

VISUAL IMPAIRMENTS

Disease	Description	Symptoms	Cause	Therapy
Albinism	Lack of normal pigmentation in part or all of the body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - White hair - Fair skin - Pinkish/White Iris - Light sensitive - Imperfect retina - Nystagmus 	Hereditary	None
Amblyopia	Uncorrectable poor vision	Not disease related	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Congenital or - Can develop 	
Cataracts	Clouding of lens Degenerative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dim, blurred, or double vision - Light sensitive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Age - Hereditary - Congenital - Chemical burns 	Surgical removal of lens
Color Blindness	Mostly in males	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Red / Green is most common - Occasionally total color blindness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hereditary - Poison - Retinal disease - Damage to optic nerve 	
Congenital Defects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Glaucoma - Small eyes - Defects of iris, retinal, cornea, lens, or optic nerve 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hereditary - Disease - Lack of nutrition during pregnancy - Spontaneous chromosome mutation. 	
Corneal Disease	Blurred vision or Blindness Degenerative	Blurred vision or Blindness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Injury - Disorder in cornea - Ulcers causing scarring or perforation of cornea. 	Corneal transplant (Layer over front of eye). Can often restore vision to near normal.

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Diabetes Type 1 - Juvenile - Insulin depend - Not enough insulin Type 2 - Adult - Non-insulin Dependent - Insulin not used properly	Insulin / Sugar imbalance Too much sugar in blood	- Poor circulation - Hypertension - Weakness if not regulated properly	Inability of the bodies cells to use sugar properly	Type 1 <u>Rapid</u> - Regular insulin.5-1/2-3/5-7 <u>Intermediate</u> NPH 1-2 * 4-12 18-24 Lente 1- 2 4-12 * 18-24 <u>Long</u> Ultralente 4-8 16-18 * 36
Diabetic Retinopathy *Non-proliferative (background)	Milder - common Serious - due to damage to macula Degenerative	Severity related to duration not stability - Usually occurs after 10 years of diabetes	- Changes in the capillary blood vessels of the retina	Type 2 Controlled by Diet & exercise or <u>Rapid pills</u> Glucutrol, DiaBeta
Diabetic Retinopathy *Proliferative	May cause total blindness More severe Degenerative		- Bleeding in back of eye due to new abnormal blood vessels leads to scar tissue & traction & retinal detachment.	<u>Intermediate</u> Dymelor Micronase <u>Long</u> Tolinase Diabinase
Hypertension	High blood pressure	May cause capillary permeability, microaneurysms, hemorrhages, & macular edema	Often present with diabetes	-Beta Blockers -Calcium Channel Blockers Fatigue GI track distress <u>Aldactazide</u> Dry mouth Weakness Lethargy Drowsiness Muscle cramps Hypotension G.I. symptoms <u>Apresoline</u> Malaise Chest pain Headache Nausea Vomiting Diarrhea

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Dry Eye	Constant Tears Reflex Tears		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Absent or faulty blinking - Age - Environment - Contact Lenses - Medication - Disease affecting tear glands 	
Chronic Glaucoma	Increases intraocular pressure Degenerative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of peripheral vision - Slight impairment to total blindness due to atrophy of optic nerve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Age over 35 - Diabetes - Myopia - History of glaucoma 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Beta Blockers</u> Timolol - <u>Pilocarpine</u> (eye drops) - <u>Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors</u> - Sides affects: - Hypertension - Blurred vision - Appetite loss - Tingling feet & hands
Acute Glaucoma	Increases intraocular pressure Sudden Degenerative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pain & discomfort - Severe damage in short time 		
Macular Degeneration	Macula degenerates Degenerative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central area blindness - Affects ability to see detail. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Age - Can occur any time 	
Multiple Sclerosis (multiple scaring)	Neurological disability Degeneration of the myelin sheath around nerves causes scaring and disruption of nerve messages Cycles of exacerbation & remissions Degenerative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weakness or paralysis of extremities - Loss of stamina - Poor balance - Visual Impairment - Slow to process information - Lability = Mood swings 	Nerve fibers degenerate & becomes scarred or sclerosed.	<u>Betaseron</u> - an immuno-suppressive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decrease # & severity & slow disease Side affects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flu-like - Depression - Discoloration at injected site
Myopia	Near-sightedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can see close up Distance blurry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eye too long front to back - Too much power in cornea or lens 	
Nystagmus	Both eyes oscillating		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Congenital - Trauma - Neurologic disease - Diabetes - MS 	

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Optic Nerve Disease		Ranges from mild loss to acute, total loss of vision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Congenital disease - Multiple sclerosis - Tumors - Glaucoma - Hypertension - Diabetes - Poor nutrition - Chemical poison 	
Retinal Breaks / Detachment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Separation of retina from back wall of eye - Vitreous fluid passes through retinal tear & separates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Painless Loss of vision whenever detached. - Early on - dark irregular vitreous "floaters" - Bright flashes or blurred at edges - Later - curtain in vision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Normal degeneration - Trauma 	Surgically reattached
Retinitis Pigmentosa	<p>Night blindness</p> <p>Can be symptomatic in early childhood</p> <p>Degenerative</p>	Starts w/ ring-shape area of blindness. Cataracts & Macular degeneration often develop	Degeneration of rods & cones of retina	None
Strabismus	<p>Eye turn</p> <p>Out =peripherally</p> <p>In = nasally</p>	<p>Double vision</p> <p>Imbalance of eye muscles</p>	<p>Congenital Disease</p> <p>Trauma</p> <p>Imbalance of eye muscles</p>	
Traumatic Injuries - Inorganic		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partial to complete vision loss - Seizures - Shunts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gun Shot - Impact to brain or tearing of brain tissue 	
Traumatic Injuries - Organic	<p>Therapy for tumors include <u>Chemo therapy</u></p> <p>Sides:</p> <p>Weakness</p> <p>Nausea</p>	<p>Partial to complete vision loss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seizure - Shunts <p>- Ignoro - brain doesn't recognize one side due to injury</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stroke - Cerebral aneurysm - Cerebral embolism - Brain deprived of blood - Fetal alcohol - Tumor 	<p><u>Anticonvulsants</u> - control seizures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Phenobarbitol - Dilantin - Tegretol - Felbamate - Clonopin <p>Side affects:</p> <p>Drowsiness</p> <p>Lack of energy</p> <p>Nausea</p>
Tunnel Vision	Vision of 20 ° or less	Like looking through a tunnel		

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Left brain injury = right paralysis = right hemiplegia

Affects - speech / language

Logic

(pages 17 & 18 in Adaptive manual)

Right brain injury = left paralysis = left hemiplegia

Affects - spatial awareness

Distance perception

Anti inflammatory = Decadron