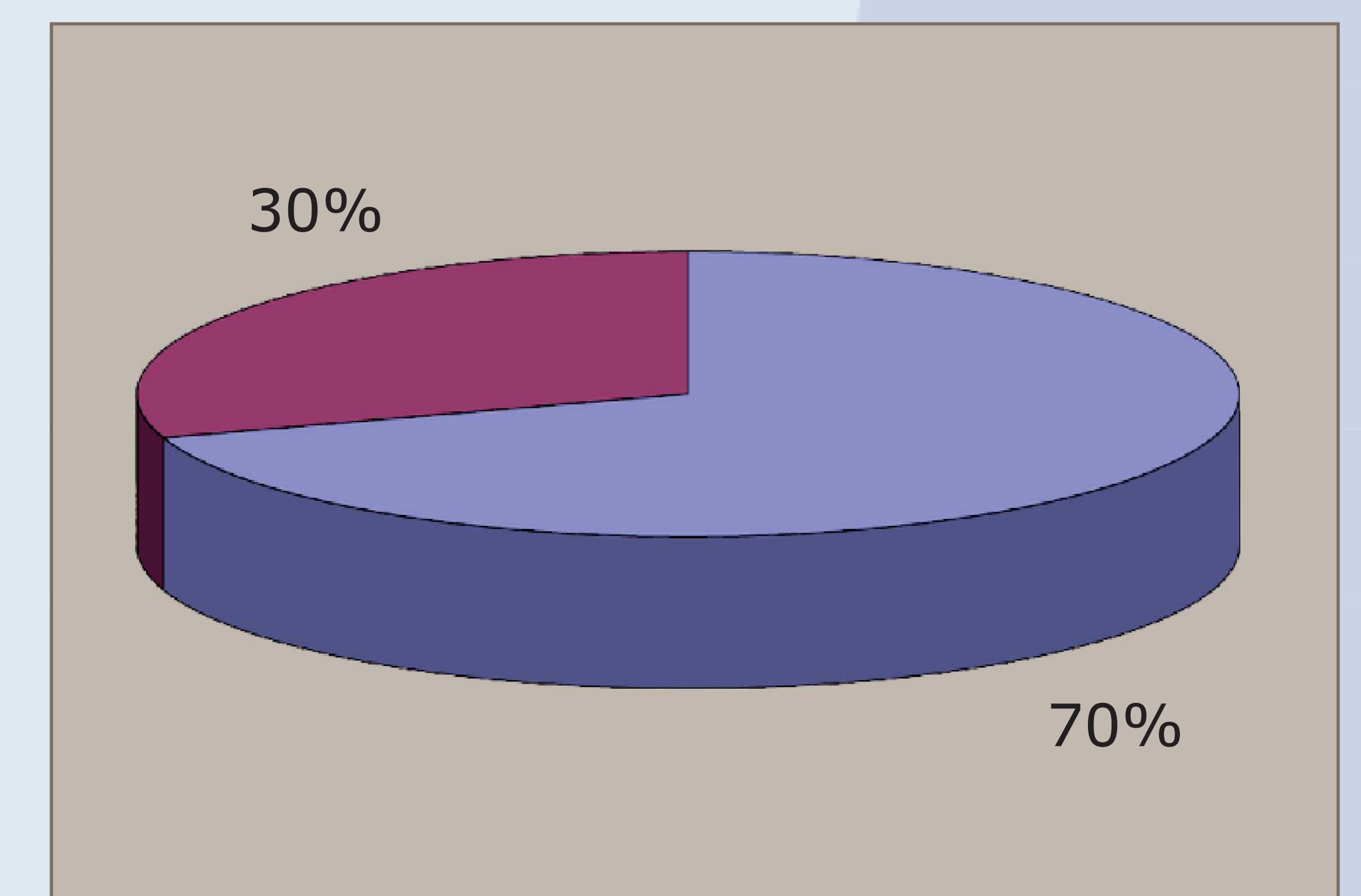


a visual acuity test (Østerberg chart)

Findings

The result showed that 20 children and young people admitted to a highly specialised treatment offer were screened.

The children and young people admitted had the following diagnoses: traumatic brain injury (TBI), infarction, haemorrhage/haematoma, encephalitis, tumor cerebri and anoxic injury.



The vision screening showed that 6 children and young people had vision changes, of which 2 suffered from TBI, 1 from infarction, 2 from tumor cerebri and 1 from anoxic injury.

Conclusions

By performing vision screening of children and young people with severe brain injury the interdisciplinary team becomes aware of vision changes which creates the conditions for targeting their neurorehabilitation efforts.



a visual acuity test (Østerberg chart)



a perimetry test (hemianopsia).



a red reflex test

Aims

To identify vision changes in children and young people with severe brain injury.

To specifically target the interdisciplinary neurorehabilitation efforts at children and young people with vision changes and to improve the outcome.

Vision screening included all children and young people aged 0-18 years admitted to the clinic (for children and young people) during the period 1 September 2009 - 1 September 2010.