Hyperopia and educational attainment in a primary school cohort

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Background: Vision screening addresses the visual impairments that impact on child development. Tests of long-sightedness are not found in most school screening programmes. The evidence linking mild-moderate hyperopia and lack of progress in school is insufficient, although strengthened by recent findings of developmental problems in infants.

Aims: To report on the relation between hyperopia and educational test results in a cohort of primary school children.

Methods: A total of 1298 children, aged 8 years, were screened for hyperopia on the basis of fogging test results. School test results (NFER and SATs) were compared between groups categorised by referral status and refractive error.

Results: A total of 166 (12.8%) fogging test failures were referred for ophthalmic assessment. Ophthalmic tests on 105 children provided an accurate diagnosis of vision defects, for reference to their education scores. Fifty per cent of the children examined by optometrists required an intervention (prescription change, glasses prescribed, or referral). Mean (95% CI) NFER scores of children with refractive errors (summed for both eyes) >+3D (98.4, 93.0–103.8, n = 32) or >+1.25D (best eye) (99.3, 93.0–105.6, n = 26) were lower than the respective scores of children with a less positive refractive state (104.8, 100.7–108.9, n = 43) (103.6, 99.7–107.4, n = 49), the non-referred group, and total sample. The SATs results followed a similar trend. A high proportion of the fogging test failures (16%) and confirmed hyperopes (29%) had been referred to an educational psychologist, and the latter group contributed substantially to the poor education scores.

Conclusions: The results of this study provide further evidence for a link between hyperopia and impaired literacy standards in children.

METHODS

Vision screening

The community paediatric service in Rhondda Cynon Taff provides a conventional vision screening programme. This programme comprises of distance visual acuity at 7–8 years (Snellen Chart at 6 metres), with referral of children with vision of 6/9 or worse in either eye to an orthoptist (under 8 years) or optometrist (over 8 years). A colour vision screening test on boys at 11–12 years is offered on a demand bases. The preschool programme provides for the selective vision screening of a high risk population (squint, defective visual acuity, or relevant family history—squint, patching or squint surgery, glasses under 8 years in siblings, parents, aunts, uncles, cousins, grandparents) by an orthoptist.

Over 2000 children in Year 3 are vision tested annually at 8 years of age. The present study is on one cohort of approximately 2400 children. Vision screening was undertaken by the school nurses, on all children presenting during June–July 2002. Information about the research component and a parental consent form was distributed along with the letter routinely sent to parents, prior to the school screening programme. There were no exclusions from the study other than for non-consent. The usual vision screening protocol was revised to include a test (fogging test) for hyperopia, and the school nurses received additional training from the orthoptist. Mechanisms were introduced to facilitate referral and retrieval of the refraction data for analysis.

Abbreviations: CSI, core subject indicator; NFER, National Foundation for Education Research; RE, refractive error; SAT, standardised assessment test
Therefore, of use as a screening tool for hyperopia, and may visual acuity improve with a necessary to produce a focused image at distance and near; distance with a plano lens. In hyperopes, accommodation is worse. For distance objects, a which any ciliary contraction (accommodation) makes fogging is used extensively by optometrists during retinoscopy. shows the data collection processes pertaining to this study. Ethical approval was obtained from Bro-Taf LREC. Figure 1 Vision screening and educational assessment components of the study.

![Figure 1](http://adc.bmj.com)  
**Figure 1** Vision screening and educational assessment components of the study.

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The technique of inhibiting accommodation with + lenses (fogging) is used extensively by optometrists during retinoscopy. Vision is blurred by creating an artificial myopia, which any ciliary contraction (accommodation) makes worse. For distance objects, a + lens will produce a 2 dioptre (+D) fog in emmetropes, equivalent to a 2D myope fogged for distance with a plano lens. In hyperopes, accommodation is necessary to produce a focused image at distance and near; visual acuity improves with a + lens. The fogging test is, therefore, of use as a screening tool for hyperopia, and may be used in conjunction with the Snellen Chart. As the amplitude of accommodation is high in children of this age, the lens strength was selected to take account of this. A +4D lens was used on the basis that children with more than slight hyperopia would be unable to relax their accommodation sufficiently to see through a lens of this strength. The fogging test was set up to detect a gross change, so that those failing it had a high probability of requiring spectacles.

The +4D lenses were fitted into spectacle frames and children were tested with both eyes open, prior to the routine distance reading test. Those able to read any of the letters on the Snellen Chart through the spectacles failed the fogging test, and were referred in the usual way. Parents were advised by letter to take their child to an optometrist, along with a form stating the reason for referral. In this case, the form stated “failed fogging test (+4D lens)”. Optometrists were asked to return the vision test results, including the refraction errors in prescription form. Anisometropia (difference in refractive power of the eyes) is set as equal to or greater than 1D.

**Educational assessment**

Standardised assessment tests (SATS) and NFER (National Foundation for Education Research) Progress in English (NFER-Nelson, UK) tests are undertaken routinely by children during their formal education in Rhondda Cynon Taff schools. SATs measure progress in the national curriculum of English, mathematics, and science. Key Stage 1, undertaken by 7 year olds, is primarily assessed by teachers at eight levels of difficulty. The majority of pupils are expected to attain at least level 2 in each subject, in combination (the core subject indicator, CSI). One way of measuring educational standards at school and regional level is by the proportion of children achieving the CSI. The NFER test assesses reading and writing skills, and generates a raw score that is standardised for age. Age adjusted NFER scores range from 70 (low achievement) to 140 (high achievement), a score of 100 being the norm.

SATS and age adjusted NFER results were obtained for all consenting children when they were available (1208 and 1079 respectively). The former figure for the national test represented 93% of the consenting children. The missing data included children who were disappiared, absent, or working outside the test standard. There were fewer results available for NFER tests, which were not taken in every school. The coordinator for special needs and the educational psychologist also provided information on children who had been referred to their care, independently of the vision screening results.

**Data analysis**

Vision screening and school test data were entered into an SPSS file for statistical analysis. Fogging was undertaken solely to screen for hyperopia and referral, and not to categorise the referred children for analysis of data. Categorisation was based on refractive errors (RE) and published evidence of significantly lower test scores in children with RE exceeding +1.25D. The main analysis was undertaken on the two groups of children with combined RE for both eyes equivalent to +3.0D or less (≤+3D), or exceeding +3.0D (>+3D). For the most sensitive assessment test (NFER) further analysis was undertaken, to investigate the effects of psychologist referred children, and categorise data on the basis of RE in the best eye (+1.25D, and +1.5D), which may be more relevant to the impact of hyperopia on education. Between group differences were analysed through the use of confidence intervals, one way ANOVA, and the $\chi^2$ test. Spearman’s correlation test was used to explore the relation between anisometropia and NFER score.

**RESULTS**

**Vision screening**

A total of 1298 (62%) of the children participating in the vision screening programme were given a fogging test following parental consent (51% male, 49% female). Of the 215 children referred, 166 were fogging test failures and the others (non-fogging test failures) failed to meet 6/6 criteria. The fogging test failure rate was 12.8% (57% male, 43% female). Initially, prescription forms for 30% of the fogging test failures were returned. Follow up letters showed that approximately 4/5ths of parents had already taken their child to an optometrist and the remainder intended to visit. Optometrists (n = 22) and orthoptists (n = 2) were later contacted by letter or phone to obtain missing test results.

**Ophthalmic assessment**

Ophthalmic records of 105 fogging test failures were obtained, and these included RE for 104 children (table 1). Three of the fogging test referrals were borderline myopes and have been excluded from the analysis. There were eight anisometropes in the ≤+3D group (largest difference +1.75D) and 21 in the >+3D group (largest difference +4.0D). There was no correlation between anisometropia and NFER score for the fogging test referral group ($r = 0.05, n = 21$). The optometrists’ intervention rate in the >+3D group was 76%, in comparison to 32% in the ≤+3D group. The prescription of + lenses started at RE ≥+0.75D in the ≤+3D group. The weakest binocular RE observed in the >+3D group of fogging failures were +1.5D +1.75D, and lenses stronger than +3.25D were prescribed for constant wear. The mean age (SD) at first prescription, calculated from the records of 36 children in this group who had or were prescribed glasses, was 4.4 (2.0) years. Five of the 12 most severe hyperopes (range +4.5 to +9.0D) were prescribed
glasses between the ages of 5 and 7 years. The strongest new prescription resulting from hyperopia screening was 3.75 +4.5D.

**Education test results in vision screened categories**
Sample numbers in the subgroups of tables 2 and 3 do not tally with the total because they relate to the dynamics of complete vision and NFER datasets of individuals. The highest NFER and SATs scores were provided by the ≤+3D group, whereas the lowest scores were provided by the more strongly hyperopic (NFER) and non-fogging test referrals (SATs). Mean values of the fogging referred groups were outside the confidence interval range for all children, and the group of non-referred children. The distribution of CSI achievement between the non-referred and non-fogging referred groups was significant (p < 0.05, χ² test).

Categorisation of hyperopic children on the basis of one eye, increased numbers in the group with least hyperopia; based on RE of +1.25D, there was an 8% change in group status. When compared to the groups categorised on the basis of both eyes, NFER scores showed less marked differences between the weakest and strongest hyperope groups. Categorisation based on a +1.5D error further reduced the differential between the weakest and strongest hyperope groups (results not shown). A one way ANOVA did not identify significant differences between the test groups.

No children tested by the optometrists were on the Learning Support Service list for an INSTEP assessment (a national curriculum based tool in use in special schools, which has certain advantages in terms of automation, efficiency, and suitability for specific groups of children). Recent developments in the vision screening of children include the use of vision screening computer programs and photoscreening, which have certain advantages in terms of automation, efficiency, and suitability for specific groups of children. The computer program, set up to screen for hyperopia ≥+3D, requires an additional fogging test when the core test results are ambiguous, whereas photoscreening is poor at detecting hyperopia between +2 and +3.5D. Hand-held autorefractors, which may be operated by lay persons, are expensive, but their reasonable accuracy makes them suitable for screening.

Kohler and Stigmar concluded that a test for hyperopia could be safely omitted from a screening programme when

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**Table 1** Ophthalmic assessment of fogging test failures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Refraction group</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>No problem identified</th>
<th>Glasses satisfactory</th>
<th>Prescription changed</th>
<th>Glasses prescribed</th>
<th>Strabismus</th>
<th>Amblyopia</th>
<th>Referral</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+3D or less</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;+3D</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Refraction summed for both eyes.

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**Table 2** NFER results for vision test groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>NFER, mean (95% CI [n])</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Complete group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fogging referred +3D or less*</td>
<td>104.8 (100.7 to 108.9 [43])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fogging referred &gt;+3D†</td>
<td>98.4 (93.0 to 103.8 [32])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fogging referred +1.25D or less†</td>
<td>103.6 (99.7 to 107.4 [49])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fogging referred &gt;+1.25D†</td>
<td>99.3 (93.0 to 105.6 [26])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-fogging referrals</td>
<td>100.2 (97.0 to 103.5 [80])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-referred group</td>
<td>103.0 (101.6 to 103.3 [902])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All children</td>
<td>102.5 (102.0 to 103.9 [1079])</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*RE for both eyes.
†RE for best eye.
preschool vision screening was effective. Although study numbers were small, they showed that one quarter of children exceeding +2D (n = 8) had moderate learning difficulties in comparison to none in the group with RE below +0.5D (n = 15). Stewart-Brown and Grisham and Simons also provided evidence of impaired reading progress in children with mild hyperopia. More recently, Rosner and Rosner compared academic achievement in schoolchildren (n = 782) with and without vision defects. Significantly lower achievement scores were evident in hyperopic children with RE exceeding +1.25D. This degree of refraction is relevant to the current study, and may indicate a level of hyperopia below which test scores are not influenced in the control group. The present results show impaired progress in two well-established educational tests, differing in content and standardisation, by children with the aforementioned degree of hyperopia, although group numbers are insufficient to show a statistical difference on testing. Furthermore, the psychologist referrals make a considerable contribution to the poor academic performance of the hyperope population.

There is ample evidence, reinforced by the results of this study, that children with specific deviations of RE are better suited to certain tasks. The contribution of vision defects, including hyperopia, to the development of disruptive behaviours has been expounded on by Johnson and co-workers. In this study, the psychologist referral rate of 16.0% in the fogging failure test group was higher than the 4.0% in the group with RE < +1.0D. This degree of refraction is associated with a range of small developmental deficits in the visuocognitive and visuomotor domains at 9 months which is associated with a range of small developmental deficits in the visuocognitive and visuomotor domains at 9 months. This suggests that children with mild hyperopia may benefit from vision screening to identify those who are academically at risk.

As the eye develops under neurological control, it is not unreasonable to look for a common origin to problems of vision, motor coordination, learning ability, and behaviour, in terms of defective neurotransmission. Atkinson and colleagues report that significant hyperopia (> +3.5D) in infants at 9 months is associated with a range of small developmental deficits in the visuocognitive and visuomotor domains that persist to at least 5 years of age. They advocate that hyperopia should be taken into account as a risk factor in the developmental assessment of young children. If this is so, corrective glasses may be insufficient, in the absence of increased educational support, to normalise achievement scores of the hyperope group, although there is some evidence of benefit from this strategy. Future research should perhaps focus on the hyperopes who are successful academically, rather than on those who are failing, as a means of gaining further insight into the link between hyperopia and progress in education.