Minnesota Vision Screening Guidelines for Children Post Newborn through 20 Years of Age

Introduction

This document provides recommended guidelines to those who perform vision screening of children in the post newborn period through 20 years of age. Vision screening during this period often occurs in both community (e.g., schools, Early Childhood Screening (www.education.state.mn.us), Early Head Start, Head Start), and primary care and Child and Teen Checkups (C&TC) clinic settings. Additional resources are available from the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) Vision Screening website (www.health.state.mn.us) to assist vision screeners with specific issues of program development and management such as training, supervision, equipment options, and quality assurance.

Screeners and program managers should be aware that while this document provides best practice guidelines for screening children between the post newborn period through 20 years of age, vision screening does not constitute a complete eye examination. Therefore, children already identified with vision loss or who show risk factors for vision loss should be under the supervision of an ophthalmologist, optometrist, or health care provider.

Background

Vision screening is a procedure performed by properly trained persons for the purpose of early identification of asymptomatic children who may have vision problems and referral to appropriate medical professionals for further evaluation.

Impaired vision in children can contribute to the development of learning problems which may be prevented or alleviated through early identification and intervention. Children with impaired vision often are unaware of their impairment; therefore, they do not complain or seek help. If they have always seen things in a blurred or distorted way, they accept the imperfect image without question. It is up to adults responsible for children's health care and education to assure that children
have their vision screened on a regular basis.

**Personnel**

In general childhood vision screening personnel should be comfortable working with children. After completion of MDH or equivalent training, all screening procedures in this document can be performed by health care personnel including:

- Nurses, including public health and school nurses.
- Ophthalmic or optometric staff.
- Other trained medical personnel.

Designated procedures in this document can be performed by lay screeners identified as:

- Adults with a minimum of high school-level literacy skills who have completed recommended MDH or equivalent training.

**Training**

Training qualified screeners is an ongoing process. Training typically includes three phases: initial training and demonstration of skills, ongoing quality assurance, and refresher training. Resources for training may include MDH vision screening trainings ([www.health.state.mn](http://www.health.state.mn)), trained program managers, and trained school nurses or public health nurses. Screening programs benefit from direct access to consultation with eye care professionals to assist in staff training, implementation, and evaluation of the screening program. Further training recommendations for specific age groups are described in each of the following sections on Equipment and Procedures.

**Vision Screening Occlusion Equipment**

**Occlusion equipment** temporarily obstructs vision in the eye not being screened during vision screening. It is never recommended at any age to use a hand to cover the eye. **Kids peek.** Peeking can be a factor for children who PASS when they can’t see, known as a false negative. The ability of a child to peek is impressive, even with constant vigilance.

- **Specially constructed occluder glasses**, one for the right eye and one for the left eye, are recommended for visual acuity screening for children younger than 10 years of age.
  - Occluder glasses can be purchased online.
  - An alternate cost-effective way to make occluder glasses is to use inexpensive child-sized wraparound sunglasses.
    - Pop the right lens out and occlude the left lens with duct tape or a large sticker making sure there are no gaps left open.
    - Do the same with the other pair, but pop the left lens out and occlude the right lens.
Because children come in all shapes and sizes, it is recommended that you purchase various sizes of children’s sunglasses to ensure a proper fit.

- **Plastic occluders** with lips and spectacle occluders can be purchased online.
  - Plastic occluders are to be used during the Unilateral Cover Test.
  - They can be used for screening children 10 years of age and older.
  - Plastic occluders can also be used to cover an eye for other tests where a child is unable to wear occluder glasses (e.g., already wearing glasses, refuses to wear them, etc.). Be sure the child is not peeking around the occluder and that it is held in the proper position. The small raised area should be positioned to the inside of the child’s eye and aligned with the bridge of the nose and under prescription glasses. It may be helpful in these situations to have one person hold the occluder over the eye and monitor the child for peeking and ability to tolerate the occluder, while another person administers the test. **Kids peek.**

- **Adhesive temporary occlusion eye patches or 2 inch micro-pore paper tape** can be helpful for children who will not wear occluder glasses. They can be used in cases where other forms of occlusion are not effective. These patches and tape may be purchased online or at medical supply stores.

- For information on cleaning occlusion equipment go to [infection control considerations for vision screening](www.health.state.mn.us).

### Procedures for screeners

#### Vision History and Risk Assessment

**Ages**

Post newborn through five 5 years, or at any age if family history is unknown. Continue to update ocular history at each subsequent well child visit.

**Purpose**

Identify a child/family history of any medical conditions that may be associated with eye disorders.

**Description**

Elicit information of selected medical conditions and syndromes from the parents that may indicate the need for referral even if other screening procedures are passed.

Include a review of the following risk factors for potential vision conditions recognized by the American Academy of Pediatrics and the [National Center for Children’s Vision and Eye Health](www.nationalcenter.preventblindness.org)

- Prematurity < 32 weeks.
- Family history of:
  - Congenital cataracts
  - Retinoblastoma
  - Metabolic or genetic diseases
  - Amblyopia
- Wearing glasses before 6 years of age.
  - Significant developmental delay.
  - Neurological difficulties such as seizure disorders
  - Systemic diseases associated with eye abnormalities

Additionally, the parent/caregiver is asked to identify any complaints or unusual visual behavior their child may exhibited.

**Forms**

*Teacher and Child Vision Pre-Screening Worksheet*, and/or,
*Child Vision History Questionnaire for Parent/Caregiver (www.state.mn.us)*.

**Screener qualifications**

Can be performed by screeners who have completed the recommended training by MDH or equivalent.

**Procedure**

Parent/caregiver is given the forms to complete. Their answers are reviewed and flagged if there is a significant history of conditions, syndromes, risk factors for vision conditions, or concerning behaviors reported.

If parent/caregiver has questions regarding the form, a contact number for referral/follow-up should be given.

**PASS**

No child or family history of associated conditions, syndromes or vision behaviors is identified.

**REFER**

Child or family history of associated conditions or syndromes or concerns is reported.

**External Inspection and Observation**

**Ages**

Post newborn through 20 years of age.

**Purpose**

To check for signs of external eye disease or abnormalities.

**Description**

A systematic inspection of observable parts of the eye and surrounding tissue.

**Equipment**

None

**Screener qualifications**

Can be performed by screeners who have completed the recommended training by MDH or equivalent.

**Facilities**

A well-lit room, free of distractions.

**Procedure**

1. If the child is wearing glasses, the glasses may be removed in order to give the screener an unobstructed view of the area around the eyes.
2. The area around the eyes should be checked for swelling and/or discoloration, also excessive tearing or discharge.
3. Observe the child’s eyes to see if one eye appears to turn in, out, up, or down in relation to the other.
The eyes should hold steady, without excessive movement (nystagmus), while gazing straight ahead. The position of a persistent head tilt should also be noted.

4. The eyes should be checked in the order suggested by the acronym "WIPL."

**Whites:** The sclera should be a shade of white. There should be no new discoloration or growths.

**Iris:** The iris should be a complete circle. Both should be the same color.

**Pupils:** The pupils should be clear and dark. There should be no cloudiness or white discoloration. The pupils should be of equal size and circular shape.

**Lids and lashes:** The lids in their natural, open position should give a full view of the pupil. The lids should be free of lumps (chalazia). There should not be redness or signs of discharge along the margin. The margin of the lid should be flush against the surface of the eye. The child should show normal blinking during observation period. Lashes should be present on the top and bottom lids of both eyes. Lashes should not turn in causing them to come in contact with the eye.

**PASS**
Normal appearance of all parts of the eye.

**REFER**
Any noted abnormality:

If a white pupil (leukocoria) is noted, an immediate referral to an ophthalmologist or optometrist is necessary. If one eye appears to turn in (eyes cross), out, up, or down in relation to the other, there is excessive movement (nystagmus), or a persistent abnormal head position the child should be referred to an ophthalmologist or optometrist. Signs of excessive redness and/or discharge indicate the screening should be stopped and the child referred to their primary health care provider, ophthalmologist or optometrist to reduce the risk of spreading a possible infection and/or falsely failing the screening. Screening should be rescheduled for the next available time.

**Binocular Fix and Follow**

**Ages**
Four months through 3 years or until visual acuity can be measured.

**Purpose**
To check for the movement of both eyes while following a continuously moving target.

**Description**
Target is moved horizontally then vertically in relation to a center point on a visual axis of each eye. Make sure the child’s head does not move; the parent can help steady the child.

**Equipment**
Penlight or interesting target.
**Corneal Light Reflex**

**Ages**
Post newborn through 20 years of age.

**Purpose**
To check for milder degrees of constant strabismus. To differentiate pseudo-strabismus of children with large epicanthal folds.

**Description**
By noting the position of light being reflected in the pupils, the observer is able to check for a constant strabismus.

**Equipment**
Penlight and target object.

**Screener qualifications**
Can be performed by screeners who have completed the recommended training by MDH or equivalent.

**Facilities**
Normal or lower light level. Minimize, if possible, the number of light sources (i.e., windows, overhead lights, etc.).

**Unilateral Cover Test - At Near**

**Ages**
6 months through 20 years.

**Purpose**
To assess ocular alignment in primary gaze.

**Description**
Observing the uncovered eye for movement while child fixates on a target.

**Equipment**
Handheld occlude and small single handheld target (i.e., a sticker on a tongue depressor or Popsicle stick, not a penlight).

**Screener qualifications**
Can be performed by screeners who have completed the recommended training by MDH or equivalent.

**Facilities**
A well-lit room, free of distractions.

**Procedure**
1. Have the child seated in front of examiner, while the examiner holds a fixation target 15 inches in front of child; ensure the child acquires fixation.
2. Cover the child’s right eye with the occluder, watch the uncovered eye (left eye) for movement.
3. Uncover both eyes and have child reacquire fixation.

Go to [Corneal light reflex](www.health.state.mn).
4. Cover the child’s left eye with the occluder, watch the uncovered eye (right eye) for movement. This procedure should be repeated 2 or 3 times.

PASS
No detection of movement in the uncovered eye.

REFER
Repeatable movement of uncovered eye or resistance to occlusion by child for one eye but not the other.

**Unilateral Cover Test - At Distance**

**Ages**
3 years through 20 years.

**Purpose**
To assess ocular alignment in primary gaze.

**Description**
Observing the uncovered eye for movement while child fixates on target.

**Equipment**
Handheld occluder and small single target at 10 feet (i.e. visual acuity chart).

**Screener qualifications**
Can be performed by screeners who have completed the recommended training by MDH or equivalent.

**Facilities**
A well-lit room, free of distractions.

**Procedure**
1. Have child seated in front of examiner and fixate on the target 10 feet away.
2. Cover the child’s right eye with the occluder, watch the uncovered (left eye) for movement.
3. Uncover both eyes and have child reacquire fixation.
4. Cover the child’s left eye with the occluder, watch the uncovered eye (right eye) for movement.
This procedure should be repeated 2 or 3 times.

**PASS**
No detection of movement in the uncovered eye.

**REFER**
Repeatable movement of uncovered eye or resistance to occlusion by child for one eye but not the other.

**Distance Visual Acuity**

**LEA SYMBOLS® or HOTV letters**

**Ages**
Three to 6 years of age.

**Purpose**
To screen for clarity of vision when looking in the distance; to detect myopia, amblyopia, astigmatism, and or/anisometropia.

**Description**
Visual acuity is checked using a standardized LEA SYMBOLS® or HOTV wall
chart with 50% spaced rectangle boxes around each line. Or for children who do not know the alphabet or have difficulty with the LEA SYMBOLS® or HOTV wall chart, the Massachusetts Visual Acuity Flip Chart with age-appropriate optotypes (letters or symbols) and a response card. The child can point to an optotype on the response care matching the one the screener is indicating on the flip chart.

**Equipment**
- LEA SYMBOLS® or 10-foot HOTV vision chart (with 50% spaced rectangle). OR
- LEA SYMBOLS® Massachusetts Visual Acuity Flip Chart.
- Student response card and individual cards.
- Occluder glasses for right and left eyes.
- Table and chairs (optional)

**Screener qualifications**
Can be performed by screeners who have completed the recommended training by MDH or equivalent.

**Facilities**
Room at least 12 feet long or greater, well-lit, and without glare and distractions.

**Procedure**
Go to [Distance Visual Acuity Screening with LEA SYMBOLS® or HOTV Wall Charts](http://www.health.state.mn.us) and [Distance Visual Acuity Screening with LEA SYMBOLS®/HOTV Flip Chart](http://www.health.state.mn.us).

**PASS**
Must be able to correctly identify any 4 out of the 5 optotypes on the critical passing

**REFER/rescreen criteria**
The majority of children who do not meet passing criteria will be referred.

Some children may need rescreening. Rescreening should be performed if a child was unable to follow instructions, was overly distracted during the testing or was unable to complete the initial screening. Rescreening should occur as soon as possible but in no case later than 6 months from the initial screening date.

For more information on rescreening criteria, go to the section on “rescreening untestable children” on page 10 of this document. Please note: children who resist having their eye covered during the screening phase should be suspected of having vision loss in the uncovered eye, rather than being uncooperative, and should be referred.

**REFER**
**Age 3 years**
10/32 (20/60) or worse in either eye or a difference of two lines or more between the eyes in the PASS range.

**Age 4 years**
10/25 (20/50) or worse in either eye or a difference of two lines or more between the eyes in the PASS range.

**Age 5 years**
10/20 (20/40) or worse in either eye or a difference of two lines or more between the eyes in the PASS range.

**Considerations for screening special populations:**

The matching of the LEA SYMBOLS® or HOTV symbols may be practiced before the screening. A practice sheet that can be duplicated is included in the Addendum of the Vision Screening Procedures For Infancy, Childhood and School Age Children (www.health.state.mn.us). For some children with special needs, it may be useful to reproduce the response card, cut and space them so that larger movements can be used when indicating the matching symbol.

Tips: **Kids Peek.** It is important to place properly sized occluder glasses on the child to ensure there is no peeking around or above the glasses. Watch for memorization. Watch for head tilt.

Children unable to perform the screening with the HOTV chart or flip chart should be screened with the LEA SYMBOLS® or LEA SYMBOLS® Flip Chart.

**Sloan letters**

**Ages**
6 years and older.

**Purpose**
Screen for clarity of vision when looking in the distance; to detect myopia, amblyopia, astigmatism, and/or anisometropia.

**Description**
Visual acuity is checked using a standardized Sloan Letters wall chart, proportionally spaced (LogMAR design).

**Equipment**
- Sloan Letters Chart (10 Foot); positioned at the child’s eye level
- Age appropriate occluders

**Screener qualifications**

Can be performed by screeners who have completed the recommended training by MDH or equivalent.

**Facilities**
Room at least 12 feet long, well-lit, and without glare or distractions.

**Procedure**
Go to Distance Visual Acuity Screening - Sloan Letters (www.health.state.mn.us).

**PASS**
10/16 (20/32) or better in each eye without a difference of two lines or more between the eyes in the PASS range.
REFER
10/20 (20/40) or worse in either eye or a difference of two lines or more between the eyes in the PASS range.

Considerations for screening special populations:
If a child does not know the alphabet or is developmentally unable to perform the Sloan Letters test of visual acuity, then screen with the HOTV or LEA SYMBOLS® chart instead. If the child is still unable to perform the screening go to the Rescreening Untestable Children section on the next page for more information.

Plus Lens Screening
Once a child (who does not wear glasses) has passed the distance visual acuity screening, a plus lens screening is performed.

Ages
5 years and older.

Purpose
To check for hyperopia (farsightedness).

Description
Visual acuity is checked at the same 10-foot distance as for distance visual acuity in a linear fashion (myopia, nearsightedness).

Equipment
- A pair of +2.50 glasses
- Visual acuity chart

Screener qualifications

Can be performed by screeners who have completed the recommended training by MDH or equivalent.

Facilities
Room at least 12 feet long or greater, well-lit, and without glare or distractions.

Procedure
Go to Plus Lens Screening (www.health.state.mn.us).

PASS
Blurring of vision with the +2.50 lens glasses.

REFER
Clear vision with +2.50 glasses.
This indicates the child has a high amount of farsightedness and needs to be referred for evaluation.

Explanation
If a child has an excessive amount of hyperopia (farsightedness), the child will still be able to see with the +2.50 lenses for distance testing. Referring this child for a complete exam will allow for evaluation of high hyperopia and a determination of whether glasses are needed.

Children with little to no refractive error will find the additional +2.50 lenses to be overwhelming and, therefore, blurry for distance viewing. They do not need to be referred.

Color Vision Deficiency Screening

Ages
Kindergarten males.
Purpose
To check for color vision deficiency.

Description
Color vision deficiency is checked by having the child read numbers or follow lines on specially designed color plates.

Equipment
Ishihara Pseudo-Isochromatic Plates, Color Vision Testing Made Easy or Good-Lite Color Check and fluorescent desk lamp, if enough natural daylight is unavailable.

Facilities
A well-lit room, free of glare.

Screener qualifications
Can be performed by screeners who have completed recommended training by MDH or equivalent.

Procedure
Go to Color Vision (www.health.state.mn.us).

Rescreening, Referral, Follow-up, and Tracking

Rescreening untestable children
Rescreening is indicated for the child who did not PASS any part of the initial screening and did not have a condition requiring referral. Rescreening should be performed if a child was unable to follow instructions, was overly distracted during the testing, or was unable to complete the initial screening.

Refer Children with the following should be referred directly for evaluation by an eye care professional:

- Family or personal history of associated conditions or syndromes or concerns about visual behaviors are reported.
- Observed eye abnormalities noted on the visual inspection, corneal light reflex, pupillary light response, or red reflex procedures.
- Abnormal eye movements noted on the binocular fix and follow or the unilateral uncover test.
- Children who resist having their eyes covered should always be suspected of having a visual deficit in the eye not being covered.

The purpose of a rescreen is to eliminate from referral those children who did not PASS the initial screening because of such factors as illness, anxiety, misunderstanding, etc.

For children who lack an understanding of visual acuity screening, spend a few moments conditioning them to match the letters or symbols used on the acuity chart.

For more information go to “Considerations for screening special populations” on page 9 of this document.

Rescreen at the following intervals:

- Ages 3 to 6 years of age, rescreen the same day if at all possible. If not, rescreen within 6 months.
- Rescreen children 6 years and older within 30 days. If still untestable after
rescreening, REFER as soon as possible to be examined by an optometrist or ophthalmologist.

Rescreening procedures are the same as those followed for the initial screening.

**Referral, Follow-Up and Tracking**

For Head Start, Early Childhood Screening, or school screening go to [Rescreening, referral, follow up, and program evaluation](#).

**Internal tracking for clinics and health programs**

Careful internal tracking is highly recommended for clinics or health care programs who do not already have a set schedule to evaluate this. Per the [National Center for Children’s Vision and Eye Health](http://www.preventblindness.org), the national average for initial referral is 5%. Referral rates typically are higher for children of low-income families, and those who require a rescreening. Therefore, attention must be paid if the initial referral rates for a clinic or health care program are below 5%, as this may indicate an issue in how the screening guidelines are implemented.

**Optional Vision Screening**

**Stereo Acuity Screening**

Stereopsis measurement should be performed before the eyes are dissociated by tests such as the cover test.

**Ages**

3 through 8 years of age (C&TC) or third grade (Early Childhood Screening and school screenings).

**Purpose**

To check for problems with stereoacuity or depth perception.

**Description**

Stereoacuity is checked by noting if the child is able to see the raised E or butterfly while wearing polarized glasses.

**Equipment**

Random Dot E stereo card, blank stereo card, model E card, and polarized glasses.

**Screener qualifications**

Can be performed by screeners who have completed the recommended training by MDH or equivalent.

**Facilities**

A well-lit room, free of glare and distractions.

**Random Dot E procedure**

Go to the [Random Dot E Procedure](http://www.health.state.mn.us).

**Butterfly procedure**

Go to [Butterfly Procedure](http://www.health.state.mn.us).

**Vision Screening Procedures for Health Care Personnel**

**Pupillary Light Response**

**Ages**

Post newborn through 20 years.
**Purpose**
To check for the pupils' reaction to changes in illumination.

**Description**
Pupillary light response is checked as a light is briefly flashed into the eye.

**Equipment**
- Penlight.
- Visual acuity chart at 10 feet from the child's eyes.

**Note**
This test should be performed AFTER the visual acuity test, as the bright light creates dark afterimages that may have a negative impact on the acuity test.

**Facilities**
Room at least 12 feet long with low light.

**Screener qualifications**
This test should be performed only by trained health care personnel, such as ophthalmic or optometric staff or nurses.

**Procedure**
1. Dim the room lights.
2. Instruct the child to look at the largest figure on the eye chart across the room or another large target that keeps the attention of the child away from the light.
3. Observe the size and shape of the pupils (they should be round and equal in size).
4. Turn on the penlight and shine it directly into the child's right eye at a distance of approximately 3 inches from the eye.
5. Observe the pupil size quickly decrease (constrict) in both eyes.
6. Move the penlight away from the eyes.
7. Observe the increased size of both pupils (dilate) after the penlight is moved away.
8. Direct the penlight to the left eye and shine it directly into the child's eye at a distance of approximately 3 inches from the eye.
9. Observe the pupil size quickly decrease (constrict) in both eyes.
10. Direct the penlight (still on) to the right eye and observe the pupil size (it should stay small).
11. In a smooth motion, swing the penlight (still on) to the left eye and observe the pupil size (it should stay small).
12. Repeat the swinging penlight motion between the two eyes.

**PASS**
- Pupils dilate (get larger) when room light is dimmed.
- Pupils are round and equal in size, both in bright and dim light.
- Pupils quickly and symmetrically constrict to a bright light directed into either of the eyes, and when the bright light swings between the two eyes.

**REFER**
- Unequal or sluggish response to light.
- Pupils unequal in size or not round.

**Retinal (red light) Reflex**

**Ages**
Post newborn through 20 years.

**Purpose**
To check for abnormalities that block light flow within the eye by observing the reflected light from the retina which is red in color.

**Description**
Check for symmetrical and equal intensity reflexes from the retina with an ophthalmoscope light.

**Equipment**
Ophthalmoscope

**Screener qualifications**
This test should be performed only by trained health care personnel, such as ophthalmic or optometric staff or nurses.

**Facilities**
Lower light level with a minimum number of light sources (windows, etc.).

**Procedure**
Go to [Retinal (Red Light) Reflex](www.health.state.mn.us) procedure.

**Instrument-Based Vision Screening**

**Overview and Recommendations**
Instrument-based vision screening using automated devices include photoscreeners and autorefractors. Photoscreening uses the eye’s red reflex to estimate a refractive error as well as identify other factors that put a child at risk for developing amblyopia, such as media opacity, ocular alignment, and ptosis. Autorefraction uses automated technology to estimate the refractive error of each eye. Most auto-refractors measure one eye at time and, therefore, are limited in their ability to detect strabismus when the refractive error is normal. However, there are other autorefractors that can measure both eyes at the same time. While vision screening devices test for eye conditions or risk factors that may cause decreased vision or amblyopia, they do not test for visual acuity.

Photoscreening and screening with handheld autorefractors may be electively performed on children as young as 6 months, allowing earlier detection of conditions that may lead to amblyopia. They can be used with children who are unable or unwilling to cooperate with routine visual acuity screening. Photoscreening and handheld autorefraction are recommended as an alternative to visual acuity screening with vision charts from 3 through 5 years of age. Currently instrument-based vision screening is not recommended for children older than 6 years of age who can be screened with visual acuity charts. Automated photoscreening devices and handheld autorefractors have undergone extensive validation studies in pediatric ophthalmology offices and in field settings. The magnitude
of refractive error and other risk factors for amblyopia development that should be detected using automated preschool vision screening devices has recently been updated and published.20

These recommendations are made with the expectation that vision screening will occur several times during a child’s formative years and reflect a desire for high specificity in the youngest children and high sensitivity in older children. Screening with these devices must be combined with a unilateral cover test or stereo test to ensure the most reliable detection of amblyopia risk factors.22, 23

**Considerations**

Autorefractors and photoscreeners have software and settings that are pre-installed. The software version appears on the startup screen when the device is turned on. The referral criteria settings should take into consideration: 9

- The child’s age - younger children have higher passing thresholds.
- Sensitivity - higher detection and referral rates.
- Specificity - fewer false positives but higher chance of missing at risk children.

Screening instrument settings vary from the AAPOS refractive risk factor target numbers used by ophthalmologists to detect refractive errors in the eye care provider office setting.

Many photoscreeners permit the user to select age-specific referral criteria AFTER consulting with a local eye care professional. The settings and software should be kept up to date, and can be updated with assistance for a nominal fee, per the manufacturer.

MDH does not make brand/equipment specific recommendations. This technology is rapidly evolving and programs need to make careful decisions including staying up to date on current evidence before purchasing equipment.

There are no recommendations to determine which method is better for mass screenings. Visual acuity screening with a chart should still be a priority as it may catch conditions not assessed by an automated device. It is ideal to screen for visual acuity as young as possible. It should be performed as soon as a child is able to be screened using a visual acuity chart, or at least by 5 to 6 years of age, in order to optimize treatment for amblyopia. Visual acuity screening should also be made available upon parent or teacher request or if the child is new to a location that employs instrument-based vision screening.

**Information on MDH Vision Screening**

For more information on MDH vision screening procedures and recommendations, please go to the [MDH Vision Screening](www.health.state.mn.us) home page.

For further information, contact: [Minnesota Department of Health, Community and Family Health Section](651-201-3760)
References

General References

Unless otherwise indicated these vision screening guidelines were developed using the following professional recommendations and guidelines:


Plus Lens Reference


Instrument-Based Vision Screening References


Suggested Citation
**MDH Expert Panel on Childhood Vision Screening**

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