Cortical Visual Impairment (CVI)

The work of Christine Roman provides us with some guidelines of how to work with xxxx to support the use and development of his/her visual skills.

Roman identified some behavioural characteristics of cortical visual impairment (CVI) that can inform the work undertaken with xxxx:

Some behavioural characteristics of CVI

- **Colour**: May tend to respond to one colour, but not others (e.g. red or yellow, but may be others). Initially because this avoids the complexity of processing different colours. Therefore, identify if there is a colour preference, use this and monitor and then gradually introduce other colours.

- **Movement**: Will tend to see movement rather than static. Therefore, use visual stimuli with an element of movement (today, responded to a flashing light).

- **Latency**: There is a latency in perception and therefore in response. Therefore, xxxx will need time to respond.

- **Visual fields**: May be a preference rather than a visual field loss. Often in the peripheral field of vision rather than central. Therefore, consider where visual information is presented. xxxx may be more responsive to information presented slightly to either side.

- **Complexity**: May not be able to use vision when required to use other senses due to complexity of information presented. In this situation, the use of vision is often the first to go. Therefore, when preparing an activity consider what demands are being placed on xxxx through his/her different senses at any one time.

- **Visual novelty**: May have a preference for a colour or object and is more likely to see what is familiar. Therefore, novelty can be a big problem. Beware of introducing too many unfamiliar stimuli at any one time.


Gail Deuce