

Board Certified Neuro-Developmental Optometrist Fellow, College of Optometry in Vision Development Fellow, American Academy of Optometry Member, Neuro-Optometric Rehabilitation Association Brain Health Certification



CogniViiSION™ - TRAIN the BRAIN not the EYES

Child Symptom Survey

Use the following rating scale to score	your child's performance.	Circle the number	that best describes '	your child:

0-The statement **NEVER** applies **1**-The statement **SELDOM** applies

3-The statement FREQUENTLY applies

2-The statement OCCASIONALLY applies 4-The statement ALWAYS applies

Date: _

	Physical Complaints	Never	Seldom	Occasionally	Frequentl y	Alway s
1	Headaches when reading or doing desk work.	0	1	2	3	4
2	Car sickness.	0	1	2	3	4
3	Upset stomach.	0	1	2	3	4
4	Exhausted after a day at school.	0	1	2	3	4
5	Complains of blurred vision, even if the vision screening or a routine eye examination has been normal.	0	1	2	3	4
6	Eyestrain during reading or desk work.	0	1	2	3	4
7	When reading, sees the print dance.	0	1	2	3	4
8	When reading, sees the print run together.	0	1	2	3	4
9	Complains that the print is too small.	0	1	2	3	4
1	Sees two of things when there is only one.	0	1	2	3	4
1	Covers an eye when trying to read.	0	1	2	3	4
1 2	Tilts and turns head to side to ignore one eye when reading, writing, or watching TV.	0	1	2	3	4
1 3	Squints when looking from near to far or from far to near.	0	1	2	3	4
1 4	Rubs eyes when reading.	0	1	2	3	4
1 5 P R	Holds book too closely; face too close to desk surface.	0	1	2	3	4
1 6	Moves closer and further away from book, as if to "focus" it.	0	1	2	3	4



Board Certified Neuro-Developmental Optometrist Fellow, College of Optometry in Vision Development Fellow, American Academy of Optometry Member, Neuro-Optometric Rehabilitation Association Brain Health Certification



gniViiSIONIM - TRAIN the RRAIN not the EVES

	CogniViiSION™ - TRAIN th	e BRAIN	l not the E	YES		
1 7	One eye turns in or out.	0	1	2	3	4
	Your child has already been diagnosed with a Lazy Eye (amblyopia).	0	1	2	3	4
	Your child had surgery for a crossed eye, but still has problems with either school or coordination.	0	1	2	3	4
	Your child is sensitive to light, sound, smell, food, texture, and clothing	0	1	2	3	4
	Your child is not able to filter out background noise	0	1	2	3	4
2 2 P R	Your child struggles with bedwetting	0	1	2	3	4
	Learning- to- Read	Never	Seldom	Occasionally	Frequently	Always
23	Very slow at sounding out words even when the rules are known; i.e., knows the letter sounds for "c," "a," and "t," but labors to sound out "cat".	0	1	2	3	4
24	Omits small words.	0	1	2	3	4
25	Repeats letters or syllables in a word.	0	1	2	3	4
26	Reads the first letter or two of the word and guesses at the rest.	0	1	2	3	4
27	Fails to recognize same word in the next line.	0	1	2	3	4
28	Can read a word that is isolated and large on a flash card but can't recognize the same word when it's smaller or squeezed into a line of print.	0	1	2	3	4
20	Confuses likenesses and minor differences, such	0	1	2	3	4
29	as substituting "what" for "that".					

PH: 630-429-7553 FX: 847-891-8045

reading.

than one syllable.

"was" for "saw" when reading or writing.

Need to use a finger to maintain place when

Gets lost when trying to sound words of more

PR

31

32

0

0

1

1

3

3

4

4

2

2



Board Certified Neuro-Developmental Optometrist Fellow, College of Optometry in Vision Development Fellow, American Academy of Optometry Member, Neuro-Optometric Rehabilitation Association Brain Health Certification



CogniViiSION™ - TRAIN the BRAIN not the EYES

33	Reading improves if you use a pickup stick or pen tip to point to the parts of the words for your child, reducing the need for accurate eye control.	0	1	2	3	4
	Reading to Learn	Neve r	Seldom	Occasionally	Frequentl y	Always
34	Reads well for a short time then begins to make careless errors.	0	1	2	3	4
35	Rapidly tires out and loses comprehension when reading.	0	1	2	3	4
36	Whispers to self while reading silently so the words can go in "through the ears."	0	1	2	3	4
37	Comprehension is better when using ears to listen to you read than when using <i>eyes</i> to read.	0	1	2	3	4
38	Avoids reading whenever possible.	0	1	2	3	4
39	Will not attempt books with smaller print.	0	1	2	3	4
40	Loves to be read to, but will not read on his/her own self.	0	1	2	3	4
41	Enjoys buying books, but never reads them.	0	1	2	3	4
42	Takes forever to finish a book, even when interested.	0	1	2	3	4
43	Counts pages before considering a book.	0	1	2	3	4
44	Your child reads well, but their reading skills don't reflect his/her intelligence and potential.	0	1	2	3	4
	Getting it on Paper	Never	Seldom	Occasionally	Frequently	Always
45 PR	Copying assignments takes forever.	0	1	2	3	4
46	Handwriting is off the lines, going "up and down hill."	0	1	2	3	4
47 PR	When writing, words are poorly spaced.	0	1	2	3	4
48 PR	Your child lacks spatial awareness.	0	1	2	3	4
49	Your child is bright and reads well, but struggles to get thoughts down on paper.	0	1	2	3	4
50	In math, misaligns digits or columns.	0	1	2	3	4
51	Copies words backwards; for example, was for saw.	0	1	2	3	4



Board Certified Neuro-Developmental Optometrist Fellow, College of Optometry in Vision Development Fellow, American Academy of Optometry Member, Neuro-Optometric Rehabilitation Association Brain Health Certification



CogniViiSION™ - TRAIN the BRAIN not the EYES

52	Confuses b's and d's.	0	1	2	3	4
53	In math, becomes confused if there are too many problems on the same page.	0	1	2	3	4
54	Can spell words out loud but not when having to write the words.	0	1	2	3	4
55 PR	Makes errors when copying from board to notebook.	0	1	2	3	4
56	Brain moves faster than hands. Your child is bright, but his/her hands are not in sync.	0	1	2	3	4
57 PR	Leaves out letters or words when copying.	0	1	2	3	4
58	When writing, can't spell the same word that were known on the spelling test.	0	1	2	3	4
59	Spells words like they sound rather than correctly.	0	1	2	3	4
	Coordination and Sports	Never	Seldom	Occasionally	Frequently	Always
60	Runs into things.	0	1	2	3	4
61	Stumbles, trips, or falls.	0	1	2	3	4
62 PR	Clumsy/Poor balance	0	1	2	3	4
63 PR	Awkward when moving.	0	1	2	3	4
64	Has/had difficulty in learning to ride a bike.	0	1	2	3	4
65	Knocks over things.	0	1	2	3	4
66 PR	Prefers to sit in a "W" position	0	1	2	3	4
67 PR	Can't cross the midline of body	0	1	2	3	4
68 PR	Has poor posture or slumps when sitting	0	1	2	3	4
69 PR	Walks on their toes	0	1	2	3	4
70 PR	Your child wraps their legs around their chair legs	0	1	2	3	4
71 PR	Can't keep eye on the ball (when catching/rolling).	0	1	2	3	4
72	Catches "by feel", trying to grab the ball after it bounces off chest.	0	1	2	3	4



Board Certified Neuro-Developmental Optometrist Fellow, College of Optometry in Vision Development Fellow, American Academy of Optometry Member, Neuro-Optometric Rehabilitation Association Brain Health Certification



CogniViiSION™ - TRAIN the BRAIN not the EYES

73 PR	Spends all of his/her time reading. Avoids exercise, especially ball sports.	0	1	2	3	4
74 PR	Your child lies on desk or slumps when sitting	0	1	2	3	4
75	Glasses are rapidly becoming stronger.	0	1	2	3	4
76	Can't hit a ball.	0	1	2	3	4
77	In tennis, can't return lobed balls.	0	1	2	3	4
78	In baseball or softball, misjudges and runs underneath pop flies.	0	1	2	3	4
79 PR	Struggles with swimming	0	1	2	3	4
80 PR	Your child has mixed laterality (no dominant hand, foot, eye, or ear)	0	1	2	3	4
	Attention	Never	Seldom	Occasionally	Frequently	Always
81	Attention much better when using ears to listen rather than when using eyes to read.	0	1	2	3	4
82	Attention is good for math (except for story problems) but poor for reading.	0	1	2	3	4
83	Homework is a battle.	0	1	2	3	4
84	During reading and homework there comes a point after which it does no good to push any further. Your child "shuts down."	0	1	2	3	4
85	The longer your child uses eyes for reading or writing, the greater the frustration and fidgeting become.	0	1	2	3	4
86	Assignments aren't completed in school and have to be brought home.	0	1	2	3	4
87	Your child can't "stay on task" when reading or writing.	0	1	2	3	4
88	Needs to put his/her hand on everything; Information from eyes is not enough.	0	1	2	3	4
89 PR	Has to work to sit in a chair, seems to be constantly readjusting balance.	0	1	2	3	4
90	Has the same reading struggles whether on or off medication.	0	1	2	3	4
91	"Attention" problems develop when school work or reading is mentioned. Attention is fine for "hands on" mechanical type activities.	0	1	2	3	4



Board Certified Neuro-Developmental Optometrist Fellow, College of Optometry in Vision Development Fellow, American Academy of Optometry Member, Neuro-Optometric Rehabilitation Association Brain Health Certification



CogniViiSION™ - TRAIN the BRAIN not the EYES

92 PR	Fidgets and struggles to attend focus.	0	1	2	3	4
93 PR	Your child has poor short-term memory recall.	0	1	2	3	4
	Behavior - Self Esteem - Relationships	Never	Seldo m	Occasionally	Frequentl y	Always
94	Self-confidence is low, attitude is poor.	0	1	2	3	4
95	Your child is either worn out or angry when coming home from school.	0	1	2	3	4
96 PR	Poor eye contact.	0	1	2	3	4
97	Your child is unhappy and withdrawn.	0	1	2	3	4
98 PR	Your child has difficulty expressing themselves in social situations.	0	1	2	3	4
99	Your child has books rather than friends.	0	1	2	3	4
100	In school, your child is ridiculed by other students or the teacher.	0	1	2	3	4
101	Your child's frustration in school seems to trigger behavior problems.	0	1	2	3	4
102	Homework ends up with you angry and your child crying.	0	1	2	3	4
103	Your child's struggle with homework affects the whole family.	0	1	2	3	4
104	In sports, your child is left sitting on the bench. Your child isn't asked to participate.	0	1	2	3	4
105	Your child's school performance could limit future educational and job opportunities.	0	1	2	3	4
106 PR	Your child is emotionally unstable or has constant mood swings.	0	1	2	3	4
107 PR	Your child has chronic fears, phobias, or anxiety.	0	1	2	3	4
108 PR	Your child is impulsive.	0	1	2	3	4
109 PR	Your child freezes in stressful situations.	0	1	2	3	4