



Visual Perceptual Screening Tool

The **Visual Perceptual Screening Tool** was developed as a means by which parents can determine if their child is struggling in school or in life in general. It is a simple checklist, set up to identify such children by the number of indicators that are ticked or checked in the tool.

This **Screening Tool** makes use of functional indicators ie: things that children do in life that are directly link to a breakdown in the subtle levels of their performance. It is not a test with scores and nor does it replace the need for a formal visual perceptual evaluation. But it is a means of determining if you need to speak to a **visual perceptual therapist** about your child.

VisualPerceptual provides a FREE consultation service all around the world. We do this via Skype, because it allows us to talk face-to-face, without incurring any costs in doing so.

It is incredibly important that kids who struggle receive help as soon as possible and the great thing about the therapy I provide is that it can and does correct most struggles very quickly. The idea that a child needs to be in therapy for months or years is simply not true, and those huge management programs that are often put together for such kids all prove to be unnecessary.

It is important that the **Visual Perceptual Screening Tool** is used relative to the child's age ie: you need to ask yourself what you would typically expect of a child of the same age, by way of their performance. If you think your child is performing at a level comparable to a younger child, this is highly indicative that they do have a visual perceptual deficit and that they have also have a developmental delay associated with this.

You can arrange a Skype Consultation and speak to me about your child, by [clicking this link](#). You will be taken to my appointment calendar, where you can make an appointment at a time that suits you.

VisualPerceptual endeavours to make this process as simple and stress free as possible. We provide practical answers to the questions most parents have and find that there is really no reason for most children to be struggling for life.

I look forward to working with you in the near future.

Regards

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Natoya Rose'.

Natoya Rose
Director and Occupational Therapist

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
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Visual Perceptual Screening Tool

Child's Name:		Date:
DOB:	Age:	Email address:
Your name:		
Where in the world are you?		
Age you think child is performing at:		

Functional Indicators of a Visual Perceptual Deficit

This section is about the child's general task performance. A significant number of **N's** in this section indicates that your child should probably be evaluated by a **Visual Perceptual Therapist** to determine their actual level of performance.

Skill	Y/N	Presentation
Integrating Sensory Information		Reads without skipping or missing words (Y – they can N – they cannot)
		Memory is good with no demonstrated issues (Y – it is N – it is not)
		Understands subtleties eg: humour, innuendo and inference (Y – they do N – they do not)
Stabilisation		Identifies what the task is built around and uses this in their task performance (Y – they can N – they cannot)
		Can engage with a task and start at the beginning (Y – they can N – they cannot)
		Drawings are drawn relative to page ie: not in one corner or very small, not running out of space of over the edge of the page (Y – they are N – they are not)
		Letters placed relative to lines on page.  (Y – they are N – they are not)
		Does not reverse letters or numbers (Y – they do not N – they do)
	Can construct sentences evenly within the lines on, and the edges of, a page (Y – they can N – they cannot)	
Conceptual Frameworks		Understands above, below, left, right, etc. (Y – they do N – they do not)
		Can construct age appropriate sentences. (Y – they can N – they cannot)
		Able to participate in co-ordinated action games such as “Simon Says”. (Y – they can N – they cannot)
		Clearly explains their plan to complete task and demonstrates they have some idea what it will look like when they are finished. (Y – they can N – they cannot)

Integrated Task Performance	Can complete simple copying tasks without constantly referring back to what is being copied. (Y – they can N – they cannot)
	Can copy information off the white board in school. (Y – they can N – they cannot)
	Can correctly raise their left or right hand when asked. (Y – they can N – they cannot)
	Does not look to others to speak for them. (Y – they do not N – they do)
	Can provide basic personal information - name, age, address, etc. (Y – they can N – they cannot)
	Can continue with a task when they have been interrupted (Y – they can N – they cannot)
Attention	Is not distracted by visual or auditory stimulation. (Y – they are not N – they are)
Contextual Inter-relationships	Can read new words without referring to pictures to do so. (Y – they can N – they cannot)
	Can perform tasks consistently ie: performance does not decline when the task changes. (Y – they can N – they cannot)
	When shown something new or given a new piece of information, can apply this in all situations (Y – they can N – they cannot)
Concentration	Is able to stay engaged in a variety of tasks for an hour or more (Y – they can N – they cannot)
	Does not demonstrate undue fatigue when having to apply themselves for extended periods of time (Y – they do not N – they do)
Sensory Overload	Does not demonstrate any hyperactivity. (Y – they do not N – they do)
	Activity levels do not increase beyond the expected in response to increased sensory stimulation or new situations. (Y – they do not N – they do)
	General task performance, problem solving and decision making do not decline as sensory loading increases (Y – they do not N – they do)
Pattern Recognition	Can identify patterns within a task and uses them to complete the task (Y – they can N – they cannot)
	Works out new words by identifying and utilising syllables (Y – they can N – they cannot)
	Understands patterns in numbers and how they work (Y – they can N – they cannot)
Conceptual Task Performance	The task is completed in a step by step, logical and sequential manner (Y – they can N – they cannot)
	Planning and strategy apparent within the task. (Y – they it is N – it is not)
	Able to explain their processing and why they chose that particular way to complete the task. (Y – they can N – they cannot)
	Able to give other options for task completion other than the one they are shown.

	(Y – they can N – they cannot)
3 Stage Commands and Planning	Able to complete tasks that contain an inherent 3 steps or instructions eg: go to your room and get ready for bed and brush your teeth (Y – they can N – they cannot)
Problem Solving & Decision Making	Outcomes that are what the child anticipated. (Y – they are N – they are not)
	Able to understand or identify the cause of mistakes in tasks (Y – they can N – they cannot)
	Demonstrates they understand cause and effect. (Y – they can N – they cannot)
Organisation	Able to identify a range of possible ways of completing a task. (Y – they can N – they cannot)
	Moves at a steady pace taking time to evaluate the consequences of choices. (Y – they can N – they cannot)
	Environment around the child eg: desk or room is kept organised (Y – they can N – they cannot)

Behaviours Indicative Of A Visual Perceptual Deficit

In this section a **YES** means that the child is demonstrating the behaviour. A significant number of **Y's** in this section indicates that your child should probably be evaluated by a **Visual Perceptual Therapist** to determine their actual level of performance.

Skill	Y/N	Presentation
Avoidance Behaviours - functional		The child habitually demonstrates delays in beginning task. (Y – they do N – they do not)
		The child habitually sharpens pencils, etc in preference to beginning task. (Y – they do N – they do not)
		The child wanders around the room in preference to beginning task. (Y – they do N – they do not)
		The child habitually throws paper, etc at other students in preference to beginning task (Y – they do N – they do not)
		The child habitually looks for an unnamed something in preference beginning task (Y – they do N – they do not)
		The child habitually sits and waits in preference to beginning task (Y – they do N – they do not)
Avoidance Behaviours - behavioural		The child cries when given a challenging task to do. (Y – they do N – they do not)
		The child yawns and stretches rather than engaging in task performance (Y – they do N – they do not)
		The child wriggles and moves around rather than engaging in task performance (Y – they do N – they do not)
		The child 'lies in chair' rather than engaging in task performance (Y – they do N – they do not)
	The child cries rather than engaging in task performance (Y – they do N – they do not)	

Task Based Behaviours - functional		The child habitually states or demonstrates that they don't know what to do. (Y - they do N - they do not)
		The child habitually spends time in preparation without beginning task. (Y - they do N - they do not)
		The child habitually spends time collecting materials for task without beginning task. (Y - they do N - they do not)
		The child habitually gets stuck on collecting information for the task without beginning task. (Y - they do N - they do not)
		The child habitually starts, rips page out, starts, rips page out; OR writes, whites out, writes, whites out; OR asks teacher how to spell every word. (Y - they do N - they do not)
		The child habitually does not finish work or tasks. (Y - they do N - they do not)
		The child habitually asks a neighbour what to do. (Y - they do N - they do not)
		The child habitually copies others work. (Y - they do N - they do not)
		The child habitually initiates tasks but stops when they see what others are doing and moves to duplicate that (Y - they do N - they do not)
Behaviours associated with sensory overload		Habitually stares or is transfixed by bright lights or other visual stimuli (Y - they do N - they do not)
		Does not like to be touched ie: is tactile defensive (Y - they do N - they do not)
		Has strong food preferences or intolerances (Y - they do N - they do not)
		Avoids eye contact (Y - they do N - they do not)
		Likes to keep space from others in interactions (Y - they do N - they do not)
		Controls their environment and/or toys ie: groups toys or other items together and can become angry when their order is disrupted. (Y - they do N - they do not)
		Does not like certain sounds or noises (Y - they do N - they do not)
		Hangs back or does not join in in group events, sports or games (Y - they do N - they do not)
	Taps or hits themselves in the head or engages in other actions aimed at the body, which have a strong sensory result (Y - they do N - they do not)	

Please note: any child who exhibits anxiety when, confronted by any task or situation, is undoubtedly struggling. We do not recommend that any child exhibiting such symptoms be made to engage or perform in these situations. We do recommend, however, that they are evaluated by a competent Visual Perceptual Therapist, who understands the totally dynamic of children's performance.