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Impact of Vision Impairment (IVI) Profile

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- IVI Scoring/ Administration instructions
- IVI Complete Questionnaire/ Assessment (32 sets of question criteria)
- IVI Clinical Validity

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Assessment of the Impact of Vision Impairment

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PURPOSE. To describe the psychometric characteristics of the Impact of Vision Impairment (IVI) Profile and evaluate its validity and reliability over time and between different forms of administration.

METHODS. The IVI is a 32-item questionnaire developed to measure the impact of vision impairment on restriction of participation in daily activities in five domains of functioning. Each item is rated on a six-level scale from "no difficulty" to "can't do because of vision." The IVI was administered by trained interviewers to 115 people with impaired vision (visual acuity less than 6/12 or visual field deficit) who attended the Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital, a vision rehabilitation agency, or a self-help group for people with impaired vision. Data were also collected on demographic characteristics of participants, cause of vision impairment, and distance and near vision. General health status was assessed with the Short Form-12 (SF-12) of the Physical and Mental Health Summary Scales. A subset of participants completed the IVI twice, either 1 to 2 weeks apart or by different forms of administration (different interviewers or self).

RESULTS. Internal consistency of total and domain average IVI scores was high ($\alpha = 0.80-0.96$) and sequential elimination of items did not affect consistency. Total and domain average IVI scores correlated moderately with both near and distance vision ($r = 0.21-0.31$) but did not correlate with physical or general health or comorbidity. Total and domain average IVI scores correlated most closely with global measures of restriction of participation ($r = 0.44-0.82$). Principal-components analysis confirmed that all IVI items contribute to one underlying theme and tended to confirm two of the five domains: emotional reaction to vision loss and mobility. The first three components explained 43%, 8%, and 6% of the variation in the data. Guttman split-half reliability coefficients between different forms of administration and over time ranged from 0.73 to 0.94 for domain and total IVI scores. Mean absolute difference for domain and total scores between administrations was less than 1 step for all domains and the total score.

CONCLUSIONS. This study provides support that the IVI has sufficient internal and construct validity to measure the effect of vision impairment on restriction of participation in daily activities. The IVI demonstrates acceptable reliability over a short period and yields consistent results between interviewers. The IVI can also be self-administered with assurance that the results will be comparable to those that would have been

obtained by a trained interviewer. Therefore, the psychometric characteristics of the IVI support its use in assessment of the vision rehabilitation needs of people with impaired vision. Its stability over time indicates that it has potential to evaluate outcomes of intervention. (*Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci.* 2002; 43:927-935)

Difficulty with daily activities due to impaired vision is commonly reported by older adults and often does not correlate well with clinical measures of vision or ability to perform specific tasks.¹⁻³ Numerous instruments have been developed to measure vision-related quality of life, both disease specific and generic.⁴⁻¹⁶ Most contain measures that capture a combination of visual symptoms, visual physical function, and performance of and participation in daily activities.

In vision rehabilitation, an instrument to specifically address restriction of participation (handicap) is necessary to add to measures of impairment such as visual acuity and subjective or objective measures of activity limitation. Restriction of participation is the limitation on activities that a person needs or wants to do that is experienced as a result of impairment or disability.¹⁷ Ability to perform activities is important in an individual's life, to the extent that those activities are necessary or desirable to the individual. For example, loss of the ability to thread a needle is more important to a person who sews than to one who does not. From individual response to loss of particular abilities arises the need to assess vision-related rehabilitation needs of individuals from the individual's point of view, in terms of the importance of participating in activities.

The Impact of Vision Impairment (IVI) Profile was developed specifically to assess vision rehabilitation needs in the context of limitation of participation resulting from impaired vision. It contains 32 items that query level of restriction of participation in common daily experiences. The instrument has been designed to cover a broad range of issues in five separate domains of functioning. Items contained in the IVI do not cover clinical issues such as disease or symptoms, nor does it contain physical or performance-based items. Rather, its development has been guided by the World Health Organization's model of human functioning and disablement¹⁷ with the goal of capturing a vision-specific profile of restriction of participation.

For the IVI to be useful in the assessment of the rehabilitation needs of people with impaired vision, it must be both valid and reliable. In other words, it must measure what it intends to measure and it must yield consistent results. The purpose of this study was to describe the psychometric characteristics of the IVI and evaluate its validity and reliability over time and between different forms of administration.

METHODS

To sample a broad range of personal experiences with impaired vision, participants in the study were recruited from the Vision Australia Foundation (VAF) a low-vision service provider, the Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital (RVEEH), and independent self-help groups for people with impaired vision. Eligibility requirements for inclusion in the study were the ability to converse in English, visual acuity less than 6/12 and/or impaired visual fields, and age 18 years or older. All participants were informed of the nature and purpose of the study and

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Impact of Vision Impairment (IVI) Profile

SCORING & ADMINISTRATION INSTRUCTIONS

The Impact of Vision Impairment (IVI) Profile was developed specifically to assess vision rehabilitation needs in the context of limitation of participation resulting from impaired vision. It contains 32 items that query level of restriction of participation in common daily experiences. The instrument has been designed to cover a broad range of issues in five separate domains of functioning. Items contained in the IVI do not cover clinical issues such as disease or symptoms, nor does it contain physical or performance-based items. Rather, its development has been guided by the World Health Organization's model of human functioning and disablement with the goal of capturing a vision-specific profile of restriction of participation.

In vision rehabilitation, an instrument to specifically address restriction of participation (handicap) is necessary to add to measures of impairment such as visual acuity and subjective or objective measures of activity limitation. Restriction of participation is the limitation on activities that a person needs or wants to do that is experienced as a result of impairment or disability. Ability to perform activities is important in an individual's life, to the extent that those activities are necessary or desirable to the individual. For example, loss of the ability to thread a needle is more important to a person who sews than to one who does not. From individual response to loss of particular abilities arises the need to assess vision-related rehabilitation needs of individuals from the individual's point of view, in terms of the importance of participating in activities.

The IVI is a 32-item questionnaire developed to measure the impact of vision impairment on restriction of participation in daily activities in five domains of functioning. Participants were asked how much their eyesight deficiency had interfered with an activity "in the past month." Responses to items were rated from "not at all" (0), "rarely" (1), "a little" (2), "a fair amount" (3), and "a lot" (4) to "all the time" (5).

The higher the score the worse the quality of life. See the below table for the max scores for each domain.

**This is the end of the SAMPLE IVI scoring instructions.
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Date _____ Name _____ Date of birth _____

The Impact of Vision Impairment (IVI) Profile

Please circle the relevant response below - ranging from “not at all” to “all the time”. This assessment is only rated on how your eyesight deficiency has interfered with an activity “in the past month”.

Leisure and work.		0	1	2	3	4	5	Total
1	Paid or voluntary work?	not at all	Rarely	a little	a fair amount	a lot	all the time	Admin only area
2	Favourite pastimes or hobbies?	not at all	Rarely	a little	a fair amount	a lot	all the time	
3	Ability to see and enjoy television?	not at all	Rarely	a little	a fair amount	a lot	all the time	
4	Taking part in sporting activities?	not at all	Rarely	a little	a fair amount	a lot	all the time	
5	Going out to sports events, movies, or plays?	not at all	Rarely	a little	a fair amount	a lot	all the time	

**This is the end of the SAMPLE IVI questionnaire.
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