

Specific Eye Conditions with Corresponding Adaptations/Considerations

#	Eye Condition	Effect on Vision	Adaptations/Considerations
1	Achromotopsia	colors are seen as shades of grey, nystagmus and photophobia improve with age	tinted lenses, reduced lighting, alternative techniques for teaching colors will be required
2	Albinism	decreased visual acuity, photophobia, nystagmus, central scotomas, strabismus	sunglasses, visor or cap with a brim, reduced depth perception, moving close to objects
3	Aniridia	photophobia, field loss, vision may fluctuate depending on lighting conditions and glare	tinted lenses, sunglasses, visor or cap with brim, dim lighting, extra time required to adapt to lighting changes
4	Aphakia	reduced depth perception, inability to accommodate to lighting changes	sunglasses, visor or cap with a brim may be worn indoors, extra time required to adapt to lighting changes
5	Cataracts	poor color vision, photophobia, visual acuity fluctuates according to light	bright lighting may be a problem, low lighting may be preferred, extra time required to adapt to lighting changes
6	Colobomas	photophobia, nystagmus, field loss, reduced depth perception	sunglasses, visor or cap with a brim, reduced depth perception, good contrast required
7	Color Blindness	difficulty or inability to see colors and detail, photophobia, central field scotomas (spotty vision), normal peripheral fields	sunglasses, visor or cap with a brim, reduced depth perception, good contrast required, low lighting may be preferred, alternative techniques for teaching colors will be required
8	Cortical Visual Impairment	fluctuation in vision, preference to touch over vision as the primary exploratory sense, may have more peripheral than central vision or vice versa	high illumination, bright contrast, repetition and routine very helpful, fluctuation in vision caused by fatigue, excessive noise, illness
9	Diabetic Retinopathy	sensitivity to glare, double vision, lack of accommodation, fluctuating vision, defective visual fields, floaters, possible retinal detachment	good lighting and contrast, tactile sensation is often poor and reflexes slow, reduced sensitivity in feet may inhibit awareness of level changes/drop-offs, diet can influence attentiveness
10	Glaucoma	fluctuating vision, peripheral field loss, poor night vision, photophobia, pain or headaches, eye redness	sunglasses, visor or cap with a brim, good lighting and contrast, stress and fatigue negatively effect on vision, medication should be taken regularly
11	Hyperopia (Far-sightedness)	difficulty seeing at close distances	may prefer physical activities that require distance vision

12	Keratoconus	sensitivity to glare, distortion of entire visual field	good contrast and lighting, avoid glare, avoid activities that could cause corneal damage such as contact sports and swimming in heavily chlorinated water
13	Leber's Congenital Amaurosis	central and peripheral vision can be affected; loss of color vision and detail, excessive eye rubbing is characteristic	sunglasses, visor or cap with a brim, reduced depth perception, good contrast, fatigue can be a problem
14	Leber's Optic Atrophy	reduced central acuity, fluctuating vision, color vision may be impaired, visual perception may be impaired	high illumination, modify expectations to accommodate fluctuating vision
15	Macular Degeneration	central vision affected, photophobia, poor color vision	sunglasses, visor or cap with a brim, eccentric viewing using peripheral vision, visual fatigue may be a problem
16	Microphthalmia	photophobia, may have fluctuating vision	fluctuating vision may be frustrating and expectations may need to be adjusted accordingly
17	Myopia (Near-sightedness)	reduced vision at distances, detached retina possibility	high illumination with good contrast, observe precautions for retinal detachment, may not be interested in activities that require distance vision, especially physical education
18	Norrie Disease	bilateral blindness at birth	progressive neurosensory hearing loss, diabetes
19	Nystagmus	inability to maintain steady fixation, reduced acuity, visual fatigue, vertigo	gaze shift or head tilt to find 'null' point, stress and spinning or rhythmic movements may increase nystagmus, good lighting and contrast
20	Optic Atrophy	fluctuating vision, color vision may be impaired, visual perception may be impaired	high illumination, modify expectations to accommodate fluctuating visual performance.
21	Optic Nerve Hypoplasia,	decreased visual acuity which may vary from light perception to normal acuity, variable field defects, nystagmus	high illumination, modify expectations to accommodate fluctuating visual performance.
22	Ptosis	dropping eyelid(s), reduced acuity	position and placement for activities may affect visual efficiency
23	Retinal Dysplasia	field loss, blurred vision, scotomas or blind spots, possibly loss of central vision	high illumination, reduce glare, field loss may restrict physical activities and mobility in low light situations (bad weather or night-time), organized search patterns using a 'grid' to aid in locating objects or visual targets, may need to sit farther away to increase visual fields

24	Retinal Detachment	field loss, scotomas or spotty vision, possibly loss of central vision	avoid contact sports and any physical activity that may result in a sudden jar of the head to prevent further detachment, high illumination, avoid glare
25	Retinitis Pigmentosa (RP)	field restrictions & night blindness, phobophobia, reduced depth perception, scotomas, reduced color vision	physical activities and mobility may be restricted by low light situations such as bad weather and night-time, may need to sit farther away to increase their visual field, precautions should be taken to prevent retinal detachment.
26	Retinoblastoma	if one eye is removed there is no depth perception	the absence of depth perception may result in inaccurate reach, and difficulty with steps and drop-offs
27	Retinopathy of Prematurity (ROP)	possible retinal detachment, spotty vision, field loss, possible glaucoma	high illumination, precautions should be taken to prevent retinal detachment
28	Septo Optic Dysplasia (Optic Nerve Hypoplasia)	decreased visual acuity which may vary from light perception to normal acuity, variable field defects, nystagmus	high illumination, modify expectations to accommodate fluctuating visual performance.
29	Sclerocornea	Nystagmus, strabismus, glaucoma, intraocular pressure	high illumination, precautions should be taken to prevent retinal detachment
30	Scotoma	portion of the visual field that is blind or partially blind, affects central vision, photophobia, poor color vision, normal peripheral vision	sunglasses, visor or cap with a brim, eccentric viewing using peripheral vision, high contrast
31	Strabismus	affects binocular vision, depth perception, and eye-hand co-ordination	may have difficulties in physical activities and may need more time to adjust to unfamiliar visual tasks