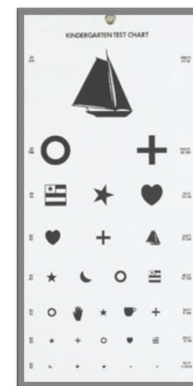
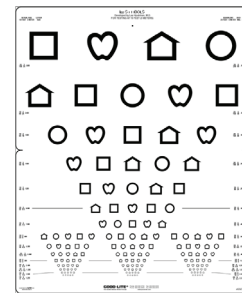


## AND THE ANSWER IS . . .

For a little fun, test your knowledge about vision and preschool vision screening. Answers are on page 3.

- Children know how they should see and should be able to tell us if they cannot see clearly.  
True or False?
- Many common eye/vision problems are detected by parents.  
True or False?
- Watching television from less than 3 feet away will damage your eyes.  
True or False?
- This eye chart to the right is recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics.  
True or False?
- Holding a book close while reading damages your eyes.  
True or False?
- Reading in dim light is not harmful to your eyes.  
True or False?
- Preschool vision screening is important because we want to (select 2):
  - Help children make friends
  - Prepare children for kindergarten and learning
  - Protect vision as children grow into older adults who are likely to develop older adult eye disease
  - Help children run faster
- The eye chart to the right is recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics.  
True or False
- The best distance to screen the vision of preschoolers is 20 feet:  
True or False
- The eye care professional should dilate a child's eyes in a comprehensive eye exam:  
True or False



11. Three common early childhood vision disorders that we want to find through preschool vision screening include (select 3):
  - A. Abnormal refractive errors
  - B. Amblyopia
  - C. Achromatopsia
  - D. Albinism
  - E. Cognitive delays
  - F. Communication delays
  - G. Strabismus
  
12. Preschool vision screening tests recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics include (select 2):
  - A. LEA Symbols
  - B. Blackbird
  - C. HOTV Letters
  - D. Kindergarten (Sailboat) Chart
  - E. "Hand" chart
  
13. The best distance to screen the vision of preschoolers is 20 feet:  
True or False
  
14. Allowing children to use a hand to occlude their eyes during vision screening is an appropriate occlusion method.  
True or False
  
15. If a child fails preschool vision screening but does not act like he has a vision problem, it is ok to skip the follow-up eye exam:  
True or False

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| 1.  | False  |
| 2.  | False  |
| 3.  | False No damage will occur from sitting close to the television.   |
| 4.  | True LEA Symbols is a chart recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics  |
| 5.  | False Holding a book close does no damage. Holding a book close can be a sign of myopia (clear at near), but holding a book close will not cause myopia. |
| 6.  | True A strong light may make reading easier because words are clearer to the visual system.  |
| 7.  | B and C  |
| 8.  | False  |
| 9.  | False  |
| 10. | True   |
| 11. | A, B, and G  |
| 12. | A and C  |
| 13. | False 10 feet is recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics   |
| 14. | False Giving children responsibility for their own occlusion opens wide the door for peeking, especially if an eye has amblyopia or vision is blurred.   |
| 15. | False Many children do not exhibit behaviors suggesting they have a vision problem because oftentimes they have learned to compensate.                   |