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are born with relatively good hearing that deteriorates over a decade or more. ey can have progressive balance problems and they report night blindness in childhood or teens Six loci have been mapped so far for Usher type I [4-7], three genes for type II and one gene for type III [8,9]. To date, six of the above genes have been cloned [10].

Retinitis pigmentosa is a progressive visual loss caused by an impairment of the cells of the retina. Contraction of the visual elds (tunnel vision) and night blindness may precede objective evidence of retinitis pigmentosa as determined by ophthalmoscopic lesions characteristically peripheral in distribution. It is probable that more sensitive Electroretinogram (ERG) and the Eletrooculogram (EOG) would reveal abnormality at much earlier age, perhaps even at birth [11] (Figure 1).

e both of severe sight and hearing loss, such as in Usher syndrome, leads to a complex disability. Increased awareness of Usher syndrome amongst those who work with deaf children and young people is seen as essential since early identi cation of young people with Usher may enable them to adjust better to their ongoing visual loss (Vernon & Hicks) [12] (Figure 2).

7	Visual closure	This activity should test the ability of the child to perceive a total picture or object when only a part is visible
8	For constancy	The ability to perceive the same object at di erent angles Picture such as tree, chair, spoon etc
9	Eye hand coordination	The child should be asked to tear the paper along the lines that you have marked
10	Eye foot coordination	It is the ability to perform a task Using eye and foot in accord [14]
*Note: Functional vision is deýned as vision that can be used to perform a task requiring vision, that is functional vision.		

Table 1: Visual skills in functional assessment.

can be much improved in camps. It has been shown that by using digital fundus photography in screening camps, there was a greater detection of posterior segment diseases [14]. Moreover, the IOP estimation can be performed quickly with newer devices like the rebound tonometry which gives objective data there by eliminating human errors in IOP estimation.

D c ac (Ca d d)

Estimates the minimum size visible. It's tested in individuals who cannot perform two dimensional symbols or gratings. It helps to supply the knowledge about the dimensions and contrast of solid objects (Figure 4).

R ac

It tests with preferential looking cards, Cardi acuity cards, Tellers acuity cards, LEA Gratings cards. It's useful in individuals with cortical visual defect, delayed visual maturation, developmental disabilities and nerves opticus involvement (Figure 5).

R c ac

It test with LEA symbol, HOTV, broken wheel acuity cards, letters or pictures It are o en done by matching, naming, and pointing. It should be done binocularly rst then uniocularly. Repeated testing is going to be required for more positive response [15,16].

V a F d T

Visual Field Testing (confrontation test) eld of vision assessment is administered binocularly to elicit homonymous defects. It refers to the sector which both the attentions easily see within the front the traditional eld of vision is 180 degree ahead of the eye. e only method of testing is to bling snapping nger foam the side of the ear to the front move it up and down and marks the position where the person can see the nger (Figure 6).

C a S

It is testing of youngsters with Mr Happy contrast sensitivity test, Hiding Heidi contrast test charts it helps to understand individual's functional visual capabilities, choosing educational materials (Figure 7).

R ac

Refraction is that the start line for all vision rehabilitation care. Always perform a cyclopegic refraction in individuals with unsteady xation. Just in case where cycloplegic refraction isn't possible then one can perform near retinoscopy or dynamic retinoscopy [17] (Table 2).

Figure 3: TV viewing magniýer used for watching television.

Figure 7:

O a a dM b (O a dM) T V

Orientation means an awareness of position in space. It refers to the ability of a child to realize his surroundings, establishing body, space,

Conclusion

Vision rehabilitation services allow children's with visual impaired the power to realize greater control of their environment, which causes