



If you have concerns about a student's financial ability we do have resources available to help children who may not be able to afford an eye exam or glasses.

If you have any further questions feel free to contact Kathy or Colleen at the Brown County Health Department. Our numbers are located on the back of the brochure.

Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to screen your students.

Brown County Health Department

Kathy Janssen, Public Health Nurse
Hearing and Vision Screening Program
448-6437

Colleen Messner, Public Health Nurse
Hearing and Vision Screening Program
448-6429

VISION SCREENING

INFORMATION ABOUT VISION DIFFICULTIES



SIGNS THAT MAY INDICATE PROBLEMS WITH VISION

Behavior

Rubs eyes excessively

Shuts or covers one eye

Tilts head forward

Has difficulty reading

Blinks more than usual or is irritable with close-up work

Squints eyelids together or frowns

Appearance

Crossed eyes

Red-rimmed, crusty or swollen eyelids

Red or watery eyes

Styes on eyelids

Complaints

Eyes itch, burn or feel scratchy

Cannot see well

Dizziness, headaches or nausea followed by close up work

Blurry or double vision

The above information comes from the

National Society to Prevent Blindness

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Definitions of Children's Eye Problems

"Lazy Eye" Amblyopia

An eye that does not see clearly even though it has no disease. Occurs mainly among children who have varying degrees of near or far sightedness in one eye or who have one eye directed away from the object seen by the other eye.

Astigmatism

Results primarily from an irregular shape of the front surface of the cornea—the transparent "window" at the front of the eye.

Farsightedness Hyperopia

The eyeball is too short for the normal focusing power of the eye. Therefore, images of near objects may appear blurred.

Nearsightedness Myopia

The eyeball is too long for the normal focusing power of the eye. As a result, images of distant objects appear blurred.

Squint Strabismus

Strabismus exists when one eye does not aim directly at an object of interest to which the other eye is aimed.

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VISION AND READING



Children begin to focus their eyes more effectively after the age of 6. This is a time when problems with vision may present themselves. If children read with only one eye at a time, they will often scramble or misread letters. If one eye is dominant over the other eye, letters will reverse easily and letters and words may seem to move around on the page. Reading becomes very difficult if the eyes move in short jerks and jumps and cannot track or follow an object smoothly. If these problems are present, the child must work harder to concentrate on keeping the words on the page.

Children with vision problems may wiggle a lot when learning to read. They may complain of headaches, be easily distracted, and complain that reading is "boring".

This information came from <http://www.heav.org/basicinfo/specialneeds/strategiesforteachingchildrenwithlearningdisabilities>