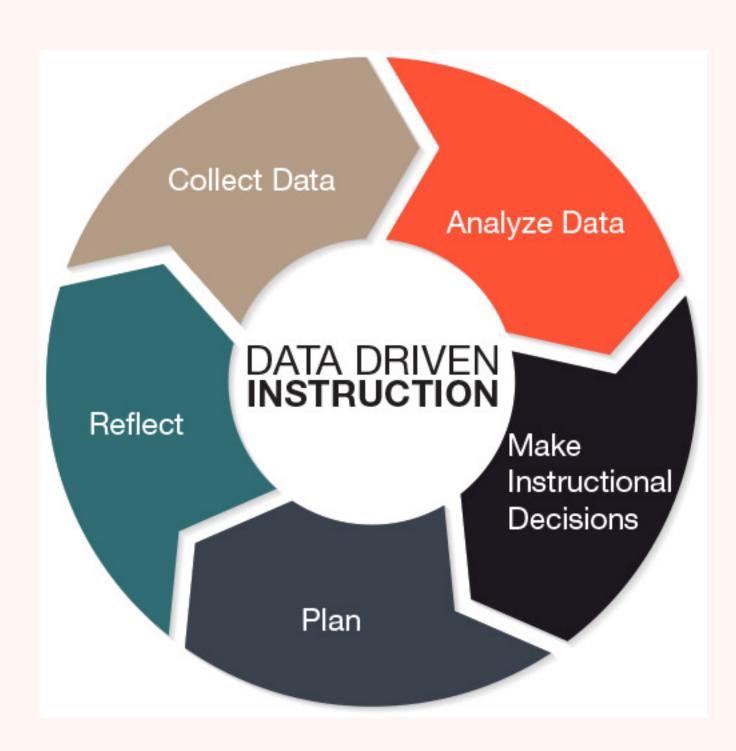
CVI Training for Effective Teaching of Students with Visual Impairments

# UNDERSTANDING CVI

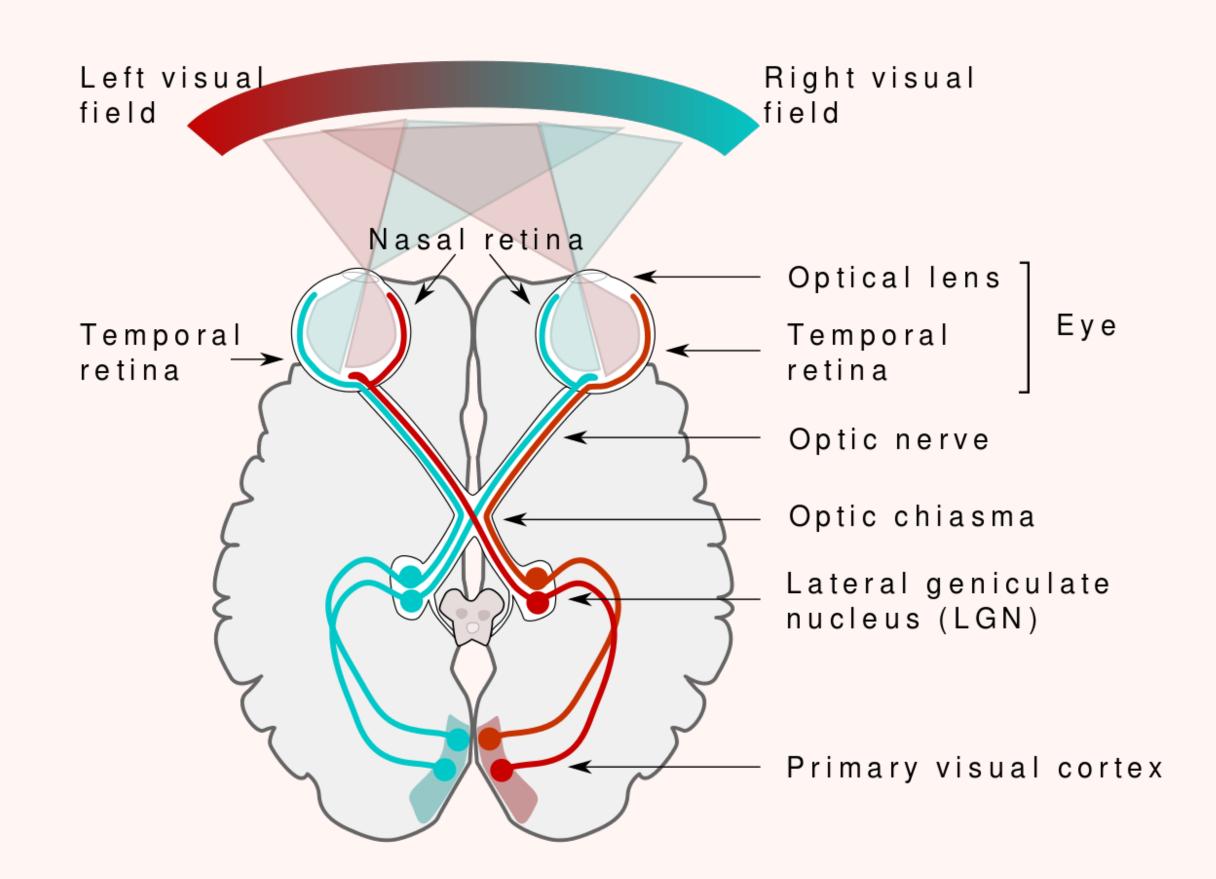
### UNDERSTANDING CVI

- **Learning Objectives:** 
  - Participants will be able to identify students that are at risk for possible CVI



# VISION Understanding CVI

- **Eye**
- > Optic Nerve
- > Optic Chiasma
- > Optic Tract
- **Lateral Geniculate Nucleus**
- Visual Cortex



## WHATITISNOT

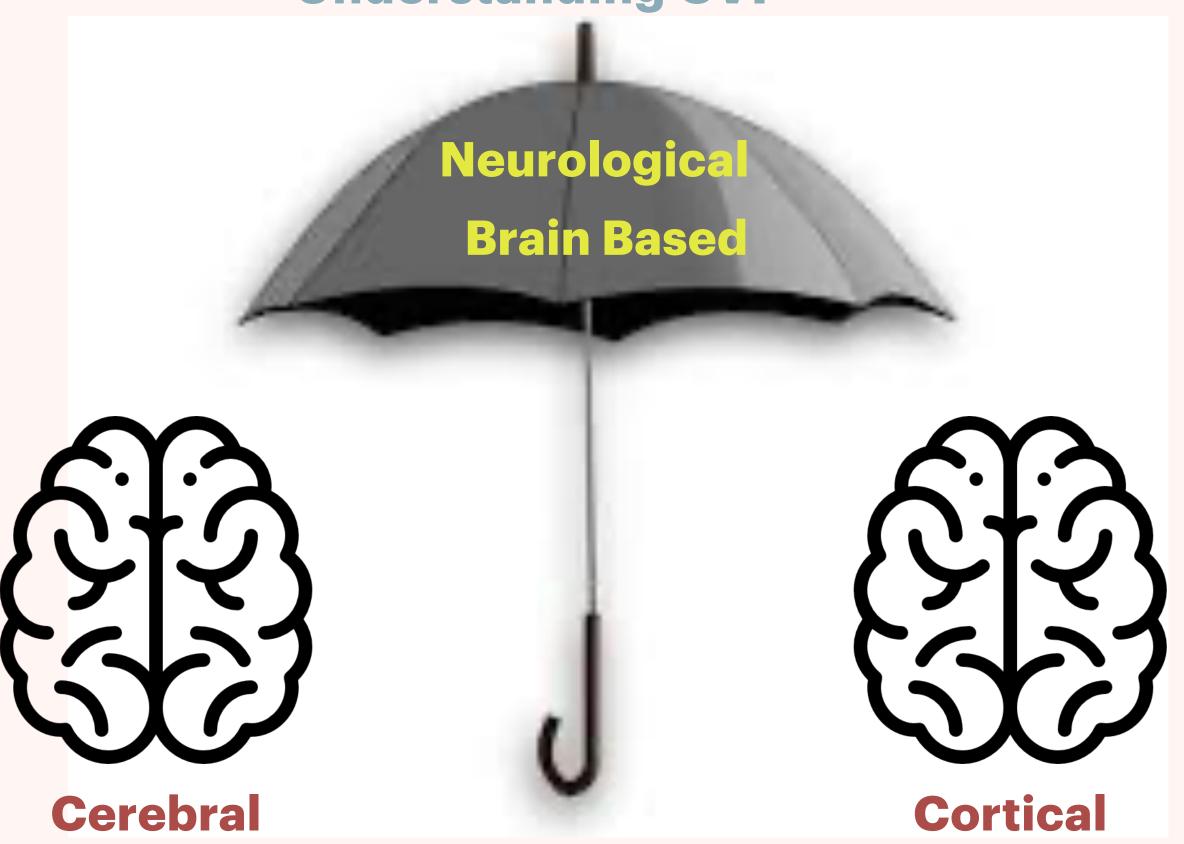
- **Cortical Blindness**
- **Degenerative Condition**
- > Vision is changing minute to minute

## WHAT'S IN A NAME?

- **Neurological Visual Impairment**
- **Brain Based Visual Impairment**
- **Cerebral Visual Impairment**
- **Cortical Visual Impairment**

## THE UMBRELLA

**Understanding CVI** 



**Visual Impairment** 

**Visual Impairment** 

### CEREBRAL VS CORTICAL

**Understanding CVI** 

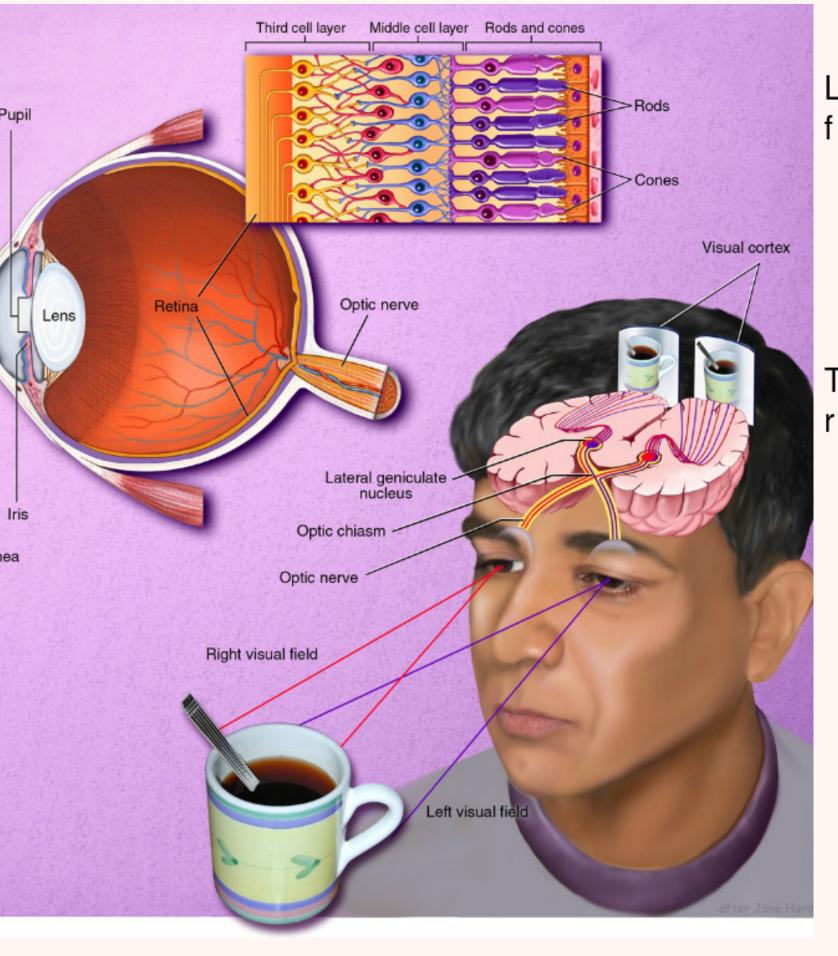
#### Cerebral

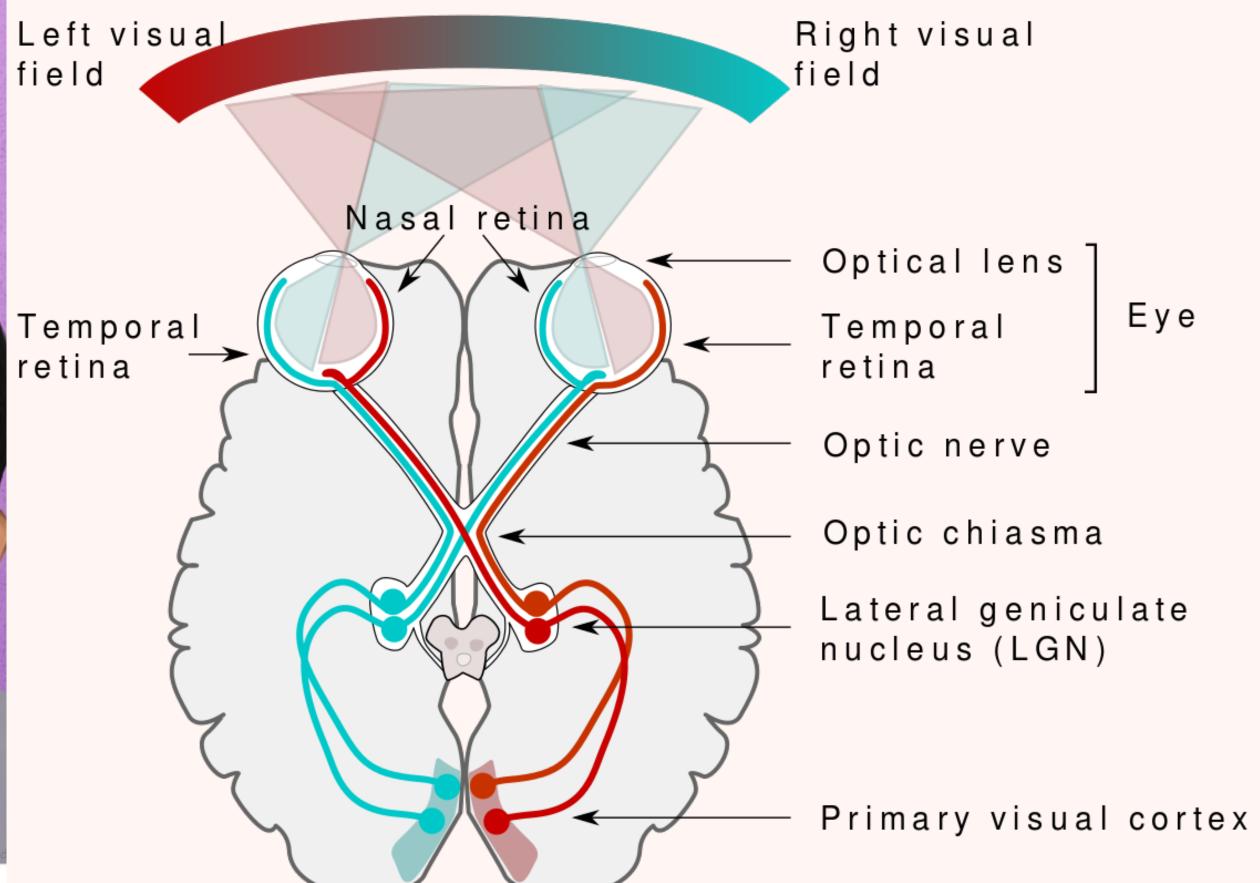
 encompasses all forms of visual processing disorders including those that have been associated with visual perceptual difficulties (Jan, 2011 as cited in Roman, 2018)

### **Cortical**

• brain damage or conditions that affect the part of the brain known as the posterior visual system (Huo, Burden, Hoyt, & Good, 1999 as cited in Roman, 2018)

## VISION



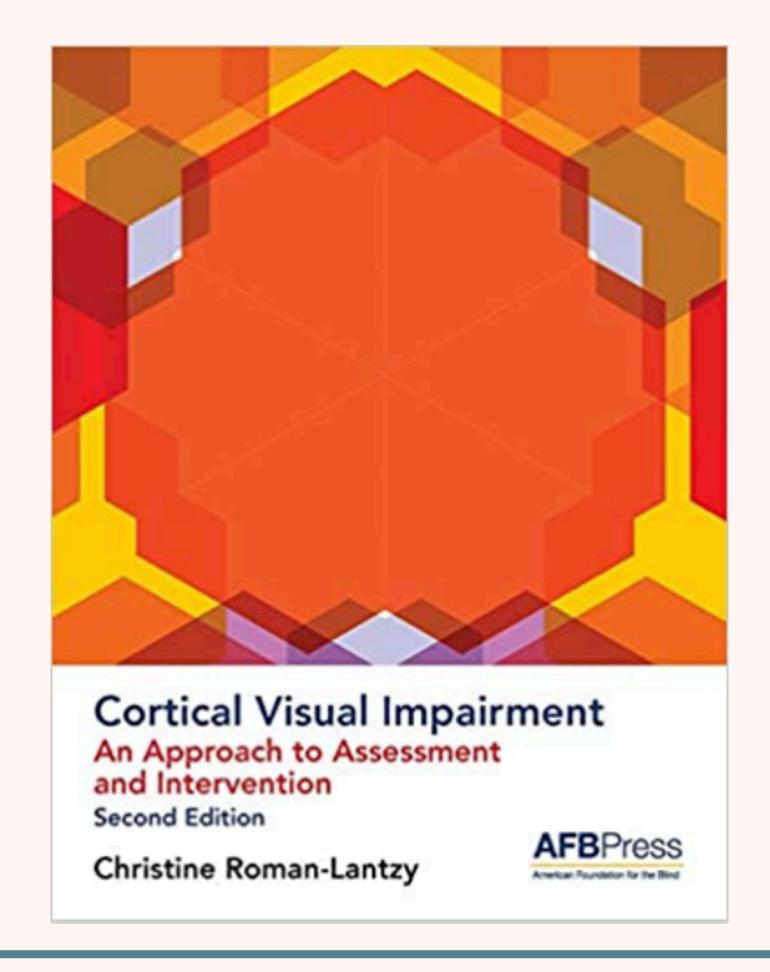


### IDENTIFYING CVI

**Understanding CVI** 

#### **Three Elements:**

1. An eye exam that does not explain the individual's functional use of vision



# EYE CONDITIONS MOST COMMONLY ASSOCIATED WITH CVI

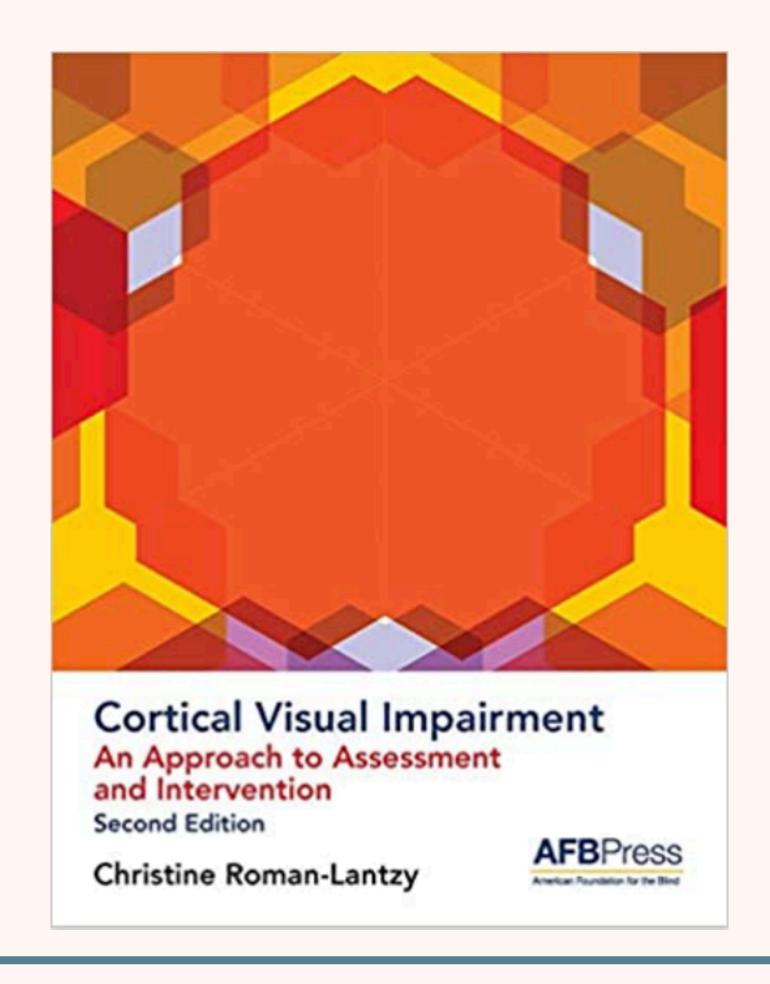
- **Optic Nerve Atrophy**
- > Optic Nerve Hypoplasia
- > Optic Nerve Dysplasia
- Strabismus

## IDENTIFYING CVI

**Understanding CVI** 

#### **Three Elements:**

- 1. An eye exam that does not explain the individual's functional use of vision
- 2. A history of a brain condition, trauma, or damage associated with CVI



# COMMON MEDICAL CONDITIONS ASSOCIATED WITH CVI

#### **Understanding CVI**

- Asphyxia
- Encephalopathy
- Periventricular leukomalacia (PVL)
- Meningitis
- **Epilepsy**
- > Seizure disorders
- **Brain Structural Abnormalities**

- Metabolic Conditions
- Genetic and chromosomal Disorders
- Stroke
- Intraventricular hemorrhage (IVH)
- **Infection**
- > Trauma (TBI)

#### **Associated with but not a cause:**

- Cerebral Palsy (CP)
- Prematurity

# COMMON MEDICAL CONDITIONS ASSOCIATED WITH CVI

#### **Understanding CVI**

Information from <u>Cortical Visual Impairment: An Approach to Assessment and Intervention</u> by Dr. Christine Roman

Eye conditions most commonly associated with CVI

- · Optic Nerve Atrophy
- · Optic Nerve Hypoplasia
- · Optic Nerve Dysplasia
- Strabismus

Medical Conditions Associated with the diagnosis of CVI

- Asphyxia
- Intraventricular Hemorrhage
- · Periventricular Leukomalacia
- · Cerebral Vascular Accident
- Infection
- Structural Abnormalities
  - Spina Bifida
  - Dandy Walker Syndrome
  - Microcephaly
  - Lissencephaly
  - · Congenital Hydrocephalus
  - Polymicrogyria

Metabolic Conditions

- Agenesis of the Corpus Callosum
- Chromosomal Disorders Infections in utero (CMV)

- Severe Hypoglycemia (low blood sugar)
- Kernicterus (high bilirubin levels)
- Encephalopathy
- Acquired CVI
  - Hypoxia (Near Drowning, Near SIDS)
  - Gun Shot Wounds or blows to the head
  - Auto Accidents involving the head
  - Shaken Baby Syndrome
  - Any serious Injury to the Brain
  - · Childhood Infections
  - Encephalitis
  - Meningitis

Compiled By:

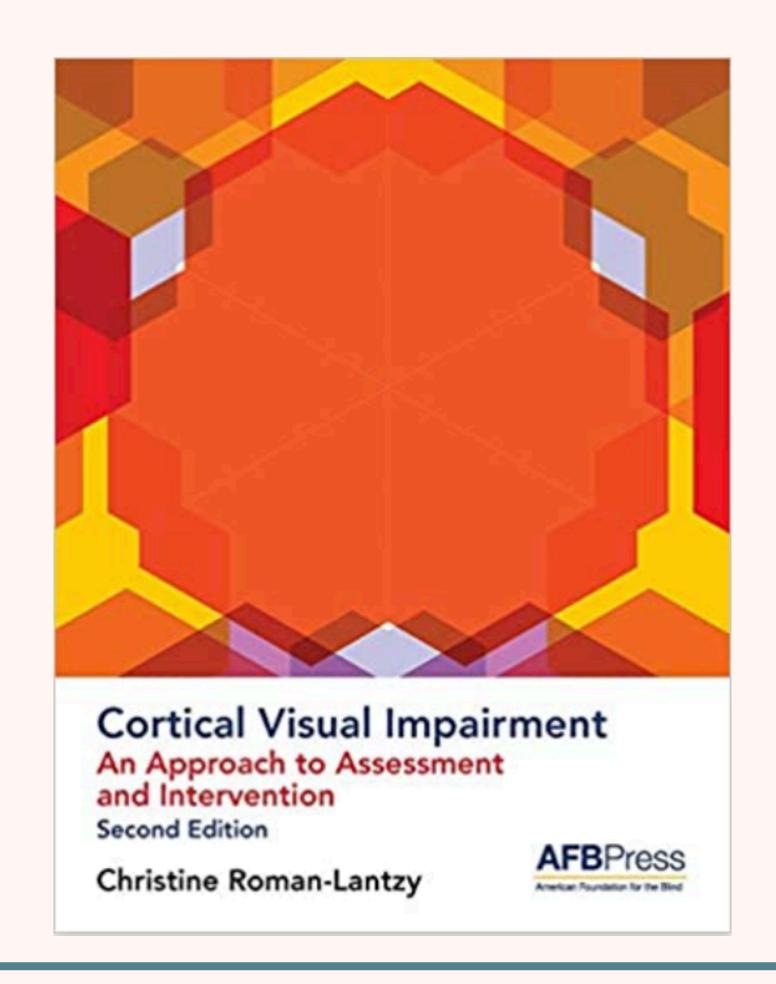
MDE-LIO CVI Project Team 2013

### IDENTIFYING CVI

**Understanding CVI** 

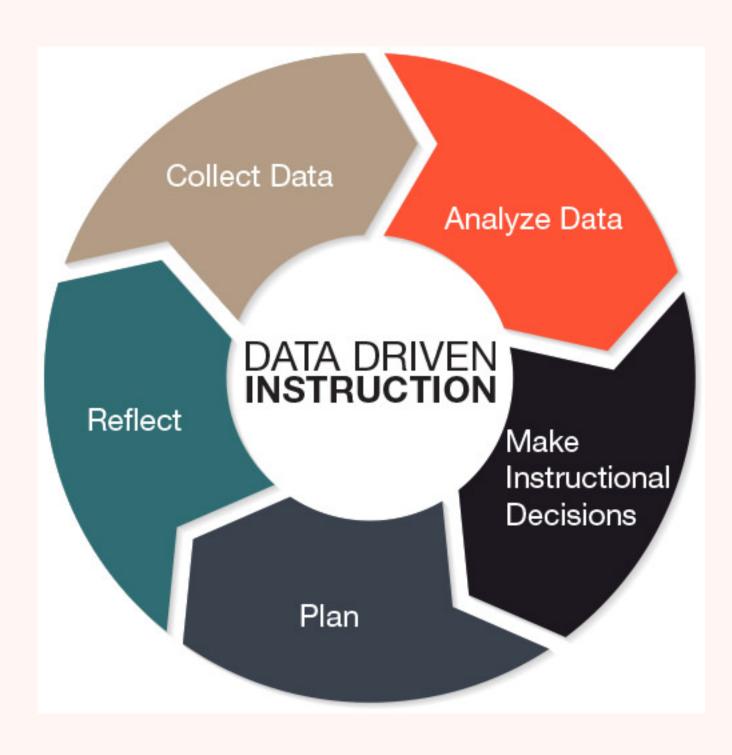
#### **Three Elements:**

- 1. An eye exam that does not explain the individual's functional use of vision
- 2. A history of a brain condition, trauma, or damage associated with CVI
- 3. The presence of certain visual and behavioral characteristics



### UNDERSTANDING CVI

- **Learning Objectives:** 
  - Participants will be able to identify the 10 Characteristics of CVI



- **Color preference**
- Need for movement
- Visual latency
- > Visual field preference
  - **Dorsal Stream Vision**
  - **Ventral Stream Vision**

- Need for light
- Difficulty with distance viewing
- Atypical visual reflexes
- Difficulty with visual novelty
- Absence of visually guided reach

- Difficulty with visual complexity
  - **Complexity of Objects**

- Need for light
- Difficulty with distance viewing
- Atypical visual reflexes
- Difficulty with visual novelty
- Absence of visually guided reach





- Difficulty with visual complexity
  - **Complexity of Objects**
  - **Complexity or Array**

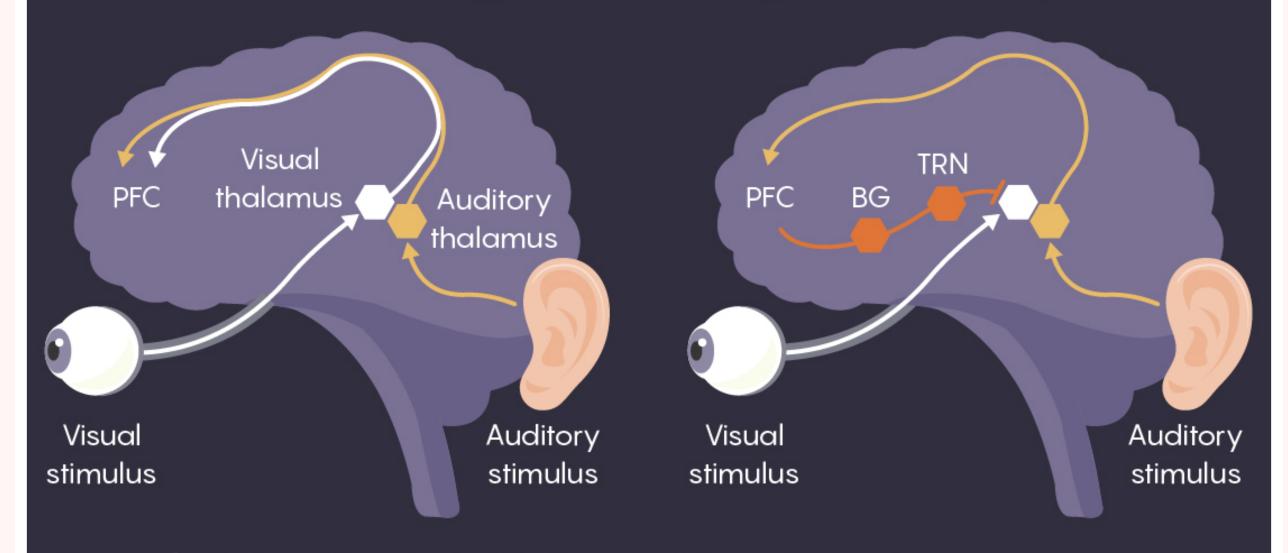
- Need for light
- Difficulty with distance viewing
- Atypical visual reflexes
- Difficulty with visual novelty
- Absence of visually guided reach

#### **TEST YOUR AWARENESS**



#### How the Brain Tunes Out Distractions

A massive amount of information constantly floods the senses, and yet we can focus on what's important and tune out the rest. Researchers have pinpointed a circuit in the brain that suppresses distracting and irrelevant inputs.



#### Overwhelming Stimuli:

The prefrontal cortex (PFC) would get overwhelmed with information if the thalamus passed along all sensory inputs.

Filtering and Focusing: When it's more important to pay attention to what's heard than what's seen, the PFC instructs the basal ganglia (BG) to employ the thalamic reticular nucleus (TRN) to inhibit the visual thalamus. This suppresses the flow of visual information and leaves the auditory signal more prominent.





- Difficulty with visual complexity
  - **Complexity of Objects**
  - **Complexity or Array**
  - **Complexity of Faces**
  - **Complexity of Sensory Environment**

- Need for light
- Difficulty with distance viewing
- Atypical visual reflexes
- Difficulty with visual novelty
- Absence of visually guided reach

- Need for light
- Difficulty with distance Viewing

- Need for light
- Difficulty with distance viewing
- Atypical visual reflexes
- Difficulty with visual novelty
- Absence of visually guided reach



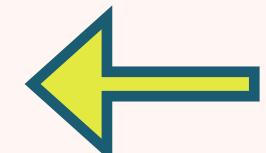






**Understanding CVI** 

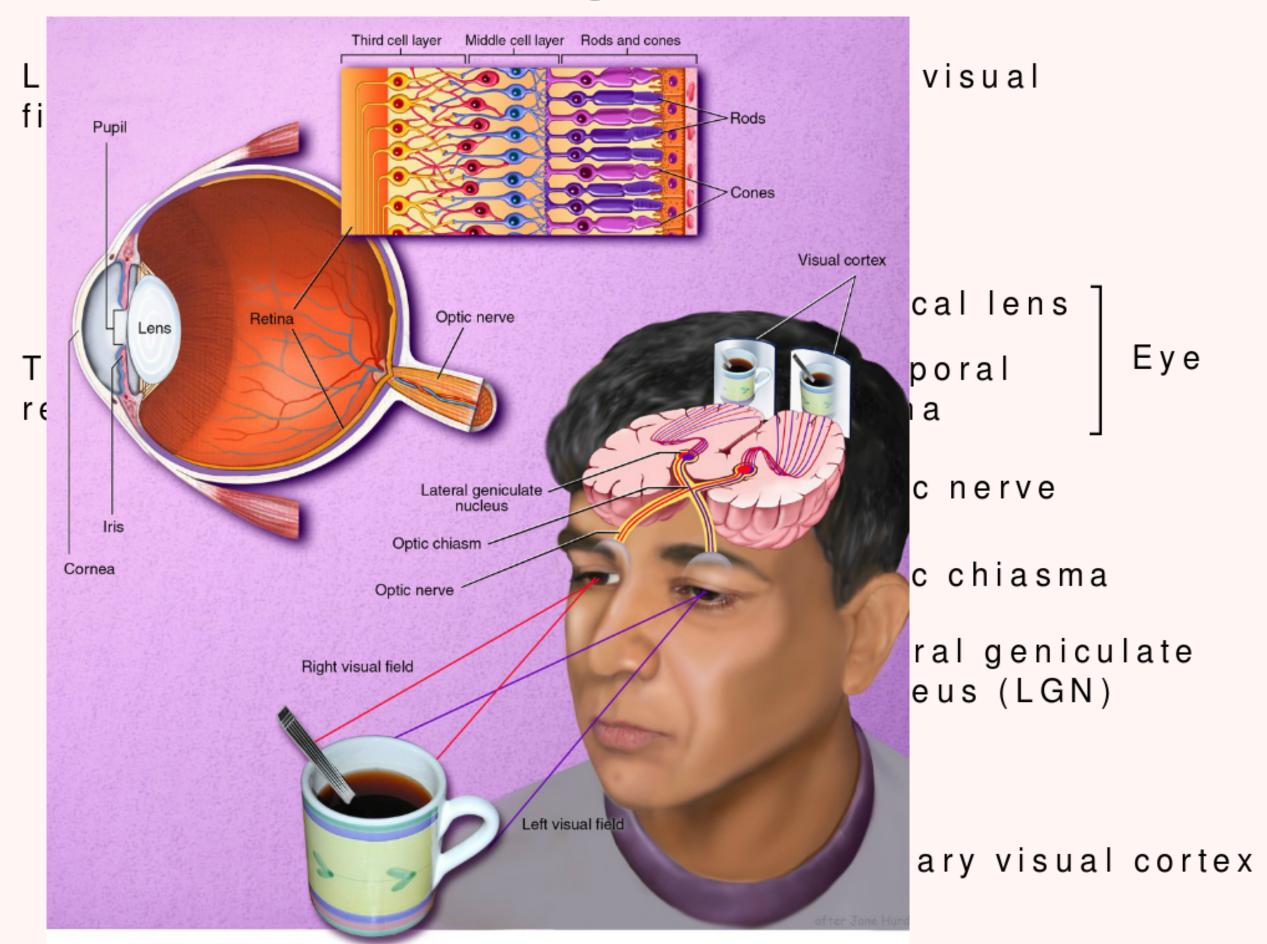
- Need for light
- Difficulty with distance Viewing
- **Atypical visual reflexes**



This is the only characteristic that will not require an accommodation.

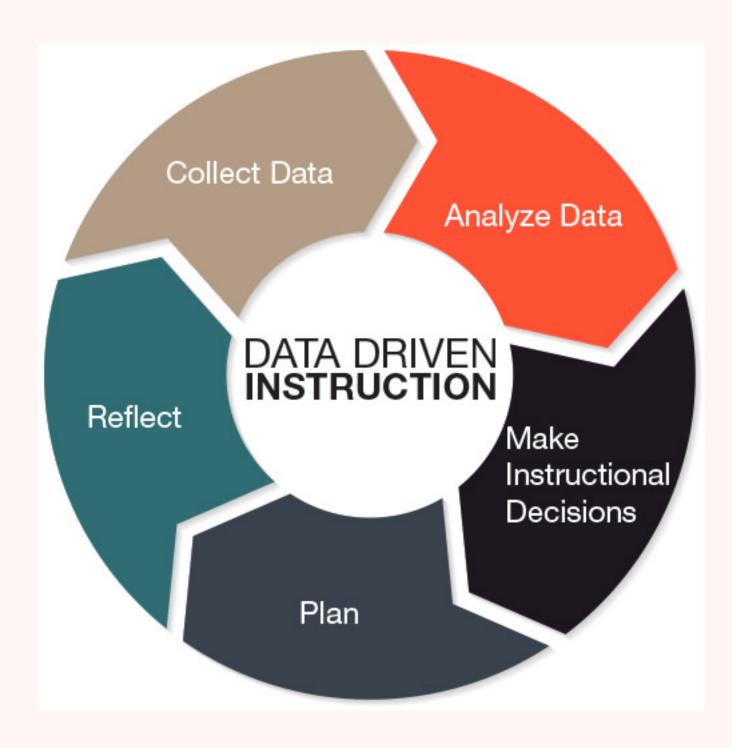
- Difficulty with visual novelty
- **Absence of visually guided reach**

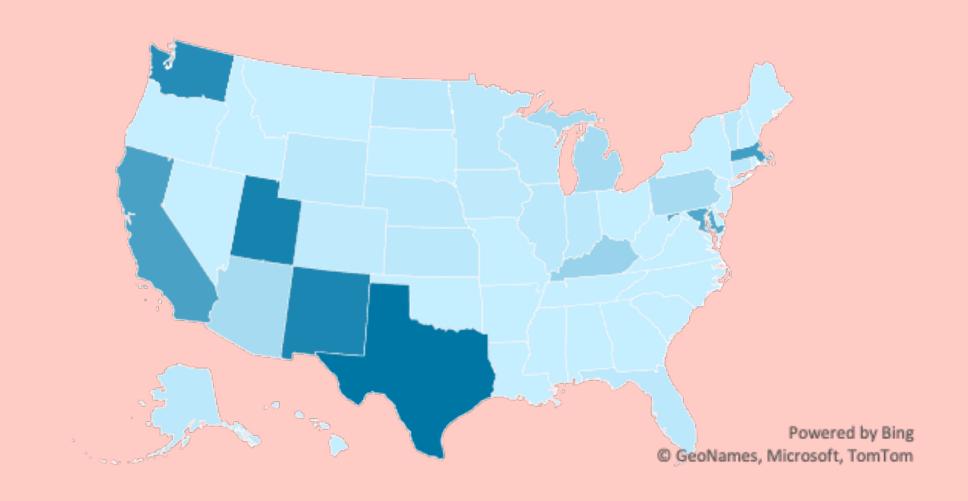
# VISION



### UNDERSTANDING CVI

- **Learning Objectives:** 
  - > Participants will understand the school's role according to IDEA





# CVI IS THE LEADING CAUSE OF VISUAL IMPAIRMENT IN YOUNG CHILDREN LIVING IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

**Roman 2018** 

### NICOLA MCDOWELL'S FINDINGS

- Average age of developing CVI is 3.5 months
- Average age diagnosed is 3.6 years

**Understanding CVI** 

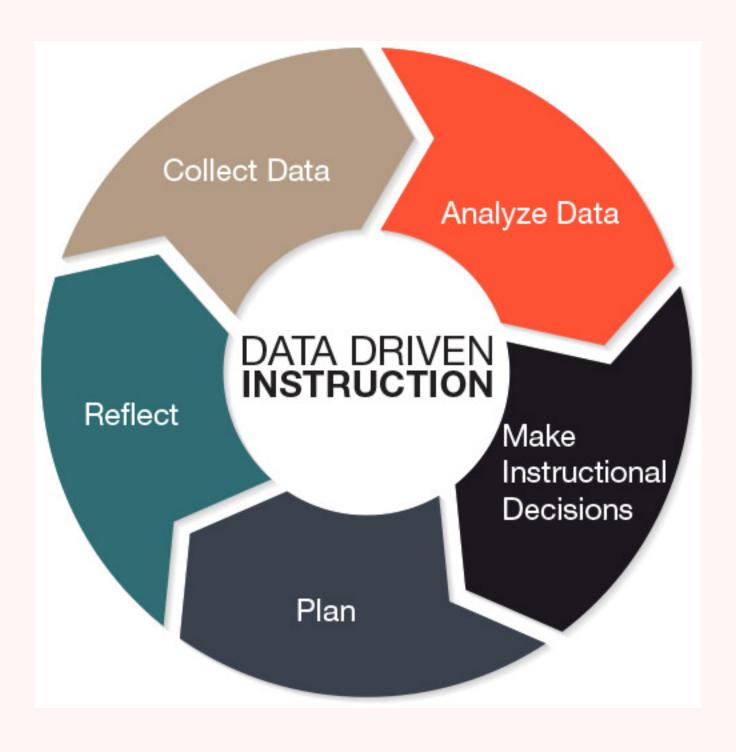
<u>Eligibility Determinations for Children Suspected of Having a Visual Impairment Including Blindness under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act</u>

**Understanding CVI** 

IF: Vision negatively impacts access to the curriculum

THEN: Provide access through accommodations

Provide direct instruction on those accommodation methods

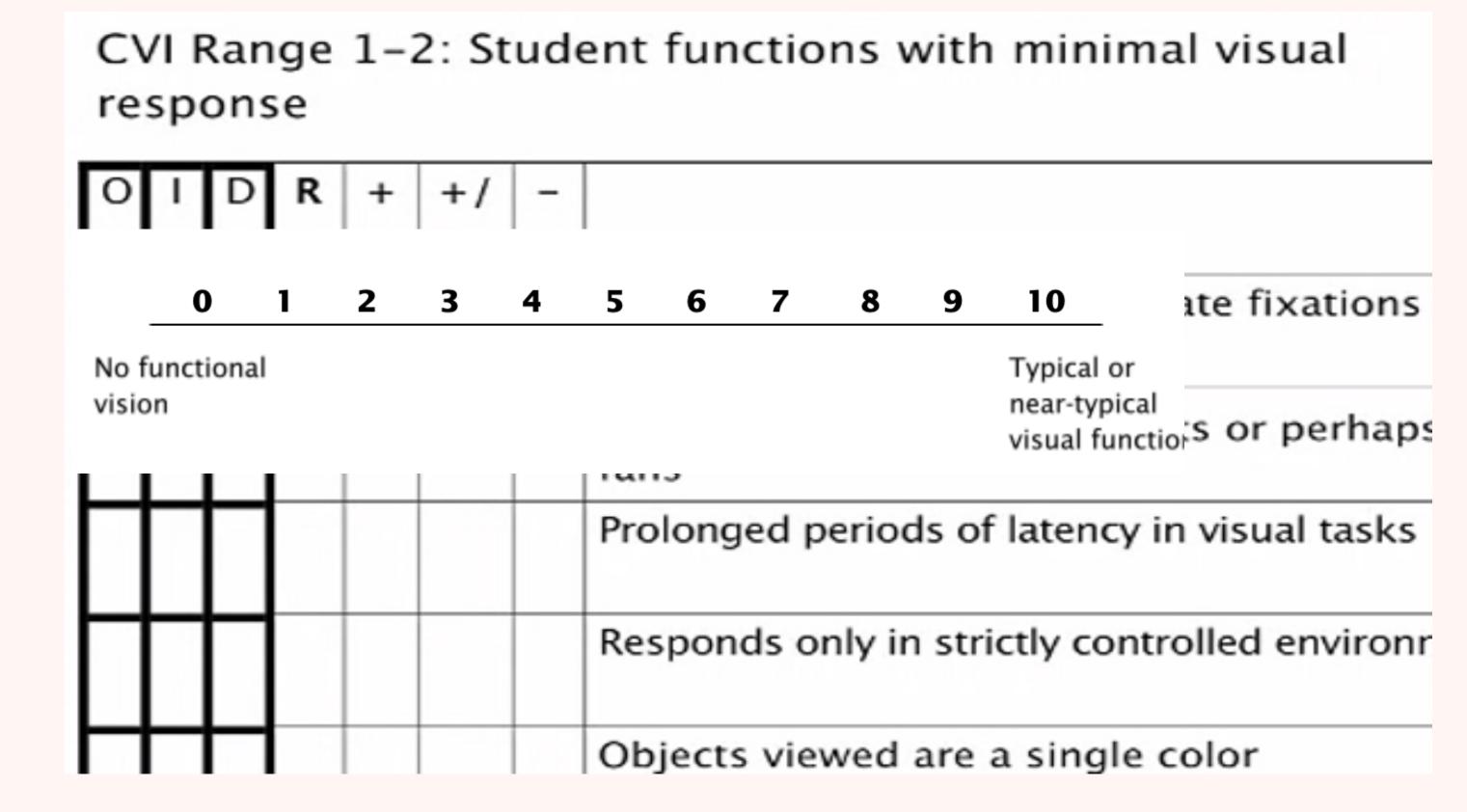


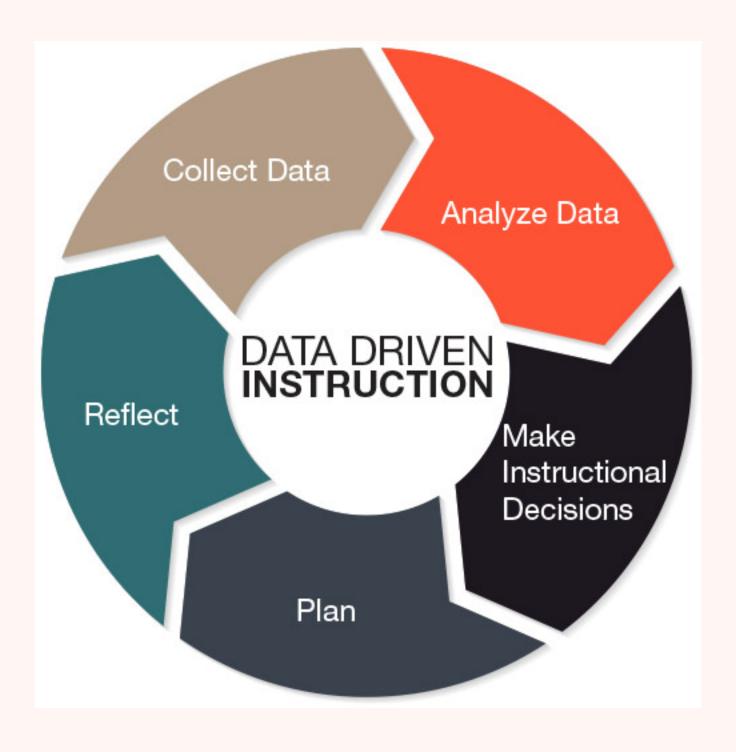
### CVI ASSESSMENTS

- > Functional Vision Assessments
  - The CVI Range (Dr Roman Lantzy)
- **Learning Media Assessments** 
  - > Sensory Balance (Dr Roman-Lantzy and Matt Tietjen)
- **Additional Assessments/Inventory tools** 
  - > "What's the Complexity?" Framework( Matt Tietjen)
  - 2-D Image Assessment (Matt Tietjen)

### THE CVI RANGE

- **>** Functional Vision Evaluation
- 3 parts
  - **>** Observation
  - > Parent Interview
  - Direct assessment





### THE CVI RANGE

**Understanding CVI** 

> Phase I (Range 0-3): the goal is to build consistent visual behavior

> Phase II (Range 3+-7): the goal is to integrate vision with function

> Phase III (Range 7+-10): the goal is to facilitate refinement of the characteristics

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