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:

| 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 Ophthalmology | Ophthalmology |
| Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National | Journal of Adolescent Health Care (JAHC) | PubMed |
| Center for Health Statistics | Medline Plus | Other medical journals meeting the criteria search |
| Cochrane Library | National Eye Institute | will be included in this list when used |

Key Words

Abusive Head Trauma | Down Syndrome | Laterality problems |
3-D learning | Electronic health records | Lens bar |
Accommodative problems | Esotropia | Low birth weight |
Albinism | Etiology of eye injury | Macula |
Amblyopia | Etiology of ocular trauma | Marfan Syndrome |
APGAR score and patient history | Evaluate ocular surface | Measles |
Astigmatism | Evaluations | Measuring color vision |
Attention Deficit Disorder | Exercise | Mumps |
Autism | Extraocular muscle movement | Myopia |
Autorefraction | Eye disorders | Nasolacrimal duct obstruction |
Barriers to access to eye/vision care | Eye examinations | Near point of convergence |
Binocular vision problems | Eye focusing problems | Non cycloplegic |
Binocular vision problems | Eye injuries | Observe general health |
Biomicroscopy | Eye movement problems | Ocular alignment |
Birth weight | Eye movements | Ocular disease |
Caregivers | Eye protection use | Ocular motility problems |
Cataract | Eyewear for sunlight protection | Ocular trauma |
Cerebral Palsy | Eyewear for UV protection | Ophthalmoscopy |
Choroid | Fetalmalcohol syndrome | Optic nerve |
Communication of physicians and eye/vision care | Fixation | Optotype tests |
Comprehensive eye exam and health care | Fixation preference | Subjective refraction |
Concussion | Fluorescein | Systemic conditions |
Confrontation visual fields | Fragile X Syndrome | Telehealth |
Congenital conditions | Frequency of eye/vision exam | Telemedicine |
Conjunctivitis | General health and patient history | Tests for diagnosing vision problems |
Convergence excess esophoria | Gestation and patient history | Phorias |
Convergence insufficiency | Head trauma | Photo screensers |
Coordination of eye/vision care | Health insurance | Photorefraction |
Cost of eye exam | Health literacy | Posterior pole |
Cover test | Hearing loss | Preferential looking |
Cycloplegic | Hereditary conditions | Pregnancy |
Cystic Fibrosis | Histoplasmosis | Prematurity |
Denver Development Test | HIV/AIDS | Prevention |
Developmental history | Hyperopia | Protective eyewear for sports |
Developmental problems | Impact resistant lens use | Pupil size |
Diabetes | Intraocular pressure | Pupilary responses |
Diagnosing vision problems | Juvenile Rheumatic Arthritis | Quality of life questionnaires |
Dilated ocular fundus | Referral | Referal |