

FIGURE 5.6 CVI Progress Chart

### CVI Progress Chart

Use the following chart to help develop areas of needs for development of IEP goals and objectives.

	<b>Phase I:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ <i>Building visual behavior</i>, primarily dorsal stream visual function</li><li>■ Level I environmental considerations</li></ul>	<b>Phase II:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ <i>Integrating vision with function</i>, dorsal and beginning ventral stream visual function</li><li>■ Level II environmental considerations</li></ul>		<b>Phase III:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ <i>Refinement of CVI characteristics</i>, primarily refinement of ventral stream visual function</li><li>■ Level III environmental considerations</li></ul>	
<i>CVI Characteristics</i>	<i>Range 1–2 (0)</i>	<i>Range 3–4 (.25)</i>	<i>Range 5–6 (.50)</i>	<i>Range 7–8 (.75)</i>	<i>Range 9–10 (1)</i>
Color preference	Attends to a single, preferred color	Preferred color dominates; additional one to two colors may also elicit or promote visual attention	Highly saturated and fluorescent colors promote visual attention	Color highlighting of materials or environment is occasionally necessary	No color or pattern preferences; color is no more important than for others of the same age
Need for movement	Objects viewed generally have movement or reflective properties	Localization is more consistent; brief fixations on movement and reflective materials	Movement continues to be an important factor to initiate visual attention	Movement is not required for attention at near	Typical responses to moving targets
Visual latency	Prolonged periods of visual latency	Latency slightly decreases after periods of consistent viewing	Latency is present only when student is tired, stressed, or overstimulated	Latency is rarely present	Latency is no longer present
Visual field preferences	Displays distinct field dependency	Shows visual field preferences	Field preferences decreasing with familiar inputs	May alternate use of right and left fields  Lower visual fields may continue to affect safety and location of targets	Visual fields are unrestricted

Difficulties with visual complexity	Responds only in strictly controlled environments Generally displays no regard of the human face	Visually fixates when environment is controlled May glance in the direction of familiar faces Three-dimensional materials necessary for visual regard Brief eye-to-object contact present with preferred targets	Tolerates low levels of familiar background noise while maintaining visual attention Regards familiar faces when voice does not compete	Competing auditory stimuli tolerated during periods of viewing May now maintain visual attention on musical objects May regard own mirror image and eye contact with familiar people Views and discriminates simple books or symbols	Only the most complex visual environments affect visual response Views and discriminates information from books or other two-dimensional materials, including internal features Displays typical visual/social responses
Need for light	May localize briefly, but no prolonged fixations on objects or faces Is overly attentive to lights	Is less attracted to lights; can be redirected to other targets	Lighted targets or backlit displays result in discrimination of targets in two dimensions	Attention on primary sources of light occurs only when the individual is tired or stressed	Responses to light are commensurate with the age of the individual and the task
Difficulty with distance viewing	Visually attends in near space only, at 12 inches or less	Gives occasional visual attention to familiar, moving, or large targets at 2 to 3 feet	Visual attention extends beyond near space, up to 4 to 6 feet, and to large moving targets at up to 10 feet	Visual attention may extend to 10 feet with targets that produce movement or are in a familiar or noncomplex area	Visual attention extends beyond 20 feet or appropriate to the age of the individual
Atypical visual reflexes	No blink in response to touch and/or visual threat	Blinks in response to touch, but response may be latent	Blink response to touch consistently present Visual threat response intermittently present	Visual threat response consistently present (both reflexes near 90 percent resolved)	Visual reflexes always present at expected or age-appropriate levels

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FIGURE 5.6 (continued)

<i><b>CVI Characteristics</b></i>	<i><b>Range 1–2 (0)</b></i>	<i><b>Range 3–4 (.25)</b></i>	<i><b>Range 5–6 (.50)</b></i>	<i><b>Range 7–8 (.75)</b></i>	<i><b>Range 9–10 (1)</b></i>
Difficulty with visual novelty	Only favorite or known objects elicit visual attention	May view objects that share visual traits or characteristics of familiar objects Little or no visual curiosity	Visual attention may occur with novel three-dimensional or some two-dimensional materials but the individual is unable to “interpret” the visual display	New objects or images are visually discriminated, recognized, or identified based on salient, defining features Visual curiosity occurs in most new environments	Visual novelty supports visual attention and curiosity about materials, people, and environments
Absence of visually guided reach	Look and touch occur as separate functions Look and touch occur with large and/or moving objects	Look and touch occur with smaller objects that are familiar, lighted, or reflective Look and touch are still separate	Visually guided reach used with familiar objects or “favorite” color and simplified background and/or object paired with light support	Look and touch occur in rapid sequence, but not always together	Look and touch occur together consistently

**Key:**

- Draw an X through boxes that represent resolved individual visual behaviors
- Use a highlighter to outline boxes describing current visual functioning
- Draw an O in boxes describing visual skills that may never become typical because of coexisting ocular conditions