

Module: **Visual Conditions and Functional Vision:
Early Intervention Issues**

**Session 1: Working With Families and
Eye Care Professionals**

Study Questions for Recommended Reading D: Stout

1. Describe the role of parents in the pediatric eye examination.
2. List and briefly describe four critical types of information that can be obtained during documentation of medical history in a pediatric eye examination.
3. Throughout this chapter, the author mentioned several occasions when sedation might be necessary for a pediatric eye examination. List and briefly describe situations that might require sedation.
4. What do eye specialists focus on during the external examination?
5. Describe three methods for assessing visual acuity in preverbal children.
6. Why is it important to assess monocular and binocular fixation? What condition might be missed during only a monocular assessment of fixation?
7. Describe three tools for assessing visual acuity in children who are verbal.
8. Describe the procedure for assessing visual fields in very young children.
9. At what age can children reliably be assessed for color vision? What tools would be most useful for young children?
10. At what age can children reliably be assessed for contrast sensitivity? What procedure can be used?
11. What information do eye specialists obtain from an assessment of the red reflex? How do they assess the red reflex?
12. Why do eye specialists examine the pupils? What visual condition may be associated with abnormal pupillary responses?

13. Describe three challenges in securing accurate measures of intraocular pressure in very young children. How might eye specialists secure truly accurate measures of intraocular pressure in very young children?
14. What is keratometry and when might young children need this assessment?
15. Stout discusses dilation and cycloplegia. Using a medical dictionary or the Internet, define these terms. Why are they important in the examination of young children?
16. Using a medical dictionary or the Internet, define *fundus* and then describe Stout's suggestions for examining the fundus in young children.

Stout, A.U. (2003). Pediatric eye examination. In K.W. Wright & P.H. Spiegel (Eds.), *Pediatric ophthalmology and strabismus* (2nd ed., pp. 57-67). New York: Springer.