

# Chronic cortical visual impairment in children: aetiology, prognosis, and associated neurological deficits

Richard Huo, Susan K Burden, Creig S Hoyt, William V Good

## Abstract

**Background/claims**—To evaluate prevalence, aetiology, prognosis, and associated neurological and ophthalmological problems in children with cortical visual impairment (CVI).

**Methods**—The records of 7200 outpatients seen in the paediatric ophthalmology practice over the past 15 years were reviewed in order to compile data concerning CVI. In addition, the authors devised and applied a system for grading visual recovery in order to assess prognosis.

**Results**—CVI occurred in 2.4% of all patients examined. The four most common causes of CVI were perinatal hypoxia (22%), cerebral vascular accident (14%), meningitis (12%), and acquired hypoxia (10%). Most children with CVI had associated neurological abnormalities. The most common were seizures (53%), cerebral palsy (26%) hemiparesis (12%), and hypotonia (5%). Associated ophthalmological problems were esotropia (19%), exotropia (18%), optic nerve atrophy (16%), ocular motor apraxia (15%), nystagmus (11%), and retinal disease (3%). On average, CVI patients improved by two levels as measured by the authors' scale.

**Conclusion**—The majority of children with CVI showed at least some recovery. In this group of children, CVI is often accompanied by additional ophthalmological problems and is nearly always associated with other, serious neurological abnormalities.

(*Br J Ophthalmol* 1999;83:670-675)

Cortical visual impairment (CVI) has emerged as the leading cause of low vision in children in developed countries.<sup>1-3</sup> Over the past 10 years, researchers have endeavoured to elucidate incidence, prevalence, aetiology, prognosis, and associated neurological and ophthalmological problems in CVI.<sup>4-7</sup> These studies have been performed in various regions of the world, but there is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of CVI in the United States.

We therefore undertook the review of a large paediatric ophthalmology referral practice to determine the occurrence of CVI within this population. We determined the frequencies of various aetiologies of CVI and recorded neurological and ophthalmological problems association with CVI, particularly since other studies of CVI often excluded children with ophthalmological abnormalities.<sup>8-12</sup>

Our final aim was to assess visual improvement among our cohort of CVI patients. To that end, we devised a method for grading the *functional* visual perception of our CVI patients. In those patients who returned for follow up visits, we calculated the amount of improvement between visits.

## Materials and methods

We reviewed the records of approximately 7200 patients who were seen from 1979 to 1994 in a large paediatric ophthalmology referral practice (WVG, CSH). At the time of the patient's appointment, the diagnosis of "CVI" was based upon (1) vision loss in the absence of signs of anterior visual pathway disease, or (2) vision loss greatly exceeding that which would be expected, given the findings of an ocular examination. Children with nystagmus underwent an electroretinogram (ERG), and we carefully excluded all children where poor visual function could be entirely attributed to non-cortical deficits.

Evaluation of these files revealed 170 cases of CVI. Data were subsequently derived in a number of areas.

## AETIOLOGY AND ASSOCIATED NEUROLOGICAL DEFICITS

The aetiology and neurological assessments were based on the historical and physical findings, as well as laboratory tests. In most cases abnormal neurological findings were obvious. However, the diagnosis of seizure and hearing loss required historical (for example, chart review) corroboration and/or verification with other healthcare providers. In cases of in utero drug exposure, the aetiology was initially presumed to be cocaine exposure, and the diagnosis of cocaine exposure was corroborated by other neurological findings known to occur in conjunction with this drug's toxicity (small size for gestational age, prematurity, central nervous system infarction).<sup>13</sup>

## ASSOCIATED OPHTHALMOLOGICAL DEFICITS

Assessment of ophthalmological problems was made by the members of this team (WVG, CSH) at the time of each patient's appointment.

Many patients reported multiple aetiologies, neurological problems, or ophthalmological deficits. We counted each of these responses separately even though this meant counting the same patient many times. We then calculated the percentage of our population that had multiple entries for aetiology, and associated neurological and ophthalmological abnormalities.

Department of  
Ophthalmology,  
University of  
California, San  
Francisco, CA, USA  
R Huo  
C S Hoyt

University of Michigan  
Medical School, Ann  
Arbor, Michigan, USA  
S K Burden

Smith-Kettlewell Eye  
Research Institute, San  
Francisco, CA, USA  
W V Good

Correspondence to:  
William V Good, MD,  
Smith-Kettlewell Eye  
Research Institute, 2232  
Webster Street, San  
Francisco, CA 94115, USA.

Accepted for publication  
18 December 1998

## LEVEL OF VISION

We assessed each patient's functional vision using the following nomenclature: *level 1* if the patient could only perceive light at the time of examination; *level 2* if the patient could occasionally visually fixate on large objects, faces, or movement in the environment, as noted in the patient's chart; *level 3* if visual function was highly variable, but with at least some moments of good visual fixation as indicated by (1) the ability to see small objects (such as pennies or stickers), or (2) could reliably visually fixate a face; *level 4* if a patient could reliably fixate on small targets and/or with visual acuity that could be measured in the range of 20/400 to 20/200; *level 5* if there was good, reliable visual fixation and/or with visual acuity (at least with both eyes open), measured not better than 20/50 at the time of examination; *level 6* if there was a completely normal sensory visual examination. These criteria are summarised in Table 1.

We implemented this system as a method of quantifying *functional* vision. The assessment of vision in levels 5 and 6 included visual acuity measurement, but we included a behavioural component in the rating scale to account for the possibility of good acuity but poor cognition/verbal skills. The initial level of vision was ranked for each of the 170 CVI patients. For those patients that returned for follow up, we noted level of vision at his or her last visit. We then calculated visual improvement as expressed in levels of improvement.

## PATIENT AGE

Each patient's age was recorded in years.

## HOMONYMOUS HEMIANOPSIA

We recorded the occurrence of homonymous hemianopsia in CVI patients.

## Results

Review of the patient records revealed 170 cases of CVI, 2.4% of all patients seen. From these 170 patients, we were able to construct a profile for the CVI patients. The average patient age was 3 years. Initially, the average level of vision was 2.1 as measured by our scale. Thirty eight patients (22.4%) had homonymous hemianopsia in addition to CVI.

Ninety six patients returned for further evaluation (56.5% of the study population). Among those who returned, the average length of follow up was 5.9 years, with a range of 3 months to 15 years. The average change in vision was 0.9 levels as measured by our scale.

Table 1 Initial level of vision for the study population (n=170)

Initial vision	Description	No of patients	% of study population (n=170)
Level one	Light perception only	73	42.94
Level two	Occasional fixation on large objects, faces, or movement	47	27.65
Level three	Occasional fixation on small objects (ie, pennies or stickers) or reliable fixation on faces	23	13.53
Level four	Reliable fixation on small objects; visual acuity 20/400 to 20/200	19	11.18
Level five	Reliable visual acuity not better than 20/50 (both eyes open)	8	4.71
Level six	Completely normal vision	0	0.00

Table 2 Aetiologies associated with CVI patients in the study population (n=170)

Aetiology	No of patients	% of study population (n=170)
Perinatal hypoxia	38	22.35
Cerebral vascular accident	24	14.12
Meningitis/encephalitis	21	12.35
Acquired hypoxia	17	10.00
Hydrocephalus	16	9.41
Idiopathic	16	9.41
Premature (<34 weeks' gestation)	13	7.65
Intracranial cyst	9	5.29
Head trauma	7	4.12
Seizures	7	4.12
Congenital microcephaly	5	2.94
Brain tumour	4	2.35
In utero drug exposure	3	1.76
Other	11	6.47

Among the study population (n=170), 154 CVI patients had known aetiologies. This represented 90.6% of the study population. Sixteen CVI patients had idiopathic onset of CVI (9.4% of the study population). Some patients reported multiple aetiologies (21 patients or 12.4%).

The most common aetiology for CVI within this population was perinatal hypoxia (22.4% of our 170 cases). Cerebral vascular accident accounted for 14.1% and meningitis/encephalitis for 12.4%. Next in frequency were acquired hypoxia (10.0%), hydrocephalus (9.4%), and prematurity (7.7%). Other less common aetiologies included intracranial cyst, 5.3%; head trauma, 4.1%; seizures, 4.1%, and brain tumour, 2.9%. In utero drug exposure (cocaine in particular) was thought to be aetiological in 1.8% of cases. In 9.4% of cases we could not determine an aetiology for CVI. These results are summarised in Table 2.

Most of our CVI patients suffered neurological and/or ophthalmological deficits. Thirty two patients had ophthalmological deficits alone (18.8%), 51 patients had neurological deficits alone (30.0%), and 79 patients had both neuro- and ophthalmological deficits (46.5%). Only eight patients (4.7%) had no associated neuro- or ophthalmological deficits (see Fig 1).

Seventy five per cent (n=128) of our patients had at least one associated neurological abnormality. Within this group, 50.8% (n=65) had one neurological deficit, 40.6% (n=52) had two neurological deficits, and 8.6% (n=11) had three neurological deficits.

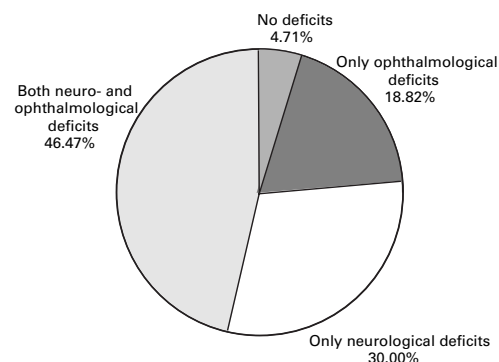


Figure 1 Deficits associated with CVI patients within the study population (n=170).

Table 3 Neurological deficits associated with CVI patients

Associated neurological deficit	No of patients	% of study population (n=170)
Seizures	90	52.94
Cerebral palsy	44	25.88
Microcephaly	26	15.29
Hemiparesis	20	11.76
Hypotonia (without diagnosis of CP)	9	5.29
Hearing loss	3	1.76
Cranial nerve VII palsy	3	1.76
Developmental regression	2	1.18
Other	5	2.94

The most common neurological deficit was seizures, with a rate of 52.9%. Most children took one or more anticonvulsants. However, other neurological problems (cerebral palsy at 25.9%, microcephaly at 15.3% hemiparesis at 11.8%, and hypotonia at 5.3%) which were initially considered separate findings, could be considered types of cerebral palsy. When all these disorders are considered together under the general heading "cerebral palsy", the rate of cerebral palsy increases to 58.2%. The most common associated neurological deficit therefore would be best characterised as static, usually involving a perinatal brain injury.

Other less common abnormalities were hearing loss (1.8%), CN VII palsy (1.8%), and developmental regression (1.2%). One case each of amblyopia, ataxia, choreoathetosis, macrocephaly, and poor motor coordination were recorded; as a group, these associations made up 2.9% of the study population (see Table 3).

The number of associated ocular deficits was also evaluated. In all, 111 of the CVI patients (65.3%) suffered from at least one ophthalmological deficit. From among this population of patients with ophthalmological deficits, 63.1% had one ophthalmological deficit, 32.4% had two ophthalmological deficits, and 4.5% had three ophthalmological deficits.

Esotropia occurred in 18.8% of the 170 CVI cases and exotropia in 18.2%. Ocular motor apraxia, or gaze palsy, occurred in 15.3%; nystagmus occurred in 11.2%. Moderate optic nerve atrophy was present in 9.4%, and severe optic nerve atrophy in 7.1%; therefore, optic nerve atrophy affected 16.5% of the CVI population as a whole. Refractive errors (>+3.00 D or <-3.00 D sphere) were seen in 8.2% of CVI patients. Among the 170 children with CVI, 2.9% also had retinal disease. One case each of CN VI palsy and poor colour vision were reported, together accounting for

Table 4 Ophthalmological deficits associated with CVI patients

Associated ophthalmological deficit	No of patients	% of study population (n=170)
Esotropia	32	18.82
Exotropia	31	18.24
Ocular motor apraxia (or gaze palsy)	26	15.29
Nystagmus	19	11.18
Moderate optic nerve atrophy	16	9.41
Refractory error (> +3.00 or <-3.00)	14	8.24
Severe optic nerve atrophy	12	7.06
Retinal disease (including colobomas)	5	2.94
Other	2	1.18

Table 5 Change in vision among CVI patients who returned for follow up

Vision change	No of patients	% of follow up patients (n=96)
Worsened by one level	2	2.08%
No improvement	36	37.50%
Improved by one level	38	39.58%
Improved by two levels	13	13.54%
Improved by three levels	5	5.21%
Improved by four levels	1	1.04%
Improved by five levels	1	1.04%

1.2% of the CVI population. Table 4 illustrates these findings.

Forty three per cent of patients in the study population (n=170) had vision in the level one range; 28% had vision in the level two range; 13% had vision in the level three range, 11% had vision in the level four range, and 5% had vision in the level five range. No patients had vision in the level six range initially (see Table 1).

Because we were only able to analyse follow up data for a portion of our study population, we wanted to be sure that our follow up population was representative of the study population as a whole. Therefore, we compared the initial level of vision for the entire CVI study population (n=170) against the initial level of vision in the subset of patients that returned for follow up (n=96). More follow up patients had initial vision in the level one (44.78% v 42.9%), two (28.1% v 27.7%), and three (14.6% v 13.5%) ranges; fewer of the follow up patients were in the level four (8.33% v 11.2%) and five (4.2% v 4.7%) ranges. Therefore, the follow up patients were only slightly more visually impaired than the study population as a whole.

Within the follow up population (n=96), we recorded the final level of vision. Twenty seven per cent were rated level two, 22% were rated level three, 18% were rated level one, 18% were rated level four, 14% were rated level five, and 2% were rated level six.

Regardless of initial level of vision, 40% of the follow up population improved by one level of vision, 38% showed no improvement, 14% improved by two levels. More rarely, 5% improved by three levels, 1% improved by four levels, and 1% improved by five levels of vision (see Table 5).

Overall, 60.4% of the follow up population (n=96) displayed an improvement in vision, 37.5% showed no change, and 2.1% experienced a decline in vision. Figure 2 expresses this information.

There was no correlation between aetiology of CVI and prognosis, but children who were diagnosed before age 3 averaged greater than one full level of improvement. Those who were more than 3 years old when they were first

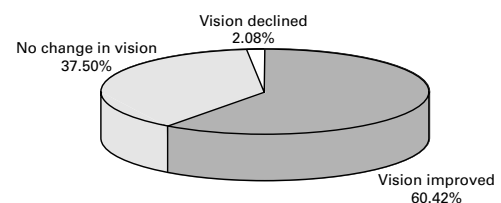


Figure 2 Overall vision outcomes for follow up population (n=96).

diagnosed averaged less than 0.5 levels of improvement.

Fewer than 16% of children with CVI ultimately attained level 5 or 6. Dramatic recoveries (greater than two levels) nearly always occurred within 6 months of injury.

### Discussion

Cortical visual impairment (CVI) has emerged as the leading cause of low vision in children in developed countries.<sup>1-3</sup> This is undoubtedly the result primarily of advances in perinatal care. The majority of children with CVI develop their problem as a result of perinatal hypoxia and ischaemia,<sup>1 5</sup> an insult which historically had a higher mortality.<sup>7 14</sup> Similarly, other advances in medical treatment and support have allowed children with CVI caused by meningitis, encephalitis, and head trauma to survive.<sup>1 15</sup> Advances in perinatal care and improved survival rates of premature babies are partly responsible for the pre-eminence of CVI as a cause of low vision in children.<sup>1 14 16</sup> In addition, advances in the management of retinopathy of prematurity and congenital cataracts have caused these conditions to drop in prevalence.<sup>1</sup> The net effect is that a greater percentage of visually impaired children now suffer CVI.

Our analysis indicates that the vast majority of CVI patients have a known aetiology and that perinatal hypoxia/ischaemia is the most common cause. Meningitis/encephalitis and head trauma were also aetiological in our population, as has been reported elsewhere.<sup>1 15</sup> We found that cerebral vascular accident, acquired hypoxia, and prematurity were aetiological in a few cases (Table 2).

In addition to perinatal hypoxia/ischaemia, congenital brain anomalies (intracranial cysts, microcephaly, hydrocephalus) were aetiological. Head trauma may cause transient CVI in some patients; however, our patients suffered from chronic CVI, partly due to the referral nature of the practice. Head trauma accounted for 4.1% of our CVI cases; some of these cases involved non-accidental trauma.

Meningitis and/or encephalitis accounted for 12.4% of CVI cases, indicating that these conditions can pose problems for short and long term visual function in children. Most of these children suffered a severe form of infection, with a history of sepsis, loss of consciousness and seizures at the time of initial infectious insult, followed by residual cognitive defects (for example, mental retardation, personality change). Our findings are consistent with those of others<sup>17</sup> and emphasise the very serious problem of CVI in children with meningitis.

The finding that in utero drug exposure was linked to CVI is a new one. While a constellation of problems is seen in children who have been exposed to drugs prenatally,<sup>13</sup> to our knowledge no one has examined the connection between CVI and prenatal exposure to drugs.

Of the 170 CVI cases we examined, 9.4% of CVI cases were idiopathic. The retrospective design of this study may be partially responsible for this finding, since there was no avenue

of inquiry available to elucidate the aetiology in unclear cases. However, this finding also indicates the need for further research into mechanisms causing CVI.

The vast majority of our CVI patients had associated neuro- or ophthalmological deficits. In fact, only 4.7% of our patients had no associated deficits. This finding emphasises that CVI rarely occurs in isolation and that treatment strategies must take associated deficits into account.

A substantial number (75.3%) of children diagnosed with CVI show associated neurological deficits, many of which require ongoing management and some of which may actually interfere with visual functioning (for example, seizures, anticonvulsant therapy). The frequent occurrence (52.9%) of seizures in CVI patients is noteworthy. Seizures may interfere with cortical function, and may cause transient cortical visual impairment.<sup>1</sup> Some children within our study population have chronic and frequently recurring seizures which could interfere with visual function. In addition, the use of anticonvulsants can occasionally interfere with visual function; changing or moderating dosages of these medicines may improve vision.<sup>1</sup> It is possible that the use of anticonvulsants impeded some of our patients' vision, thereby lowering our assessment of initial level of vision and visual outcome.

Our study revealed a large number of CVI patients who were afflicted with cerebral palsy, hemiparesis, hypotonia, or microcephaly (Table 3). Studies among populations afflicted with cerebral palsy have noted the occurrence of CVI.<sup>18</sup> Clinicians should be cognizant of the special needs of children with cerebral palsy who may also suffer CVI.

Wong, in a study performed in Hong Kong, reported that 100% of congenital and 88% of acquired cases of CVI in her study had associated neurological abnormalities; cerebral palsy was present in many of these patients.<sup>4</sup> Rogers reported that all CVI patients within his population had at least one additional pathology; cerebral palsy was frequently reported (53%).<sup>7</sup> Hydrocephalus, hearing loss, epilepsy, and learning difficulties were also reported.

A significant number (65.3%) of children within our CVI population have associated ophthalmological problems which may require management and which may affect the evaluation of the severity of CVI (that is, ocular motor apraxia). One may argue that because our patient population derived from an ophthalmology practice the association between ophthalmological problems and CVI might be artificially high. However, it seems unlikely that this association is entirely due to our study population.

Esotropia and exotropia occurred in approximately 37% of our CVI patients. Whether strabismus management affects neurodevelopmental outcome is debated,<sup>19</sup> and worthy of future research considerations. Nystagmus, abnormal eye movements (ocular motor apraxia), and optic nerve atrophy also occurred in a high percentage of children with CVI (35% when taken together).

The presence of nystagmus in 11.1% of CVI cases was surprising since cortical insults themselves usually do not cause nystagmus. In most cases, the nystagmus was presumably caused by concurrent anterior visual pathway disease. Fielder and Evans have speculated that an intact striate cortex is necessary to generate nystagmus.<sup>20</sup> Their hypothesis is not contradicted by our findings. It is likely that some intact striate cortex was present in all our CVI patients, since not a single patient was completely blind.

Many children (17%) showed either moderate or severe optic atrophy. The relation of optic atrophy to cortical visual impairment has been investigated.<sup>21</sup> The optic nerves are usually resistant to hypoxia/ischaemia in the perinatal period. However, when hypoxia/ischaemia is severe, optic atrophy may occur in conjunction with severe neurological deficits. Clinicians must search carefully for optic atrophy in children with CVI, since recovery of vision will be limited, and prognosis will be poor, if this anterior visual abnormality is present.

We emphasise the importance of measuring refraction in children diagnosed as having CVI. In some cases, optical rehabilitation may be rewarding. In other cases, the diagnosis of high refractive error may lead the clinician to suspect retinal disease or systemic abnormality.

The assessment of patient vision, both initially and upon follow up, was of primary interest to us. Admittedly, our classification system for assessing visual function has shortcomings. The schema is retrospective and provides limited data on visual acuity. Children can be evaluated rapidly using our system but the evaluation depends on in office evaluation and historical data. Unfortunately, alternative tests of vision in this patient population may also have shortcomings, including behavioural and electrophysiological tests.<sup>9 10 22-29</sup>

Despite the shortcomings of our system, we found it useful in correlating visual function with the need for special vision rehabilitative services. For example, children at level 4 and below should be considered legally blind in the sense that they require special services and consideration. Therefore, they should qualify for special rehabilitative services in most geographic areas. Even children at level 5 who reliably fixate on visual targets and probably have vision of 20/50 may show cognitive visual impairment. Therefore, these children may still require some handicapped and visual services. Only at level 6 were children not in need of special handicap services. These were children who had virtually a completely normal sensory visual examination. Unfortunately, only 2.1% of our follow up population attained level six.

Overall, the majority (60.4%) of the follow up patients showed some improvement, roughly a third (37.5%) experienced no change in vision, and only 2% showed visual decline. Therefore, it is important to be optimistic with CVI patients and their parents, as has been emphasised in a multitude of studies.<sup>1 15 30</sup>

This study is based on a referral practice. Milder cases of CVI that showed improvement might not have been referred. Consequently, our prognostic findings may be overly pessimistic. Furthermore, when we compared the initial vision of the entire study population against that of the follow up population, we discovered that the follow up population had proportionally more children in the level one to three range. Therefore, the visual outcome for the smaller follow up population may be overly pessimistic. Finally, the average patient age (2.98 years) seems unexpectedly high, considering that the primary aetiology was perinatal hypoxia, perhaps indicating that children were examined in our office some time after the initial development of CVI. Nevertheless, this is the largest collection of clinical findings yet to be reported, and likely reflects the overall population of children with chronic CVI.

Note that the prognosis for recovery is better in children who suffer CVI at a very early age, even though the average age of patients seen was 3 years. Overall, most children with CVI show some vision recovery, irrespective of aetiology. Our vision assessment classification may favour vision evaluation of older children, thereby making it easier for children to show improvement as they age. More likely, neural plasticity allows vision recovery when neurological damage is incurred at an early age.

Despite the likelihood of some recovery of vision, most children with CVI (>90%) remain visually handicapped. Most children with chronic CVI require additional neurological and rehabilitative services, and a surprising number may benefit from specific intervention for ophthalmological abnormalities. The failure of these children to completely recover demonstrates that CVI is a major public health problem, one that warrants future research into diagnosis, prevention, and treatment.

Supported by National Eye Institute EY00384-01 (WVG) and by the Pacific Vision Foundation.

- 1 Good WV, Jan JE, deSa L, et al. Cortical visual impairment in children: a major review. *Surv Ophthalmol* 1994;38:351-64.
- 2 Jan JE, Wong PKH. The child with cortical visual impairment. *Sem Ophthalmol* 1991;6:194-200.
- 3 Foster A. Childhood blindness. *Eye* 1988;2 (Suppl):S27-36.
- 4 Wong VCN. Cortical blindness in children: a study of etiology and prognosis. *Pediatr Neurol* 1991;7:178-85.
- 5 Goggin M, O'Keefe M. Childhood blindness in the Republic of Ireland: a national survey. *Br J Ophthalmol* 1991;75:425-9.
- 6 Rosenberg T, Flage T, Hansen E, et al. Incidence of registered visual impairment in the Nordic child population. *Br J Ophthalmol* 1996;80:49-53.
- 7 Rogers M. Visual impairment in Liverpool: prevalence and morbidity. *Arch Dis Child* 1996;74:299-303.
- 8 van Hof-van Duin J, Cioni G, Bertuccelli B, et al. Visual outcome at 5 years of newborn infants at risk of cerebral visual impairment. *Dev Med Child Neurol* 1998;40:302-9.
- 9 Eken P, van Nieuwenhuizen O, van der Graaf Y, et al. Relation between neonatal cranial ultrasound abnormalities and cerebral visual impairment in infancy. *Dev Med Child Neurol* 1994;36:3-15.
- 10 Birch EE, Bane MC. Forced-choice preferential looking acuity of children with cortical visual impairment. *Dev Med Child Neurol* 1991;33:722-9.
- 11 Taylor MJ, McCulloch DL. Prognostic value of VEPs in young children with acute onset of cortical blindness. *Pediatr Neurol* 1991;7:111-5.
- 12 Flodmark O, Jan JE, Wong P. Computed tomography of the brains of children with cortical visual impairment. *Dev Med Child Neurol* 1990;32:611-20.
- 13 Tsay CH, Partridge JC, Villarreal SF, et al. Neurologic and ophthalmologic findings in children exposed to cocaine in utero. *J Child Neurol* 1996;11:25-30.

- 14 Lambert SR, Hoyt CS, Jan JE, *et al.* Visual recovery from hypoxic cortical blindness during childhood. Computed tomographic and magnetic resonance imaging predictors. *Arch Ophthalmol* 1987;105:1371-7.
- 15 Rodriguez A, Lozano JA, del Pozo D, *et al.* Post-traumatic transient cortical blindness. *Int Ophthalmol* 1993;17:277-83.
- 16 Pike MG, Holmstrom G, de Vries LS, *et al.* Patterns of visual impairment associated with lesions of the preterm infant brain. *Dev Med Child Neurol* 1994;36:849-62.
- 17 Thun-Hohenstein L. Cortical visual impairment following bacterial meningitis: magnetic resonance imaging and visual evoked potentials findings in two cases. *Eur J Paediatr Neurol* 1992;151:779-82.
- 18 Schenk-Rootlieb AJ. Cerebral visual impairment in cerebral palsy: relation to structural abnormalities of the cerebrum. *Neuropediatrics* 1994;25:68-72.
- 19 de Sa L, Hoyt CS, Good WV. Complications of pediatric ophthalmic surgery. *Int Ophthalmol Clin* 1992;32:31-9.
- 20 Fielder AR, Evans NM. Is the geniculostriate system a prerequisite for nystagmus? *Eye* 1988;2:628-35.
- 21 Good WV, Hoyt CS, Lambert SR. Optic nerve atrophy in children with hypoxia (abstract). *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 1987;309:Supplement.
- 22 Sonksen PM, Petrie A, Drew KJ. Promotion of visual development of severely visually impaired babies: evaluation of a developmentally based programme. *Dev Med Child Neurol* 1991;33:320-35.
- 23 Sonksen PM. The assessment of vision in the preschool child. *Arch Dis Child* 1993;68:513-16.
- 24 Silverman IE, Galetta SL, Gray LG, *et al.* SPECT in patients with cortical visual loss. *J Nucl Med* 1993;34:1447-51.
- 25 Casteels I, Demaerel P, Spileers W, *et al.* Cortical visual impairment following perinatal hypoxia: clinicoradiologic correlation using magnetic resonance imaging. *J Pediatr Ophthalmol Strabismus* 1997;34:297-305.
- 26 Cioni G, Fazzi B, Ipata AE, *et al.* Correlation between cerebral visual impairment and magnetic resonance imaging in children with neonatal encephalopathy. *Dev Med Child Neurol* 1996;38:120-32.
- 27 Clarke MP, Mitchell KW, Gibson M. The prognostic value of flash visual evoked potentials in the assessment of non-ocular visual impairment in infancy. *Eye* 1997;11:398-402.
- 28 Granet DB, Hertle RW, Quinn GE, *et al.* The visual-evoked response in infants with central visual impairment. *Am J Ophthalmol* 1993;116:437-43.
- 29 Mackie RT, McCulloch DL, Saunders KJ, *et al.* Comparison of visual assessment tests in multiply handicapped children. *Eye* 1995;9:136-41.
- 30 Baker-Nobles L, Rutherford A. Understanding cortical visual impairment in children. *Am J Occup Ther* 1995;49:899-903.



## Chronic cortical visual impairment in children: aetiology, prognosis, and associated neurological deficits

Richard Huo, Susan K Burden, Creig S Hoyt, et al.

*Br J Ophthalmol* 1999 83: 670-675

doi: 10.1136/bjo.83.6.670

---

Updated information and services can be found at:

<http://bjo.bmj.com/content/83/6/670.full.html>

---

*These include:*

### References

This article cites 24 articles, 8 of which can be accessed free at:

<http://bjo.bmj.com/content/83/6/670.full.html#ref-list-1>

Article cited in:

<http://bjo.bmj.com/content/83/6/670.full.html#related-urls>

### Email alerting service

Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

---

### Topic Collections

Articles on similar topics can be found in the following collections

[Paediatrics](#) (278 articles)  
[Neurology](#) (1042 articles)  
[Muscles](#) (184 articles)  
[Retina](#) (1217 articles)  
[Public health](#) (379 articles)

---

### Notes

---

To request permissions go to:

<http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions>

To order reprints go to:

<http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform>

To subscribe to BMJ go to:

<http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/>