Low Vision Visual Functioning Questionnaire (LV VFQ)

Administration Manual

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The Low Vision Visual Functioning Questionnaire (LV VFQ) is a vision function questionnaire that captures the difficulty adults with visual impairment have performing daily activities. The questionnaire can be utilized to gather information on visual function both pre and post rehabilitation.

The LV VFQ includes one measurement question and several optional questions about each item. Question 1: “Is it difficult to ……?” is asked about all items. Response choices include: not difficult, slightly/moderately difficult, extremely difficult, impossible and do not do it for nonvisual reasons (which is scored as missing data).

Optional questions include:
Question 2: (only asked if the response to question 1 indicated difficulty) “Is it because of your vision?” There are two response choices: yes or no. If the activity is difficult to perform because of vision loss you could then ask
Question 3: “Do you want training?” Response choices: yes or no.
Question 4: “How do you usually _____?” Response choices: own eyes or eyeglasses, vision devices/techniques, other senses/nonvisual devices, someone helps me and not applicable.
Question 5: “How important is it for you to _____ without assistance from another person?” Response choices: Not important, Moderately important, or Very Important.

The time required to administrate the LV VFQ may vary from person to person. If the respondent simply answers Question 1 without many additional comments, the questionnaire can be completed in about 12 to 15 minutes. If the person goes into detailed explanations, the actual time spent can be far greater. The challenge will be to keep the person on task. The interviewer must also be aware that some interviewees may not have a lot of social contact and will enjoy just talking. Each situation must be evaluated to obtain the most accurate results.

ALWAYS BE READY TO ASK THE NEXT QUESTION!

If a person provides too detailed an explanation, look for an opportunity to politely get them back to the questionnaire:

“What you’re describing now is a question I will ask you later so we can talk about that in a few minutes. The next question is…”

“I hear what you’re saying. Since I told you this survey would only take a few minutes and I don’t want to keep you on the phone any longer than I have to, why don’t we talk about that when we’re finished? The next question is …”
Clarification of Response

The results of the questionnaire are only as accurate as the recording of the response to the questions. It is important for the interviewer to understand exactly what the responder is saying. It would be very easy to mark the answers if the person used the correct phrase with each question. Unfortunately this may not occur and it may take additional direction to accurately determine what the person is saying.

- Clarifying the slightly/moderately difficult and extremely difficult response:

  If a person responds to an item with one of the following responses:
  A: I have difficulty with that.
  A: I’ve always had trouble with that.
  A: That’s hard for me to do.
  A: Yes.

  Continually prompt them with:
  Q: Would you say it’s slightly/moderately difficult or extremely difficult?

  Reinforce proper terminology with the interviewee by reminding them of the responses.

  DON’T ASSUME YOU KNOW WHAT THE PATIENT IS TRYING TO SAY…CLARIFY.

- Clarifying the impossible response:

  The person may tell you emphatically that something is impossible for them to do. Clarification will be needed when you get responses such as “that’s really hard for me to do” or “I just can’t do that anymore”. Clarify the response by giving them two choices, “would you say it’s extremely difficult or impossible?”

  The wording of a question to clarify a response is constructed to do three important functions. First, it is a closed-ended question. Secondly, it uses the word “you” reminding them it is their choice. Finally, it allows them to pick from two possible choices that are valid responses to the question.

  Q: Would you say it’s extremely difficult or impossible?

  Emphasize the word you. Let them choose a response and go on to the next question.

- Clarifying non-visual responses:

  Determining that the difficulty is because of non-visual reasons will require clarification in some instances. Many patients experience limitations due to multiple factors (e.g. Arthritis and ARMD). If a patient indicates that the task is difficult for multiple reasons including vision then the item should be scored at the indicated level of difficulty. You can make this determination easier by reminding the person (at built in breaks) to tell you if they don’t perform a task or that something is difficult for reasons other than their vision. When in doubt ask; “Is this difficult because of your vision?” or “Do you not do this anymore because of your vision?”

Q: Is it difficult to clean the house?
A: I don’t do that any more.
Q: Is that because of your vision?
A: No, I live in a retirement complex and someone comes in once a week to clean.

OR

Q: Is it difficult to go to the movies?
A: I don’t go to the movies.
Q: Is that because of your vision?
A: No! I never went to movies. They’re a waste of money!

OR

Q: Is it difficult to Make out a check?
A: I don’t do that anymore.
Q: Is that because of your vision?
A: I can’t hold a pen anymore and I can’t see the check.

Obtain the information with a simple question requiring a “yes” or “no” reply and go on to the next question.

Q: Is it difficult to go out at night?
A: I don’t leave my house after dark.
Q: Is that because of your vision?
A: No, I live in a bad neighborhood.

OR

Q: Is it difficult to go to the movies?
A: I quit going to the movies years ago.
Q: Is that because of your vision?
A: Yes, I just can’t follow them any more.
Q: Would you say it was extremely difficult to go to the movies or impossible?
A: I’d say it was impossible.

Clarify the Response, but Let the Patient Answer the Question!

Clarification of the responses will be the biggest challenge, but a challenge that is manageable. Keep in mind that you are trying to obtain basic information. Is the task difficult or not? If it is difficult, is the problem visual or non-visual?

What to do if the patient asks for clarification

There may be instances when the person does not fully understand the question and ask for clarification from you. Most items are fairly self-explanatory, but some might require examples to point the person in the right direction. The following are suggestions and examples that have been determined to be beneficial:

Q: Is it difficult to read small print on package labels? Examples include cans or boxes of food, medicine containers, directions or warnings on various packages, etc.

Q: Is it difficult to find something on a crowded shelf? Examples include bookshelf, kitchen cabinet, grocery store shelf, etc.
Q: Is it difficult to handle finances? This question refers to the person’s ability to read their bills, pay their bills and maintain a budget.

Q: Is it difficult to match clothes? Does the person have problems getting shirt and pants to coordinate so the colors and patterns are socially acceptable? Do they have trouble matching socks?

Q: Is it difficult to use appliance dials? Examples include oven/stove, microwave, thermostat, etc.

Q: Is it difficult to groom yourself? Examples for men include shaving and combing hair. Examples for women are applying makeup and brushing their hair.

Q: Is it difficult to adjust to bright light? A few people respond about the opposite condition of going from a bright area to a darkness. This question refers to the difficulty they have going outside in bright sunlight, adjusting to bright light coming in their windows or lighting from lamps.

The person may ask for clarification of a question by giving you the choices.

Q: Is it difficult for you to go out at night?  
A: Do you mean if I’m riding in a car or walking?

Q: Is it difficult for you to take a message?  
A: Do you mean write it down or remember the message?

The best way to respond to a situation like this is to ask the person what way they usually perform the tasks.

Q: Is it difficult for you to go out at night?  
A: Do you mean if I’m riding in a car or walking?  
Q: How do you usually go out at night?  
A: I mostly go out with other people who drive.  
Q: Is it difficult for you to go out at night?  
A: Yes, I can’t go out by myself.  
Q: Would you say it was extremely difficult or impossible?  
A: It’s impossible for me to go out at night without help.

LISTEN AND LEARN

Listen to the person’s entire response before marking it down. Often the person will reply one way and then change their response in the next sentence. For example:

Q: Is it difficult to identify money?  
A: I don’t have any trouble with that. (pause) But, it is sometimes difficult to tell the difference between a nickel and a dime…and some of the old bills are hard to read.

Q: Is it difficult to read your mail?  
A: It’s impossible! (pause) But, when I use my CCTV it’s no problem at all.

Spouse or family member assistance
How do you score responses like this?

Q: Is it difficult handle finances?
   A: No, my son comes in twice a month to pay my bills.

The response as NOT difficult, it is appropriate to go on to the next question. This response is an adaptive technique, the way a person usually performs the task or simply something they don’t do anymore.

There are many different discussions you can get into about how to score responses such as those listed above. The key word in the response is NO. No, it is not difficult to handle finances.

Q: Is it difficult to prepare meals?
   A: No, my wife does all the cooking, she always has.

The correct response would be UNSCORED. The person does not perform this task for reasons that are not due to vision loss.

Two important points apply here. The first is not to make assumptions or guess at what the person is saying. The second point is to determine how a person usually performs the task. The response to the above cooking question can generate several opinions; the person cannot cook at all, he can cook but won’t because of poor vision, he can cook but his wife won’t let him in the kitchen, he may have a physical problem that keeps him from standing for long periods of time, he has an arthritic condition that makes cooking too difficult, he can cook but hates to cleanup…

Here’s a different twist to the response:

Q: Is it difficult to handle finances?
   A: I can’t do that anymore so my son comes in twice a month to pay my bills.

Since the person has indicated there may be a degree of difficulty you can begin to clarify. Do not ask WHY; try a question with a specific response:

Q: Is it difficult to handle finances?
   A: I can’t do that anymore so my son comes in twice a month to pay my bills.
   Q: Is that because of your vision?
   A: Yes, I just can’t read the bills anymore or write checks.
   Q: Would you say it’s extremely difficult or impossible to do your bills?
   A: It’s impossible without my son to help.

Or

Q: Is it difficult to prepare meals?
   A: I used to cook a lot, but now my wife does all the cooking.
   Q: Do you not cook anymore because of your vision?
   A: Yes. I can’t see to measure or read recipes.
   Q: Is it extremely difficult or impossible for you to cook?
   A: I suppose I could do it if I tried but it would be extremely difficult.

If the person indicates there may be a difficulty then pursue clarification. If they indicate the task is not a problem because someone else does the job for them move on to the next question.