

Checklist 7

Monocular vision (Vision in one eye only)

Sometimes, people's behaviours are related to having monocular vision. Take time to observe the person's everyday behaviours and use this checklist to record your observations, gather further evidence and then implement enabling strategies.

Behaviour

Does the person do any of the things in this checklist? (Please tick.)

- Person bumps into furniture, doorways and people on one side
- Does not always see objects passed to them
- Often appears "startled" when people are near to them
- Does not appear to see all objects on a table, including meals
- Vision appears to vary in different situations
- Exaggerated head movements

- If you have ticked any of the boxes, go on to the next page, Observations.
- If not, go to the ['summary of findings'](#) section.

Observations

The behaviours on the previous page may indicate that the person has monocular vision. Here are some basic observations you can carry out to explore this further.

- Observe the person passing through doorways
- Try passing objects to the person from both sides
- Is the person consistently missing things on one side? (Left or Right?)
- Can the person locate objects scattered on the table in front of them?
- Where does the person hold objects to look at them?
- Does the person seem to favour one eye when looking at you or watching TV?
- Does the person turn their head a lot in some situations?
- Does the person tend to see you better when you approach from one particular side?
- Cover each eye in turn with a hand or cloth and note the person's reaction. If this unsettles the person, you may be covering their "good eye" and they may be unable to see well with their other eye. This is especially true if the person does not object when the other eye is covered

Comments

- **Now go to the next page: Strategies.**

Strategies

If you believe the person does have monocular vision, here are some strategies you can use when supporting them.

- When guiding the person, you would normally be on the side of their weaker eye. This allows them to use their remaining vision more effectively
- Remember to approach the person from their “good” side
- Position seating so that the person can comfortably see the TV with their “good” eye
- Organise tabletop activities and pass objects to the person so that they can use their better eye effectively
- Think about where the person should sit to maximise their useful vision in group activities

- **Add information about what you have learnt from your observations of the person’s Monocular Vision to the [‘summary of findings’](#) section.**