

# Abstract från IASSIDD-konferensen I Glasgow 190805-190809

## Artikel om CVI

### 5. iExpress: European validated screening instrument for ICT skills by MDVI persons (0–4 developmental age)

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**Introduction:** There are a lot of persons that are multiple disabled and visually impaired (MDVI). How can we stimulate them by the use of Information Communication Technology (ICT)? This screening instrument would allow the professional to screen the ICT skills and measuring the progress in ICT skills over time.

**Methods:** An international project group consisting of specialists compared existing screening instruments for MDVI. They created an ICT screening instrument. This instrument is evaluated by experts in the field. Then a pilot study started by screening 20 MDVI children. The instrument is for a developmental age of 0–4 years.

**Results:** We have two screening instruments, one for low-vision/one for blind persons. The instrument is useful to evaluate ICT results over time. Because it is a standardised instrument, the outcome can be compared over the years.

**Implications:** iExpress measures the level of ICT skills by MDVI students with a developmental age 0–4 years. It is difficult to use standardised verbal instructions during the screening. We solved this by a note that you may adjust the instruction to the cognitive abilities of the student.

What is the next step?

- Developing a guideline.
- Developing a special software programme.

**Keywords** ICT, Visual impaired, ICT screening, Communication

### 6. Measuring visual acuity is not sufficient to determine visual functioning in daily life in persons with PIMD

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**Introduction:** Research into the visual functioning of persons with PIMD is necessary to gain insight in the specific aspects of visual impairment in this group. Usually only visual acuity is measured as a norm for visual impairment. This leaves out a whole group of persons with PIMD who have subnormal visual acuity, but have very limited visual functioning due to Cerebral Visual Impairment.

**Methods:** Based on research on 73 case notes of persons with PIMD in the Netherlands, all aspects of visual functioning were specified and analysed.

**Results:** A large percentage of persons with PIMD showed no visual impairment based on visual acuity only, but showed limited visual functioning when observed in daily life. Statistic analysis on diagnosis, distinction between no, mild or severe CVI and the relation with motor functions were carried out.

**Implications:** By distinguishing the aspects of visual functioning in this group the research shows a larger group of persons with visual visual dysfunction than by just using visual acuity

as a measure for visual impairment. A wide variation in ocular and cerebral visual impairment is shown.

**Keywords** Visual Behaviour, Research, Visual Acuity, Cerebral Visual Impairment

## 7. VAS CVI-PIMD: An assessment tool to analyse aspects of visual behaviour in persons with PIMD

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**Introduction:** Research has shown many persons with PIMD have limited visual functioning. However, usually hardly any distinction is made between the many aspects of visual behaviour (originating in ocular and/or cerebral dysfunctions).

**Methods:** The Visual Assessment Scales Cerebral Visual Impairment-Profound Intellectual and Multiple Disabilities (VAS CVI-PIMD) was recently developed by the authors, based on research on 73 case notes of persons with PIMD in the Netherlands. *This research is presented at the congress in oral presentation 1363: Measuring visual acuity is not sufficient to determine visual functioning in daily life in persons with PIMD.*

**Results:** The new assessment tool, the VAS CVI-PIMD, is used in conjunction with formal visual testing by orthoptists/ophthalmologists. The instrument analyses the many aspects of visual functioning of persons with PIMD into 6 levels of visual behaviour as well as distinguishing 9 characteristics of CVI. The use of the VAS CVI-PIMD allows distinction between ocular and cerebral visual impairment. The interrater reliability, the internal consistency and validity of the VAS CVI-ZEVMB were researched and found satisfactory.

**Implications:** The VAS CVI-PIMD is an assessment tool to be used for structured observation. It will be available in Dutch and English.

**Keywords** visual behaviour, assessment tool, cerebral visual impairment, visual functioning