

**Evidence-based Clinical Practice Guideline
Comprehensive Pediatric Eye and Vision Examination
Literature Search Process**

An English language literature search for the time period of January 2005 through December 2014 was conducted by trained researchers. Age population: birth through 18 years of age.

The literature search was conducted using the following electronic resources:

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)	Development Medicine & Child Neurology (DMCN)	National Institute of Health Public Access (NIH)
American Academy of Optometry (AAO)	Elsevier	National Guideline Clearinghouse
American Academy of Neurology	Epidemiology	Neurology
American Association for Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus (AAPOS)	Google Scholar	Ophthalmic Epidemiology
American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics	JAMA Ophthalmol	Ophthalmology
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics	Journal of Adolescent Health Care (JAHC)	PubMed
Cochrane Library	Medline Plus	Other medical journals meeting the criteria search will be included in this list when used
	National Eye Institute	

Key Words

Abusive Head Trauma	Down Syndrome	Laterality problems	Refraction tests
3-D learning	Electronic health records	Lens bar	Refractive error
Accommodative problems	Esotropia	Low birth weight	Renal diseases
Albinism	Etiology of eye injury	Macula	Retinal vasculature
Amblyopia	Etiology of ocular trauma	Marfan Syndrome	Retinitis pigmentosa
APGAR score and patient history	Evaluate ocular surface	Measles	Retinoblastoma
Astigmatism	Evaluations	Measuring color vision	Retinoscopy
Attention Deficit Disorder	Exercise	Mumps	Rubella
Autism	Extra ocular muscle movement	Myopia	Saccades
Autorefracton	Eye disorders	Nasolacrimal duct obstruction	Safety goggle use
Barriers to access to eye/vision care	Eye examinations	Near point of convergence	School performance history
Binocular vision problems	Eye focusing problems	Non cycloplegic	Shaken Baby Syndrome
Biomicroscopy	Eye injuries	Observe general health	Sickle Cell Anemia
Birth weight	Eye movement problems	Ocular alignment	Slit lamp
Caregivers	Eye movements	Ocular disease	Snellen chart
Cataract	Eye protection use	Ocular motility problems	Spatial awareness problems
Cerebral Palsy	Eyewear for sunlight protection	Ocular trauma	Stereopsis
Choroid	Eyewear for UV protection	Ophthalmoscopy	Strabismus
Communication of physicians and eye/vision care	Fetal Alcohol syndrome	Optic nerve	Sties
Comprehensive eye exam and health care	Fixation	Optotype tests	Subjective refraction
Concussion	Fixation preference	Patient communication	Systemic conditions
Confrontation visual fields	Fluorescein	Patient education	Telehealth
Congenital conditions	Fragile X Syndrome	Patient history	Telemedicine
Conjunctivitis	Frequency of eye/vision exam	Peripheral retina	Tests for diagnosing vision problems
Convergence excess esophoria	General health and patient history	Phorias	Tests for visual acuity
Convergence insufficiency	Gestation and patient history	Photo screeners	Tonometry
Coordination of eye/vision care	Head trauma	Photorefracton	Toxoplasmosis
Cost of eye exam	Health insurance	Posterior pole	Trial frames
Cover test	Health literacy	Preferential looking	Usher syndrome
Cycloplegic	Hearing loss	Pregnancy	Vision correction
Cystic Fibrosis	Hereditary conditions	Prematurity	Vision screening
Denver Development Test	Histoplasmosis	Prevention	Visual form perception
Developmental history	HIV/AIDS	Protective eyewear for sports	Visual impairment
Developmental problems	Hyperopia	Ptosis	Visual information processing problems
Diabetes	Impact resistant lens use	Pupil size	Visual memory problems
Diagnosing vision problems	Intraocular pressure	Pupillary responses	Visual perception problems
Dilated ocular fundus	Juvenile Rheumatic Arthritis	Quality of life questionnaires	Visual-motor integration problems
		Referral	Vitreous