

To be considered as deafblind for the purposes of being included in the Federal census and receiving services from Deafblind Outreach, a child (birth through 21) would have to meet at least one condition in each of the three areas.			CIRCLE ALL APPLICABLE
Hearing	Vision	Developmental Concerns	
<p>1. Documented auditory impairment meeting Texas eligibility requirements as cited in the Commissioner's Rules</p> <p>*2. Hearing loss in one ear only (conductive, sensorineural or mixed) of at least 15 dB</p> <p>Documented bilateral hearing impairment</p> <p>*3. (conductive, sensorineural, or mixed) of at least 15 dB</p> <p>Documented syndrome, disease or disorder</p> <p>*4. associated with hearing loss</p> <p>Documented syndrome/disorder associated with a</p> <p>*5. progressive hearing loss</p> <p>Diagnosis of a central auditory processing disorder</p> <p>*6. (CAPD) by a speech language pathologist or an audiologist. A psychologist or diagnostician may also participate in the diagnosis</p> <p>Has a documented or suspected visual impairment and is at risk for hearing loss. Circle all risk factors (a)-(f) listed below that apply.</p> <p>7.</p> <p>* a. Documented chronic/persistent otitis media</p> <p>b. Caregivers/professionals who know the child suspect impaired hearing based on the following:</p> <p>1) significant and otherwise unanticipated delay in receptive and/or expressive speech-language skills</p> <p>2) responses to full range of auditory stimuli in the environment is less than anticipated</p> <p>* c. Ototoxic medications</p> <p>d. Prematurity</p> <p>* e. Balance problems</p> <p>f. Family history of hearing loss</p> <p>*examples/definitions on reverse side of this page</p>	<p>1. Documented visual impairment meeting Texas eligibility requirements as cited in the Commissioner's Rules</p> <p>2. Vision loss in one eye only</p> <p>*3. Documented syndrome, disease or disorder associated with vision loss</p> <p>*4. Documented syndrome/disorder associated with a progressive vision loss</p> <p>*5. Diagnosis of cortical visual impairment from an ophthalmologist and/or neurologist</p> <p>6. Documented visual impairment of 20/70 or greater after correction in better eye or a loss in visual field</p> <p>7. Has a documented or suspected hearing loss and is at risk for vision loss. Circle all risk factors (a)-(f) listed below that apply.</p> <p>* a. Diagnosis of nystagmus</p> <p>* b. Diagnosis of untreated amblyopia after the age of 6 years</p> <p>* c. History of untreated eye condition, such as cataracts, during the first three years of life</p> <p>* d. Impaired oculomotor functioning resulting from strabismus or cerebral palsy or other neurological impairments</p> <p>e. Prematurity</p> <p>f. Caregivers/professionals who know the child suspect visual impairments because visual attending and/or visual examining behaviors are less than anticipated</p> <p>g. Family history of vision loss</p>	<p>1. At least one year delay on developmental assessments or one standard deviation from score expected on the basis of chronological age on standardized assessments in one or more of the following areas:</p> <p>a) communication skills (including speech and language)</p> <p>b) social skills</p> <p>c) spatial awareness and orientation</p> <p>d) basic concepts</p> <p>e) academic achievement</p> <p>f) visual and/or auditory guided movement</p> <p>g) self-help</p> <p>2. At risk for problems with independent living and/or competitive employment upon graduation from high school</p> <p>3. At risk for problems with integration into family life/community activities</p> <p>4. At risk of getting hurt when walking/moving around independently</p> <p>5. Under the age of 5 years</p> <p>6. Has a documented visual loss and is at risk for a hearing loss</p> <p>7. Has a documented hearing loss and is at risk for a vision loss</p>	

Suggested uses for this CHECKLIST 1) To evaluate each of the students in special education.
 2) To present to parents as a tool to help develop an understanding of their child's needs for program modification because of sensory deficits.

3) To keep in child's records.

*EXAMPLES		
Hearing	Vision	Developmental Concerns
<p>2/3. A conductive hearing loss is caused by problems in the outer ear or middle ear (e.g.) blockage of the ear canal, damage to the ear drum, problems with the bones in the middle ear, fluid in the middle ear.</p> <p>A sensorineural hearing loss is caused by nerve damage to the inner ear.</p> <p>A mixed hearing loss is a combination of conductive and sensorineural impairments.</p> <p>4. Examples of syndromes/diseases causing hearing loss:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Bacterial meningitis •CMV •CHARGE •Usher •Down •Microcephaly •Rubella <p>5. Examples of syndromes/diseases causing progressive hearing losses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •CMV •Norrie S. •Goldinhar S. •Hurler S. <p>6. Reports from professionals may include such terms or descriptions as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •central auditory processing problem •central auditory processing dysfunction •difficulty in understanding what is heard <p>7a. Otitis media/middle ear infection when chronic (lasting longer than 3 weeks) and recurring can inhibit language/communication development.</p> <p>7c. Some common ototoxic substances:</p> <p>antibiotics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •tetracycline •streptomycin <p>anticancer drugs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •methotrexate •aminopterin <p>7e. Some balance problems are associated with hearing loss:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Usher I syndrome •Inner ear damage 	<p>3. Some examples of syndromes or disorders associated with loss of vision include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Congenital cataracts •Retinopathy of Prematurity •Retinal Blastomas •Optic Nerve Hypoplasia •CHARGE •Down •Hydrocephaly <p>4. Some examples of disorders associated with progressive or fluctuating vision loss include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Retinitis Pigmentosa •Usher S. •Glaucoma <p>5. Cortical visual impairment results in difficulties in processing visual information.</p> <p>7a. Nystagmus is an involuntary rapid movement of the eye.</p> <p>7b. Amblyopia is uncorrectable blurred vision due to disuse of the eye.</p> <p>7c. Cataracts are a clouding of the lens of the eye.</p> <p>7d. Strabismus is a deviation of the eyes so they are not simultaneously directed to the same object.</p> <p>Examples of oculomotor problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Child may be observed to overreach or underreach for objects •Child may misjudge where the food is on a plate •Child may be confused by color or texture of walking surface 	

