

What happens if a possible problem is detected in my child's vision?

The cameras used in our screenings have over a 90% accuracy rate and the results of the screening will be produced instantly. If your child's results recommend a complete eye exam do not be alarmed but please take your child to your preferred eye care provider for more information.

THIS IS ONLY A SCREENING!

Medical professionals will need to further examine your child to diagnose any problems.

How do I get my child's vision screened?

If you are not aware of a screening already scheduled in your area, contact your local Lions Club or the Kentucky Lions Eye Foundation:

***Phone: 800-232-5308
or 502-583-0564***

***Email:
info@kylionseye.org***

***Visit us at
www.kylionsye.org***

***Follow us on Facebook &
Twitter @KYLionsEye***



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VISION SCREENING AT:**

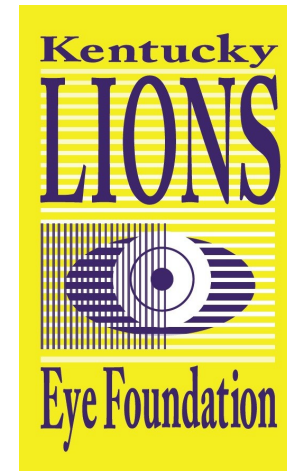
ON:



KidSight

Free Vision Screening for Children

***A program of the Kentucky Lions Eye
Foundation and Lions Clubs of
Kentucky.***



**www.kylionseye.org
502-583-0564
800-232-5308**

What is *KidSight* ?

The Kentucky *KidSight* Program is a vision screening project started by the Kentucky Lions Eye Foundation in 2004 in which Lions Clubs and volunteers throughout the Commonwealth organize and conduct vision screenings for children ages 6 months to 6 years old.

What does a screening cost?

The screening is **FREE** thanks to support and volunteer efforts of Kentucky Lions Clubs and Program supporters.

How is a vision screening done?

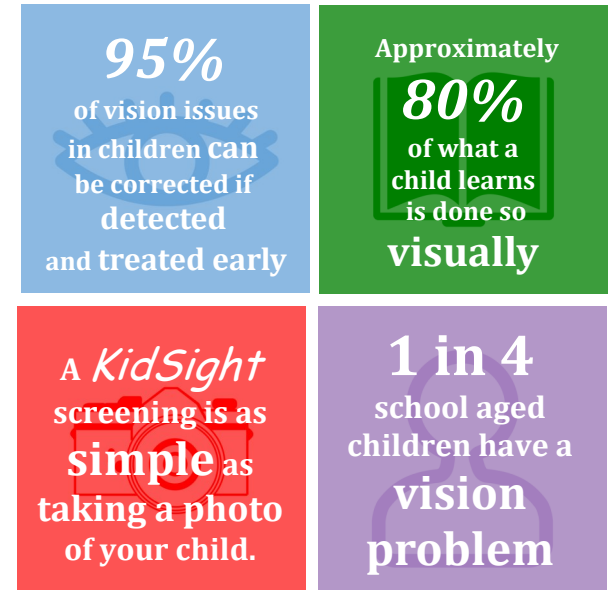
It is as simple as having your child's picture taken. Local Lions Club volunteers are trained to use a high-tech camera which takes an image of your child's eyes to detect eye problems in children who are too young to communicate possible vision problems.



What eye conditions does the screening test?

- ◆ Myopia (Nearsightedness) - Causes the eyes to focus incorrectly, making distant objects appear blurred.
- ◆ Hyperopia (Farsightedness) - Causes difficulty seeing objects that are near. Small levels of farsightedness are normal for young children but high levels can cause problems. Left untreated, hyperopia can contribute to crossing of the eye or poor vision in each eye.
- ◆ Astigmatism - A condition in which the cornea has an abnormal curve, causing out-of-focus vision.
- ◆ Strabismus - When the eyes are not directed to an object simultaneously. Sometimes the eyes deviate inward and other times the eyes deviate outward.
- ◆ Anisometropia - A condition in which the two eyes have unequal refractive power. This can adversely affect the development of binocular vision in infants and children. The brain will often suppress the vision of the blurrier eye in a condition called Amblyopia, or lazy eye.
- ◆ Anisocoria- Slight differences in pupil sizes are found in healthy people. Unequal pupil sizes with a difference of more than 1.5 mm may be a sign of an eye, brain, blood vessel or nerve problem.

Why should my child's vision be screened?



The first few years of a child's life are critical in the development of good vision. Vision problems are not always evident and it is difficult for young children to acknowledge and communicate that their vision is blurred or different. Each day that eye problems go undetected and untreated, a child's vision may deteriorate to the point of irreversibility. The earlier that conditions are detected, the more easily and successfully they can be treated.

How often should my child's vision be screened?

Children's vision can change rapidly so it should be checked regularly.