

UNIVERSITY of NORTHERN COLORADO



**A META-ANALYSIS OF EDUCATIONAL APPLICATIONS OF  
LOW VISION RESEARCH**

**TECHNICAL REPORT**

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# A META-ANALYSIS OF EDUCATIONAL APPLICATIONS OF LOW VISION RESEARCH

## TECHNICAL REPORT

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The No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB), now more than eight years old, is notable for many things, not the least of which was its mandate to focus on educational research to confirm and substantiate the teaching methodologies used in schools. NCLB uses the term *scientifically-based research* 110 times in the statute (Slavin, 2002) and specifically defines the term at 20 U.S.C. 7801, Section 9101(37):

(37) . . . The term “scientifically based research”—

(A) means research that involves the application of rigorous, systematic, and objective procedures to obtain reliable and valid knowledge relevant to education activities and programs; and

(B) includes research that—

(i) employs systematic, empirical methods that draw on observation or experiment; adequate to test the stated hypotheses and justify the general conclusions drawn;

(ii) involves rigorous data analyses that are adequate to test the stated hypotheses and justify the general conclusions drawn;

(iii) relies on measurements or observational methods that provide reliable and valid data across evaluators and observers, across multiple measurements and observations, and across studies by the same or different investigators;

(iv) is evaluated using experimental or quasi-experimental designs in which individuals, entities, programs, or activities are assigned to different conditions and with appropriate controls to evaluate the effects of the condition of interest, with a preference for random-assignment experiments, or other designs to the extent that those designs contain within-condition or across-condition controls;

(v) ensures that experimental studies are presented in sufficient detail and clarity to allow for replication or, at a minimum, offer the opportunity to build systematically on their findings; and

(vi) has been accepted by a peer-reviewed journal or approved by a panel of independent experts through a comparably rigorous, objective, and scientific review.

In the education of students with visual impairments, it is not always possible to meet these strict criteria when conducting research. The low-prevalence of visual impairments within the school-age population often hampers efforts to recruit homogeneous subjects and consequently makes randomization both costly and difficult. When strong scientifically-based research does not exist, Valentine and Cooper (2004) suggest that researchers produce syntheses of research summarizing the evidence pertaining to the effectiveness of educational interventions and approaches. The What Works Clearinghouse was established in 2002 by the U.S. Department of Education to identify and disseminate the effectiveness of various educational interventions, primarily by conducting meta-analyses of the literature. The low prevalence of visual impairments makes it unlikely that the Clearinghouse will examine the body of literature in visual disabilities, and in fact, none of the topics currently under study involve students who are blind or visually impaired (see [http://www.whatworks.ed.gov/topics/current\\_topics.html](http://www.whatworks.ed.gov/topics/current_topics.html)).

Educational research in low vision has been conducted since Natalie Barraga's (1964) ground-breaking dissertation demonstrating that children with visual impairments could be taught to use their vision more effectively. Hatlen (2000) suggested that the field was forced to change its educational approach because the population had changed: Medical advances that resulted in increased survival rates for preterm infants during the 1950s also resulted in a large population of infants and young children with retinopathy of prematurity. Hatlen states that this new population required educators to distinguish educational practices based on "blind students" and "partially sighted students" (p. 23). The field adopted a medical definition of legal blindness to distinguish educational placements; students with legal blindness (a visual acuity less than or equal to 20/200) were considered to be braille readers and writers, and students who were partially sighted (20/70 to 20/200) were assumed to use print. As Hatlen points out, this classification by reading method did not always result in distinct categories – "many students attempted to read braille by sight, rather than touch" (p. 23) – and Barraga's study "was responsible for changing the practices of educating children who were legally blind and had remaining vision" (p. 24).

As the field has changed, so has the terminology. "Low vision" is used today to refer to children and adults whose primary learning mode is visual, and spans from 20/70 to legal blindness and less. This change in educational approach is not without controversy, however. Advocates have pointed to the decline in braille usage (National Federation of the Blind, 2009) and questioned the literacy skills of adults with legal blindness whose education utilized visual rather than tactual methods (Ryles, 1996; Schroeder, 1989, 1996). Some have questioned the efficacy of visual stimulation programs (Ferrell & Muir, 1996), while professional organizations have adopted positions that advocate for the use of standard print with low vision devices (Gardner & Corn, n.d.). Literature reviews of research investigating low vision devices (Lussenhop & Corn, 2002) have concluded that the devices are effective.

In a low-incidence disability field such as visual impairments, theories and practices are difficult to evaluate, particularly when potential participants are heterogeneous, widely geographically dispersed, and few in number. In the interest of determining best practice for infants, children, and youth with visual impairments, the American Printing House for the Blind asked the National Center on Severe & Sensory Disabilities (NCSSD) to examine the research evidence on low vision stimulation, development, and devices. NCSSD conducted a meta-analysis of that evidence, similar to the meta-analyses it had conducted previously in literacy practices and in mathematics instruction.

Meta-analysis is a statistical procedure used to identify trends in the statistical results of a set of existing studies examining the same research problem (Gall, Borg, & Gall, 2003). Through such a procedure, effects, which are hard or impossible to discern in the original studies because the sample sizes are too small, can be made visible, as the meta-analysis is equivalent to a single study with the combined size of all original studies. Meta-analytic reviews go beyond narrative reviews, because they are systematic, explicit, and utilize quantitative methods of analysis (Rosenthal, 1984). Because of these features, meta-analytic reviews are considered to provide more thorough, comprehensive, and precise summative evaluations that entail greater objectivity than narrative reviews. Moreover, meta-analysis is consistent with American Psychological Association publication guidelines (2010) that call for reporting effect sizes, which allows for an evaluation of the practical significance of differences.

This report presents the results of NCSSD's meta-analysis of the low vision research, conducted over an 18-month period during 2008-09.

## METHOD

A three-step literature search strategy identified pertinent studies published from 1964-2008. First, computer searches were conducted in the following databases: Academic Search Premier (ERIC, Primary Search, Medline, PsychINFO), CINAHL, pre-CINAHL, Educational Full Text, Educational Index-Retro, Google Scholar, ProQuest Research Library, Sage, Social Sciences citation index, First Search, ProQuest and WorldCat dissertations and theses. The following search terms were used (an asterisk indicates a wildcard search, where all ending variations of the term were found as well<sup>1</sup>):

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<sup>1</sup> For example, the term "Vis\*" results in "vision," "visual," "visually," and any other ending variation where the root of the word is "vis."

**Table 1. Search Terms Utilized**

<b>Terms for combining: (student*, children, education, youth, adolescents, low vision, blind*)</b>	
Blind*	Print
Blind, apparatus for the	Print size
CCTV	visual handicap
Children with visual disabilities	Reading devices (for people with disabilities)
Clinical low vision	Screen readers
Computers	Sensory loss
Deafblind (also “deaf blind”)	Video magnifiers
Education	Vis* acuity
Electronic devices	Vis* development
Eyeglasses	Vis* disorders
Large print	Vis* discrimination
Large type books	Vis* enhancement training
Learning, psychology of discrimination in learning	Vis* fields
Low vision	Vis* function
Low vision aids	Vis* impairment
Low vision devices	Vis* impaired students
Magnification	Vis* perception
Optical aids	Vis* rehabilitation
Optical devices	Vis* stimulation
Optics	Vis* therapy
Partial* sighted	Vis* training
Partial vision	Teaching aids and devices

Five Graduate Assistants carried out the search process. Articles that were obviously not relevant to the meta-analysis, such as those with “blind” or “adult” in the title, were automatically eliminated from further evaluation. The articles, theses, and dissertations located by this search process (N = 2011; see Appendix A) were then analyzed to determine whether they met the criteria for this study. Three team members agreed that the study appeared to qualify for the meta-analysis before sending it to the first author for a final decision. Where there were differences of opinion, the team members met to establish consensus, but the project director made the final decision about whether a particular study was pertinent to this review.

Ninety-four articles passed the first analysis and were sent to the project director for review. Forty-eight (48) articles were subsequently reclassified by her, primarily because they were judged not relevant to the review (n=31, 33.0% of passing articles) or because there was either no comparison group or no intervention (n=9, 9.6% of passing articles). Three articles

were judged not to be research; 3 did not involve participants with low vision; 2 did not include participants between the ages of birth and 21 years; and 2 utilized a sighted control group.

Finally, the references listed in the 94 qualifying articles were reviewed for any additional references not found in the database search.

## INCLUSION CRITERIA

The 2011 articles were classified by applying the seven criteria below, the same criteria utilized in other meta-analyses conducted by NCSDD. The number of articles available for analysis as each criterion was applied is given at each step.

The article was published in a peer reviewed journal published in English between 1964 (the publication date of Barraga's groundbreaking research) and 2008. Given the NCLB definition of scientifically-based research, we included only those studies that had been published and submitted for peer review, or which had been scrutinized through the thesis or dissertation process. Where both a dissertation and a peer-reviewed article addressed the same study, the peer-reviewed article was included in the final analysis (N = 4). One study that was published in a peer-reviewed journal was deferred to its original dissertation to obtain the data. **(Articles remaining: 1887)**

The study reported low vision *research* as opposed to a practitioner article or curriculum report **(Articles remaining: 948)**.

Participants in the study were individuals with low vision (i.e., partial vision, low vision, partially sighted, blind) **(Articles remaining: 796)**.

Participants in the study were children and students between birth and 21 years of age **(Articles remaining: 513)**.

The study included a control or comparison group of some type (such as pre/post testing, randomized control group, single factor within-subject designs) which sought to establish a cause-effect relationship or to validate an intervention for assisting or improving the visual function of the participants. An intervention was defined as a systematic application of any program, product, practice, or policy with the intent of affecting an outcome. Forty (40) studies utilized an inappropriate comparison group of subjects with typical vision. These studies did not pass our evidence screening, since we could not respond affirmatively to the fair comparison question "Were the participants in the group receiving the intervention comparable to the participants in the comparison group?" We have been profoundly influenced by Warren's (1994) individual differences approach and do not believe that comparison to a sighted standard is either fair or appropriate for intervention research. **(Articles remaining: 389)**



The study utilized a quantitative research design. Qualitative designs, while valuable tools, are not amenable to statistical meta-analyses. **(Articles remaining: 254)**

Of the remaining 254 studies, 95 articles or dissertations could not be located or were published in a language other than English. One hundred thirteen (113) studies were judged as not relevant to low vision stimulation, development, or devices (e.g., the article described a service model). Forty-six (46) articles (2.3% of the database) were thus judged as pertinent to this analysis. Table 2 provides a summary of the final classification results. Of the 46 articles included in the analysis, 11 (23.9%)<sup>2</sup> did not provide sufficient data to calculate an effect size, including single subject designs with less than 5 participants, and were excluded from the final analysis. One of these was a peer-reviewed report of a dissertation;<sup>3</sup> the original dissertation (with data) was therefore included in the analysis. In all other cases where a peer-reviewed report of a dissertation was available, the dissertation was excluded from the analysis (n = 4, 8.7%).<sup>4</sup>

**Table 2. Final Classification Of Literature Included In Review**

Description	Number	Proportion of Total
Not Peer-Reviewed	124	0.062
Not Research	939	0.467
No Human Subjects	22	0.011
Not Low Vision	130	0.065
Not Ages B-21	283	0.141
No Intervention or Comparison Group [Sighted Comparison Group = 40]	124	0.062
Not Quantitative	135	0.067
Not located (includes foreign publications)	95	0.047
Not relevant to review	113	0.056
Total articles excluded from review:	1965	0.977
<b>Studies included in review:</b>	46	0.023
Met Criteria, effect size calculated	31	0.015
Met criteria, but insufficient data reported	11	0.005
Met Criteria, but deferred to peer reviewed article	4	0.002

<sup>2</sup> Conner (1981); Heller, Ware, Allgood, & Castelle (1994); Love (1994); Lueck, Bailey, Greer, Tuan, Bailey, & Dorbusch (2003); Mercer (1986); Miletic (1994); Morsley, Spencer, & Baybutt (1991); Myers (1971); Pattilo, Teller, & Smith (2004); Potenski (1984); Rosenblum, Zak, Ostrovsky, Smolyaninova, Bora, Dyadina, Trofimova, & Aliyev (2004).

<sup>3</sup> Myers (1971).

<sup>4</sup> Ferrell (1983); Mamer (1997); Olson (1975); Sykes (1971).

Description	Number	Proportion of Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>1.000</b>

Citations to all 2011 pieces of literature identified by the search procedure and their resulting classifications for this analysis are found in Appendix A.

### DATA ANALYSIS STRATEGY

Throughout this project, we applied the criteria developed by the U. S. Department of Education, Institute for Education Sciences What Works Clearinghouse (WWC) ([www.whatworks.ed.gov](http://www.whatworks.ed.gov)). While the evidence standards applied by the What Works Clearinghouse (WWC) are often viewed as too strict or inappropriate for some types of research questions (see, for example, the winter 2005 issue of *Exceptional Children*), application of these standards is a first step in determining how much confidence to place in the research and which studies yield best practice. We thus utilized the Study Design and Implementation Assessment Device (DIAD) (Valentine & Cooper, 2004) as a model for the development of our own study team DIAD (see Appendix B). Because WWC has not yet developed DIAD elements for single subject designs, we added assessment options for Composite Questions 3 (clarity of causal inference) and 8 (precision of outcome). The DIAD was completed for each qualifying article by two independent raters. Interobserver agreement was computed by dividing the number of agreements (defined as +/- one point) by the sum of the number of agreements plus disagreements (House, House, & Campbell, 1981). For this study, interobserver agreement was computed at 89.1%.

After the DIAD was completed, each study was coded for its intervention and outcome measure(s). In addition, the effect sizes for each dependent variable were calculated. The effect size is a quantitative expression of the magnitude of difference between the scores of the experimental and control groups. Specifically, it is the difference between two means (e.g., treatment minus control) divided by the pooled standard deviation of the two conditions (Thalheimer & Cook, 2002). While statistical tests of significance tell us the probability of the null hypothesis, effect-size measurements tell us the size of the experimental effect and allow us to compare the magnitude of experimental treatments from one experiment to another (Thalheimer & Cook, 2002). Effect sizes have the same meaning across studies, even though studies use different measures and the scores have different score distributions (Glass, 1977). Effect size is used to review a set of quantitative research studies on a particular problem or it can be used as an aid to interpreting the results of a single study (Wilkinson, 1999).

Generally speaking, the effect size statistic is helpful in judging the practical significance of a research study. An effect size of 1.0 indicates that the treatment group mean was one standard deviation higher than the control group mean. Thus, the average participant in the

experimental group performed at a level that was higher than approximately 84% of all participants in the control group. An effect size of 0 indicates that the treatment and control group means were identical, revealing the training had no effect. Similarly, a negative effect size indicates that the control group’s mean was larger than the experimental group’s mean, indicating no or limited impact from the intervention. An effect size of 0.2 is considered small; an effect size of 0.5 is moderate; and an effect size of 0.8 or above is large (Cohen, 1992).

We were able to compute the effect sizes for 31 studies, using the statistics presented in each article. The formula used to calculate an effect size for these 31 studies was

$$Cohen's\ d = \frac{\bar{X}_t - \bar{X}_c}{S_{pooled}},$$

where the mean of the control (or comparison) group is subtracted from

the mean of the treatment group, and the result is divided by the standard deviation of the two conditions (Thalheimer & Cook, 2002). In calculating effect size estimates for this study, the average scores were weighted by sample size according to procedures recommended by Hedges and Olkin (1985). Weighting was conducted because of the general tendency for treatment effects to be inversely related to sample size. We corrected for small sample sizes utilizing the following formula:  $d' = d \left( 1 - \left[ \frac{3}{4N - 9} \right] \right)$ , where  $d$  is Cohen’s  $d$ , above, and  $N$  is the number of study participants. Formulae for *Cohen’s d* were utilized if the study only reported an  $F$ - or  $t$ -statistic (Thalheimer & Cook).

The relative size of Cohen’s  $d$  is summarized in Table 3. There is some disagreement about whether these descriptive adjectives should be used when reporting the relative size of effects among studies, but they are included in this report. Lipsey (1998) posits that an effect size of .20 is an important criterion, because it “is a reasonable minimal effect size level to ask [intervention] research to detect—it is large enough to potentially represent an effect of practical significance, but not so small to represent an extreme outcome for intervention research” (p. 45). Dunst, Hamby, and Trivette (2004) point out that effect sizes are particularly helpful in isolating “those practice characteristics that matter most in explaining variations in an outcome measure” (p. 7).

**Table 3. Relative size of Cohen’s  $d$**

Description	Range
Negligible effect	≥ -0.15 and < .15
Small effect	≥ .15 and < .40
Medium effect	≥ .40 and < .75
Large effect	≥ .75 and < 1.10
Very large effect	≥ 1.10 and < 1.45
Huge effect	> 1.45

Eleven (11) qualifying articles were eliminated because they did not provide sufficient data to allow us to compute an effect size (see Footnote 2). Five (5) of these qualifying studies<sup>5</sup> included four or fewer participants, less than the minimum number recommended to compute an effect size in single subject design. The qualifying studies that utilized a single subject design and included five or more participants<sup>6</sup> were analyzed using the method recommended by Scruggs and Mastropieri (2001; see also Scruggs, Mastropieri & Casto, 1987) for calculating effect sizes, which divides the number of data points that exceed the extreme value in the baseline condition by the total number of intervention data points.

Because the number of qualifying articles appeared promising, attempts were made to enter data into various software programs that would allow NCSSD to calculate confidence intervals, forest plots, sensitivity analysis, publication bias, and the impact of moderator variables. Unfortunately, there was too much missing data from the studies to permit us to do so. After trying several programs (Comprehensive Meta-Analysis (Biostat, 2010); Meta-Stat (Rudner, Glass, Eavrtt, & Emery, 2002); RevMan (Cochran Collaboration, 2008)), we abandoned attempts to fit the analysis to the software. Some articles did provide sufficient data, but those that did measured different outcomes or utilized different interventions and were therefore not amenable to the types of analyses that these software programs could provide. We thus grouped studies together based on similar interventions and outcomes and computed mean effect sizes where possible.

## EVALUATION OF THE EVIDENCE

The review of research conducted on low vision stimulation, development, and devices in education contexts generally yielded more definitive results than previous meta-analyses conducted by NCSSD. We have grouped the results into broad categories of (a) visual development programs; (b) low vision devices, including CCTVs; (c) black light; (d) print size; (e) accommodations; and (f) miscellaneous. The categories are subjective, and some studies could have been included in more than one category. The low vision studies share characteristics with studies included in previous analyses: small sample sizes; multiple outcome measures for each intervention; different interventions for each outcome measure; and lack of replication. These characteristics continue to be limitations to the body of research in visual impairments, but as the analysis below reveals, some interventions, on the basis of all the available evidence, do seem to suggest best practices for the field.

Table 4 provides an evaluation of the evidence for low vision educational interventions utilizing the standards of the What Works Clearinghouse (WWC). Each intervention examined in this analysis is listed with cross-references to qualifying studies. The study design is also

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<sup>5</sup> Heller, Ware, Allgood, & Castelle (1994); Love (1994); Mercer (1986); Miletic (1994); Pattillo, Heller, & Smith (2004).

<sup>6</sup> Jose & Watson (1978); Kelleher (1974); LaGrow (1981); Lusk (2007).

identified, along with how many studies examined the intervention and the mean effect size. The last column, extent of evidence, is a summative evaluation now used by WWC in its *Procedures and Standards Handbook* (2008):

**Medium to large** refers to: (a) more than one study; (b) more than one school; (c) total sample size of at least 350 students and 14 classrooms.

**Small** refers to: (a) only one study; (b) only one school; (c) total sample size of less than 350 students and less than 14 classrooms.

The *Handbook* states that “there is currently no consensus in the field on what constitutes a ‘large’ or ‘small’ study or database” (p. 58), but offers this explanation:

With only one study, the possibility exists that some characteristics of the study—for example, the outcome instruments or the timing of the intervention—might have affected the findings. Multiple studies provide some assurance that the effects can be attributed to the intervention and not to some features of the particular place where the intervention was studied. Therefore, the WWC determined that the extent of evidence is small when the findings are based on only one setting.

Similarly, with only one school, the possibility exists that some characteristics of the school—for example, the principal or student demographics—might have affected the findings or were intertwined or confounded with the findings. Therefore, the WWC determined that the extent of evidence is small when the findings are based on only a single school. (WWC, 2008, pp. 58-59)

These sample sizes and number of classrooms are virtually unheard of in visual impairments research, but WWC’s rationale for these numbers are based on randomization, minimum effect size, test power, and a two-tailed alpha of .05. The only studies in visual impairments with sample sizes this large are the evaluation studies required by the 1997 reauthorization of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, the Special Education Elementary Longitudinal Study (SEELS) and the National Longitudinal Transition Study-2 (NLTS2), each of which included a visual impairments sample of more than 800 students.

Nevertheless, extent of evidence is included in this table to remind us of how the broader field of education views research in visual impairments. While we have some strong studies in our field, few of them have been replicated, with the exception of those involving low vision devices. Information about these studies is discussed in the sections that follow, categorized in the same manner as in Table 4.

**Table 4. Summary of Study Quality**

Intervention	Study Design <sup>7</sup>	Number, Size of Studies	Mean Effect Size	Extent of Evidence
<b>Visual Development Interventions:</b>				
Training with Light Box III materials (Moore, 1989)	SGPP	1, N=31	$d' = 3.130$	Small
Visual function training using <i>Program to develop efficiency in visual functioning</i> (Lopez-Justicia & Martos, 1999)	1 RA	1, N = 20	$d' = 1.173$	Small
Visual function training using <i>Program for the development of visual perception</i> (Lopez-Justicia & Martos, 1999)	1 RA	1, N = 20	$d' = 1.173$	Small
Planned program of vision stimulation (Barraga, 1965; Leguire et al. 1992; Mamer, 1999)	2 SGPP 1 QED	2 SGPP, N = 30 1 QED, N = 29	$d' = 1.000$	Small
Strategy: Binaural sensory aid exposure (Ferrell, 1984)	1 CB	1, N =18	$d' = .860$	Small
Tachistoscopic training for improvement of visual perception (Geffen, 1971)	1 SGPP	1, N =21	$d' = .555$	Small
Vision stimulation strategy: Visual vs. visual-auditory stimuli (Ferrell, 1984)	1 CB	1, N =18	$d' = .109$	Small
Vision stimulation strategy: Moving vs. stationary stimuli (Ferrell, 1984)	1 CB	1, N =18	$d' = .073$	Small
<b>Low Vision Devices:</b>				
Head-mounted devices with full magnification (Geruschat, Deremeik,& Whited, 1999)	1 RA	N = 10	$d' = 4.76$	Small
Provision of low vision devices (no training) (Efron & Lackey, 1982; Lackey et al., 1972; Schwartzberg, Merin, Nawratski, &Yanko, 1988)	2 CB 1 SGPP	N = 43 N = 55 N = 15	$d' = .567$	Small
Provision of low vision devices with training (Corn et al., 2000, 2002; Farmer	3 SGPP 1 CB	3 SGPP, N= 235 1 QED CB, N =	$d' = .563$	Small

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CB = Quasi-experimental counterbalanced designs

QED – Quasiexperimental design

SS = Single Subject design

RA = Quasi-experimental designs with random assignment to groups

SGPP = Single Group Pre/Posttest design

RCT = Randomized controlled trials with random selection

SGPT = Single Group posttest design

Intervention	Study Design <sup>7</sup>	Number, Size of Studies	Mean Effect Size	Extent of Evidence
& Morse, 2007; Howell, 1980; Jose & Watson, 1978; Kelleher, 1974)	2 SS	18 1 SS, N = 11		
Spectacle-mounted low vision device (Lusk, 2007)	SS	1 N = 5	$d' = .651$	Small
Speed reading training using CCTV with head still method (Rossi 1980)	SGPP	N = 7	$d' = .807$	Small
Training in use of CCTV (LaGrow, 1981)	SS	N = 6	$d' = .598$	Small
CCTV used as testing accommodation (Brand, 1976; Helmsley, 1986)	1 RA 1 SS	QED RA, N = 18 SS N = 7	$d' = .634$	Small
<b>Print Size:</b>				
Large print vs. magnified standard print (Bock, 1971)	CB	N = 64	$d' = .549$	Small
Standard print vs. magnified standard print (Bock, 1971)	CB	N = 64	$d' = .424$	Small
Large print vs. standard print (Bock, 1971; Sykes, 1971)	2 CB	N = 105	$d' = .140$	Small
<b>Black Light:</b>				
Black light + fluorescent orange stimulus (LaGrow et al., 1998)	CB	N = 30	$d' = 1.219$	Small
Black light as modification for drawing tasks (Tavernier, 1992)	CB	N = 33	$d' = .182$	Small
<b>Accommodations:</b>				
Black text on white background vs. white text on yellow background (Myers, 1969)	CB	N = 30	$d' = -.837$	Small
Black text on white background vs. black text on purple background (Myers, 1969)	CB	N = 30	$d' = -.746$	Small
Black text on white background vs. yellow text on white background (Myers, 1969)	CB	N = 30	$d' = -.679$	Small
Black text on white background vs. purple text on blue background (Myers, 1969)	CB	N = 30	$d' = -.612$	Small
Black text on white background vs. blue text on black background (Myers, 1969)	CB	N = 30	$d' = -.58$	Small
Black text on white background vs.	CB	N = 30	$d' = -.587$	Small

Intervention	Study Design <sup>7</sup>	Number, Size of Studies	Mean Effect Size	Extent of Evidence
purple text on black background (Myers, 1969)				
Black text on white background vs. red text on blue background (Myers, 1969)	CB	N = 30	$d' = -.551$	Small
Black text on white background vs. blue text on purple background (Myers, 1969)	CB	N = 30	$d' = -.507$	Small
Black text on white background vs. white text on blue background (Myers, 1969)	CB	N = 30	$d' = -.153$	Small
Black text on white background vs. yellow text on black background (Gardner, 1985)	SGPT	N = 18	$d' = .120$	Small
Black text on white background vs. yellow text on blue background (Myers, 1969)	CB	N = 30	$d' = .108$	Small
Black text on white background vs. white text on purple background (Myers, 1969)	CB	N = 30	$d' = .073$	Small
Black text on white background vs. white text on black background (Gardner, 1985; Myers, 1969)	1 SCPT 1 CB	N = 18 N = 30	$d' = .047$	Small
Black text on white background vs. yellow text on purple background (Myers, 1969)	CB	N = 30	$d' = .035$	Small
Black text on white background vs. blue text on white background (Myers, 1969)	CB	N = 30	$d' = .025$	Small
<b>Uncategorized Studies:</b>				
Programmed materials in orientation and mobility (Harley & Merbler, 1980)	RA	N = 52	$d' = .983$	Small
Training in McBride's approach to rapid reading (Olson et al., 1977)	SGPP	N = 10	$d' = .881$	Small
Training with VEP horizontal bar stimuli (Bane & Birch, 1992)	CB	N = 38	$d' = .901$	Small

In the discussion that follows, larger tables are hyperlinked to the narrative, to facilitate navigation through the report.



## Visual Development Programs

Seven (7) studies investigated the administration of various training programs designed to develop or stimulate visual development. The characteristics of the participants in these studies are summarized in [Table 5](#). [Table 6](#) provides a description of the intervention, outcome, and effect size for each of these 7 studies.

Qualifying studies examining visual stimulation or development programs were:

1. **Barraga (1965)** measured the effects of a planned program of visual stimulation, using pre- and post-tests of visual discrimination and gain scores.
2. **Ferrell (1984)** sought to determine the most salient characteristics of visual stimuli and procedures that would result in increased visual attention, with and without the use of binaural sensory aids.
3. **Geffen (1971)** measured the effect of four hours of tachistoscopic training on visual perception.
4. **Leguire, Fellows, Rogers, Bremer, & Fillman (1992)** developed a vision stimulation program administered twice a day for one year, and tested the participants with electrophysiological testing (patterned visual evoked response).
5. **Lopez-Justicia and Martos (1999)** utilized two training programs – Barraga and Morris (1980) and Frostig (1964) – for six months, using pre- and post-tests with the Diagnostic Assessment Procedure (Barraga and Morris) and the Developmental Test of Visual Perception (Frostig).
6. **Mamer (1999)** designed a six-week program of visual stimulation using black-and-white patterns.
7. **Moore (1989)** tested children with the Preschool Visual Skills Inventory, based on the training materials included in the Light Box III materials from the American Printing House for the Blind. Children used the Light Box III materials for 20 minutes per day for 4 weeks and completed pre- and post-tests on the Preschool Visual Skills Inventory.

Sample sizes (see [Table 5](#)) for these studies ranged from 10 to 31 infants, children, or youth, who attended early intervention programs, regular public schools, or specialized schools for students with visual impairments. There was great variability in ages and grade levels of the participants. Ferrell (1984) studied infants between the ages of 6 and 24 months, while Leguire et al. (1992) reported a mean age of 9.4 months for the infants in their study. Lopez-Justicia and Martos (1999) and Moore (1989) studied children between the ages of 4 and 6 years. Barraga (1965) studied children in Grades 1 through 5. Geffen (1971) and Mamer (1999) studied children and youth between the ages of 9 and 20 or 21 years. The blank cells in [Table 5](#) indicate that the information was not reported in the published article.

The effect size for the interventions used for visual development ranged from 3.130 (huge) to .073 (negligible). Effect sizes can be misleading, and this group of studies is a prime

example of how that occurs. Moore (1989), for example, has the largest effect size, indicating that there was a large change in scores from pretest to posttest. The Preschool Visual Skills Inventory used to document this change, however, was constructed to test the skills that the treatment materials were designed to address, thus confounding the results. As an evaluation tool for the Light Box III materials, the results of this study indicate that the Preschool Visual Skills Inventory accurately measures what the Light Box III materials were designed to teach, but amounts to little more than teaching to the test. The design would have been strengthened by administering an assessment that independently measured visual efficiency, such as the Diagnostic Assessment Procedure (DAP) (Barraga & Morris, 1980) or Developmental Test of Visual Perception (DTVP) (Frostig, 1964) used by Lopez-Justicia and Martos (1999). Moore's study was further compromised by the wide range of visual abilities found among the participants (10/30 to no light perception).

Leguire et al. (1992), on the other hand, used a more robust research design to examine the effects of their year-long vision stimulation program. Babies were randomly assigned to control and experimental groups, and differences were documented before and after treatment by utilizing independent testing (electrophysiological testing and the Bayley Scales of Infant Development). On all measures, effect sizes were large to huge, demonstrating that their visual stimulation program, conducted over a one-year period, improved visual function for the 15 infants studied. Using the Teller Acuity Cards, Mamer (1999) documented changes in visual acuity in adolescents with significant support needs after a 6-week program of visual stimulation, although other visual behaviors (fixation, blinks, reaching) did not increase. Since Mamer's program utilized black and white line designs as the stimuli, it is possible that the participants became familiar with the black-and-white stripes and were better able to respond to the Teller Cards. Nevertheless, a change in visual acuity was also documented by Ferrell (1984), who found that all participants' visual acuity, as measured by the Teller Cards, improved, regardless of analysis by age, multiple disability, or early intervention program.

It appears that visual acuity, whether measured by electrophysiological testing or by Teller Acuity Cards, does improve over time in infants and adolescents. Whether that change is due to the vision stimulation treatment or to the child's growing maturity is more difficult to discern. Ferrell's (1984) study, designed to determine the effect of binaural sensory aid exposure and the stimulation methods suggested by Barraga and Morris (1980), did not find evidence for any of the recommended techniques or for binaural sensory aid exposure. In spite of this, participants' visual acuity still improved over an 8-week period, regardless of all analyses.

Ferrell's (1984) results were somewhat confirmed by Lopez-Justicia and Martos (1999), who divided participants into two experimental and two control groups. The experimental groups received visual function training using either Barraga and Morris' (1980) *Program to develop efficiency in visual functioning* or the Frostig program for the development of visual perception (1964). The control groups consisted of one group that received no training in any visual stimulation program and one group that received vision stimulation training with materials and methods not utilized by either Barraga and Morris or Frostig. All groups increased their scores on both the DAP ( $d' = .974$ , large effect size) and the DTVP ( $d' = 1.274$ , huge effect

size). Increased distance and near visual acuity were also documented, but again could not be attributed to the vision stimulation program. While Lopez-Justicia and Martos point out that their study only included a small number of Spanish children in each group ( $n = 5$ ), the failure to find an effect for either of the programs underscores the need for more research involving more children.

In the absence of a software program that might have permitted greater analytical precision, effect sizes from [Table 6](#) were grouped into comparable outcomes (see Table 7, below). The largest mean effect size was evidenced by Leguire et al.'s (1992) changes in visual evoked responses, at  $d' = 1.435$ . Increased test scores demonstrated a mean effect size of 1.400, although that result is tempered by Lopez-Justicia and Martos' (1999) finding of no differences in treatment, with a mean effect size of 1.124. Changes in visual acuity, measured on different scales (Romano-Weiss, Teller (1986) and de Wecker (unknown)) were also strong ( $d' = 1.045$ ), but were attributed to maturation rather than vision stimulation. The failure of binaural sensory aid exposure to affect visual acuity or cross-modal transfer tasks is strong ( $d' = .860$ ), and the failure of various visual stimulation procedures to impact fixation is small ( $d' = .208$ ) but consistent across studies. Several of the studies examined discrete measures (shift of gaze, leveling-sharpening, reaching and eye blinks) for which a mean could not be computed.

**Table 7. Mean effect sizes for outcome measures in visual development studies**

Outcome Measure	Study	Mean Effect Size
Improved visual evoked responses	Leguire et al. (1992)	1.435
Increased scores on test or inventory	Barraga (1965), Moore (1989)	1.400
No differences in test or inventory score	Lopez-Justicia & Martos (1999)	1.124
Improved visual acuity	Ferrell (1984), Lopez-Justicia & Martos (1999), Mamer (1999)	1.045
No differences in any outcome based on binaural sensory aid exposure	Ferrell (1984)	0.860
No differences in duration of fixation to visual stimulus	Ferrell (1984), Mamer (1999)	0.208

Note that several studies reported on more than one intervention and/or outcome. While including multiple interventions and outcomes with the same subjects is somewhat suspect (there are threats to internal validity when the same groups of subjects are used for multiple experiments), we did not eliminate any qualifying articles based on this concern. The What Works Clearinghouse also recommends that effect sizes be adjusted for this multiple treatment interference, but no adjustments were made because the WWV formula requires the alpha value, which was rarely reported by authors.

## Low Vision Devices

Fourteen (14) qualifying studies investigated the use of low vision devices, including CCTVs, with students who were visually impaired. The characteristics of the participants in these studies are summarized in [Table 8](#). [Table 9](#) provides a description of the intervention, outcome, and effect size for each of these 15 studies listed below:

1. **Brand (1976)** examined projective tests and sequences of logical reasoning when stimuli were presented by means of a closed circuit television system, and found that students who used a CCTV produced better organized responses.
2. **Corn, Wall, and Bell (2000)** provided low vision devices to students in the state of Tennessee and conducted pre- and post-tests on various reading measures. Training was provided by Teachers of Students with Visual impairments.
3. **Corn, Wall, Jose, Bell, Wilcox, and Perez (2002)** repeated their study with a larger sample of students.
4. **Efron and Lackey (1982)** compared responses for arithmetic computation and arithmetic concepts when students used either the Visiolett magnifier or large print.
5. **Farmer and Morse (2007)** analyzed the impact of a low vision device training program on reading speed and type size.
6. **Geruschat, Deremeik, and Whited (1999)** examined visual acuity measured either unaided or when students used three different head mounted magnifying devices.
7. **Helnsley (1986)** examined students' abilities to identify letters when instructors manipulated the CCTV settings.
8. **Howell (1980)** provided an individualized training program with low vision devices to student, and measured changes in visual acuity and performance on timed tasks at near and distance, both with and without use of low vision devices.
9. **Jose and Watson (1978)** measured changes on the Visual Efficiency Scale (Barraga, 1970) and the Durrell Analysis of Reading Difficulty (Durrell & Catterson, 1976) before and after prescription, training, and use of low vision devices. They also reported a reduction in print size after training, but effect sizes could not be calculated.
10. **Kelleher (1974)** examined changes in Wide Range Achievement Test (WRAT) scores following training with a bioptic lens.
11. **LaGrow (1981)** examined changes in reading speed following training with a CCTV.
12. **Lackey, Efron, and Rowls (1982)** utilized a balanced design to examine the effects of large print or a Vioslett on the number of pages students in grades 4-9 read over an 8 week period.
13. **Lusk (2007)** investigated four different types of low vision device mounting systems (spectacle-, stand-, hand-held, and video-mounted) on reading speed.
14. **Rossi (1980)** was able to increase the reading speed of students using a CCTV, following training in a speed-reading technique where they held their heads still.

15. **Schwartzberg, Merin, Nawratski, and Yanko (1988)** demonstrated a significant improvement in visual acuity 2-5 years following the provision of low vision devices.

Research involving the use of low vision devices appears to be more cohesive than the vision stimulation literature. Qualifying studies investigated magnifiers, telescopes, and closed circuit televisions. The youngest child studied was 4 years old, and ages of participants ranged up to and including those who were 21 years old. As [Table 8](#) indicates, investigators utilized a visual impairments criterion that was just as vague as in the vision stimulation studies: “partially sighted,” “low vision,” “legally blind,” and “visually impaired,” although some authors were more specific about the visual acuities of participants. Gender, additional disabilities, cognitive status, ethnicity, and school setting continue to be missing from descriptions of the study participants, indicated by the blank cells in [Table 8](#). Sample sizes ranged from 5 participants, the minimum requirement for this analysis, to 185.

Most of the qualifying studies in this category measured outcomes before and after a training program in the use of low vision devices. While different studies utilized different interventions and reported different outcomes, qualifying studies were grouped into comparable (but not exact) outcomes. For example, Corn et al. (2000, 2002), measured reading speed and comprehension using the Burns and Roe (1993) *Informal reading inventory*. Other researchers measured reading speeds using other methods, including words per minute. Taken together, the mean effect size for all studies demonstrating increased reading speeds was .582. The effect size was somewhat larger if only CCTVs were analyzed (.805), and somewhat smaller (but still educationally significant) when all other devices were considered (.542).

**Table 10. Mean effect sizes for outcome measures in low vision device studies**

Outcome	Study	Mean Effect Size
Improvements in visual acuity	Geruschat et al. (2002), Schwartzberg et al. (1988), Howell (1980)	3.833
Increased reading speed (CCTV only)	LaGrow (1981), Rossi (1980)	.805
Total number of books read	Lackey et al. (1982)	.611
Increased reading speed (all devices)	Corn et al. (2000, 2002), Farmer & Morse (2007), LaGrow (1981), Lusk (2007), Rossi (1980)	.582
Increased reading speed (not CCTV)	Corn et al. (2000, 2002), Farmer & Morse (2007), Lusk (2007)	.542
Total number of pages read	Lackey et al. (1982)	.423
Improvement in oral	Corn et al. (2000, 2002)	.387

Outcome	Study	Mean Effect Size
comprehension Improvement in silent comprehension	Corn et al. (2000, 2002)	.287

For those studies that demonstrated an increase in visual acuity following training, the mean effect size (see above) was 3.83, although the interventions used by the three studies were quite different: Geruschat et al. (1999) investigated the use of three-different head-mounted devices with full magnification; Schwartzberg et al. (1988) merely provided low vision devices and followed up between 2 and 5 years later; and Howell (1980) provided an individualized training program in the use of low vision devices.

Details about the provision of low vision devices and the training program offered were generally vague and did not provide enough information for replication. Some studies merely provided low vision devices, although the type of device or its power were not discussed. Many studies implemented a “training program,” but details of the program were not reported.

Low vision devices were one of the only categories of low vision education where a program of research was evident. Corn, Efron, Jose, Lackey, and Wall each published more than one study investigating similar interventions and outcomes. Efron and colleagues (Efron and Lackey, 1980; Lackey, Efron, and Rowls, 1982) took a novel approach by measuring how children’s reading habits changed after exposure to a specific type of low vision device. Lackey et al.’s work was generally of high quality, using balanced designs with random assignment that exposed all children to all conditions. The device (Visolett) was the same in both studies and power was described only as an enlargement of 1.7. Corn et al (2002) was the only study to report effect size at all.

It is interesting to note that the provision of low vision devices without training (e.g., Efron & Lackey, 1982) seemed to be just as effective as when training was provided (e.g., Corn et al., 2000, 2002). Mean effect sizes for both interventions were approximately .565. This raises the question of whether training is required; effects may simply be due to maturation. The participants may improve their skills with the passage of time, as they gain familiarity with the devices and learn to use them on their own. Given the contradictions in the visual development studies, where visual abilities seem to improve, but not necessarily due to a particular intervention, a similar confound of maturation may exist in the low vision device studies. The impact of training on the use of low vision devices cries out for further study.

## Print Size

Two (2) qualifying studies investigated performance comparing print size. The characteristics of the participants in these studies are summarized in [Table 11](#). [Table 12](#) provides a description of the intervention, outcome, and effect size for each of these studies.

1. **Bock (1971)** investigated the relative effectiveness of standard (12 pt.) and large print (18 pt.), used with and without magnification, with elementary age print readers with visual impairments, using measures of reading speed, accuracy, and comprehension.
2. **Sykes (1971)** conducted a similar study, examining 12 and 18-point print and measuring effects on the Davis Reading Test, but allowed participants to use whichever low vision device they wanted.

These two studies with similar interventions involved discrete sample participants (see [Table 11](#)). Bock's (1971) participants were 8 to 12 years old, with visual acuities of 20/70 or less. Sykes (1971), on the other hand, studied students between the ages of 13 and 20 years who were legally blind. IQ scores for participants in the two studies were similar (98.3 in Bock and 104 in Sykes). Sykes found his participants in specialized schools, while Bock found his in both public and specialized schools.

Both studies found no difference in performance between large and standard print, regardless of whether magnification was used. Sykes (1971) documented an interaction between print size and acuity (legally blind vs. partially sighted); students with better acuity experienced less visual fatigue when using large print. Bock (1971) concluded that large print was more effective in facilitating reading skills than standard print used with a magnifier. These findings appear to contradict the qualifying studies discussed earlier that examined the effects of training and use of low vision devices. In those studies, standard print was used with magnification; Bock and Sykes concluded that standard print with and without magnification resulted in poorer performance. Thirty years separated Bock and Sykes from Corn et al. (2000, 2002), so it is possible that the manufacture of magnifiers improved their performance during that time. Bock, for example, used the same stand magnifier with each subject. Compared to magnifiers manufactured and prescribed for students today, Bock's device was bulky and unattractive. Furthermore, 20 of the original 64 subjects were unable to use the device at all (although Bock computed results for the total group of 64 as well as the subgroup of 44 who were able to use the device, the effect sizes here are based only on the group of 44 who actually were able to use the magnifier).

It is also possible the training program usually associated with the provision of low vision devices, in spite of the comments above and the sparse documentation in the articles, may be responsible for the difference in performance. Notably, while reading speed and accuracy improved with large print, reading comprehension was fairly equal across print types.

Mean effect sizes for the various outcomes from these two studies are presented in [Table 13](#).

**Table 13. Mean effect sizes for outcome measures in print size studies**

Outcome Measure	Study	Mean Effect Size
Reading speed faster in large print than standard print, with or without magnification	Bock (1971) Sykes (1971)	.698
Reading accuracy greater in large print than magnified standard print	Bock (1971)	.694
Reading comprehension similar across print types (large print, standard print, large print magnified, standard print magnified)	Bock (1971)	.188

### Black Light

Two (2) qualifying studies investigated the use of black light conditions with students who were visually impaired. The characteristics of the participants in these studies are summarized in [Table 14](#). [Table 15](#) provides a description of the intervention, outcome, and effect size for each of these studies.

1. **LaGrow, Leung, & Leung (1998)** compared the effects of various combinations of stimuli and lighting (white light and black light) on children’s visual performance using the Behavioral Acuity Test (Gil & Collins, 1983; Leung, Lai, Hsu, & Ho, 1987).
2. **Tavernier (1992)** counterbalanced presentations of black and white light conditions to determine its effect on the speed and accuracy of subjects’ drawing of models.

Both studies included participants of approximately the same age (6 to 13 or 14 years), and included males as well as females. Participants’ visual acuity again included a wide range of abilities. Although Tavernier (1992) only reported “low vision” for visual status, mental age was reported at a mean of 8 years. LaGrow et al. (1998) conducted the study in Hong Kong.

In both studies, participants were required to complete different tasks under both black and white light conditions. No training was provided. LaGrow et al. (1998) determined that participants responded best to fluorescent orange stimuli under black light conditions. When LaGrow et al. divided the participants into high (mean = 20/180) and low (mean = 20/572) acuity groups, those with better acuity achieved higher scores, suggesting that effects might be attributed to visual acuity rather than the stimulus condition itself and may explain the very large mean effect size. Tavernier (1992) counterbalanced the presentations, so that all participants received all conditions in different order and found that participants were able to draw models faster in the black light condition, but with less accuracy than in white light. The effect sizes in Tavernier’s study were small and border on irrelevance (Lipsey, 1998).



While both studies indicate that black light may be an effective intervention, it is not clear if there is educational value to the use of black light. Black light by definition requires an altered environment that does not resemble either the home or school environment. Studies are needed that investigate the generalization of visual skills developed in black light conditions to everyday environments and tasks.

**Table 16. Mean effect sizes for outcome measures in black light studies**

Outcome Measure	Study	Mean Effect Size
Improved Behavioral Acuity Test scores	LaGrow et al. (1998)	1.219
Increased speed in drawing models	Tavernier (1992)	.246
Decreased accuracy of drawing models	Tavernier (1992)	.118

### Accommodations

Two (2) qualifying studies examined interventions that are most easily described as accommodations to materials. The characteristics of the participants in these studies are summarized in [Table 17](#). [Table 18](#) provides a description of the intervention, outcome, and effect size for each of these studies.

1. **Gardner (1985)** examined participants' ability to identify 3 colors of backgrounds and letters, comparing reversals in contrast and chromaticity.
2. **Myers (1969)** investigated the comparative clarity of various colored inks on selected colored backgrounds. Myers measured the distance from the eye when the stimulus was first recognized and when best focus was achieved.

The age of participants in both studies was similar: 8 or 9 years to 12-14 years. Gardner (1985) utilized 18 subjects and counter-balanced the presentation of stimuli, as did Myers (1969), who included 30 subjects. Visual acuity was also similar for both studies, 20/70 to 20/200, and the bi-coastal participants (California for Myers and New Jersey for Gardner) all attended public schools.

Table 19 provides the mean effect sizes for the various color. In both studies, the control stimulus was black text on white background. While generally the direction of effect sizes was not included in our tables, negative values are included here to indicate that the stimulus was not as effective as the control stimulus of black text on white background. From this analysis, it appears that (a) white and yellow text on black, blue, and purple backgrounds and (b) blue text on white backgrounds are easiest to discriminate. These color combinations should be viewed as the place to start to determine individual preferences. Note, however, that the effect sizes are less than .20 and are not considered educationally significant.

These studies provide more information about color combinations that are less than ideal. Color combinations that are less likely to be preferred by students with visual impairments are (a) white text on yellow backgrounds; (b) black text on purple backgrounds; (c) yellow text on white backgrounds; (d) purple text on blue or black backgrounds; (e) blue text on purple or black backgrounds; and (f) red text on blue backgrounds.

**Table 19. Mean effect sizes for outcome measures in print color studies**

Outcome Measure	Study	Mean Effect Size
White text, yellow background	Myers (1969)	-.837
Black text, purple background	Myers (1969)	-.746
Yellow text, white background	Myers (1969)	-.679
Purple text, blue background	Myers (1969)	-.612
Blue text, black background	Myers (1969)	-.580
Purple text, black background	Myers (1969)	-.587
Red text, blue background	Myers (1969)	-.551
Blue text, purple background	Myers (1969)	-.507
White text, blue background	Myers (1969)	.153
Yellow text, black background	Gardner (1985)	.120
Yellow text, blue background	Myers (1969)	.108
White text, purple background	Myers (1969)	.073
White text, black background	Gardner (1985) Myers (1969)	.047
Yellow text, purple background	Myers (1969)	.035
Blue text, white background	Myers (1969)	.025

### Miscellaneous Interventions

Three (3) qualifying studies were not easily categorized and so were combined into a miscellaneous category. The characteristics of the participants in these studies are summarized in [Table 20](#). [Table 21](#) provides a description of the intervention, outcome, and effect size for each of these 15 studies.

- **Bane and Birch (1992)** used horizontal bar stimuli in an attempt to improve agreement between forced choice preferential looking test results and visual evoked potential estimates.
- **Harley and Merbler (1980)** evaluated the effects of a programmed intervention system in orientation and mobility on performance in vision, motor, concept, and mobility areas.
- **Olson, Harlow and Williams (1977)** examined the effects and correlates of rapid reading training on the reading rate and comprehension of large print readers.

These studies included 10 to 52 participants. Participants in the Bane and Birch (1992) study ranged in age from 2 months to 15 years; Harley and Merbler (1980) included participants between the ages of 5 and 27 years (mean = 11 years, 2 months), and Olson et al. (1977) included 10 large print readers between the ages of 10 and 19 years (mean = 13.5 years). The description of visual status was varied, with one study more specific than the other two. Two of the studies included students with multiple disabilities, but only Harley and Merbler provided any indication of cognitive status, with a social age mean of 4.71 months. Obviously, the difference between mean social age and mean chronological age indicated that participants in the Harley and Merbler study were more than likely students with significant support needs.

Like Moore (1989), Harley and Merbler (1980) were evaluating an intervention by using pre- and post-tests on an instrument designed specifically for the intervention (Peabody Mobility Scales). Performance for all participants significantly improved from pre-test to post-test, and effect sizes exceeded 1.0 for scores in the vision and motor domains, as well as for the total score. The effect size for concepts was .894, and for mobility, .521, both of which are considered educationally relevant.

Olson et al. (1977) included both blind students and large print readers in a 16-hour training program teaching McBride's approach to rapid reading. Olson et al. reported the data in such a way that effect sizes could be calculated separately for large print readers, whose informal reading rate significantly increased on informal tests after training ( $d' = 1.209$ ). When tested on the Spache Diagnostic Reading Scales (1963), comprehension and reading rate also demonstrated a significant improvement over the pre-test, with effect sizes of .718 and .717, respectively.

The Bane and Birch (1992) study on its surface does not appear to be related to educational interventions. However, the use of forced choice preferential looking (FPL) techniques to measure children's visual resolution is often used to measure changes in visual abilities. They found a difference between children with and without nystagmus. There was greater agreement between FPL acuities and visual evoked potential (VEP) acuities for children with nystagmus who had been trained with horizontal bar stimuli that mimicked VEP patterns ( $d' = .981, .820$ ), but the effect did not extend to children without nystagmus.

Mean effect sizes were not calculated for this group of studies due to the disparity in interventions and outcome measures.

## CONCLUSIONS

This analysis of the low vision educational research demonstrated that we still have a lot to learn, both about our field and about conducting research. The studies reported here exhibit the same weaknesses evident in NCSSD's previous meta-analyses, most notably, the extreme heterogeneity of the participants in terms of (a) visual acuities; (b) additional disabilities; (c) cognitive levels; (d) gender; and (e) ethnicity. Specialized schools, once the greatest source of

research samples, no longer offer the homogeneous population and curriculum they once did, as the largest proportion of students with visual impairments (87.28%) now attend general education classes in public schools (U.S. Department of Education, 2009, Table 2-21). Random selection is difficult to achieve when the population is geographically dispersed, and researchers are forced to utilize samples of convenience, or participants known to them through their employment or within travel distance of their homes. While there are research designs that can ameliorate the lack of randomization (e.g., regression discontinuity designs, single factor within subjects designs), they are seldom utilized by researchers.

Several studies failed to report sufficient detail about the participants that would allow generalization to the larger population of children with visual and/or multiple impairments. For example, only three of the seven studies on visual development indicated that the participants had additional disabilities, and only two specifically addressed the cognitive abilities of the participants. Only one visual development study addressed participants' gender or ethnicity, which may be attributable to the increased emphasis on ethnicity and gender in recent years (i.e., today, such characteristics of subjects are expected in published articles)

Heterogeneity of participants is a difficult characteristic to overcome when conducting research on children with visual impairments. The expense of conducting research with a population that is dispersed across wide geographic regions leads many researchers to select samples that are either convenient geographically or with whom they already have a relationship (such as through a school or agency). This is evident in the range of ages involved in the studies, as well as in the description of vision loss, which often covers a broad range of visual abilities. Some researchers provided more specific descriptions than others (e.g., "light perception to 6/200" vs. "diagnosed 'legally blind'"). One study reported visual acuity of 10/30 to no light perception. In almost every case, the range of visual functioning in the sample was quite broad.

Nevertheless, this analysis has yielded some interventions that appear to be effective. Adopting the standard of at least two studies for each intervention, we do have evidence about what seems to work, or what might be classified as *best practices*:

#### *Visual Development Studies*

1. Some visual stimulation programs seem to improve visual function and visual acuity (Barraga, 1965; Leguire et al., 1992; Mamer, 1999), but other evidence points to no improvement (Ferrell, 1984; Lopez-Justicia & Martos, 1999).
2. Maturation may be responsible for improvements in visual acuity over time (Ferrell, 1984).
3. Improvements in visual fixation may occur without increases in the amount of fixation to visual stimuli (Ferrell, 1983; Mamer, 1998).

### *Low Vision Devices*

4. Low vision devices, with and without formal training programs, result in improved visual acuity, increased reading speed, improved oral comprehension, improved silent comprehension, and an increase in the total amount of reading (by pages or by books) (Corn et al., 2000; Corn et al., 2002; Farmer & Morse, 2007; Geruschat et al., 1999; Helmsley, 1986; Howell, 1980; LaGrow, 1981; Lackey et al., 1982; Lusk, 2007; Rossi, 1980; Schwartzberg et al., 1988).

### *Print Sizes*

5. When compared to standard print or standard print with magnification, large print results in better overall performance (reading rates, reading accuracy, and comprehension) among elementary and secondary students (Bock, 1971; Sykes, 1971).

### *Black Light*

6. Elementary students respond best to fluorescent orange stimuli presented under black light conditions (LaGrow et al., 1998).
7. Responses to black light conditions are affected by visual acuity and may be more effective for students with better acuity (LaGrow et al., 1998).
8. Black light may increase speed in completing tasks, but at the expense of accuracy (Tavernier, 1992).

### *Accommodations*

9. Black text on white background produces consistently better results than most other color combinations (Gardner, 1985; Myers, 1969).
10. White text on blue backgrounds, yellow text on black backgrounds, and yellow text on blue backgrounds may be perceived as well as or better than black text on white background (Gardner, 1985; Myers, 1969).

### *Miscellaneous*

11. The McBride approach to rapid reading increases the reading rate and comprehension of adolescent students reading large print (Olson et al., 1977).
12. Training in programmed orientation and mobility materials significantly improved scores in the vision, motor, concept, and mobility portions of the Peabody Mobility Scale (Harley & Merbler, 1980).
13. Training with horizontal bar stimuli that simulate visual evoked potential (VEP) patterns result in closer agreement between forced choice preferential looking (FPL) acuities and VEP acuities for children with nystagmus (Bane & Birch, 1992).

## Promising Practices

Some qualifying studies could not be grouped because neither their interventions nor their outcomes were comparable to other studies. Because these studies were of high quality and resulted in an effect size larger than .75, they are listed here as *promising practices*, but additional evidence is required before these can be designated as *best practice*,

- Binaural sensory aid use does not increase visual acuity (Ferrell, 1984).
- Head mounted devices at full magnification and contrast enhancement may increase contrast sensitivity (Geruschat et al., 1999).
- Training with low vision devices may reduce the time it takes to complete distance tasks (Howell, 1980).
- Standard correction with spectacle mounted magnifiers improves reading speeds (Lusk, 2007).
- Individualized prescription, training, and use of low vision devices increases visual efficiency (Jose & Watson, 1978).

However, ambiguity remains. Studies are needed that:

- Document the impact of various visual stimulation programs and techniques while controlling for maturation.
- Examine the generalization of visual skills acquired under black light conditions to natural environments.
- Examine the impact of training in the use of low vision devices on reading skills.
- Determine the relative effectiveness of large print and low vision devices.

## TABLES

**Table 5. Characteristics of Participants in Intervention Studies Investigating Visual Development Training Programs**

Study	Number of Participants	Age of Participants	Percent Female	Visual Status	Additional Disabilities	Cognitive Status	Ethnicity	School Setting
Barraga (1965)	20	Grades 1-5		Light perception to 6/200				
Ferrell (1984)	18	6-24 months		Diagnosed “legally blind”	44.4%			Early intervention program
Geffen (1971)	21	9-20 years		Visually impaired (near and far visual deficit)				Public school
Leguire, Fellows, Rogers, Bremer, & Fillman (1992)	29	Mean 9.4 mos.		Abnormal but recordable visual evoked response and normal retinal function				Early intervention program
Lopez-Justicia &	20	4-6 years	55%	distance acuity		>50 IQ	Hispanic	Private and public schools



<b>Study</b>	<b>Number of Participants</b>	<b>Age of Participants</b>	<b>Percent Female</b>	<b>Visual Status</b>	<b>Additional Disabilities</b>	<b>Cognitive Status</b>	<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>School Setting</b>
Martos (1999)				between 1/9 and 1/10 (Wecker scale); near acuity between 3 and 20 (Romano-Weiss scale)				(Spain)
Mamer (1999)	10	9-21 years		Light perception or less	Multiple	Severe cognitive and developmental delays		
Moore (1989)	31	4-6 years		10/30 to no light perception	29%			Public, private, and specialized preschool programs

**Table 6. Characteristics of Studies Investigating Visual Development Programs**

<b>Study</b>	<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Length of Intervention</b>	<b>Outcome Measure</b>	<b>Effect Size<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>Effect Size Description</b>	<b>Result</b>
Moore (1989)	Training using Light Box III materials	20 minutes/day for 4 weeks	Scores on Preschool Visual Skills Inventory (based on training materials)	3.130	Huge	Children made significant gains on inventory following training
Leguire, Fellows, Rogers, Bremer, & Fillman (1992)	Vision stimulation program	2 times per day, 5 days per week, for one year	Patterned visual evoked response	1.962	Huge	Experimental group experienced a decrease in patterned VER latency over time (indicated improvement in neural foundation). Indicates that visual function can be improved by appropriate

<sup>8</sup> The calculated effect size (Cohen's *d*) has been modified to correct for small sample sizes.

Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>8</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
						vision stimulation within infants' first 2-1/2 yrs.
Mamer (1999)	Systematic structured program of planned visual stimulation (investigator-designed)	6 weeks	Visual acuity using Teller Acuity Cards	1.667	Huge	Visual acuity increased from pre-test to post-test
Leguire et al., (1992)	Vision stimulation program	2 times per day, 5 days per week, for one year	Mental score on Bayley Scales of Infant Development	1.476	Huge	Experimental group maintained level of visual-motor function across age, although below normal levels. Control group showed larger decline across age.
Lopez-Justicia & Martos (1999)	Visual function training using Barraga & Morris (1980) vs.	3.5 months	Developmental Test of Visual Perception (Frostig, 1964)	1.274	Huge	All treatment groups demonstrated greater visual

Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>8</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
	Frostig (1964)		scores			efficiency scores on DTVP, including untreated control and placebo groups
Lopez-Justicia & Martos (1999)	Visual function training using Barraga & Morris (1980) vs. Frostig (1964)	3.5 months	Distance visual acuity measured by Wecker scale	1.240	Huge	Increase in distance visual acuity for all treatment groups over time
Ferrell (1984)	Binaural sensory aid (BSA) exposure	8 weeks	Visual acuity using Teller Acuity Cards	1.158	Very large	Visual acuity improved from pretest to posttest when examined by groups with and without additional disabilities
Ferrell (1984)	BSA exposure	8 weeks	Proportion (arcsin transformation) of total fixation time to novel stimulus on cross-modal	1.027	Large	Children without BSA exposure performed better on cross modal transfer task

Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>8</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
			transfer task			
Ferrell (1984)	BSA exposure	8 weeks	Visual acuity using Teller Acuity Cards	1.015	Large	Visual acuity improved from pre-test to post-test when examined by age groups (6-12 months and 13-24 months)
Ferrell (1984)	BSA exposure	8 weeks	Visual acuity using Teller Acuity Cards	0.986	Large	Exposure to BSA had no effect on increased posttest visual acuity
Lopez-Justicia & Martos (1999)	Visual function training using Barraga & Morris (1980) vs. Frostig (1964)	3.5 months	Diagnostic Assessment Procedure (Barraga & Morris, 1964) scores	0.974	Large	All treatment groups demonstrated greater visual efficiency scores on DAP, including untreated control and placebo groups
Barraga (1965)	Planned program of	Daily 45-minute periods for 2	Gain scores on test of visual	0.948	Large	Significant difference in gain

Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>8</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
	visual stimulation	months	discrimination			scores for experimental subjects
Leguire et al., (1992)	Vision stimulation program	2 times per day, 5 days per week, for one year	Flash Visual Evoked Response	0.908	Large	Experimental group experienced a decrease in flash VER latency over time (indicated improvement in neural foundation). Visual function can be improved by appropriate vision stimulation within children's first 2-1/2 years.
Barraga (1967)	Planned program of visual stimulation	Daily 45-minute periods for 2 months	Scores on test of visual discrimination	0.766	Large	Experimental group scored better than criterion (print comparison) group

<b>Study</b>	<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Length of Intervention</b>	<b>Outcome Measure</b>	<b>Effect Size<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>Effect Size Description</b>	<b>Result</b>
Barraga (1965)	Planned program of visual stimulation	Daily 45-minute periods for 2 months	gain scores of experimental vs. control	0.757	Large	Significant difference between experimental and matched control group.
Mamer (1999)	Systematic structured program of planned visual stimulation (investigator-designed)	6 weeks	Frequency of shift of gaze when presented with stimuli	0.638	Medium	No significant change in gaze shifts before and after treatment
Geffen (1971)	Tachistoscopic training for improvement of visual perception	8 sessions, 30 minutes each	Leveling-sharpening	0.555	Medium	Leveling-sharpening significantly increased following tachistoscopic training
Mamer (1999)	Systematic structured program of planned visual stimulation	6 weeks	Duration of fixation to stimuli	0.486	Medium	Duration of fixation to stimuli did not increase after treatment

Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>8</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
	(investigator-designed)					
Mamer (1999)	Systematic structured program of planned visual stimulation (investigator-designed)	6 weeks	Reaching to stimuli (frequency)	0.476	Medium	Reaching to stimuli did not increase after treatment
Mamer (1999)	Systematic structured program of planned visual stimulation (investigator-designed)	6 weeks	Frequency of eye blinks	0.400	Medium	Eye blinks did not increase following treatment
Ferrell (1984)	Light vs. dark conditions	8 weeks	Seconds of fixation/attention	0.259	Small	No significant differences in fixation when lights are turned on vs. lights turned off
Ferrell (1984)	BSA exposure	8 weeks	Seconds of fixation/attention	0.113	Negligible	No significant differences in



Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>8</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
						fixation with and without BSA sensory input
Lopez-Justicia & Martos (1999)	Visual function training using Barraga & Morris (1980) vs. Frostig (1964)	3.5 months	Near visual acuity (Rossano-Weiss scale)	0.206	Small	Near visual acuity improved in all treatment groups
Ferrell (1984)	Visual vs. visual-auditory stimuli	8 weeks	Seconds of fixation/attention	0.109	Negligible	No significant differences in fixation to visual vs. visual-auditory stimuli
Ferrell (1984)	Moving vs. stationary stimuli	8 weeks	Seconds of fixation/attention	0.073	Negligible	No significant differences in fixation to moving vs. stationary stimuli

**Table 8. Characteristics of Participants in Studies Investigating Use of Low Vision Devices (LVD)**

Study	Number of Participants	Age of Participants	Percent Female	Visual Status	Additional Disabilities	Cognitive Status	Ethnicity	School Setting
Brand (1976)	18	105 - 199 months	0%	partially sighted		89-123 IQ	white	
Corn, Wall, & Bell (2000)	27-34	4 - 18 years		20/40 - 20/600				Public, private, specialized (Tennessee)
Corn, Wall, Jose, Bell, Wilcox, Perez (2002)	185	$\bar{X}$ =10.54 years	34.0%	20/32 - 20/1000	81.6% None		79% Caucasian	Public, specialized (Tennessee)
Efron & Lackey (1982)	43	grades 7 - 9		low vision				Public
Farmer & Morse (2007)	16	school age		< 20/70				Public, specialized (South Carolina)
Geruschat, Deremeik, & Whited (1999)	10	12 - 21 years ( $\bar{X}$ = 17)	50.0%	0/30 - 10/700	Yes	$\bar{X}$ = 82 IQ		Specialized
Helnsley (1986)	7	13 - 17 years	28.6%	legally blind				
Howell (1980)	18	7 - 12 years	50.0%	Visually impaired			33.3% African-	Public (California)

Study	Number of Participants	Age of Participants	Percent Female	Visual Status	Additional Disabilities	Cognitive Status	Ethnicity	School Setting
							American; 27.7% Mexican- Americans	
Jose & Watson (1978)	6	4 - 10 years		20/40 to 20/300	None	Mean IQ = 106		Specialized
Kelleher (1974)	5	10 - 17 years	20.0%	Albinism, aphakia, aniridia	None	"Average IQ"		Public
LaGrow (1981)	6	16 - 18 years	33.3%	20/40 to 20/400  (5 legally blind)				
Lackey, Efron, & Rowls (1982)	55	9.4 - 17 years		"disorders that respond well to magnification"				Public
Lusk (2007)	5	9 - 17 years	40.0%	Visually impaired (3 large print readers, 2 regular print readers)		"Academic students," at least third grade reading level	40% Caucasian; 60% African- American	Public

<b>Study</b>	<b>Number of Participants</b>	<b>Age of Participants</b>	<b>Percent Female</b>	<b>Visual Status</b>	<b>Additional Disabilities</b>	<b>Cognitive Status</b>	<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>School Setting</b>
Rossi (1980)	10	grades 3 – 12		20/400-CF				public
Schwartzberg, Merin, Nawratski, & Yanko (1988)	15	8 - >21 years		Stargardts disease			Jewish	Ophthalmology office (Israel)

**Table 9. Characteristics of Studies Investigating Use of Low Vision Devices**

Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>9</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
Geruschat, Deremeik, & Whited (1999)	4 conditions: no head mounted device (HMD); 3 different head mounted devices with full magnification	Approximately 3 weeks	Visual acuity using Feinbloom (1990) Visual Acuity Test Chart	7.828	Huge	Magnified visual acuity with all 3 HMDs better than unaided visual acuity
Schwartzberg, Merin, Nawratski, & Yanko (1988)	Provision of LVDs	2-5 years follow up	Clinical measurement of visual acuity	2.154	Huge	Improvement in visual acuity after LVD use (calculated in eyes not subjects)
Farmer & Morse (2007)	Training in use of magnifiers	One school year	Type size (pre- and post-test)	-2.007	Huge	Type size reduced using magnifier after training, but large print type size did not change

<sup>9</sup> The calculated effect size (Cohen's *d*) has been modified to correct for small sample sizes.

Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>9</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
Geruschat et al. (1999)	Head-mounted devices with full magnification and contrast enhancement	Approximately 3 weeks	Contrast sensitivity using Pelli-Robson Chart (Pelli, Robson, & Wilkens, 1988)	1.692	Huge	Significant difference in contrast sensitivity with head mounted devices at full magnification and contrast enhancement
Howell (1980)	Individualized training program with LVD	12 sessions	Visual acuity as measured by Feinbloom	1.516	Huge	Visual acuity improved after LVD training
Howell (1980)	Individualized training program with LVD	12 sessions	Timed tasks, before and after training, without LVDs	-1.308	Very large	Less time to complete distance tasks after training, when using LVDs
Corn et al. (2002)	Training in use of LVDs	Fall to spring (approximately 6 mos.)	Silent reading speed measured by Burns & Roe (1993)	1.294	Very large	Increase in silent reading speed after LVD training
Lusk (2007)	Mounting system of near magnification optical device	6 weeks; 6 sessions with each device	Reading speed	1.023	Large	Standard correction and spectacle mounted

Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>9</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
	(standard correction condition)					magnifier yielded fastest reading speeds
Rossi (1980)	Speed-reading training with head still method to use CCTV	One month	Words per minute	0.807	Large	Students with low vision increased reading speed with CCTV using speed reading technique
Jose & Watson (1978)	Prescription, training, and use of LVD	18 sessions, 30 minutes each	Visual Efficiency Scale score	0.803	Large	Increase in visual efficiency scale score after training
LaGrow (1981)	Training with CCTV	3 hours over 3 days	Reading rate	0.802	Large	Increase in reading speed after CCTV training
Lusk (2007)	Spectacle-mounted near magnification optical device	6 weeks; 6 sessions with each device	Reading speed	0.800	Large	Standard correction and spectacle mounted magnifier yielded fastest reading speeds

Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>9</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
Lackey et al. (1982)	Large Print vs. Visiolett (LVD), Grades 7, 8, & 9	8 weeks	Total Pages Read	0.743	Medium	Greater total number of pages read by 7-9th graders when using LVDs
Howell (1980)	Individualized training program with LVD	12 sessions	Distance tasks, before and after training, with LVDs	0.742	Medium	Improvement in ability to complete distance tasks when using LVDs following training
Corn et al. (2000)	Training in LVDs	6 months	Students' expectancy scores, measured by scale created for study	0.714	Medium	Students' perceptions of abilities on distance and near vision tasks increased after training
Lackey et al. (1982)	Large Print vs. Visiolett, Grades 4 & 5	8 weeks	School books read	0.694	Medium	Increase in number of school books read by 4-5th graders when using LVDs
Brand (1976)	Presentation of stimulus cards		Projective test results: time	0.678	Large	Subjects who completed a



Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>9</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
	for projective test using CCTV		sequence of events in stories			projective test by means of CCTV produced significantly better organized protocols in terms of the quality of responses
Lackey et al. (1982)	Large Print vs. Visiolett, Grades 4 & 5	8 weeks	Total number of books read	0.674	Medium	Increase in total number of books read by 4-5th graders when using LVDs
Lusk (2007)	Stand-mounted near magnification optical device	6 weeks; 6 sessions with each device	Reading speed	0.667	Medium	Standard correction and spectacle mounted magnifier yielded faster reading speeds
Brand (1976)	Presentation of stimulus cards for projective test using CCTV		projective test results: sequence of logical reasoning	0.634	Medium	subjects who completed a projective test by means of CCTV produced

Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>9</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
						significantly better organized protocols with reference to the quality of responses as measured by treatment of detail in the stories in a logical and systematic manner
Lackey et al., (1982)	Large Print vs. Visiolett, Grades 7, 8, & 9	8 weeks	Total Number of Books Read	0.547	Medium	Large effect: Increase in total number of books read by 7-9th graders when using LVDs
Lusk (2007)	Mounting system of near magnification optical device (Handheld)	6 weeks; 6 sessions with each device	reading speed	0.533	Medium	Standard correction and spectacle mounted magnifier yielded fastest reading speeds

Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>9</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
Kelleher (1974)	Biopic lens with training	8 weeks	WRAT Reading	0.525	Medium	Biopic did not cause any significant, measureable change in the achievement of any subject or the group taken as a whole
Corn et al. (2000)	Training in LVDs	6 months	Oral comprehension rate, measured by Burns & Roe (1993)	0.519	Medium	Increase in oral comprehension rate after training
Corn et al. (2000)	Training in LVDs	6 months	Teachers' expectancy scores, measured by scale created for study	0.498	Medium	Gains made in teachers' expectations for student performance on distance and near vision tasks following training
Farmer & Morse (2007)	Training in use of magnifier	One school year	Reading speed	0.496	Medium	Reading speed of magnifier group improved more

Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>9</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
						than large print group
Corn et al. (2002)	Training in use of LVDs	Fall to spring (approximately 6 mos.)	Silent comprehension rate, measured by Burns & Roe (1993)	0.481	Medium	Increase in silent reading comprehension after training
Kelleher (1974)	Biopic lens with training	8 weeks	Q Technique (attitude changes)	0.476	Medium	Significant change in attitude after training
Helmsley (1986)	Adjustment of CCTV monitor settings by instructor	5 days	Rate of correct identification of letters	0.459	Medium	Identification of letters improved with instructor-manipulated monitor settings
Kelleher (1974)	Biopic lens with training	8 weeks	WRAT Spelling	0.430	Medium	No significant, measurable change in the achievement of any subject or the group taken as a whole after biopic lens training

Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>9</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
Howell (1980)	individualized training program with LVD	12 sessions	Timed tasks, before and after training, without LVDs	-0.404	Medium	Less time to complete timed tasks after training, when not using LVDs
Lackey et al. (1982)	Large print vs. Visolett, Grades 7, 8, & 9	8 weeks	Non-school books read	0.397	Small	Increase in non-school books read by 7-9th graders when using LVDs
Helmsley (1986)	Adjustment of CCTV monitor settings by instructor	5 days	Rate of incorrect identification of letters	-0.394	Small	Decrease in incorrect responses with instructor-manipulated monitor settings
Lackey et al. (1982)	Large print vs. Visolett, Grades 4 & 5	8 weeks	Non-school books read	0.361	Small	Increase in non-school books read by 4-5th graders when using LVDs
Corn et al. (2000)	Training in LVDs	6 months	Oral reading speed, measured by Burns & Roe (1993)	0.347	Small	Increase in oral reading speed following training with LVDs
Jose & Watson	Prescription, training, and use	18 sessions, 30	Durrell Analysis of	0.343	Small	Improvement in Durrell score after

Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>9</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
(1978)	of LVD	minutes each	Reading Difficulty			training
Lackey et al. (1982)	Large print vs. Visiolett, Grades 7, 8, & 9	8 weeks	School books read	0.335	Small	Increase in number of school books read by 7-9th graders when using LVDs
Kelleher (1974)	Biopic lens with training	8 weeks	WRAT Arithmetic	0.312	Small	No significant, measureable change in the WRAT Arithmetic achievement of any subject or the group taken as a whole
Corn et al. (2002)	Training in use of LVDs	Fall to spring (approximately 6 mos.)	Oral comprehension rate, measured by Burns & Roe (1993)	0.255	Small	Increase in oral comprehension rate after LVD training
Lusk (2007)	Video magnifier near magnification optical device (video	6 weeks; 6 sessions with each device	Reading speed	0.223	Small	Standard correction and spectacle mounted magnifier yielded fastest reading

Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>9</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
	magnifier)					speeds
Corn et al. (2002)	Training in use of LVDs (included only students with 80% comprehension)	Fall to spring (approximately 6 mos.)	Silent reading speed, measured by Burns & Roe (1993)	0.218	Small	Small increase in silent reading speed among students with 80% comprehension
Corn et al. (2000)	Training in LVDs	6 months	Silent reading speed, measured by Burns & Roe (1993)	0.217	Small	Increase in silent reading speed after training with LVDs
Efron & Lackey (1982)	Use of Visolett magnifier vs. large print	8 weeks	Arithmetic concepts (using Stanford Achievement Test)	0.187	Negligible	No significant difference in arithmetic concepts when using magnifier or large print
Corn et al. (2002)	Training in use of LVDs (included only students with 80% comprehension)	Fall to spring (approximately 6 mos.)	Oral reading speed, measured by Burns & Roe (1993)	0.184	Negligible	Small increase in oral reading speed among students with 80% comprehension
Corn et al.	Training in LVDs	6 months	Parents' expectancy scores,	0.174	Small	Parents' expectations

Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>9</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
(2000)			measured by scale created for study			declined following LVD training
Efron & Lackey (1982)	Use of Visolett magnifier vs. large print	8 weeks	Arithmetic computation (using Stanford Achievement Test)	0.173	Negligible	No significant difference in arithmetic computation scores when using magnifier or large print
Corn et al. (2002)	Training in use of LVDs	Fall to spring (approximately 6 mos.)	Oral reading speed, measured by Burns & Roe (1993)	0.141	Negligible	Small increase in oral reading speed after LVD training
Lackey et al. (1982)	Large print vs. Visolett, Grades 4 & 5	8 weeks	Total pages read	0.103	Negligible	Increase in total pages read by 4-5th graders when using LVDs
Corn et al. (2000)	Training in LVDs	6 months	Silent comprehension rate, measured by Burns & Roe (1993)	0.092	Negligible	Small increase in silent comprehension rate after LVD training
Howell (1980)	Individualized training program	12 sessions	Distance tasks before and after training, without	0.042	Negligible	Some improvement in ability to



Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>9</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
	with LVDs		LVDs			complete distance tasks after LVD training, even without LVDs
Jose & Watson (1978)	Prescription, training, and use of LVD	18 sessions, 30 minutes each	Print size reduction	Cannot be calculated		Reduction in print size after training

**Table 11. Characteristics of Participants in Intervention Studies Investigating Print Size**

Study	Number of Participants	Age of Participants	Percent Female	Visual Status	Additional Disabilities	Cognitive Status	Ethnicity	School Setting
Bock, 1971	44	8-12 years	39.3%	≤ 20/70		63 – 139 IQ ( $\bar{X}$ = 98.3)		Public, specialized (Ontario, Michigan)
Sykes, 1971	41	13-9 TO 20-11 years	31.7%	Legally blind (central visual acuity <20/200); partially sighted (20/70-20/200)	None	90 – 135 IQ ( $\bar{X}$ = 104)		Specialized

**Table12. Characteristics of Studies Investigating Print Size**

Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>10</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
Bock, 1971	Standard print, standard print with magnification, large print, large print with magnification		Reading speed, measured by Gray Oral Reading Test	0.882	Large	VI elementary readers read faster in large print than in other conditions
Bock, 1971	Large print and standard print with magnification		Reading accuracy, measured by Gray Oral Reading Test	0.856	Large	VI elementary school readers read more accurately in large print than in standard print with magnification
Bock, 1971	Standard print, standard print with magnification,		Reading accuracy, measured by Gray Oral Reading Test	0.694	Medium	VI elementary readers read more accurately in large print than

<sup>10</sup> The calculated effect size (Cohen's *d*) has been modified to correct for small sample sizes.

Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>10</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
	large print, large print with magnification					in other conditions
Bock, 1971	Large print and standard print with magnification		Reading speed, measured by Gray Oral Reading Test	.649	Medium	Visually impaired elementary readers read large print faster than standard print with magnification
Bock, 1971	Standard print and standard print with magnification		Reading accuracy, measured by Gray Oral Reading Test	0.595	Medium	VI elementary school readers read more accurately with standard print than standard print with magnification
Bock, 1971	Standard print and standard print with magnification		Reading speed, measured by Gray Oral Reading Test	.594	Medium	VI elementary students read standard print faster than standard print with magnification

Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>10</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
Sykes, 1971	Standard (10 pt) vs. large print (18 pt)	6 weeks	Print size	0.514	Medium	Significant difference in performance based on print size; overall performance better with large print
Sykes, 1971	Standard (10 pt) vs. large print (18 pt)	6 weeks	Print size by groups	0.208	Small	Interaction between print size and visual group (legally blind vs. partially sighted): Partially sighted experienced less visual fatigue with large print
Bock, 1971	Standard print, standard print with magnification, large print, large print with magnification		Reading comprehension, measured by Gray Oral Reading Test	0.188	Small	No significant differences among conditions when measuring reading comprehension

**Table 14. Characteristics of Participants in Intervention Studies Investigating Use of Black Light**

Study	Number of Participants	Age of Participants	Percent Female	Visual Status	Additional Disabilities	Cognitive Status	Ethnicity	School Setting
LaGrow, Leung, & Leung 1998	30	6 - 14 years	50%	20/80 to 20/1200				Specialized (Hong Kong)
Tavernier, 1992	33	6 - 13 years ( $\bar{X}$ = 10)	36.4%	Low vision		Mental age $\bar{X}$ = 8 years		

**Table 15. Characteristics of Studies Investigating Use of Black Light**

Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>11</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
LaGrow, Leung, & Leung, 1998	Black light. Conditions: (a)white light-white stimulus-black background; (b) white light-fluorescent orange stimulus-black background; (c) black light-white stimulus-black background; (d) black light-fluorescent orange stimulus-black background	1 day	Behavioral Acuity Test (Gil & Collins, 1983; Leung, Lai, Hsu, & Ho, 1987)	1.254	Very large	Best response in black light-fluorescent orange stimulus-black background (condition (d)).

<sup>11</sup> The calculated effect size (Cohen's *d*) has been modified to correct for small sample sizes.

Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>11</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
LaGrow, Leung, & Leung, 1998	Black light. Conditions: (a)white light-white stimulus-black background; (b) white light-fluorescent orange stimulus-black background; (c) black light-white stimulus-black background; (d) black light-fluorescent orange stimulus-black background	1 day	Behavioral Acuity Test, by high acuity and low acuity groups	1.184	Very large	BAT scores of higher acuity group ( $\bar{X}$ =20/180) higher than those of low acuity group ( $\bar{X}$ =20/572) (subjects with better acuity achieved higher scores)
Tavernier, 1992	Black light and white light conditions with counterbalanced presentations	2 sessions	Speed of drawing models	-0.246	Small	Models drawn faster in black light conditions
Tavernier, 1992	Black light and white light	2 sessions	Accuracy of drawing models	0.118	Negligible	Models drawn less accurately in



Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>11</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
	conditions with counterbalanced presentations					black light conditions

**Table 17. Characteristics of Participants in Intervention Studies Investigating Accommodations**

<b>tudy</b>	<b>Number of Participants</b>	<b>Age of Participants</b>	<b>Percent Female</b>	<b>Visual Status</b>	<b>Additional Disabilities</b>	<b>Cognitive Status</b>	<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>School Setting</b>
Gardner, 1985	18	9-4 to 14-6 years		20/70-20/200	None	normal intelligence		Public (New Jersey)
Myers (1969)	30	8 - 12 years	43.3%	20/70 - 20/200				Public (California)

**Table18. Characteristics of Studies Investigating Accommodations**

<b>Study</b>	<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Length of Intervention</b>	<b>Outcome Measure</b>	<b>Effect Size<sup>12</sup></b>	<b>Effect Size Description</b>	<b>Result</b>
Myers (1969)	Comparative clarity of various colored inks on selected colored background: white text on yellow background vs. black on white control		Distance from eye (cm) at initial recognition	-0.909	Large	White text on yellow background recognized at significantly shorter distances than black text on white background
Myers (1969)	Comparative clarity of various colored inks on selected colored background: black text on purple background vs. black on white		Distance from eye (cm) at initial recognition	-0.777	Large	Black text on purple background recognized at significantly shorter distances than black text on white background

<sup>12</sup> The calculated effect size (Cohen's *d*) has been modified to correct for small sample sizes.

Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>12</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
	control					
Myers (1969)	Comparative clarity of various colored inks on selected colored background: white text on yellow background vs. control		Distance from eye (cm) at best focus	-0.764	Large	Distance for best focus of white text on yellow background significantly shorter than black on white control
Myers (1969)	Comparative clarity of various colored inks on selected colored background: black text on purple background vs. control		Distance from eye (cm) at best focus	-0.715	Medium	Distance for best focus of black text on purple background significantly shorter than black on white control
Myers (1969)	Comparative clarity of various colored inks on selected colored background: Yellow text on white background vs.		Distance from eye (cm) at best focus	-0.699	Medium	Distance for best focus of yellow text on white background significantly shorter than black on white control

Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>12</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
	control					
Myers (1969)	Comparative clarity of various colored inks on selected colored background: Yellow text on white background vs. control		Distance from eye (cm) at initial recognition	-0.659	Medium	Yellow text on white background recognized at significantly shorter distances than black text on white background
Myers (1969)	Comparative clarity of various colored inks on selected colored background: purple text on blue background vs. control		Distance from eye (cm) at initial recognition	-0.622	Medium	Purple text on blue background recognized at significantly shorter distances than black text on white background
Myers (1969)	Comparative clarity of various colored inks on selected colored background: Blue text on black background vs.		Distance from eye (cm) at best focus	-0.602	Medium	Distance for best focus of blue text on black background significantly shorter than black on white control

Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>12</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
	control					
Myers (1969)	Comparative clarity of various colored inks on selected colored background: purple text on blue background vs. control		Distance from eye (cm) at best focus	-0.601	Medium	Distance for best focus of purple text on blue background significantly shorter than black on white control
Myers (1969)	Comparative clarity of various colored inks on selected colored background: Purple text on black background vs. control		Distance from eye (cm) at initial recognition	-0.596	Medium	Purple text on black background recognized at significantly shorter distances than black text on white background
Myers (1969)	Comparative clarity of various colored inks on selected colored background: Purple text on black background vs.		Distance from eye (cm) at best focus	-0.578	Large	Distance for best focus of purple text on black background significantly shorter than black on white control

Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>12</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
	control					
Myers (1969)	Comparative clarity of various colored inks on selected colored background: Blue text on black background vs. control		Distance from eye (cm) at initial recognition	-0.558	Medium	Blue text on black background recognized at significantly shorter distances than black text on white background
Myers (1969)	Comparative clarity of various colored inks on selected colored background: red text on blue background vs. control		Distance from eye (cm) at best focus	-0.551	Medium	Distance for best focus of red text on blue background significantly shorter than black on white control
Myers (1969)	Comparative clarity of various colored inks on selected colored background: blue text on purple background vs.		Distance from eye (cm) at initial recognition	-0.507	Medium	Blue text on purple background recognized at significantly shorter distances than black text on white background

Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>12</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
	control					
Myers (1969)	Comparative clarity of various colored inks on selected colored background: white text on blue background vs. control		Distance from eye (cm) at best focus	0.158	Small	Distance for best focus of white text on blue background longer than black on white control, but not significantly
Myers (1969)	Comparative clarity of various colored inks on selected colored background: white text on blue background vs. control		Distance from eye (cm) at initial recognition	0.148	Small	White text on blue background recognized sooner than black on white control but not significantly
Gardner, 1985	Reversals in contrast vs chromaticity (yellow on black) (control was black on white)		Letter and word identification	0.120	Small	Increase in identification abilities in yellow on black condition
Myers (1969)	Comparative clarity of various colored inks on		Distance from eye (cm) at initial recognition	0.108	Negligible	Yellow text on blue background recognized sooner



Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>12</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
	selected colored background: yellow text on blue background vs. control					than black on white control but not significantly
Myers (1969)	Comparative clarity of various colored inks on selected colored background: white text on purple background vs. control		Distance from eye (cm) at initial recognition	0.073	Negligible	White text on purple background recognized sooner than black on white control but not significantly
Gardner, 1985	Comparative clarity of various colored inks on selected colored background: Reversals in Contrast vs Chromaticity (white on black) (control was black on white)		Letter and word identification	-0.064	Negligible	Small loss of identification ability in white on black condition
Myers (1969)	Comparative clarity of various		Distance from eye (cm) at initial	0.036	Negligible	Yellow text on purple

Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>12</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
	colored inks on selected colored background: yellow text on purple background vs. control		recognition			background recognized sooner than black on white control but not significantly
Myers (1969)	Comparative clarity of various colored inks on selected colored background: yellow text on purple background vs. control		Distance from eye (cm) at best focus	0.033	Negligible	Distance for best focus of yellow text on purple background longer than black on white control, but not significantly
Myers (1969)	Comparative clarity of various colored inks on selected colored background: white text on black background vs. control		Distance from eye (cm) at initial recognition	0.029	Negligible	White text on black background recognized sooner than black on white control but not significantly
Myers (1969)	Comparative clarity of various		Distance from eye	0.025	Negligible	Distance for best focus of blue text

Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>12</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
	colored inks on selected colored background: blue text on white background vs. control		(cm) at best focus			on white background longer than black on white control, but not significantly

**Table 20. Characteristics of Participants in Uncategorized Intervention Studies**

Study	Number of Participants	Age of Participants	Percent Female	Visual Status	Additional Disabilities	Cognitive Status	Ethnicity	School Setting
Bane & Birch, 1992	38	2 - 184 mos.		Moderate to severe visual impairments (17 with nystagmus)	Moderate to severe			
Harley & Merbler, 1980	52	5-1 to 27-7 years ( $\bar{X}$ =11-2)		< 6/200 to light perception	Severe developmental retardation (60%)	social age $\bar{X}$ = 4.71 mo.		
Olson, Harlow, & Williams, 1977	10	10 - 19 average age ( $\bar{X}$ =13.5)	50.0%	large print readers				Specialized (North Dakota)

**Table 21. Characteristics of Uncategorized Studies**

Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>13</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
Harley & Merbler, 1980	Programmed visual orientation and mobility instruction materials	16 weeks (2 8-week phases); 2 lessons per day, 20 minutes each	Vision scores, on Peabody Mobility Scale	1.219	Very large	Performance following training exceeded pretest
Olsen [sic], Harlow, & Williams, 1977	Training using McBride's approach to rapid reading	16 hours over 2 weeks	Reading rate tested informally	1.209	Very large	Significant increase in informal reading rate after training
Harley & Merbler, 1980	Programmed visual orientation and mobility instruction materials	16 weeks (2 8-week phases); 2 lessons per day, 20 minutes each	Motor scores, on Peabody Mobility Scale	1.160	Very large	Performance following training exceeded pretest
Harley & Merbler, 1980	Programmed visual orientation	16 weeks (2 8-week phases); 2 lessons per day,	Total scores, on Peabody Mobility	1.120	Very large	Posttest scores of intervention group significantly

<sup>13</sup> The calculated effect size (Cohen's *d*) has been modified to correct for small sample sizes.

Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>13</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
	andmobility instruction	20 minutes each	Scale			higher than control group
Bane & Birch, 1992	horizontal bar stimuli	16-20 trials per child	Agreement between forced choice preferential looking and VEP acuities	0.981	Large	Horizontal bar VEP acuities closer to FPL (explaining discrepancy between electronic and functional assessments) but not for children without nystagmus where VEP acuities were significantly worse than FPL
Harley & Merbler, 1980	Programmed visual orientation and mobility instruction materials	16 weeks (2 8-week phases); 2 lessons per day, 20 minutes each	Concept scores, on Peabody Mobility Scale	0.894	Large	Performance following training exceeded pretest
Bane & Birch, 1992	horizontal bar stimuli	16-20 trials per child	Agreement between force	0.820	Large	Horizontal bar VEP acuities

Study	Intervention	Length of Intervention	Outcome Measure	Effect Size <sup>13</sup>	Effect Size Description	Result
			choice preferential looking and VEP acuities			closer to FPL (explaining discrepancy between electronic and functional assessments) for children with nystagmus
Olsen [sic], Harlow, & Williams, 1977	Training using McBride's approach to rapid reading	16 hours over 2 weeks	Formal comprehension, using Diagnostic Reading Scales (Spache, 1963)	0.718	Medium	Significant Increase in comprehension after training
Olsen [sic], Harlow, & Williams, 1977	Training using McBride's approach to rapid reading	16 hours over 2 weeks	Formal reading rate formal, using Diagnostic Reading Scales (Spache, 1963)	0.717	Medium	Significant Increase in formal reading rate after training
Harley & Merbler, 1980	Programmed visual orientation and mobility instruction	16 weeks (2 8-week phases); 2 lessons per day, 20 minutes each	Mobility scores, on Peabody Mobility Scale	0.521	Medium	Performance following training exceeded pretest

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Warren, D. H. (1994). *Blindness and children: An individual differences approach*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

What Works Clearinghouse. (2008, December). *Procedures and standards handbook* (ver. 2.0). Washington, DC: Institute for Education Sciences. Available at: <http://ies.ed.gov/ncee/wwc/references/idocviewer/doc.aspx?docid=19&tocid=1>

Wilkinson, L. (1999). Statistical methods in psychology journals: Guidelines and explanations (Task Force on Statistical Inference). *American Psychologist*, 54(8), 594-604.

## APPENDIX A. ARTICLES REVIEWED



Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
A project to make Apple computers accessible to blind children. August 1, 1983-July 31, 1984 (1984).	fail-not a research article					1											
A resource manual for the development and evaluation of special programs for exceptional students. Volume III-F: Electronic communication devices for visually impaired students (1982).	fail-not a research article					1											
Abadi, R. V., & Papas, E. B. (1987). Visual performance with artificial iris contact lenses. <i>Journal of the British Contact Lens Association</i> , 10(2), 10-15.	ad/ch-fail-not quantitative research											1					
Abadi, R., & Sandikcioglu, M. (1975). Visual resolution in congenital pedular nystagmus. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics</i> , 52(9), 573-581.	fail-not a research article					1											
Abang, T. B. (1988). Blindisms: Possible causes and remedies. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 6(3), 91-93.	fail-not quantitative research											1					
Abdallah, M. M. (2000). A study in speaker dependent medium vocabulary word recognition application to human/computer interface. Unpublished Thesis, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.	cannot locate											1					
Abe, K., & Suzuki, T. (2000). Functional visual loss in childhood and suggestibility. <i>Clinical Child Psychology and Psychiatry</i> , 5(2), 239-246.	fail-not quantitative research											1					
Abner, G. H., & Lahm, E. A. (2002). Implementation of assistive technology with students who are visually impaired: Teachers' readiness. [Article]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 96, 98.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired; incomplete information on intervention and comparison group									1							
Abplanalp, P., & Bedell, H. (1983). Biofeedback therapy in rehabilitative optometry. <i>Rehabilitative Optometry Journal</i> , 1(2), 11-14.	fail-not a research article					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Adams, A., Kapash, R., & Barkam, E. (1971). Visual performance and optical properties of fresnel membrane prisms. <i>American Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 48 (April), 289 -297.	fail-not a research article					1											
Adams, E. (2003). Optical devices for adults with low vision: A systematic review of published studies of effectiveness Retrieved March 16, 2004, from <a href="http://www.va.gov/vatap/pubs/lowvision.pdf">http://www.va.gov/vatap/pubs/lowvision.pdf</a>	fail-not a research article					1											
Adams, O. F., & McCreery, L. (1988). Learning to read again. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 6(1), 19-20.	adult-fail-not quantitative research (similar to a case study)								1								
Adaptive technology that provides access to computers. DO-IT program (1994). DO-IT, 4525 15th Avenue NE, University of Washington, Box 35482, Seattle, WA 98105-4527; telephone/TTY: 206-685-DOIT; fax: 206-685-4045.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal article									1							
Addison, J. (1988). The development of support services for blind learners at the University of Zimbabwe, 1986 to 1987. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 6(2), 79-80.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Adler, R. (2008). Curing blindness with stem cells: Hope, reality, and challenges. <i>Adv Exp Med Biol</i> , 613, 3-20.	fail-not a research article (summary of a presentation)					1											
Adrian, R. (1975). Psychological evaluation of low vision patients using closed circuit television. In E. Faye & C. Hood (Eds.), <i>Low vision</i> . Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas.	fail-not a peer reviewed research article (book)									1							
Agbeja, A. M., & Cookey-Gam, A. I. (1992). Rehabilitation of the blind: A review. <i>East African Medical Journal</i> , 69(6), 341-344.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Agerholm, M. (1975). Handicaps and the handicapped: A nomenclature and classification of intrinsic handicaps. <i>Journal of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health</i> , 95(1), 3-8.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Agran, M., Hong, S., & Blankenship, K. (2007). Promoting the self-determination of students with visual impairments: Reducing the gap between knowledge and practice. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 101, 453-464.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Ahn, S. J., & Legge, G. E. (1995). Psychophysics of reading -- XIII. Predictors of magnifier-aided reading speed in low vision. <i>Vision Research</i> , 35(13), 1931-1938.	adult-pass								1								
Aitken, S. (1997). Visual and additional impairments: Social perspectives and attitudes. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 15(3), 93-98.	fail-not a research article					1											
Aitken, S., & Bower, T. (1982). The use of the Sonicguide in infancy. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 71, 97-101.	fail-not a research article					1											
Aitken, S., & Bower, T. G. (1982). Intersensory substitution in the blind. <i>Journal of Experimental Child Psychology</i> , 33(2), 309-323.	fail-not quantitative research										1						
Aitken, S., & Buultjens, M. (1991). Visual assessments of children with multiple impairments: A survey of ophthalmologists. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 85, 170-173.	fail-not a research article					1											
Aitken, S., Ravenscroft, J., & Buultjens, M. (2000). <i>The assessment of reading performance by visually impaired adolescents with modified print</i> . London: Royal National Institute for the Blind.	fail-not a research article					1											
Ajuwon, P. M., & Oyinlade, A. O. (2008). Educational placement of children who are blind or have low vision in residential and public schools: A national study of parents' perspectives. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 102(6), 325-339.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices													1			
Albus, D., & Thurlow, M. L. (2008). Accommodating students with disabilities on state English language proficiency assessments. <i>Assessment for Effective Intervention</i> , 33(3), 156-166.	fail-not a research article (policy summary)					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Aldosari, M., Mabie, A., & Husain, A. M. (2003). Delayed visual maturation associated with auditory neuropathy/dyssynchrony. <i>Journal of Child Neurology</i> , 18(5), 358-361.	fail-not quantitative research											1				
Aldrich, F. K., & Parkin, A. J. (1989). Listening at speed. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 7(1), 16-18.	fail-not quantitative research											1				
Alexander, K. R., Derlacki, D. J., & Fishman, G. A. (1992). Contrast thresholds for letter identification in retinitis pigmentosa. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology and Vision Science</i> , 33(6), 1846-1852.	adult-fail-normally sighted comparison group								1							
Alexander, K. R., Derlacki, D. J., & Fishman, G. A. (1995). Visual acuity vs letter contrast sensitivity in retinitis pigmentosa. <i>Vision Research</i> , 35(10), 1495-1499.	adult-fail-normally sighted comparison group								1							
Al-Karmi, R., & Markowitz, S. (2006). Image relocation with prisms in patients with age-related macular degeneration. <i>Canadian Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 41(3), 313-318.	adult								1							
Allen, C. (2004). Bourdieu's habitus, social class and the spatial worlds of visually impaired children. <i>Urban Studies</i> , 41(3), 487-506.	fail-not quantitative research, no intervention									1						
Allen, E. E. (2006). Louis Braille, outlook for the blind. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 100(10), 583-584.	fail-not a research article					1										
Allen, E. W., & Matthews, C. E. (1995). It's a bird! It's a plane! It's a . . . stereogram! [Feature]. <i>Science Scope</i> , 18, 22-26.	fail-not a research article					1										
Allen, J., & Fraser, K. (1983). Evaluation of visual capacity in visually impaired and multi-handicapped children. <i>Rehabilitative Optometry</i> , 1, 5-8.	fail-not a research article					1										
Allen, M. (1966). The Bartley phenomenon and visual rehabilitation - A home training technique. <i>Optometric Weekly</i> , 57(28), 21-22.	cannot locate										1					
Allison, A. (1994). A custom-designed desk for a low vision learner. <i>RE:view</i> , 26(1), 23-25.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Allman, C. B. (1998). Braille communication skills: What teachers teach and visually impaired adults use. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 92(5), 331-337.	adult-fail-not quantitative research								1							

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSSD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Alonso, L. (1967). What the classroom teacher can do for the child with impaired vision. <i>NEA Journal</i> , 56, 42-43.	fail-not a research article					1											
Ambrose, G. V. (2000). Sighted children's knowledge of environmental concepts and ability to orient in an unfamiliar residential environment. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 94(8), 509-521.	fail-subjects not visually impaired							1									
Ambrose, G., & Corn, A. (1997). Impact of low vision on orientation. <i>RE:view</i> , 29(2), 80--96.	fail-topic														1		
Ambrose-Zaken, G. (2005). Knowledge of and preferences for long cane components: A qualitative and quantitative study. [Article]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 99, 633-645.	fail-not a research article					1											
Amedeo, D., & Speicher, K. (1995). Essential environmental and spatial concerns for the congenitally visually impaired. <i>Journal of Planning Education and Research</i> , 14(2), 113-122.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
American Library Association (1968). Special feature: Reading aids for the handicapped. <i>Optometric Weekly</i> , 59, 93.	cannot locate										1						
American Optometric Association (1983). The use of bioptic telescopes for driving. <i>Rehabilitative Optometry Journal</i> , 1(2), 8-10.	fail-not a research article					1											
Amerson, M. J. (1999). Helping children with visual and motor impairments make the most of their visual abilities. <i>RE:view</i> , 31(1), 17-20.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Amtmann, D., Johnson, K., & Cook, D. (2002). Making web-based tables accessible for users of screen readers. <i>Library Hi Tech</i> , 20(2), 221-231.	adult-fail-not quantitative research								1								
Andersen, E. S., Dunlea, A., & Kekelis, L. (1993). The impact of input: Language acquisition in the visually impaired. <i>First Language</i> , 13(37), 23-49.	fail-not quantitative research, no intervention							1									
Anderson, B. S. O. (1979). Teaching word recognition to nonverbal cerebral palsied young adults utilizing word family patterns and Carba-linguaduc Electronic Communications equipment. Unpublished dissertation, American University	fail-not quantitative research											1					

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Anderson, D. P., Pankow, L., & Luchins, D. (2004). The possible role of vision rehabilitation in the treatment of visual hallucinations in the elderly. <i>Topics in Geriatric Rehabilitation, 20</i> (3), 204-211.	adult-fail-not quantitative research (case studies)								1							
Anderson, R. S., & Thibos, L. N. (2004). The filtered Fourier difference spectrum predicts psychophysical letter discrimination in the peripheral retina. <i>Spatial Vision, 17</i> (1), 5-15.	fail-no human subjects														1	
Anderson-Inman, L., & Horney, M. (2007). Using assistive technologies to ameliorate reading difficulties. <i>Reading Research Quarterly, 42</i> (1), 134-160.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Andersson, T. (1980). Microfiche as a reading aid for partially sighted students. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness, 74</i> (5), 193-196.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Anonymous (1968). Vision in program to train blind. <i>Rehabilitation Records, 9</i> (3), 10-11.	fail-not a research article (newsletter)					1										
Anonymous (1972). Clear print and the visually handicapped. <i>Ophthalmic Optician, 12</i> (2), 69.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Anonymous (1973). Dispensing magnifiers. <i>Ophthalmic Optician, 13</i> (10), 546-547.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Anonymous (1974). Two-way TV links teachers, pupils in research for partially-sighted. <i>Optometric Weekly, 65</i> (24), 619-620.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Anonymous (1984). Eye to eye. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment, 2</i> (1), 35-a-36.	fail-not a research article (editorial about this publication)					1										
Anonymous (1990). Danger and opportunity: A special issue on technological issues for the 1990s, <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness, 84</i> , 491-573.	fail-not a research article					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSDD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Anonymous (1993). Bionic eyes. <i>The Futurist</i> , 27(5), 53.	fail-not a research article (product article)					1										
Anonymous (1993). High-tech help for low vision. <i>NASA Tech Briefs</i> , 17(2), 20-22.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article about a head-mounted display)					1										
Anonymous (1994). Products. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 88(6), 10.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Anonymous (1998). Seventy years of educating visually impaired children. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 92(4), 231.	fail-not a research article (information about celebration)					1										
Anonymous (1999). Can a haptic display rendering of virtual three-dimensional objects be useful for people with visual impairments? [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 93(7), 426-429.	adult-fail-not quantitative research								1							
Anonymous (1999). Technology update. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 93(7), 463.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Anonymous (2003). Computer vision for the blind. <i>Sensor Review</i> , 23(1), 9.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Anonymous (2003). Textbooks go digital for students with visual impairments, learning disabilities. <i>Journal of Disability Policy Studies</i> , 14(1), 45.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Anonymous (2005). Artificial retina. <i>Science Teacher</i> , 72(5), 12.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Anonymous (2005). Assistive technology newsletter. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 99(3), 186-186.	fail-not a research article					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Anonymous (2005). Products. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 99(11), 727-727.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Anonymous (2006). Artificial eyes. <i>The Science Teacher</i> , 73(5), 13.	fail-not a research article (practitioner article)					1										
Anonymous (2006). Handheld magnifier. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 100(8), 502.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Anonymous (2006). Large-print keyboard, <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 100, 501.	fail-not a research article					1										
Anonymous (2006). Medicare low vision rehabilitation demonstration project <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 100(8), 497-498.	fail-not quantitative research											1				
Anonymous (2006). My vision. <i>Journal of Rehabilitation Research &amp; Development</i> , 43, xiii-xiv.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Anonymous (2006). Products. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 100(4), 249-250.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Anonymous (2006). Products. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 100(8), 501-502.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Anon+A79ymous (2006). Research explores the impact of AMD on quality of life <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 100(12), 743-743.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Anonymous (2006). Research: Statewide survey to monitor visual impairment and access to eye care <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 100(4), 245-245.	fail-not quantitative research											1				
Anonymous (2006). Screen reader and magnifier software, <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 100, 502.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										



Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Anonymous (2006). Vision rehabilitation. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 100(9), 564-565.	fail-not a research article (see abstract)					1										
Anonymous (2007). Rehab eases life with low vision. <i>Johns Hopkins Med Lett Health After 50</i> , 19(1), 4-5.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Anonymous (2007). Video magnifier. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> 101(1), 56.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Anonymous (2008). Book on technology for teachers. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 102(4), 250-250.	fail-not a research article (book review)					1										
Anonymous (2008). Examination of special education <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 102(3), 187-187.	fail-not a research article (book review)					1										
Anonymous (2008). Guide for digital talking book players. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 102(5), 316-316.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Anonymous (2008). Guide to assistive technology <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 102(3), 184-186.	fail-not a research article (book review)					1										
Anonymous (2008). International dog guide users face obstacles. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 102(5), 313-313.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Anonymous (2008). Learning opportunities. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 102(1), 55-56.	fail-not a research report (see abstract)					1										
Anonymous (2008). Manual on housecleaning for teenagers with visual impairments <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 102(4), 250-251.	fail-not a research article (book review)					1										
Anonymous (2008). New accessible PDA. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 102(5), 316-316.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Anonymous (2008). New nonprofit organization offers free screen reader. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 102(4), 245-246.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Anonymous (2008). Portable CCTV <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 102, 188-188.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1											
Anonymous (2008). Television viewing for visually impaired persons enhanced by technology. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 102 (2), 113-114.	adult-fail-not a research article (product information)					1											
Apfelbaum, H., Pelah, A., & Peli, E. (2007). Heading assessment by "tunnel vision" patients and control subjects standing or walking in a virtual reality environment. <i>ACM Transactions on Applied Perception</i> , 4 (1), 1-16.	adult-pass								1								
Appelman, I. B., & Mayzner, M. S. (1981). The letter-frequency effect and the generality of familiarity effects on perception. <i>Perception &amp; Psychophysics</i> , 30, 436-446.	fail-not quantitative research										1						
Apple, L., & May, M. (1971). <i>Distance vision and perceptual training: A concept for use in the mobility training for low vision clients</i> . New York: American Foundation for the Blind.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal									1							
Applegate, R. (1976). <i>Contrast sensitivity and the refractive state</i> . Indiana University, Bloomington, ID.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal									1							
Applegate, R., & Massof, R. (1975). Changes in the contrast sensitivity function induced by contact lens wear. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics</i> , 52, 840-846.	fail-not a research article					1											
Aquilante, K., Yager, D., Morris, R. A., & Khmelnsky, F. (2001). Low-vision patients with age-related maculopathy read RSVP faster when word duration varies according to word length. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 78 (5), 290-296.	adult-fail-normally sighted comparison group								1								
Arapatta, D. (1971). Illustrations in social studies textbooks as they affect the visually handicapped. Unpublished Thesis, George Peabody College for Teachers.	fail-not quantitative research										1						
Arden, G. (1978). The importance of measuring contrast sensitivity in cases of visual disturbance. <i>British Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 62, 198-209.	fail-not a research article					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Arden, G. (1979). Measuring contrast sensitivity with gratings: A new simple technique for the early diagnosis of retinal and neurological disease. <i>Journal of the American Optometric Association</i> , 50(1), 35-39.	fail-not a research article					1											
Arden, G., & Gucukoglu, A. (1978). Grating test of contrast sensitivity in patients with retrobulbar neuritis. <i>Archives of Ophthalmology</i> , 96(9), 1626-1629.	fail-not a research article					1											
Arden, G., & Jacobson, J. (1978). A simple grating test for contrast sensitivity: Preliminary results indicate value in screening for glaucoma. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science</i> , 17(1), 23-32.	fail-not a research article					1											
Arditi, A. (1987). The adaptive significance of the location of the optic disk. <i>Perception</i> , 16, 649-654.	fail-not quantitative research											1					
Arditi, A. (1999). Elicited sequential presentation for low vision reading. <i>Vision Research</i> , 39(26), 4412-4418.	pass	1								1							
Arditi, A. (2000). Print and web design for the visually impaired. <i>Visual Arts Trends</i> , 2 S, 2.4-2.5.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1											
Arditi, A. (2004). Adjustable typography: An approach to enhancing low vision text accessibility. <i>Ergonomics</i> , 47(5), 469-482.	fail-not quantitative research											1					
Arditi, A. (2005). Improving the design of the letter contrast sensitivity test. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology &amp; Vision Science</i> , 46(6), 2225-2229.	fail-no human subjects															1	
Arditi, A., & Cho, J. (2005). Serifs and font legibility. <i>Vision Research</i> , 45(23), 2926-2933.	adult-fail- normally sighted comparison group										1						
Arditi, A., Cagenello, R., & Jacobs, B. (1995). Letter stroke width, spacing, and legibility. <i>Vision Science and its Applications. OSA Technical Digest Series</i> , 1, 324-327.	adult-fail- subjects not visually impaired, not quantitative research									1							
Arditi, A., Holmes, E., Reedijk, P., & Whitehouse, R. (1999). Interactive tactile maps, visual disability, and accessibility of building interiors. <i>Visual Impairment Research</i> , 1(1), 11-21.	fail-tactile study, participants most likely adults																

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Arditi, A., Liu, L., & Lynn, W. (1997). Legibility of outline fonts. <i>Vision Science and Its Applications</i> , 1, 204-207.	fail-only 3 subjects (probably sighted adult subjects)							1									
Argyropoulos, V. S., & Martos, A. C. (2006). Braille literacy skills: An analysis of the concept of spelling. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 100, 676-686.	fail-not quantitative research											1					
Argyropoulos, V. S., Sideridis, G. D., & Katsoulis, P. (2008). The impact of the perspectives of teachers and parents on the literacy media selections for independent study of students who are visually impaired. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 102(4), 221-231.	fail-not a research article (curriculum report)					1											
Argyropoulos, V., & Stamouli, M. (2006). A collaborative action research project in an inclusive setting: Assisting a blind student. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 24(3), 128-134.	fail-not quantitative research (case study)											1					
Arnold, P., & Heiron, K. (2002). Tactile memory of deaf-blind adults on four tasks. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Psychology</i> , 43(1), 73-79.	adult-fail-normally sighted comparison group														1		
Arnold, R. W. (2002). Use of a consumer video system to enhance low vision in children and adults. <i>Journal of Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus</i> , 39(4), 245.	ad/ch-fail-not quantitative research												1				
Arnold, R. W., Coon, L., Reber, P., & Armitage, M. D. (1995). Collaborative visual rehabilitation: High astigmatism, esotropia and elevator palsy. <i>Alaska Medicine</i> , July-September, 88-90.	fail-not quantitative research													1			
Arter, C. (1998). Braille dyslexia: Does it exist? <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 16(2), 61-64.	fail-not quantitative research												1				
Arter, C., & Mason, H. (1994). Spelling for the visually impaired child. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 12(1), 18-21.	fail-not a research article (curriculum report)					1											
Ashbrook, P. (2008). Observing with magnifiers. <i>Science and Children</i> , 45(6), 18.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Ashcroft, S. (1965). A new era in education and a paradox in research for the visually limited. <i>Exceptional Children</i> , 26(3), 37-42.	fail-not a research article					1										
Ashcroft, S. C. (1983). Research on multimedia access to microcomputers for visually impaired youth.	fail-not peer-reviewed journal article									1						
Ashcroft, S. C., & et al. (1965). Study II- Effects of experimental teaching on the visual behavior of children educated as though they had no vision	fail-not peer-reviewed journal article									1						
Ashcroft, S. C., & Harley, R. K. (1966). Chapter IV: The visually handicapped. <i>Review of Educational Research</i> , 36(1), 75-92.	fail-not a research article (book chapter review)					1										
Ashcroft, S. C., & Young, M. (1981). Microcomputers for visually impaired and multihandicapped persons. <i>Journal of Special Education Technology</i> , 4(2), 24-27.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Asimopoulos, N. (1990). Design and implementation of a portable omnifont reading aid for the blind. Unpublished Thesis, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.	could not locate										1					
Asimopoulos, N. D. (1989). Textskimmer: A handheld reader for the visually impaired. <i>Journal of Rehabilitation Research and Development- Annual Supplement:RRD Progress Reports</i> , 26, 406.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Association, A. L. (1965). Typography for the low vision reader. <i>Book Production Industry</i> (December), 24-25.	fail-not a research article					1										
Atkin, A., Bodis-Wollner, I., Wolkstein, M., moss, A., & Podos, S. (1979). Abnormalities of central contrast sensitivity in glaucoma. <i>American Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 88(2), 205-211.	fail-not a research article					1										
Aubrey, A. (1996). Ways of seeing: Promoting development in children with a visual impairment. <i>Nursing Standards</i> , 10(19 Suppl Nu), 3-16.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Auvray, M., Hanneton, S., & O'Regan, J. K. (2007). Learning to perceive with a visuo-auditory substitution system: Localisation and object recognition with 'The voice.' <i>Perception</i> , 36(3), 416-430.	fail-subjects not visually impaired							1									
Aye, T. M. (1998). Miniature guided light array sequential scanning display for head mounted displays (Internet Resource Date of Entry: 19000000); Ft. Belvoir Defense Technical Information Center.	fail-not quantitative research											1					
Babcock-Parziale, J. L., & Williams, M. D. (2006). Historical perspective on the development of outcomes measures for low-vision and blind rehabilitation in the Department of Veterans Affairs. <i>Journal of Rehabilitation Research and Development</i> , 43(6), 793-808.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Backman, Ö. (1999). A theoretical reading perspective on training methods for low vision patients. <i>Visual Impairment Research</i> , 1(2), 85-94.	fail-not research					1											
Bailey, B. R., & Downing, J. (1994). Using visual accents to enhance attending to communication symbols for students with severe multiple disabilities. <i>RE:view</i> , 26(3), 101-118.	fail-not quantitative research											1					
Bailey, I. (1978). Visual acuity measurement in low vision. <i>Optometric Weekly</i> , 9(7), 116-119.	fail					1											
Bailey, I. (1983). Contrast sensitivity test may be more useful. <i>Optometry Times</i> (October), 2, 36.	fail-not a research article					1											
Bailey, I. L. (1978). New expanded field bioptic systems. <i>Optometric Monthly</i> , 69, 981-984.	fail-not a research article					1											
Bailey, I. L. (1978). Telescopes - their use in low vision. <i>Optometric Monthly</i> , 69(9), 143-147.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1											
Bailey, I. L. (1979). Centering high-addition spectacle lenses. <i>Optometric Monthly</i> , 70, 523-527.	fail-not research					1											
Bailey, I. L. (1980). Combining accommodation with spectacle additions. <i>Optometric Monthly</i> , 71, 397-399.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Bailey, I. L. (1980). Combining hand magnifiers with spectacle additions. <i>Optometric Monthly</i> , 72, 458-461.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Bailey, I. L. (1981). Distance telescopes and ametropia. <i>Optometric Monthly</i> , 72 (12), 22-26.	fail-not a research article					1										
Bailey, I. L. (1981). Prescribing low vision reading aids: A new approach. <i>Optometric Monthly</i> , 72 (7), 6-8.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Bailey, I. L. (1981). Principles of near vision telescopes. <i>Optometric Monthly</i> , 72(9), 32-34.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Bailey, I. L. (1981). The use of fixed focus stand magnifiers. <i>Optometric Monthly</i> , 72 (8), 37-39.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Bailey, I. L. (1981). Verifying near vision magnifiers. Part 1. <i>Optometric Monthly</i> , 72 (1), 42-43.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Bailey, I. L. (1981). Verifying near vision magnifiers. Part 2. <i>Optometric Monthly</i> , 72 (2), 34-38.	fail-not quantitative research											1				
Bailey, I. L. (1982). Mirrors for visual field defects. <i>Optometric Monthly</i> , 73, 202-206.	fail-not research					1										
Bailey, I. L. (1982). The honey-bee lens: A study of its field properties. <i>Optometric Monthly</i> , 73, 275-278.	fail-not research					1										
Bailey, I. L. (1983). Can prisms control eccentric viewing. <i>Optometric Monthly</i> , 74, 360-362.	fail-not research					1										
Bailey, I. L. (1984). Equivalent viewing power or magnification? Which is fundamental? <i>Optician</i> , 188 (4970), 32-35.	fail-not research					1										
Bailey, I. L. (1984). Magnification of the problem of magnification. <i>Optician</i> , 187 (4945), 14-18.	fail-not research					1										
Bailey, I. L. (1987). A critical view of ocular telephoto systems. <i>CLAO Journal</i> , 13, 217-221.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Bailey, I. L. (1987). Mobility and visual performance under dim illumination. In C. o. V. o. N. R. C. a. A. A. o. Science (Ed.), <i>Night Vision: Current research and future directions</i> . Symposium Proceeding. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal article										1					
Bailey, I. L. (1988). Determining the angle for bioptic telescopes. <i>Journal of Vision Rehabilitation</i> , 2 (2), 5-19.	fail-not quantitative research (practitioner's article)					1										
Bailey, I. L. (1991). Low vision and rehabilitation. <i>Current Opinion in Ophthalmology</i> , 2 (1), 85-87.	fail-not a research article (see abstract)					1										
Bailey, I. L. (1991). Low vision: Refraction. In J. B. Eskridge, J. F. Amos & J. D. Bartlett (Eds.), <i>Diagnostic procedures in optometry</i> . Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott.	fail-not a research article (book)					1										
Bailey, I. L. (1991). Low vision: Visual acuity. In J. B. Eskridge, J. F. Amos & J. D. Bartlett (Eds.), <i>Diagnostic procedures in optometry</i> . Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott.	fail-not a research article (book)					1										
Bailey, I. L. (1994). Telescopes for the visually impaired. <i>Ophthalmology Clinics of North America</i> , 7 (2), 169-175.	fail-not research					1										
Bailey, I. L., Boyd, L. H., Boyd, W. L., & Clark, M. (1987). Readability of computer display print enlarged for low vision. <i>American Journal of Optometry &amp; Physiological Optics</i> , 64, 678-685.	adult-fail-normally sighted comparison group								1							
Bailey, I. L., Bullimore, M. A., Greer, R. B., & Mattingly, W. B. (1994). Low vision magnifiers - their optical parameters and methods for prescribing. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 71 (11), 689-698.	fail-not research					1										
Bailey, I. L., Clear, R., & Berman, S. M. (1993). Size as a determinant of reading speed. <i>Journal of the Illumination Engineering Society</i> , 22, 102-117.	adult-fail-normally sighted participants (all had 20/20 or better visual acuity)							1								
Bailey, I., & Bullimore, M. A. (1992). Measuring the effects of glare. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 69 (7), 593-594.	fail-not research					1										



Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSSD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Bailey, I., & Lovie, J. (1976). New design principles for visual acuity letter charts. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics</i> , 53, 740-745.	fail-not a research article					1											
Bailey, I., & Lovie, J. (1980). The design and use of a new near-vision chart. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics</i> , 57, 378-387.	fail-not a research article					1											
Bailey, L., Lueck, A. H., Greer, R. B., Tuan, K. M., Bailey, V. M., & Dornbusch, H. G. (2003). Understanding the relationships between print size and reading in low vision. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 97(6), 325-334.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Baine, D. (2001). Vector communication curriculum: Moderate and severe, multiple disabilities: Vector International/David Baine, Department of Educational Psychology, University of Alberta, 6-102 Education North, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 2G5. (\$17.50). Tel: 780-436-6339; Fax: 780-401-3209; e-mail: vectorin	fail-not peer-reviewed journal article									1							
Baker, C. P. (1989). <i>The relationship between blind learning aptitude test scores and braille reading speed and comprehension of children who are blind</i> . Unpublished Ed.D., Texas Tech University, Texas.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices													1			
Baker-Nobles, L. (1990). A multisensory approach to developing the use of residual vision for quality movement. <i>Occupational Therapy Practice</i> , 1(4), 23-33.	fail-not quantitative research (case studies)											1					
Ball, G. V. (1973). Anomalies of vision in low illumination. <i>American Journal of Optometry &amp; Archives of the American Academy of Optometry</i> , 50(3), 200-205.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Ballesteros, S., Bardisa, D., Millar, S., & Reales, J. M. (2005). The haptic test battery: A new instrument to test tactual abilities in blind and visually impaired and sighted children. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 23(1), 11-24.	fail-normally sighted comparison group							1									1
Balliet, R., Mt. Blood, K., & Bach-y-Rita, P. (1985). Visual field rehabilitation in the cortically blind. <i>Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery, and Psychiatry</i> , 48, 1113-1124.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired							1									

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Ballinger, R., Lalle, P., Maino, J., Stelmack, J., Tallman, K., & Wacker, R. (2000). Veterans Affairs multicenter low vision enhancement system (LVES) study: Clinical results. Report 1: Effects of manual-focus LVES on visual acuity and contrast sensitivity. <i>Optometry</i> , 71(12), 764-774.	adult									1							
Bane, M. C., & Birch, E. E. (1992). Forced-choice preferential looking and visual evoked potential acuities of visually impaired children. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 86(1), 21-24.	pass	1	1														
Banks, M., & Salapatek, P. (1978). Acuity and contrast sensitivity in 1-, 2-, and 3-month-old human infants. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science</i> , 17(4), 361-365.	fail - subjects not visually impaired; no comparison group.topic							1									
Banks, M., & Stephens, B. (1982). The contrast sensitivity of human infants to gratings differing in duty cycle. <i>Vision Research</i> , 22, 739-744.	fail- subjects not visually impaired							1									
Baranano, A. E., Wu, J., Mazhar, K., Azen, S. P., & Varma, R. (2008). Visual acuity outcomes after cataract extraction in adult latinos. The Los Angeles Latino Eye Study. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 115(5), 815-821.	adult									1							
Barnicle, K. A. (1999). <i>Evaluation of the interaction between users of screen reading technology and graphical user interface elements</i> . Unpublished Ph.D., Columbia University, New York.	fail-adults, no comparison group									1							
Barraga, N. (1964). <i>Increased visual behavior in low vision children</i> (Vol. 13). New York: American Foundation for the Blind.	fail-not peer-reviewed journal article (book)										1						
Barraga, N. (1970). <i>Visual efficiency scale</i> . Louisville, KY: American Printing House for the Blind.	fail-not peer reviewed journal										1						
Barraga, N. (1977). <i>Increased visual behavior in low vision children</i> . New York: American Foundation for the Blind.	fail-not peer reviewed journal										1						
Barraga, N. (1980). <i>Program to develop efficiency in visual functioning</i> . Louisville, KY: American Printing House for the Blind.	fail-not peer reviewed journal										1						

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Barraga, N. C. (1965). Effects of experimental teaching on the visual behavior of children with low vision. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Archives of American Academy of Optometry</i> , 42, 557-561.	pass	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>														
Barraga, N. C. (1973). Utilization of sensory-perceptual abilities. In B. Lowenfeld (Ed.), <i>The visually handicapped child in school</i> . New York: American Foundation for the Blind.	fail-not peer-reviewed journal article (book)										<b>1</b>						
Barraga, N. C. (1985). Sensory perceptual factors. In G. Scholl (Ed.), <i>Foundations of education for blind and visually handicapped children and youth</i> . New York: American Foundation for the Blind.	fail-not peer-reviewed journal article (book)										<b>1</b>						
Barraga, N. C. (2004). A half century later: Where are we? Where do we need to go? <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 98(10), 581-583.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					<b>1</b>											
Barraga, N. C., & Collins, M. E. (1979). Development of efficiency in visual functioning: Rationale for a comprehensive program. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 73(4), 121-126.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					<b>1</b>											
Barraga, N., & Collins, M. (1979). Development of efficiency in visual functioning: Rationale for a comprehensive program. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 73, 121-126.	fail-not a research article					<b>1</b>											
Barraga, N., & Morris, J. (1980). <i>Program to develop efficiency in visual functioning: Design for instruction</i> . Louisville, KY: American Printing House for the Blind.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal										<b>1</b>						
Barraga, N., & Morris, J. (1980). <i>Program to develop efficiency in visual functioning: Diagnostic assessment procedure</i> . Louisville, KY: American Printing House for the Blind.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal										<b>1</b>						
Barraga, N., & Morris, J. (1980). <i>Sourcebook on low vision</i> . Louisville, KY: American Printing House for the Blind.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal										<b>1</b>						

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Barraga, N., Collins, M., & Hollis, J. (1977). Development of efficiency in visual functioning: A literature analysis. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 71, 387-391.	fail-not a research article					1											
Barron, C. (1991). Bioptic telescopic spectacles for motor vehicle driving. <i>Journal of the American Optometric Association</i> , 62 (1), 37-41.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Barron, C., & Rosenthal, B. P. (1985). Telescopic correction for VDT usage for a patient with low vision. <i>Journal of the American Optometric Association</i> , 55(11), 847-849.	adult-fail-not quantitative research (case study)								1								
Basu, A. (1989). Curriculum planning for visually impaired children in India. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 7(3), 109-a-110.	fail-not a research article (curriculum information)					1											
Bateman, B., & Wetherell, J. (1967). Some educational characteristics of partially seeing children. <i>International Journal for the Education of the Blind</i> , 17(December), 33-40.	fail-not a research article					1											
Bateman, P. (1986). 'Human touch' British Museum exhibition, 6 February - 16 March 1986. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 4(2), 77-79.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Bayshore, C. A. (1967). Contact lens and subnormal vision section. <i>American Journal of Optometry</i> , 42, 557.	fail-not a research article (editorial report)					1											
Bazron, B. J. (1978). <i>The effects of two methods of teaching visual discrimination tasks on the learning rate of severely and profoundly mentally retarded students</i> . Unpublished Ph.D., University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.	fail-subjects not visually impaired							1									
Beard, B. L., Levi, D. M., & Reich, L. N. (1995). Perceptual learning in parafoveal vision. <i>Vision Research</i> , 35(12), 1679-1690.	adult-fail-normally sighted participants							1									
Beaver, K. A., & Mann, W. C. (1995). Overview of technology for low vision. <i>American Journal of Occupational Therapy. Special Issue: Low vision</i> , 49(9), 913-921.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Beazley, L., O'Conner, W., & Illingworth, D. (1982). Adult levels of meridional anisotropy and contrast threshold in 5-year olds. <i>Vision Research</i> , 22, 135-138.	fail- normally sighted subjects; comparison group was adults; not a method/device to improve vision							1									
Beckman, C., & Porter, E. (1978). Mainstreaming: Visually handicapped students. <i>Journal of Home Economics</i> , 70, 34-38.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices														1		
Bedell, H., & Loshin, D. (1991). Interrelations between measures of visual acuity and parameters of eye movement in congenital nystagmus. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science</i> , 32, 416-421.	fail-not a research article					1											
Beggs, W. D. A. (1986). Mobility training today I : Dealing with the real world. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 4(3), 87-89.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices														1		
Beggs, W. D. A. (1987). Mobility training today II: Differences in approach. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 5(1), 13-16.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices														1		
Bell, J. (1986). An approach to the stimulation of vision in the profoundly handicapped visually handicapped child. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 4, 46-48.	fail-not quantitative research (case study)											1					
Bennett, A. G. (1982). Spectacle magnification and loupe magnification. <i>Optician</i> , 183(4740), 16-18, 36.	fail-not a research article					1											
Bennett, D. L., Webster, G. J. M., Molyneux, P., Descamps, M. J. L., Plant, G. T., Pereira, S. P., et al. (2004). The world through tinted glasses. <i>Lancet</i> , 364(9431), 388-388.	adult-fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Bentley, M. L. (2001). Keep it simple! A touch technique peritoneal dialysis procedure for the blind and visually impaired. <i>Cannt J</i> , 11(2), 32-34.	adult-fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices										1						
Benton, S. A. (1984). Supporting visually handicapped children in ordinary schools. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 2(1), 3-7.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Bentzen, B. L., & Mitchell, P. A. (1995). Audible signage as a wayfinding aid: Verbal landmark versus talking signs. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 89(6), 494-505.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired							1								
Bergenske, P. D., & Raasch, T. W. (1982). Biopic low vision aid: A simple approach. <i>American Journal of Optometry &amp; Physiological Optics</i> , 59(3), 283-286.	adult-fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Berla, E. P. (1973). Strategies in scanning a tactual pseudomap. [Feature]. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 5, 8-19.	pass	1												1		
Berla, E. P., Murr, M. J., & Butterfield, L. H. (1975). Effects of noise on the location of point symbols and tracking a line on a tactile pseudomap. <i>The Journal of Special Education</i> , 9, 183-190.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices													1		
Bernstein, G. B. (1979). Integration of vision stimulation in the classroom I: Individual programming. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 11(1), 14-18.	fail-not quantitative research (case study)											1				
Bernstein, G. B. (1979). Integration of vision stimulation in the classroom II: Group programming. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 11(2), 39-49.	fail-not quantitative research (curriculum report)					1										
Bernstein, G. B. (1979). Integration of vision stimulation in the classroom III: A total approach. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 11(3), 80-85.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Bernstein, I., & Broderick, J. (1981). Contrast sensitivities through spectacles and soft contact lenses. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics</i> , 58(4), 309-313.	fail-not a research article					1										
Berson, E. L. (1976). Night blindness: Some aspects of management. In E. Faye (Ed.), <i>Clinical low vision</i> . New York: Little, Brown and Co.	fail-not a research article (book)					1										
Berson, E. L., Mehaffey, L., & Rabin, A. R. (1973). A night vision device as an aid for patients with retinitis pigmentosa. <i>Archives of Ophthalmology</i> , 90(2), 112-116.	fail-not quantitative research											1				

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Berson, E. L., Mehaffey, L., & Rabin, A. R. (1974). A night vision pockscope for patients with retinitis pigmentosa: Design considerations. <i>Archives of Ophthalmology</i> , 91, 495-500.	adult-fail-not quantitative research (product design)								1							
Bertera, J. H. (1992). Oculomotor adaptation with virtual reality scotomas. <i>Simulation</i> 59(1), 37-43.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired							1								
Bertrand, T., Junginger, H., Romanet, J. P., & Mouillon, M. (1997). Description of the prismation method in the rehabilitation of low vision of macular origin. <i>French Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 20(4), 271-276.	fail-foreign publication										1					
Beryk, S. V. (1965). Resources for blind students and their teachers. <i>Music Educators Journal</i> , 52, 75-77.	fail-not a study					1										
Besden, C. (2007). Design and implementation of an orientation and mobility program for a young woman with multiple disabilities. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 101(10), 625-627.	fail-not quantitative research (case study)										1					
Best, A., & Corn, A. (1993). The management of low vision in children: Report of the 1992 World Healthy Organization consultation. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 87, 307-309.	fail-not a research article					1										
Best, C. (1983). The 'new' deaf-blind?: Results of a national survey of deaf-blind children in ESN(S) and hospital schools. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 1(2), 11-13.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices												1			
Bhargava, M., & Goel, S. K. (1988). Communication media and information technology in aid of visually handicapped. <i>Psycho-Lingua</i> , 18(1), 11-21.	fail-not a research article					1										
Bickford, J. O. (2006). Assessing attainment of competency and program characteristics of a distance preparation program for teachers of students with visual impairments: One university's experience. [Article]. <i>RE:view</i> , 38, 99-113.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired; incomplete information on intervention							1								
Biederman-Anderson, L. (1989). Braille telecaptioning: Making real-time television accessible to deaf-blind consumers. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 83(3), 164-165.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Bier, N. (1970). <i>Correction of subnormal vision</i> (2nd ed.). London: Butterworth.	fail-not a peer reviewed research article (book)										1					
Bier, N. (1983). Filter therapy in RP. <i>Ophthalmic Optician</i> , 23(12), 392-395.	fail-not a research article, no age given					1										
Biessels, W. J. (1973). Binocular low vision telescopic spectacles. <i>Journal of the American Optometric Association</i> , 44(12), 1239-1243.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Bigelow, A. E. (1991). The effects of distance and intervening obstacles on visual inference in blind and sighted children. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Development</i> , 14(3), 273-283.	fail-normally sighted comparison group							1								1
Bikson, T. H., & Bikson, T. K. (1981). Functional problems of the visually impaired: A research approach.	fail-not peer reviewed journal article (conference presentation)										1					
Bikson, T. K., & et al. (1978). Interactive classroom television systems: Educational impact on partially sighted students: Rand Corporation, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, California 90406 (\$5.00).	fail-not peer reviewed journal article										1					
Bikson, T. K., & et al. (1979). The impact of interactive classroom television systems on the educational experiences of severely visually impaired students: The Rand Corporation, 1700 Main St., Santa Monica, CA 90406 (\$7.00).	fail-not peer reviewed journal article										1					
Bina, M. (2006). Celebrating 100 years of knowledge: A review and future perspective. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 100(12), 709-714.	fail-not a research article					1										
Bina, M. J. (2006). A look back. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 581-582.	fail-not a research article					1										
Birch, E. (1989) Visual acuity testing in infants and young children. & D. Stamper, D. Fuller & D. Birch (Vol. Ed.); Vol. 2. <i>Ophthalmology Clinics of North America</i> (pp. 3369-3389).	fail-not a peer reviewed research article (book)										1					
Birch, E., & Hale, L. (1988). Criteria for monocular acuity deficit in infancy and early childhood. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science</i> , 29, 636-643.	fail-not a research article					1										



Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSDD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Birch, E., Gwiazda, J., Bauer, J., Naegele, J., & Held, R. (1983). Visual acuity and its meridional variation in children aged 7-60 months. <i>Vision Research</i> , 23(10), 1019-1024.	fail: normally sighted subjects, adult comparison group, no intervention							1									
Birch, J., Tisdall, W., Peabody, R., & Sterrett, R. (1966). <i>School achievement and effect of type size on reading in visually handicapped children</i> . Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh.	fail-not peer reviewed journal										1						
Birchall, W. (1999). Minimizing the impact of visual impairment. Training in use of low vision aids is important. <i>British Medical Journal</i> , 319(7211), 707.	fail-not a research article (editor's response)					1											
Bischoff, P. (1995). Long-term results of low vision rehabilitation in age-related macular degeneration. <i>Documenta Ophthalmologica</i> , 89(4), 305-311.	adult-fail-not quantitative research									1							
Bischoff, R. W. (1967). Improvement of listening comprehension in partially sighted students. <i>Sight-Saving Review</i> , 37, 161-165.	pass	1													1		
Bishop, V. E. (1988). Making choices in functional vision evaluations: "Noodles, needles, and haystacks.". <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 83(3), 94-99.	fail-not research article					1											
Bishop, V. E. (1996). <i>Teaching visually impaired children</i> . Second edition: Charles C. Thomas, 2600 South First Street, Springfield, IL 62794-9265 (hardcover: ISBN-0-398-06595-0, \$48.95; paperback: ISBN-0-398-06596-9, \$33.95).	fail-not peer reviewed journal article										1						
Bishop, V. E. E. (1986). Identifying the components of success in mainstreaming for visually handicapped students. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 80(9), 939-946.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices														1		
Blake, R., Breitmeyer, B., & Green, M. (1980). Contrast sensitivity and binocular brightness: Dioptic and dichoptic luminance conditions. <i>Perception and Psychophysics</i> , 27(2), 180-181.	fail-not a research article					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSSD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Blankenship, K. (2008). Reading is rocket science. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 197-200.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Blanksby, D. (1992). The use of video to facilitate visual attention in preschool children. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> . Special Issue: Low vision, 86(1), 72-73.	fail-no comparison or quantitative study						1									
Blanksby, D. C. (1992). Visual therapy: A theoretically based intervention program. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 86(7), 291-295.	fail-not a research article					1										
Blanksby, D., & Langford, P. (1993). VAP-CAP: A procedure to assess the visual functioning of young visually impaired children. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 80(528-531).	fail-not a research article					1										
Blasch, B. B., Long, R. G., & Griffin-Shirley, N. (1989). Results of a national survey of electronic travel aid use. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 83, 449-453.	fail-not quantitative research										1					
Blasch, B., & Apple, L. (1976). <i>Workshop on low vision mobility</i> , Washington, DC.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal									1						
Blau, P., & Shoup, A. (2007). Reliability of a rating scale used to distinguish direction of eye movement using infrared/video ENG recordings during repositioning maneuvers. <i>International Journal of Audiology</i> , 46(8), 427-432.	adult-fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices								1							
Blazie, D. B., & Cranmer, T. V. (1976). An audio-tactile display. [Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal; Journal Article]. <i>Behavior Research Methods &amp; Instrumentation</i> , 8(6), 491-494.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Blenkhorn, P. (1994). Screen transformations for large-character access systems. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 88(3), 213.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Blenkhorn, P., & et al. (1985). Research centre for the education of the visually handicapped. Four reports.	fail-not a research article					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Bliss, J. C., & Moore, M. W. (1974). Optacon reading system. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 6, 98-102.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Blommaert, F. J. J., & Neve, J. J. (1930). Reading fields of magnifying loupes. <i>Journal of the Optical Society of America</i> , 4, 820-830.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices												1			
Blommaert, F. J. J., & Timmers, H. (1987). Letter recognition at low contrast levels: Effects of letter size. <i>Perception</i> , 16, 421-432.	fail-subjects not visually impaired							1								
Blommaert, F. J. J., Neve, J. J., & Melotte, H. E. M. (1985). Reading magnifiers: Variation in magnification, image distance and field width. <i>IPO Annual Progress Report</i> (20), 123-130.	fail-not quantitative research (practitioner's article)					1										
Blumenstyk, G. (2005). A new guidance system to train the blind to walk without veering. [Feature]. <i>Chronicle of Higher Education</i> , 52(10), A36.	fail-not a research article					1										
Bock, J. (1971). Reading performance of visually impaired print readers using standard print, large print and magnification. Unpublished Thesis, Michigan State University.	Pass	1	1													
Bodis-Wollner, I. (1972). Visual acuity and contrast sensitivity in patients with cerebral lesions. <i>Science</i> , 178, 769-771.	fail-adult case studies								1							
Bodis-Wollner, I. (1976). Vulnerability of spatial frequency channels in cerebral lesions. <i>Nature</i> , 261, 309-311.	fail-not a research article					1										
Bodis-Wollner, I., & Diamond, S. (1976). The measurement of spatial contrast sensitivity in cases of blurred vision associated with cerebral lesions. <i>Brain</i> , 99, 695-710.	fail-not a research article					1										
Boehm, R. (1986). The use of echolocation as a mobility aid for blind persons. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 80, 953-954.	fail-normally sighted comparison group							1								1
Bogart, D., & Koenig, A. J. (2005). Selected findings from the first international evaluation of the proposed Unified English braille code. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 99(4), 233-238.	adult-fail-not quantitative research								1							

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Boissin, M. J. P. (1985). The ophthalmologist confronts the rehabilitation of blind persons and the visually imparied. Bullein de la Societe Belge d'Ophtalmologie, 212, 73-76.	fail-foreign publication											1				
Bolduc, M., Simonet, P., Gresset, J., & Melillo, M. (1992). To use or not to use the refractive correction along with hand-held magnifiers. Optometry and Vision Science, 69(10), 769-776.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Bolognini, N., Rasi, F., Coccia, M., & Ladavas, E. (2005). Visual search improvement in hemianopic patients after audio-visual stimulation. Brain: A Journal Of Neurology, 128(Pt 12), 2830-2842.	adult-pass										1					
Bolt, S. E., & Thurlow, M. L. (2004). Five of the most frequently allowed testing accommodations in state policy: Synthesis of research. Remedial and Special Education, 25(3), 141-152.	fail-not a study					1										
Bolt, S. E., & Ysseldyke, J. (2008). Accommodating students with disabilities in large-scale testing: A comparison of differential item functioning (DIF) identified across disability types. Journal of Psychoeducational Assessment, 26(2), 121-138.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices													1		
Bommarito, J. (1969). Implications of severe visual handicaps for school personnel. The Record: Teachers College, CLI(December), 523-524.	fail-not a research article					1										
Bonilla-Warford, N., & Allison, C. (2004). A review of the efficacy of oculomotor vision therapy in improving reading skills. Journal of Optometric Vision Development, 35(2), 108-115.	fail-subjects not visually impaired									1						
Boone, R., & Higgins, K. (2003). Reading, writing, and publishing digital text. Remedial and Special Education, 24(3), 132-140.	fail-not a study					1										
Borg, E., Neovius, L., & Kjellander, M. (2001). A three-microphone system for real-time directional analysis: Toward a device for environmental monitoring in deaf-blind. Journal of Rehabilitation Research and Development, 38(2), 265-272.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices													1		

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Borg, E., Rannberg, J., & Neovius, L. (2001). Vibratory-coded directional analysis: Evaluation of a three-microphone/four-vibrator DSP system. <i>Journal of Rehabilitation Research and Development</i> , 38(2), 257-263.	fail-subjects not visually impaired							1									
Borg, E., RÅnnberg, J., Neovius, L., & Kjellander, M. (1999). Monitoring the environment: sound localization equipment for deaf-blind people. <i>Acta Oto-Laryngologica</i> , 119(2), 146-149.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's report)					1											
Borg, G., & Sundmark, E. (1967). A comparative study of visual acuity tests for children. <i>Acta Ophthalmologica</i> 45, 105-113.	fail-not a research article					1											
Bosbach, S. R. (1988). Precane mobility devices. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 82, 338-339.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1											
Bosman, A. M. T., Gompel, M., & Vervloed, M. (2006). Low vision affects the reading process quantitatively but not qualitatively. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Special Education</i> , 39(4), 208-219.	fail-normally sighted comparison group, no intervention								1								1
Bouaziz, S., Russier, S., & Magnan, A. (2005). The copying of complex geometric drawings by sighted and visually impaired children. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 99(12), 765-774.	fail-normally sighted comparison group, no intervention								1								1
Bouchard, D., & Tetreault, S. (2000). The motor development of sighted children and children with moderate low vision aged 8-13. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 94(9), 564-573.	fail-normally sighted comparison group								1								1
Boulton, L. M. (1993). Computer hardware and software to assist the visually impaired and blind. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 21(1), 7-14.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1											
Bouma, H. (1970). Interaction effects in parafoveal letter recognition. <i>Nature</i> , 226, 177-178.	fail-no age or visual impairment stated							1									
Bouma, H. (1971). Visual recognition of isolated lower-case letters. <i>Vision Research</i> , 11(5), 459-474.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices													1			

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Bouma, H., Legein, C. P., Melotte, H. E. M., & Zabel, L. (1982). Is large print easy to read? Oral reading rate and word recognition of elderly subjects. <i>IPO Annual Progress Report</i> , 17, 84-90.	adult-fail-normally sighted comparison group								1								
Bouma, H., Melotte, H. E. M., & Blommaert, F. J. J. (1984). On the field width of reading magnifiers. <i>IPO Annual Progress Report</i> , 19, 133-136.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Bova, S. M., Giovenzana, A., Signorini, S., La Piana, R., Uggetti, C., Bianchi, P. E., et al. (2008). Recovery of visual functions after early acquired occipital damage. <i>Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology</i> , 50(4), 311-315.	fail-not quantitative research (case study)										1						
Bowers, A. R. (2000). Eye movements and reading with plus-lens magnifiers. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 77(1), 25-33.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired							1									
Bowers, A. R., Apfelbaum, D. H., & Peli, E. (2005). Bioptic telescopes meet the needs of drivers with moderate visual acuity loss. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science</i> , 46(1), 66-74.	adult-fail-not quantitative research								1								
Bowers, A. R., Keeney, K., & Peli, E. (2008). Community-based trial of a peripheral prism visual field expansion device for hemianopia. <i>Archives of Ophthalmology</i> , 126(5), 657-664.	adult-fail-not quantitative research								1								
Bowers, A. R., Lovie-Kitchin, J. E., & Woods, R. L. (2001). Eye movements and reading with large print and optical magnifiers in macular disease. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 78(5), 325-334.	adult								1								
Bowers, A., Cheong, A. M. Y., & Lovie-Kitchin, J. E. (2007). Reading with optical magnifiers: Page navigation strategies and difficulties. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 84(1), 9-20.	adult-fail-no intervention								1								
Bowker, D. (1980). Spatial frequency discrimination thresholds in different orientations. <i>Journal of the Optical Society of America</i> . 70(4), 462-463.	fail-adult								1								
Bowker, D. (1981). Variations in apparent spatial frequency with stimulus orientation: I. Incidence of the effect in the general population. <i>Perception and Psychophysics</i> , 29(6), 563-567.	fail- subjects not visually impaired							1									

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Bowman, K. J. (1978). The effect of illuminance on color discrimination in senile macular degeneration. <i>Modern Problems in Ophthalmology</i> , 19, 71-76.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired							1									
Boyce, P., Akashi, Y., Hunter, C., & Bullough, J. (2003). The impact of spectral power distribution on the performance of an achromatic visual task. <i>Lighting Research and Technology</i> , 35(2), 141-156.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired							1									
Boyd, L. H., & et al. (1990). The graphical user interface crisis: Danger and opportunity: University of Wisconsin, TRACE Research & Development Center, Waisman Center, 1500 Highland Ave., Madison, WI 53705-2280 (\$2.00).	fail-not peer reviewed journal article										1						
Boyle, J. R., Maeder, A. J., & Boles, W. W. (2002). Image enhancement for electronic visual prostheses. <i>Australas Phys Eng Sci Med</i> , 25(2), 81-86.	fail-subjects not visually impaired							1									
Bozeman, L. A. (1998). The fidelity of low vision simulator systems in clinical and functional settings. Unpublished Ph.D., The University of Texas at Austin, Texas.	fail-not quantitative dissertation											1					
Bozeman, L. A. (2004). Environmental and personal safety: No vision required. Practice report. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 98(7), 434-438.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Bozic, N., & Lambert, J. (1996). Creative use of CCTVs. <i>Eye Contact</i> , 15, 25-27.	fail-foreign publication											1					
Bozic, N., & Tobin, M. J. (1993). Pre-school visually impaired children: Visual stimulation and micro-computers. <i>Child: Care, Health and Development</i> , 19, 25-35.	fail-not quantitative research												1				
Bozic, N., Cooper, L., Etheridge, A., & Selby, A. (1995). Microcomputer-based joint activities in communication intervention with visually impaired children: A case study. <i>Child Language Teaching and Therapy</i> , 11(1), 91-105.	fail-not quantitative research (case study)													1			
Bozic, N., Tobin, M. J., & Vallender, M. (1991). New developments in visual stimulation. <i>Visibility</i> , 3, 18-19.	cannot locate												1				

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Brabyn, J. (2006). Future directions in blindness and low vision perspectives from a state-of-the-science conference. [Article]. <i>Visual Impairment Research</i> , 8(3), 61-66.	fail-not a research article (conference report)					1										
Brabyn, J. A., Schneck, M. E., Haegerstrom-Portnoy, G., & Lott, L. A. (2007). Dual sensory loss: Overview of problems, visual assessment, and rehabilitation. <i>Trends in Amplification</i> , 11(4), 219-226.	fail-not a study					1										
Brabyn, J., Colenbrander, A., & Winderl, M. (1994). Improving the ergonomics of popular low vision telescopes. <i>Journal of Vision Rehabilitation</i> , 8(1), 12-13.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Brabyn, L., & McGuiness, D. (1979). Gender differences in response to spatial frequency and stimulus orientation. <i>Perception and Psychophysics</i> , 26(4), 319-324.	fail- subjects not visually impaired							1								
Braddick, O. (1981). Spatial frequency analysis in vision. <i>Nature</i> , 291, 9-11.	fail-not research					1										
Bradfield, A. L. (1984). Low vision aids. In H. Lawrence (Ed.), <i>Visual Impairment in the Schools</i> . Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas.	fail-not a peer reviewed research article (book)									1						
Bradley, A., & Freeman, R. (1981). Contrast sensitivity in anisometropic amblyopia. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science</i> , 21(3), 467-476.	fail-adult, normally sighted comparison group								1							
Bradley, A., & Freeman, R. (1982). Contrast sensitivity in children. <i>Vision Research</i> , 22(8), 953-959.	fail- normally sighted subjects; comparison group was adults, not a method/device for improving vision							1								
Brady, H. R., Hecke, D., & Culliton, P. (1983). Spectacle-mounted telescopic lenses for children. <i>Annals of Ophthalmology</i> , 15(3), 286-289.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Braendstrup, P., & Skydsgaard, H. (1964). Special optical aids for the partially sighted. <i>Acta Ophthalmologica</i> , 42, 287-294.	ad/ch-fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										



Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria									
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group
Brambring, M. (2005). Perceptual perspective taking in children who are blind: The state of research and a single-case study. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 23(3), 122-127.	fail-not quantitative research											1			
Brambring, M. (2007). Divergent development of manual skills in children who are blind or sighted. [Article]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 101(4), 212-225.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices												1		
Brand, H. J. (1976). The use of closed-circuit television as an aid in the administration of psychological tests to partially sighted children. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 8(2), 53-57.	pass	1	1												
Brandsborg, K., Vik, A. K., & Andersen, K. J. (2001). Hand over hand. A blind teacher of the visually impaired at work with a blind child. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 19(3), 98-105.	fail-not quantitative research (case study)												1		
Brazelton, F. A. (1969). Magnification in microscopic lenses. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Archives of American Academy of Optometry</i> , 46(4), 304-308.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1									
Brelen, M. E., Duret, F., Gerard, B., Delbeke, J., & Veraart, C. (2005). Creating a meaningful visual perception in blind volunteers by optic nerve stimulation. <i>J Neural Eng</i> , 2(1), S22-28.	adult-fail-not quantitative research (case study)								1						
Brennan, M., Horowitz, A., Reinhardt, J. P., Cimarolli, V., Benn, D. T., & Leonard, R. (2001). In their own words: Strategies developed by visually impaired elders to cope with vision loss. <i>Journal of Gerontological Social Work</i> , 35(1), 107-129.	adult-fail-not quantitative research								1						
Brickell, D. (2005). Visual disability and horse riding. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 23(1), 38-39.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1									
Brilliant, R. (1983). Magnification in low vision aids made simple. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 77(4), 169-171.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1									

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Brilliant, R. L., & Ginsburg, L. H. (1998). Rehabilitation of peripheral field defects. In R. L. Brilliant (Ed.), <i>Essentials of Low Vision Practice</i> (pp. 251-267). Boston: Butterworth Heinemann.	fail-not peer reviewed journal article (book)									1						
British Journal of Ophthalmology, E. (1981). Spatial contrast sensitivity revisited. <i>British Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 65(8), 513-514.	fail-not a research article					1										
Bromberg, A. (1971). Non-magnifying aids for the low vision patient. <i>Optometric Weekly</i> , 62(47), 1085-1087.	cannot locate										1					
Brooks, A. E. (1982). Graphic biology laboratory modules for the blind.	fail-not peer reviewed journal article									1						
Brothers, R. J. (1970). Aural study systems for the visually handicapped : Effect of message length and frame of reference upon learning. Unpublished Thesis, George Peabody School for Teachers.	Pass	1												1		
Brothers, R. J. (1971). Aural study systems for the visually handicapped. [Feature]. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 3, 65-70.	Pass	1												1		
Brothers, R. J. (1974). Classroom use of the braille code recognition materials. [Feature]. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 6, 6-13.	pass	1												1		
Brown, B. (1981). Reading performance in low vision patients: Relation to contrast and contrast sensitivity. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics</i> , 58(3), 218-226.	fail-adult									1						
Brown, V. A., Doran, R. M. L., & Woodhouse, J. M. (1987). The use of computerized contrast sensitivity, Arden gratings and low contrast letter charts in the assessment of amblyopia. <i>Ophthalmology and Physiological Optics</i> , 7, 43-51.	adult									1						
Bruce, R. E. (1973). Using the overhead projector with visually impaired students. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 5, 43-46.	fail-not a research article					1										
Bruce, S. M. (2002). Impact of a communication intervention model on teachers' practice with children who are congenitally deaf-blind. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 96(3), 154-167.	adult-fail-not quantitative research										1					

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Bruce, S., Godbold, E., & Naponelli-Gold, S. (2004). An analysis of communicative functions of teachers and their students who are congenitally deafblind. <i>RE:view</i> , 36(2), 81-90.	ad/ch-fail-not quantitative research (curriculum report)					1											
Brunken, P. (1984). Independence for the visually handicapped through technology. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 15, 127-135.	fail-not a research article					1											
Brunstrom, G., Sorensen, S., Alsterstad, K., & Sjostrand, J. (2004). Quality of light and quality of life--the effect of lighting adaptation among people with low vision. <i>Ophthalmology and Physiological Optics</i> , 24(4), 274-280.	adult								1								
Brussel, E., & Cavanagh, P. (1984). An anticipated threshold technique for measuring contrast sensitivity. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics</i> , 61(2), 125-128.	fail-not a research article					1											
Budd, J. M., & LaGrow, S. J. (2000). Using a three-dimensional interactive model to teach environmental concepts to visually impaired children. <i>RE:view</i> , 32(2), 83-94.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices												1				
Budge, A., Thomson, G. O. B., Buultjens, M., & Lee, M. (1987). Visual impairment: its causes and the quality of explanation as perceived by parents of visually impaired children. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 5(2), 51-53.	adult-fail-not quantitative research, subjects not visually impaired							1									
Buettner, M., Krischer, C. C., & Meissen, R. (1985). Characterization of gliding text as a reading stimulus. <i>Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society</i> , 23, 479-482.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired (case study)							1									
Bullimore, M., & Bailey, I. (1989). Stand magnifiers: An evaluation of new optical aids from COIL. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics</i> , 66, 766.	fail-not a research article					1											
Buning, M. E., & Hanzlik, J. R. (1992). Adaptive computer use for a person with visual impairment. <i>American Journal of Occupational Therapy</i> , 47(11), 998-1008.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired (case study)							1									
Burbo, J. H. (1977). An image intensifier aid for chronic night blindness. <i>Biometer Medical Devices and Artificial Organs</i> , 5(1), 25-47.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSDD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Burd, L., & Bender, B. (1986). A new strategy for providing large print curriculum materials to visually impaired students, <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> (Vol. 80, pp. 598+).	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Burggraaff, M. C., Nispen, R. M. A., de Boer, M. R., & van Rens, G. H. M. B. (2006). Optometric and multidisciplinary approaches in prescribing low vision aids-revised. <i>Visual Impairment Research</i> , 8(1), 17-24.	adult-fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices								1							
Burkholder, A. N. (1997). Accessibility and outreach: A traveling store for adaptive products. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 91, 6-8.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Burlingame, L. (1993). The German school at Middlebury College: New technology and old generosity of spirit. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 87, 256-257.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Burrichter, R. (2005). AFB Tech wins \$1 million to combat <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 99(3), 184-184.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Burton, G. (2000). The role of the sound of tapping for nonvisual judgment of gap crossability. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance</i> , 26(3), 900-916.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired							1								
Burton, H., Snyder, A. Z., Conturo, T. E., Akbudak, E., Ollinger, J. M., & Raichle, M. E. (2002). Adaptive changes in early and late blind: A fMRI study of Braille reading. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 87(1), 589-607.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices												1			
Butler, R. N., Faye, E. E., Guazzo, E., & Kupfer, C. (1997). Keeping an eye on vision: New tools to preserve sight and quality of life. A roundtable discussion, Part 2. <i>Geriatrics</i> , 52(9), 48-50.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Buttle, H., Ball, C. K., Jing, Z., & Raymond, J. E. (2005). Semantic association of brand images at the implicit level: Evidence from repetition blindness. [Article]. <i>Applied Cognitive Psychology</i> , 19, 1199-1210.	fail-subjects not visually impaired							1								

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Buultjens, M. (2002). Low vision in early intervention with multiply disabled, blind and visually impaired children: A European project. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 20(3), 97-100.	fail-not quantitative research												1				
Buultjens, M., Aitken, S., Ravenscroft, J., & Carey, K. (1999). Size counts: The significance of size, font and style of print for readers with low vision sitting examinations. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 17(1), 5-10.	fail-not quantitative research												1				
Byer, A. (1979). Magnification: The goal of low vision lenses. <i>Review of Optometry</i> , 116(9), 47-49.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Byer, A. (1981). Low vision therapy: An underutilized treatment option. <i>Optometric Monthly</i> , 72(11), 42-45.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Byer, A. (1986). Magnification limitations of a contact lens telescope. <i>American Journal of Optometry &amp; Physiological Optics</i> , 63(1), 71-75.	fail-not a research article (conference report)					1											
Cabe, P. A., Wright, C. D., & Wright, M. A. (2003). Descartes's blind man revisited: Bimanual triangulation of distance using static hand-held rods. <i>American Journal of Psychology</i> , 116(1), 71-98.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired							1									
Caelli, K., & Nubner, M. (1983). On the efficient two-dimensional energy coding characteristics of spatial vision. <i>Vision Research</i> , 23(10), 1053-1055.	fail-not a research article					1											
Calhoon, L. (1989). Space, time, and attention : Processing of stimuli delivered to the hands. Unpublished Thesis, University of Alberta.	fail-dissertation topic not on low vision devices or methods													1			
Camisa, & Schmidt (1982). Testing contrast sensitivity: Getting at the neural basis of vision. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 76(7), 294-295.	fail-not a research article					1											
Campbell, F. (1983). Why do we measure contrast sensitivity? <i>Behavioral Brain Research</i> , 10(1), 87-97.	fail-not a research article					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Campbell, F., & Green, D. (1965). Optical and retinal factors affecting visual resolution. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 181, 576-593.	fail-not a research article					1										
Campbell, F., & Maffei, L. (1974). Contrast and spatial frequency. <i>Scientific American</i> , 231(5), 106-112.	fail-not a research article					1										
Campbell, F., & Robson, J. (1968). Application of Fourier analysis to the visibility of gratings. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 197, 551-566.	fail-not a research article					1										
Campbell, M. C. W., Ellison, P. J., & Strong, J. G. (1986). Investigation of optical factors in unexpectedly large field enhancements. <i>American Journal of Optometry &amp; Physiological Optics</i> , 63, 87.	fail-not a research article (conference listing and description of topics)					1										
Campbell, M. C. W., Ellison, P. J., Strong, J. G., & Lovasik, J. V. (1989). Unexpectedly large enhancement of a severely constricted field with reverse Galilean telescopes. <i>American Journal of Optometry &amp; Physiological Optics</i> , 66(5), 339.	cannot locate										1					
Campbell, P. H., Milbourne, S., Dugan, L. M., & Wilcox, M. J. (2006). A review of evidence on practices for teaching young children to use assistive technology devices. <i>Topics in Early Childhood Special Education</i> , 26(1), 3-13.	fail-not a research article					1										
Candela, A. R. (2003). A pilot course in teaching skills for assistive technology specialists. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 97(10), 661-666.	fail-not quantitative research											1				
Cannon, M. (1983). Contrast sensitivity; Psychophysical and evoked potential methods compared. <i>Vision Research</i> , 23, 87-95.	fail- adults, subjects were not visually impaired unless without glasses; comparison group was normally sighted															1
Cannon, M. (1983). Evoked potential contrast sensitivity in the parafovea: Spatial organization. <i>Vision Research</i> , 23(12), 1441-1449.	fail-not a research article					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Capella-McDonnall, M. (2007). Effectiveness of the ticket to work program for beneficiaries who are blind comparisons with other beneficiaries. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 101(5), 296-301.	adult-fail-not quantitative research								1								
Caputo-Fox, B. A. (1988). An example of two low vision patients who were able to benefit from large print microcomputer technology and a review of the role of computers as an aid for visually impaired patients. <i>Journal of Vision Rehabilitation</i> , 2(4), 37-44.	adult-fail-not quantitative research (2 case studies)								1								
Carey, K. (2008). Visual impairment and the creative process: Proposals for the digital age. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 26(2), 128-134.	fail-not a research article (conference report)					1											
Carlson, S., & Hyvärinen, L. (1983). Visual rehabilitation after long lasting early blindness. <i>Acta Ophthalmologica (Copenh)</i> , 61, 701-713.	adult-fail-not quantitative research (case study)								1								
Carolan, R. H. (1973). Sensory stimulation and the blind infant. <i>New Outlook for the Blind</i> , 67(3), 119-123.	fail-focus of research										1						
Carpenter, P. (1975). <i>Low vision aids: The implications of education</i> . American Association of Workers of the Blind 1974-1975 Annual Report "Blindness"	fail-not a peer reviewed journal										1						
Carter, K. (1975). The Sonic Guide and distance vision training. <i>Optometric Weekly</i> (September 25), 907-911.	fail-not a research article					1											
Carvalho, K. M., Monteiro, G. B., Isaac, C. R., Shiroma, L. O., & Amaral, M. S. (2004). Causes of low vision and use of optical aids in the elderly. <i>Rev Hosp Clin Fac Med Sao Paulo reqstd</i> 1/20, 59(4), 157-160.	could not locate										1						
Cary, A. S., Thomas, E. M., Lillian, R., Christeallia, A., & Cameala, M. G. (2008). Low-cost laboratory adaptations for precollege students who are blind or visually impaired. <i>Journal of Chemical Education</i> , 85(2), 243.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Casten, R. J., Maloney, E. K., & Rovner, B. W. (2005). Knowledge and use of low vision services among persons with age-related macular degeneration. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 99(11), 720-724.	adult-fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices								1							
Castronovo, J., & Seron, X. (2007). Semantic numerical representation in blind subjects: The role of vision in the spatial format of the mental number line. <i>Quarterly Journal Of Experimental Psychology</i> (2006), 60(1), 101-119.	fail-no intervention							1								
Cates, D. L., & Sowell, V. M. (1989). Using computers to improve braille reading speed: A review of the literature. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> (Vol. 83, pp. 361-364).	fail-not a research article (lit review)					1										
Cates, D. L., & Sowell, V. M. (1990). Using a braille tachistoscope to improve braille reading speed. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> (Vol. 84, pp. 556-559).	fail-not quantitative research										1					
Cats, B. P., & Tan, K. E. W. P. (1989). Prematures with and without regressed retinopathy of prematurity: Comparison of long-term (6-10 Years) ophthalmological morbidity.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal									1						
Cattaneo, Z., Vecchi, T., Cornoldi, C., Mammarella, I., Bonino, D., Ricciardi, E., et al. (2008). Imagery and spatial processes in blindness and visual impairment. <i>Neuroscience and biobehavioral reviews</i> .	fail-not a study					1										
Cavenaugh, B. S., Giesen, J. M., & Pierce, S. J. (2000). Rehabilitation of visually impaired persons in separate and general agencies. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> 94(3), 133-145.	fail-no intervention; comparison group not stated							1								
Chai, X., Yu, W., Wang, J., Zhao, Y., Cai, C., & Ren, Q. (2007). Recognition of pixelized Chinese characters using simulated prosthetic vision. <i>Artificial Organs</i> , 31(3), 175-182.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired							1								
Champion, R. R. (1976). Talking calculator used with blind youth. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 8, 102-106.	pass	1												1		



Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Chan, H. S., & Courtney, A. J. (1998). Stimulus size scaling and foveal load as determinants of peripheral target detection. <i>Ergonomics</i> , 41(10), 1433-1452.	fail-subjects not visually impaired							1								
Chandler, L. K., Young, R. M., Nylander, D., Shields, L., Ash, J., Bauman, B., et al. (2008). Promoting early literacy skills within daily activities and routines in preschool classrooms. <i>Young Exceptional Children</i> , 11(2), 2-16.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Chang, F. S., Wu, D. Z., & Wu, L. Z. (1989). Clinical study of low vision. Part I: Refraction and the aided distance vision. <i>Yan Ke Xue Bao</i> , 5(1-2), 47-51, 43.	adult								1							
Chaparro, A., & Young, R. S. L. (1993). Reading with rods: The superiority of central vision for rapid reading. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology and Vision Science</i> , 34(7), 2341-2347.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired							1								
Charman, W. (1979). Effect of refractive error in visual tests with sinusoidal gratings. <i>British Journal of Physiological Optics</i> , 33(1), 10-20.	fail-not a research article					1										
Charman, W. (1983). Optical characteristics of Transpaseal as a partial occulder. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics</i> , 60(10), 846-850.	fail-not a research article					1										
Chen, D. (2004). Young children who are deaf-blind: Implications for professionals in deaf and hard of hearing services. <i>Volta Review</i> , 104(4), 273-284.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Cheng, A., Rubin, H., & Mellon, N. (2000). Cost-utility analysis of the cochlear implant in children. <i>JAMA</i> , 284, 850-856.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired; topic							1								
Cheng, D., & Woo, G. C. (2001). The effect of conventional CR39 and Fresnel prisms on high and low contrast acuity. <i>Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics</i> , 21(4), 312-316.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired							1								
Cheong, A. M. Y., Lovie-Kitchin, J. E., Bowers, A. R., & Brown, B. (2005). Short-term in-office practice improves reading performance with stand magnifiers for people with AMD. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 82(2), 114-127.	adult								1							

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Chepaitis, E. (1996). ELIATM: A simpler tactile code for persons with visual impairments. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> 90(May/June), 282-283.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1											
Child, D. (1990). New technology for a new decade: Can it benefit the visually impaired in education and employment. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 8(1), 3-5.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Chin, K., Margolin, C. B., & Finger, P. T. (2006). Early ocular prosthesis insertion improves quality of life after enucleation. <i>Optometry</i> , 77(2), 71-75.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices													1			
Choice, P. (1964). Galilean telescope using the interior chamber myland as eyepiece: A low visual acuities aid for macular lesions. <i>Acta Ophthalmologica (Copenh)</i> , 69, 484-490.	cannot locate											1					
Chou, B., & Wacler, B. S. B. (2000). Intacs for a keratocone: A promising new option? <i>Review of Optometry</i> , 137(4), 97-98.	could not locate											1					
Chou, B., Strong, J., Woo, G., & Holterman, J. (1983). Optical therapy in Steele-Richardson-Olszewski syndrome. <i>Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics</i> , 3(1), 61-68.	fail-not a research article					1											
Chow, A. Y., Chow, V. Y., Packo, K. H., Pollack, J. S., Peyman, G. A., & Schuchard, R. (2004). The artificial silicon retina microchip for the treatment of vision loss from retinitis pigmentosa. <i>Archives of Ophthalmology</i> , 122(4), 460-469.	adult-fail-technical journal regarding retina implants										1						
Chun, D. W., Heier, J. S., & Raizman, M. B. (2005). Visual prosthetic device for bilateral end-stage macular degeneration. <i>Expert Review of Medical Devices</i> , 2(8), 657-665.	ad/ch-fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Chung, S. T. L. (2004). Reading speed benefits from increased vertical word spacing in normal peripheral vision. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 81(7), 525-535.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired															1	
Chung, S. T. L., & Johnston, A. W. (1989). Practical options for magnification and field of view of stand magnifiers. <i>Clinical and Experimental Optometry</i> , 72, 140-147.	fail-no human subjects																1

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Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Ciuffreda, K. J., Han, Y., Kapoor, N., & Ficarra, A. P. (2006). Oculomotor rehabilitation for reading in acquired brain injury. <i>NeuroRehabilitation</i> , 21(1), 9-21.	adult-fail-no comparison group								1								
Ciuffreda, M. A., McCann, A. L., Gruning, C. F., & Ciuffreda, K. J. (2003). Multimodal treatment of congenital nystagmus: A case study. <i>Journal of Behavioral Optometry</i> , 14(6), 143-148.	fail-not quantitative research (case study)											1					
Clamp, S. (1990). Water Action 90- the Anglo-Dutch experience. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 8(3), 113-a-114.	fail-not a research article					1											
Clarke, K. L., Sainato, D. M., & Ward, M. E. (1994). Travel performance of preschoolers: The effects of mobility training with a long cane versus a precane. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 88(1), 19-30.	pass	1												1			
Cleary, M., & Fahy, C. (1989). Lighting a lamp for persons who are visually challenged. <i>Diabetes Educator</i> , 15(4), 331-335.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)	1				1											
Cogan, D. (1968). Lighting, eyestrain, and health hazards. <i>Sight Saving Review</i> , 38(2), 73-83.	fail-not a research article					1											
Cohen, J. M. (1993). An overview of enhancement techniques for field loss. <i>Journal of the American Optometric Association</i> , 64(1), 60-70.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Cohen, J. M. (1993). Contrast of common near-point reading materials. <i>Journal of Vision Rehabilitation</i> , 7(3), 2-4.	fail-not quantitative research											1					
Cohen, J. M., & Rosenthal, B. P. (1988). An evaluation of an incandescent neodymium light source on near point performance of a low vision population. <i>Journal of Vision Rehabilitation</i> , 2(4), 15-21.	fail-adult								1								
Cohen, J. M., & Waiss, B. (1991). Reading speed through different equivalent power low vision devices with identical field of view. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 68(10), 795-797.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired							1									
Cohen, M. (1973). Optometry's challenge: The treatment of partially sighted children. <i>New Jersey Journal of Optometry</i> , 27(June-August), 40-43.	fail-not a research article					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Cohen-Maitre, S. A., & Haerich, P. (2005). Visual attention to movement and color in children with cortical visual impairment. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 99(7), 398-402.	fail-no comparison group						1										
Cole, B. L., Maddocks, J. D., & Sharpe, K. (2004). Visual search and the conspicuity of coloured targets for colour vision normal and colour vision deficient observers. <i>Clinical &amp; Experimental Ophthalmology</i> , 87(4-5), 294-304.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices													1			
Colenbrander, A. (1977). Dimensions of visual performance. <i>Archives of American Academy of Ophthalmology</i> , 83, 332-337.	fail-not a research article					1											
Colenbrander, A. (1993). Low vision rehabilitation. <i>Ophthalmology Clinics of North America</i> , 6(4), 591-597.	fail-not a study					1											
Colenbrander, A. (2004). Aspects of vision loss--visual functions and functional vision. <i>Visual Impairment Research</i> , 5, 115-136.	fail-not research					1											
Colenbrander, A., & Fletcher, D. (1992). Low vision rehabilitation: Visual acuity measurement in the low vision range. <i>Journal of Ophthalmic Nursing &amp; Technology</i> , 11(2), 62-69.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Colenbrander, A., & Fletcher, D. C. (1990). Visual acuity measurements in low vision patients. <i>Journal of Vision Rehabilitation</i> , 4(1), 1-9.	fail-not quantitative research (practitioner's article)					1											
Colenbrander, A., Goodwin, L., & Fletcher, D. C. (2007). Vision rehabilitation and AMD. <i>International Ophthalmology Clinic</i> , 47(1), 139-148.	could not locate										1						
Collee, C. M., Jalkh, A. E., Weiter, J. J., & Freidman, G. R. (1985). Visual improvement with low vision aids in Stragard's disease. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 92(12), 1657-1659.	ad/ch-fail-results not disaggregated by age										1						
Collin, S. P., Hoskins, R. V., & Partridge, J. C. (1998). Seven retinal specializations in the tubular eye of the deep-sea pearleye, <i>Scopelarchus michaelisarsis</i> : A case study in visual optimization. <i>Brain, Behavior And Evolution</i> , 51(6), 291-314.	fail-no human subjects (animal research)															1	

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Collins, F., Epstein, L., & Hannay, H. (1981). A component analysis of an operant training program for improving visual acuity in myopic students. <i>Behavior Therapy</i> , 12(6)92-701.	pass	1							1							
Collins, F., Ricci, J., & Burkett, P. (1981). Behavioral training for myopia: Long-term maintenance of improved acuity. <i>Behavior Research and Therapy</i> , 19, 265-268.	fail-adults								1							
Computerized braille helps mainstream the blind (1978). <i>American School &amp; University</i> , 50(June), 26.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Conn, G. (1997). Look at what can be done. [Feature]. <i>Times Educational Supplement</i> 4204(January 24).	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Conn, G. (1997). Look at what can be done. <i>The Times Educational Supplement</i> 4204(January 24).	fail-not a research article					1										
Conner, A. (1981). A comparison of traditional large type and microfiche as reading modes for low vision students. <i>Journal of Micrographics</i> (November), 32-38.	pass	1			1											
Conrod, B. E., & Overbury, O. (1998). The effectiveness of perceptual training and psychosocial counseling in adjustment to the loss of vision. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 92(7), 464-482.	adult-fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices								1							
Conrod, B., Bross, M., & White, C. (1986). Active and passive perceptual learning in the visually impaired. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 80, 528-531.	fail-not a research article					1										
Conroy, P. W. (2005). English language learners with visual impairments: Strategies enhance learning. <i>RE:view</i> , 37(3), 101-108.	fail-not a research article (curriculum report)					1										
Cooper, H. L., & Nichols, S. K. (2007). Technology and early braille literacy: Using the Mountbatten Pro Braille in primary-grade classrooms. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 101(1), 22-31.	Pass	1												1		

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Cooper, J. (2007). Computerized vision therapy for home and office treatment of accommodative and vergence disorders, and amblyopia. <i>Journal of Behavioral Optometry</i> , 18(4), 88-93.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)	<b>1</b>				<b>1</b>											
Cooperman, S. (1980). Biology for the visually impaired student. [Feature]. <i>American Biology Teacher</i> , 42, 293-294.	adult-fail-not a research article (curriculum report)					<b>1</b>											
Coppins, N., & Barlow-Brown, F. (2006). Reading difficulties in blind, braille-reading children. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 24(1), 37-39.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					<b>1</b>											
Cordisco, L. K. (1982). The use of the habituation dishabituation paradigm for assessment of visual perceptual skills in nonverbal profoundly retarded school age students. Unpublished Ph.D., University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices													<b>1</b>			
Corley, G., & Pring, L. (1993). The oral reading errors of partially sighted children. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 11(1), 24-27.	fail-normally sighted comparison group							<b>1</b>									<b>1</b>
Corley, G., & Pring, L. (1996). The ability of children with low vision to recall pictures. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 90(1), 58-72.	fail-no intervention, normally sighted comparison group							<b>1</b>									<b>1</b>
Corn, A. (1983). Visual function: A theoretical model for individuals with low vision. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 77, 373-376.	fail-not a research article					<b>1</b>											
Corn, A. (1986). Low vision and visual efficiency. In G. Scholl (Ed.), <i>Foundations of education for blind and visually handicapped children and youth: Theory and practice</i> . New York: American Foundation for the Blind.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal									<b>1</b>							
Corn, A. (1989). Instruction in the use of vision for children and adults with low vision: A proposed program model. <i>RE:view</i> , 21, 26-38.	fail-not a research article					<b>1</b>											
Corn, A. L. (1980). Optical aids in the classroom. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 12, 114-121.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					<b>1</b>											

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Corn, A. L. (1985). Strategies for the enhancement of visual function in individuals with fixed visual deficits: An interdisciplinary model. <i>Rehabilitation Literature</i> , 46(1), 8-11.	fail-not a study					1											
Corn, A. L. (2007). On the future of the field of education of students with visual impairments. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 101(Dec), 741-743.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Corn, A. L., & Koenig, A. J. (1991). Least restrictive access to the visual environment. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 85, 195+.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Corn, A. L., & Koenig, A. J. (2002). Literacy for students with low vision: A framework for delivering instruction. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 96(5), 305-321.	fail-not quantitative research											1					
Corn, A. L., & Wall, R. S. (2002). Access to multimedia presentations for students with visual impairments. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 96(4), 197-211.	fail-not quantitative research											1					
Corn, A. L., & Webne, S. L. (2001). Expectations for visual function: An initial evaluation of a new clinical instrument. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 95(2), 110-116.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired, no comparison group							1									
Corn, A. L., Bell, J. K., & Andersen, E. (2003). Providing access to the visual environment: A model of low vision services for children. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 97(5), 261-272.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Corn, A. L., Lippmann, O., & Lewis, M. C. (1990). Licensed drivers with bioptic telescopic spectacles: User profiles and perceptions. <i>RE:view</i> , 21(4), 221-230.	adult-fail-not quantitative research									1							
Corn, A. L., Wall, R. S., Jose, R. T., Bell, J. K., Wilcox, K., & Perez, A. (2002). An initial study of reading and comprehension rates for students who received optical devices. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 96(5), 322-334.	pass	1	1														

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Corn, A., & Koenig, A. (1996). Perspectives on low vision. In A. Corn & A. Koenig (Eds.), <i>Foundations of low vision: Clinical and functional perspectives</i> . New York: American Foundation for the Blind.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal										1					
Corn, A., & Ryser, G. (1989). Access to print for students with low vision. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 83(7), 340-349.	fail-no intervention or comparison group						1									
Corn, A., DePriest, L., & Erin, J. (2000). Visual efficiency. In A. Koenig & M. Holbrook (Eds.), <i>Foundations of Education: Vol. 2. Instructional strategies for teaching children and youths with visual impairments</i> (2nd ed., pp. 464-499). New York: AFB Press.	fail-not a peer reviewed research article (book)										1					
Corn, A., Wall, R., & Bell, J. (2000). Impact of optical devices on reading rates and expectations for visual functioning of school-age children and youth with low vision. <i>Visual Impairment Research</i> , 2(1), 33-41.	pass	1	1													
Cornsweet, T., & Crane, H. (1973). Training the visual accommodative system. <i>Vision Research</i> , 13, 713-715.	fail-adult, topic										1					
Coroneo, P. T., Day, H. M., & Lederer, J. (1979). Brief report on survey of optical aids for low vision patients. <i>Australian Journal of Optometry</i> , 62, 106-107.	fail-not quantitative research											1				
Correa, V. I. (1982). Development of reach-grasp behavior in young, blind, severely/profoundly retarded children as an effect of a graduated-prompting treatment package with noisemaking toys. Unpublished Ph.D., Peabody College for Teachers of Vanderbilt University, Tennessee.	fail-not comparison group							1								
Cory, P. (1976). Low vision aids and their practical application to activities of daily living. <i>Low Vision Abstracts</i> , 2(3), 1-11.	fail-not a research article (conference report)					1										
Coursey, T., McGowan, D., & Apple, L. E. (1972). Night viewing goggles for night-blind travelers. <i>Bulletin of Prosthetics Research</i> , BPR-10-17, 191-194.	fail-not a research article					1										



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Cowan, C., & Shepler, R. (1990). Techniques for teaching young children to use low vision devices. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 84, 419-421.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Cox, R., Reimers, A., Smitsman, A., Verezen, C., Vervloe, M., & Boonstra, F. (2007). Low-vision aids for young visually impaired children: Learning to use a magnifier. In S. Cummins-Sebree, M. Riley & K. Shockley (Eds.), <i>Studies in Perception and Action</i> (pp. 143-1146). Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal									1						
Cress, P., Spellman, C., DeBriere, T., Sizemore, A., Northam, J., & Johnson, J. (1981). Vision screening for persons with severe handicaps. <i>TASH Journal</i> , 6, 41-50.	fail-not a research article					1										
Crouch, D. D. (1967). Lighting needs for older eyes. <i>Journal of American Geriatrics Society</i> , 15, 685-688.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Crow, K. L. (2008). Four types of disabilities: Their impact on online learning. <i>TechTrends: Linking Research &amp; Practice to Improve Learning</i> , 52(1), 51-55.	fail-not a research article (curriculum report)					1										
Culham, L. E., Chabra, A., & Rubin, G. S. (2004). Clinical performance of electronic, head-mounted, low-vision devices. <i>Ophthalmic &amp; Physiological Optics: The Journal Of The British College Of Ophthalmic Opticians (Optometrists)</i> , 24(4), 281-290.	adult-fail-not quantitative research (product comparison group)								1							
Culham, L. F., F., Timberlake, G. T., & Marshal, J. (1992). The use of scrolled text in scanning laser ophthalmoscope to assess reading performance at different retinal locations. <i>Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics</i> , 12, 281-286.	adult								1							
Cummins, C. (1977). Prescribing multiple aids for the low vision patient. <i>Optometric Weekly</i> , 68(8), 218-223.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Cunningham, P. J., & Johnston, A. W. (1980). New closed-circuit television magnifier for the low vision patient. <i>Australian Journal of Optometry</i> , 63, 60.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										

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Curry, D. G., Meyer, J. E., & McKnney, J. M. (2006). Seeing versus perceiving: What you see isn't always what you get. <i>Professional Safety</i> , 51(6), 28-34.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Curry, R. G. (1975). Using LEA to teach blind children to read. <i>The Reading Teacher</i> , 29, 272-279.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Cushman, R. C. (1980). Kurzweil reading machine. <i>Yearbook of Special Education</i> , 6, 245-248.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Dagnelie, G., Barnett, D., Humayun, M. S., & Thompson, R. W., Jr. (2006). Paragraph text reading using a pixelized prosthetic vision simulator: Parameter dependence and task learning in free-viewing conditions. <i>Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci</i> , 47(3), 1241-1250.	fail-subjects not visually impaired							1								
D'Allura, T., & et al. (1995). An evaluation of low vision services. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 89(6), 487-493.	fail-not quantitative research: topic not about low vision methods or devices												1			
Damilal, L. (1968). Visual fatigue and reading. <i>Journal of Education</i> (December), 4-34.	fail-not a research article					1										
Dandona, R., & Dandona, L. (2001). Refractive error blindness. <i>Bulletin of the World Health Organization</i> , 79(3), 237-243.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
D'Andrea, F. M. (1996). Materials for learning braille by sight. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 90, 263-265.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
D'Andrea, F. M. (2004). The braille teacher's pal: A review of SAL. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 98(1), 53-56.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
D'Andrea, F. M. (2005). The Mountbatten Pro: More than just an electronic braille. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 99(2), 115-118.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										

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D'Andrea, F., & Farrenkopf, C. (2000). Learning to learn: Promoting literacy for students with low vision. New York: AFB.	fail-not a peer reviewed research article (book)									1						
Daugherty, K. M., & Moran, M. F. (1982). Neuropsychological, learning and developmental characteristics of the low vision child. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 76(10), 398-406.	fail-not quantitative research											1				
Davies, J. (1989). Reading schemes for partially sighted beginning readers. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 7(1), 19-21.	fail-not a research article (curriculum report)					1										
Davis, J., & Fernald, H. (1969). The one-piece (Franklin type) bifocal. <i>American Journal of Optometry</i> , 46(march), 163-188.	fail-not a research article					1										
Davis, P., Asarkof, J., & Tallman, C. B. (1973). A closed-circuit television system for visually handicapped persons. <i>New Outlook for the Blind</i> , 67(3), 97-101.	fail-not quantitative research (no participant age)								1							
Davison, D., & Spollen, J. (1978). An analysis of visual deficiencies in high and low-income pre-school children. <i>Journal of School Health</i> , 48(March), 177.	fail-not a research article					1										
Day, H., Jutai, J., Woolrich, W., & Strong, G. (2001). The stability of impact of assistive devices. <i>Disability and Rehabilitation: An International, Multidisciplinary Journal</i> , 23(9), 400-404.	pass	1												1		
Day, J. N. (2004). Using an Early Steps alphabet (grade 1) braille reading instructional approach to improve reading instruction and outcomes for children with visual impairments. Unpublished Thesis, Dept of Special Education.	pass	1												1		
De l'Aune, W., Welsh, R. L., & Williams, M. D. (2000). A national outcomes assessment of the rehabilitation of adults with visual impairments. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> (Vol. 94, pp. 281-291).	adult-fail-no comparison group								1							
Dean, E. C., & Aitken, S. (1986). Functional communication in blind multiply-impaired children: A case study. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 4(1), 7-11.	fail-no comparison group							1								

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Decker, S., Sportsman, S., Puetz, L., & Billings, L. (2008). The evolution of simulation and its contribution to competency. [Feature]. Journal of Continuing Education in Nursing, 39(2), 74-80.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Deines-Jones, C. (1996). Access to library internet services for patrons with disabilities: Pragmatic considerations for developers. Library Hi Tech, 14(1), 57-64.68.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Dekker, R., & et al. (1990). An intelligence test series for blind and low vision children. Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness, 84(2), 71-76.	fail-no intervention						1										
Dekkers, N. W. (1976). Low-vision aids. Ophthalmologica, 173, 234-240.	fail-not a study					1											
DeMarco, L. M., & Massof, R. W. (1997). Distributions of print sizes in U.S. newspapers. [Feature]. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness, 91, 9-13.	fail-no intervention, comparison group, or quantitative research						1										
DeMario, N. C., & Crowley, E. P. (1994). Using applied behavior analysis procedures to change the behavior of students with visual disabilities: A research review. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness, 88(6), 532-543.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices												1				
Demer, J. L. (Ed.). (1990). Video-based low vision aids. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, Co.	fail-not peer reviewed journal article (book)									1							
Demer, J. L., Goldberg, J., & Porter, F. I. (1991). Effect of telescopic spectacles on head stability in normal and low vision. Journal of Vestibular Research, 1(2), 109-122.	adult-fail-normally sighted comparison group									1							
Demer, J. L., Porter, F. I., Goldberg, J., Jenkins, H. A., & Schmidt, K. (1989). Adaptation to telescopic spectacles: Vestibulo-ocular reflex plasticity. Investigative Ophthalmology and Vision Science, 30, 159-170.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired							1									
Den Brinker, B. P. L. M., & Beek, P. J. (1996). Reading with magnifiers. Ergonomics, 39(10), 1231-1248.	fail-not a research article (lit review)					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Den Brinker, D. P. L. M., Beek, P. J., & Coolen, H. (1999). A note on the design and use of low vision aid, for reading and searching information. In B. P. L. M. Den Brinker, P. J. Beek, A. M. Brand, F. J. Maarse & L. J. M. Mulder (Eds.), Cognitive ergonomics, clinical assessment and computer assisted learning (pp. 51-63). Lisse, The Netherlands: Swets and Zeitlinger.	fail-not peer reviewed journal article (book)										1					
Deremeik, J. (2008). Low vision rehabilitation: A practical guide for occupational therapists. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness, 102(5), 305-307.	fail-not research article (book review)					1										
Deremeik, J., Broman, A. T., Friedman, D., West, S. K., Massof, R., Park, W., et al. (2007). Low vision rehabilitation in a nursing home population: The SEEING study. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness, 101(11), 701-714.	adult-fail-normally sighted comparison group								1							
Desai, S., Desai, R., Desai, N. C., Sharma, R., & Sharma, R. (1991). Residual vision and integration: The implications for India of a project undertaken in a residential school for the blind at Jodhpur. British Journal of Visual Impairment. 9(1). 21-22.	fail-no comparison group or quantitative research									1						
Deshen, S., & Deshen, H. (Writer) (1989). On social aspects of the usage of guide-dogs and long-canes [Article], Sociological Review.	fail-no comparison group or quantitative research									1						
DeWitt, J. C., Schreier, E. M., & Leventhal, J. D. (1988). A guide to selecting large print/enhanced image computer access hardware/software for persons with low vision. [Feature]. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness, 82, 432-440+.	fail-subjects not visually impaired, no comparison group, no quantitative research								1							
DeWitt, J. C., Schreier, E. M., & Leventhal, J. D. (1988). A look at closed circuit television systems (CCTV) for persons with low vision. [Feature]. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness, 82(4), 151-156.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										

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Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Diberardinis, J., Tocci, J. A., & O'Brien, K. (1979). The impact of task-oriented communication and visual impairment on competitive groups. <i>Group Organization Management</i> , 4(2), 229-238.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired; not about low-vision methods or devices							1								
Dickinson, C. M. (1999). Low vision rehabilitation: Caring for the whole person. <i>British Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 83(10), 1207C.	fail-not peer reviewed journal article (book report)									1						
Dickinson, C. M., & Fotinakis, V. (2000). The limitations imposed on reading by low vision aids. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 77(7), 364-372.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired							1								
Dikowski, T. J. (1995). A parent training program for increasing the visual development of school-aged children. Unpublished practicum, Nova Southeastern University.	adult-fail-not about low vision methods or devices									1						
Dillehay, S. M., & Pensyl, C. D. (1991). Low vision aids and the presbyope. <i>Journal of the American Optometric Association</i> , 62(9), 704-710.	fail-no subjects														1	
Dineen, B., Foster, A., & Faal, H. (2006). A proposed rapid methodology to assess the prevalence and causes of blindness and visual impairment. <i>Ophthalmic Epidemiology</i> , 13(1), 31-34.	adult-fail-not quantitative research									1						
Dixon, J. M., & Mandelbaum, J. B. (1990). Reading through technology: Evolving methods and opportunities for print-handicapped individuals. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 84(10), 493-496.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Dobelle, W. H. (1977). Current status of research on providing sight to the blind by electrical stimulation of the brain. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 71(7), 290-297.	adult-fail-no comparison group, not quantitative research									1						
Dobson, J., & Davison, P. (1980). A new rapid test of contrast sensitivity function utilizing spatial bandwidth equalization. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science</i> , 19(2), 213-217.	fail-not a research article					1										
Dobson, V. (1983). Clinical applications of preferential looking measures of visual acuity. <i>Behavioral Brain Research</i> , 10, 25-28.	fail-not a research article					1										

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Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Dodds, A. G. (1985). Multi-handicap, low vision and the teaching of mobility (Part 2). <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 3(3), 81-83.	fail-not a research article (seminar report)					1											
Dohlman, C. H., & D'Amico, D. J. (1999). Can an eye in phthisis be rehabilitated? A case of improved vision with 1-year follow-up. <i>Archives of Ophthalmology</i> , 117(1), 123-124.	adult-fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices									1							
Douali, M. G., & Silver, J. D. (2004). Self-optimised vision correction with adaptive spectacle lenses in developing countries. <i>Ophthalmic &amp; Physiological Optics: The Journal Of The British College Of Ophthalmic Opticians (Optometrists)</i> , 24(3), 234-241.	adult-fail-unclear intervention, no comparison group (article in file)									1							
Douglas, G., & Gamble, A. (1994). Future developments in computer-aided teaching of visually impaired children. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 12(3), 96-100.	fail-not quantitative research											1					
Douglas, G., & Long, R. (2003). An observation of adults with visual impairments carrying out copy-typing tasks. <i>Behaviour &amp; Information Technology</i> , 22(3), 141-153.	adult-fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices									1							
Douglas, G., Grimley, M., Hill, E., Long, R., & Tobin, M. (2002). The use of the NARA for assessing the reading ability of children with low vision. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 20(2), 68-75.	pass	1															1
Douglas, G., Hill, E., Long, R., & Tobin, M. (2001). The generation of standardised print reading scores for children with low vision in Great Britain. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 19(1), 35-38.	fail-not a research article (KAF corrected)	1															
Douglas, G., Kellami, E., Long, R., & Hodgetts, I. (2001). A comparison between reading from paper and computer screen by children with a visual impairment. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 19(1), 29-34.	fail-not quantitative research											1					
Dowie, A. T. (1971). Print for the visually handicapped. <i>Dispensing Optician</i> , 26(1), 3-7.	fail-not a research article (conference report)					1											
Dowie, A. T. (1973). Sub-normal vision aids in everyday practice. <i>Optician</i> , 166(4287), 22, 27.	fail-not a study					1											

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Downing, J., & Bailey, B. (1990). Developing vision use within functional daily activities for students with visual and multiple disabilities. <i>RE:view</i> , 21, 209-220.	fail-not research (practitioner's article)					1											
Drasdo, N. (1976). Techniques, instruments, cases: Visual field expanders. <i>American Journal of Optometry &amp; Physiological Optics</i> , 53, 464-467.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1											
Drasdo, N., & Sabell, A. G. (1976). Contact lens telescopes. <i>Ophthalmic Optician</i> , 19(2), 36.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1											
Dressler, M., & Rassow, B. (1981). Neural contrast sensitivity measurements with a laser interference system for clinical and screening application. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science</i> , 21(5), 737-744.	fail-not a research article					1											
Dubois, E., Pesenti, C., & Mauget-Faysse, M. (2002). Interest and practice of in-home low vision rehabilitation in Rhone-Alp region of France. <i>Journal of French Ophthalmology</i> , 25(10), 1057-1060.	cannot locate										1						
Dubus, J. P., & Watrelet, F. (1982). Study of the visualization of alphanumerical texts on a TV screen for the use of partially sighted persons. <i>Microprocessing and Microprogramming</i> 9(3), 133-141.	cannot locate										1						
Duckworth, B. J. (1993). Adapting standardized academic tests in braille and large type. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 87(10), 405-407.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Ducrey, N., Goldschmidt, M., Morozzlay, S., Moreau, D., Schlittler, A., & Simon, F. (2000). Follow-up of patients suffering from age-related macular degeneration, supplied with visual aids. <i>Klinische Monatsblätter für Augenheilkunde und Augenärztliche Fortbildung</i> , 216(5), 278-282.	fail-foreign publication										1						
Dudley, N. J. (1990). Everyday aids and appliances: Aids for visual impairment. <i>British Medical Journal</i> , 301(6761), 1151-1153.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											



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Dunnett, J. (1999). Use of activity boxes with young children who are blind, deaf-blind, or have severe learning disabilities and visual impairments. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 93(4), 225-232.	fail-no intervention, comparison group, or quantitative research						1									
Durand, V. M., & Merges, E. (2001). Functional communication training: A contemporary behavior analytic intervention for problem behaviors. <i>Focus on Autism and Other Developmental Disabilities</i> , 16(2), 110-119.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices													1		
Duret, F., Brelen, M. r. E., Lambert, V., GÃ©rard, B., Delbeke, J., & Veraart, C. (2006). Object localization, discrimination, and grasping with the optic nerve visual prosthesis. <i>Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience</i> , 24(1), 31-40.	adult-fail-not quantitative research (case study)										1					
Durre, I. K., & Durre, I. (1999). Instant print-braille compatibility with COBRA. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 93(3), 140-152.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Dykes, J. (1992). Opinions of orientation and mobility instructors about using the long cane with preschool-age children. <i>RE:view</i> , 24(2), 85-92.	fail-not quantitative research											1				
Eagan, S. M., Jacobs, R. J., & Demers-Turco, P. L. (1999). Study of luminance effects on pinhole test results for visually impaired patients. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 76(1), 50-58.	adult-fail-subjects possibly not visually impaired							1								
Eaglstein, A. S., & Rapaport, S. (1991). Prediction of low vision aid usage. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 85, 31-33.	adult-pass										1					
Eardley, A. F. (2006). Art beyond sight: Multimodal approaches to learning. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 100(5), 311-313.	fail-not a research article (conference report)					1										
Earl, C. L. (1999). Access to databases: Which Windows database programs work best with screen readers?. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> (Vol. 93 pp. 522-529).	fail-subjects not visually impaired, no quantitative design							1								

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Easton, R. D., & Jackson, R. M. (1983). Pilot test of the Trisensor, a new generation sonar sensory aid. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 77(9), 446-449.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired							1								
Eaton, S. B., Snook-Hill, M.-M., & Fuchs, L. S. (1997). Personal space preference among adolescents with and without visual disabilities. <i>RE:view</i> , 29(1), 7-15.	fail- no intervention, didn't examine aspects of LV							1								
Edwards, B. J., & Lewis, S. (1998). The use of technology in programs for students with visual impairments in Florida. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 92(5), 302-312.	adult-fail-not quantitative research								1							
Edwards, R., Ungar, S., & Blades, M. (1998). Route descriptions by visually impaired and sighted children from memory and from maps. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 92(7), 512-521.	fail-normally sighted comparison group, no interventions							1								1
Edwards, S. (1989). Microcomputers and the visually impaired (low-vision to no-vision): Programs, devices, and agencies that help. <i>OCLC Micro</i> , 5(6), 20-21.	fail-not a study						1									
Efron, M., & Lackey, G. (1974). A comparison of the large print textbook and the Visolette in the education of visually handicapped children: A research report to the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, Office of Education, Department of health, Education, and Welfare. Columbia: University of South Carolina.	fail-not a peer reviewed research article (book)									1						
Efron, M., & Lackey, G. H. (1982). Arithmetic test performance of low vision adolescents using two modes of magnification. <i>The Journal for Special Educators</i> , 18(4), 76-82.	pass	1	1													
Efron, M., Miller-Wood, D. J., & Wood, T. A. (1989). Visual skill development for the functionally blind via closed circuit television. <i>Journal of Vision Rehabilitation</i> , 3(4), 11-15.	fail-not quantitative research (case study)											1				
Egorova, T. S. (1992). Ergonomic evaluation of the effectiveness of the use of television and optic magnifiers for reading by the weak-sighted. <i>Vestnik Oftalmologii</i> , 108(1), 23-26.	fail-foreign publication											1				

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Egorova, T. S., & Rozenblium, I., Z. (2001). Possibilities of special correction in restoration of reading capacity in poorly sighted patients. <i>Vestnik Oftalmologii</i> , 117(5), 3-6.	fail-foreign publication										1				
Ehrenman, G. (2003). New retinas for old. <i>Mechanical Engineering</i> , 125(10), 42.	fail-not research (information on new technology)					1									
Ehresman, P. (1995). Free-standing canes. <i>RE:view</i> , 27(1), 15-23.	fail-not research (practitioner's article)					1									
Ehrlich, D. (1987). A comparative study in the use of closed-circuit television reading machines and optical aids by patients with retinitis pigmentosa and maculopathy. <i>Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics</i> , 7, 293-302.	TO FIND										1				
Ek, U., Fellenius, K., & Jacobson, L. (2003). Reading acquisition, cognitive and visual development, and self-esteem in four children with cerebral visual impairment. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 97(12), 741-754.	fail-no intervention						1								
Eklund, K., & Dahlin-Ivanoff, S. (2007). Low vision, ADL and hearing assistive device use among older persons with visual impairments. [Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal; Journal Article]. <i>Disability and Rehabilitation: Assistive Technology</i> 2(6), 326-334.	adult-fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices								1						
Elbers, L., & van Loon-Vervoorn, A. (1999). Lexical relationships in children who are blind. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 93(7), 419-421.	fail-normally sighted comparison group						1								1
Eldred, K. B. (1989). Use of a contact lens as a microscope. <i>Journal of Vision Rehabilitation</i> , 3(2), 23-28.	fail-not quantitative research (case study)											1			
Eldridge, L. C. (1985). R is for reading. Library service to blind and physically handicapped children: Reference Section, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20542 (free).	fail-not peer reviewed journal (book)										1				
Ellerbrock, V. (1965). <i>Manual on partially seeing</i> . St. Louis: American Optometric Association.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal										1				

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Elliott, J. L. (1992). Evaluation of the Americane - A telescoping longcane for the visually impaired. RE:view, 23(4), 190-192.	fail-no intervention or comparison group						1									
Ellis, C., & Larkin, T. (1992). The Hoople rural mobility aid. [Feature]. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness, 86, 391.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Ellis, D. (1984). Helping mentally handicapped people with special problems, report of a DHSS study team, 1984. British Journal of Visual Impairment, 2(3), 95-96.	fail-not a research article (book report)					1										
Ellis, H. D., & et al. (1987). The ability of visually impaired children to read expressions and recognize faces. Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness, 81(10), 485-486.	fail-normally sighted comparison group						1									1
Ellis, H. D., Young, A., Baikie, R., Heaps, M., & Pulham, J. R. (1988). Karen and George: Face recognition by visually impaired children. British Journal of Visual Impairment, 6(3), 95-98.	fail-no comparison group or quantitative research						1									
Elton, R. A. (1994). The CNIB technibus: A traveling technology exhibit to rural Canada. [Feature]. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness, 88, 8-10.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Ely, R. (1989). Writing, computers, and visual impairment. Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness, 83(5), 248-252.	fail-not quantitative research											1				
Emerson, R. W., Corn, A., & Siller, M. A. (2006). Trends in braille and large-print production in the United States: 2000-2004, Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness (Vol. 100, pp. 137-151): American Foundation for the Blind.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Engelen, J. J. (1989). Computerized technical aids for the visually handicapped: A guided tour. Schriftenreihe de Osterreichische Computer Gesellschaft, Band 48, 155-162.	cannot locate											1				
Engelhardt, J. B., Allnatt, R., & Mariano, A. (2001). An evaluation of the functionality and acceptability of the voice prescription label, Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness (Vol. 95, pp. 702-706).	adult-fail-no intervention, no comparison group, no quantitative design															1

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Enqvist, J., Gyrulf, E., & Rosenberg, B. (1994). Visions in mobility. British Journal of Visual Impairment, 12(2), 75-a-76.	fail-not a research article (conference report)					1										
Eperjesi, F., Fowler, C. W., & Evans, B. J. (2002). Do tinted lenses or filters improve visual performance in low vision? A review of the literature. Ophthalmology and Physiological Optics, 22(1), 68-77.	fail-not research article (lit. review)					1										
Eperjesi, F., Fowler, C. W., & Evans, B. J. W. (2004). Effect of light filters on reading speed in normal and low vision due to age-related macular degeneration. Ophthalmic & Physiological Optics: The Journal Of The British College Of Ophthalmic Opticians (Optometrists), 24(1), 17-25.	adult-fail-normally sighted comparison group								1							
Eperjesi, F., Fowler, C. W., & Kempster, A. J. (1995). Luminance and chromatic contrast effects on reading and object recognition in low vision: A review of the literature. Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics, 15(6), 561-568.	fail-not a research article (lit review)					1										
Eperjesi, F., Maiz-Fernandez, C., & Bartlett, H. E. (2007). Reading performance with various lamps in age-related macular degeneration. Ophthalmic & Physiological Optics: The Journal Of The British College Of Ophthalmic Opticians (Optometrists), 27(1), 93-99.	adult-pass								1							
Epstein, L. I. (1995). A new principle for low vision reading aids. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness 89(5), 473-474.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Epstein, L. I., Clarke, A. M., Hale, R. K., & McNeer, P. R. (1981). A reading aid for patients with macular blindness. Ophthalmologica, 183, 101-104.	adult-fail-not research article					1										
Epstein, L., Collins, F., Hannay, H., & Looney, R. (1978). Fading and feedback in the modification of visual acuity. Journal of Behavioral Medicine, 1, 272-287.	fail-subjects not visually impaired							1								

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Epstein, L., Greenwald, D., Hennon, D., & Heidorn, B. (1981). Monocular fading and feedback training: Effects on visual changes in the trained and untrained eye. <i>Behav. Modif.</i> , 5, 171-186.	fail-adult study								1								
Equal education opportunity for all the visually handicapped (1974).	fail-not a peer reviewed journal article										1						
Erdmann, R. L., & Neal, A. S. (1968). Word legibility as a function of letter legibility with word size, word familiarity and resolution as parameters. <i>Journal of Applied Psychology</i> , 52(5), 403-409.	fail-subjects not visually impaired students							1									
Erhardt, R. (1990). <i>Developmental visual dysfunction</i> . Tucson, AZ: Therapy Skill Builders.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal										1						
Erickson, K. A., & Koppenhaver, D. (1998). Using the 'write talk-nology' with Patrik, Teaching Exceptional Children (Vol. 31, pp. 58-64).	fail-not a research article (product information)					1											
Erin, J. N. (1986). Frequencies and types of questions in the language of visually impaired children. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 80(4), 670-674.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices														1		
Erin, J. N. (1990). Language samples from visually impaired four- and five-year olds. <i>Journal of Childhood Communication Disorders</i> , 13(2), 181-191.	fail-not quantitative research											1					
Erin, J. N., Corn, A. L., & Wolffe, K. (1993). Learning and study strategies of secondary school students with visual impairments. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 87(7), 263-267.	fail-no comparison group																
Erin, J. N., Hong, S., Schoch, C., & Kuo, Y. (2006). Relationships among testing medium, test performance, and testing time of high school students who are visually impaired. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 100(9), 523-532.	fail-normally sighted comparison group																1
Erlick, D. (1987). A comparative study in the use of closed circuit television reading machines and optical aids by patients with retinitis pigmentosa and maculopathy. <i>Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics</i> , 7, 293-302.	adult-fail-not a research article						1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Eubank, T. F., & Ooi, T. L. (2001). Improving visually guided action and perception through use of prisms. <i>Optometry</i> , 72(4), 217-227.	adult-fail-not quantitative research (case study)								1							
Evans, D. G., & Blenkhorn, P. (1994). Voice output reader for displays on video cassette recorders and other domestic products. <i>Journal of Rehabilitation Research &amp; Development</i> , 31(4), 345.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Evans, L. S. (1994). Spectacles and magnifiers. <i>Ophthalmology Clinics of North America</i> , 7(2), 163-167.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Evans, R., & Vakali, A. (2007). The effects of text on reading strategies employed by young Greek braille readers. <i>Perspectives in Education</i> , 25(1).	failed, examined braille not LV									1						
Everingham, M. R., Thomas, B. T., & Troscianko, T. (2003). Wearable mobility aid for low vision using scene classification in a Markov random field model framework. <i>International Journal of Human Computer Interaction</i> , 15(2), 231-244.	fail-no human subjects													1		
Evyapan, N. A. G. Z., & Demirkan, H. (2000). The 16 cubes game for children who are visually impaired. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 94(6), 396-399.	pass	1				1										
Falcioni, J. G. (2003). A clear vision. <i>Mechanical Engineering</i> , 125(10), 4.	fail-not a research article (editorial of artificial retina)					1										
Fals, F. (1981). A study of successful and unsuccessful low vision rehabilitation. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics</i> , 58, 404-407.	fail-not a research article					1										
Fangmeier, R. (1995). Optical devices: A vital link. Maximizing Human Potential: American Society on Aging, 3(1), 4-5.	adult								1							
Fangmeier, R., & Jenkin, J. (1994). Technology-based solutions for older adults with impaired sight. Maximizing Human Potential: American Society on Aging, 1(4), 2-8.	adult								1							

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Fariza, E., Kronheim, J., Medina, A., & Katsumi, O. (1991). Testing visual acuity of children using vanishing optotypes. <i>Japanese Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 34(3), 314-319.	fail-subjects not visually impaired							1									
Farmer, J., & Morse, S. E. (2007). Project magnify: Increasing reading skills in students with low vision. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 101(12), 763-768.	pass	1	1														
Fate, W. H. (1971). A study of the effect of near-point lens power on the visual tracking performance of perceptually impaired children. Unpublished Thesis, University of Idaho.	could not locate										1						
Faye, E. (1970). <i>The low vision patient: Clinical experience with adults and children</i> . New York: Gruse & Stratton.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal										1						
Faye, E. (1970). <i>The Low-Vision patient</i> . New York: Grune and Stratton.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal										1						
Faye, E. (1971). Prescribing for patients with subnormal vision. <i>International Ophthalmological Clinic</i> , 11 (Spring), 57-79.	fail-not a research article					1											
Faye, E. (1974). CCTV-How good a visual aid is it? <i>Medical World News</i> (December 6), 42F & 421.	fail-not a research article					1											
Faye, E. (1984). <i>Clinical low vision</i> . Boston: Little Brown and Company.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal										1						
Faye, E. E. (1976). Low vision aids. In T. D. Duane (Ed.), <i>Clinical Ophthalmology</i> (Vol. 1). Hagerstown, MD: Harper & Row.	fail-not peer reviewed journal article (book)										1						
Faye, E. E. (1984). Guide to selecting reading spectacles, hand magnifiers, stand magnifiers, telescopes, electronic aids, and absorptive lenses. In E. E. Faye (Ed.), <i>Clinical Low Vision</i> (2 ed.). Boston: Little, Brown and Co.	fail-not peer reviewed journal article (book)										1						
Faye, E., & Hood, C. (1975). Low vision services in an agency: Structure and philosophy. <i>New Outlook for the Blind</i> , 69, 241-248.	fail-not a research article					1											
Fazzi, E., Signorini, S. G., Bova, S. M., La Piana, R., Ondei, P., Bertone, C., et al. (2007). Spectrum of visual disorders in children with cerebral visual impairment. <i>Journal of Child Neurology</i> , 22(3), 294-301.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices													1			



Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Feely, M., Vetere, A., & Myers, L. B. (2007). A qualitative analysis of reading rehabilitation of persons with age-related macular degeneration. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 101(1), 44-49.	adult-fail-not quantitative research								1								
Feinbloom, W. (1967). The 3.5 X reading binoculars in spectacle form for the partially blind patient. <i>Optometric Weekly</i> , 58(18), 17-22.	fail-not a study					1											
Feinbloom, W. (1977). Driving with bioptic telescopic spectacles. <i>American Journal of Optometry &amp; Physiological Optics</i> , 54(1), 35-42.	adult-fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Feld, G. F., & Hall, C. C. (1980). The CCTV as an art tool. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 74(4), 151-153.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Fellenius, K. (1996). Reading competence of visually impaired pupils in Sweden. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 90(3), 237-246.	fail-not a research article (study report)					1											
Fellenius, K. (1999). Swedish 9-year-old readers with visual impairments: A heterogeneous group. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 93(6), 370-380.	fail-normally sighted comparison group, no intervention						1										1
Fellows, B. (1967). Chance stimulus sequence for discrimination tasks. <i>Psychological Bulletin</i> , 67, 87-92.	fail-not methods/devices to aid low vision														1		
Fellows, R., Leguire, L., Rogers, G., & Bremer, D. (1986). A theoretical approach to vision stimulation. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 80, 907-909.	fail-not a research article					1											
Fender, D. H. (1983). Reading machines for blind people. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 77(2), 75-85.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Ferguson, R., & Buultjens, M. (1995). The play behaviour of young blind children and its relationship to developmental stages. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 13(3), 100-107.	fail-no intervention or comparison group							1									
Ferguson, S., & Ferguson, S. D. (1986). High resolution vision prosthesis systems: Research after 15 years. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 80, 523-527.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Ferrell, K. (1980). Can infants use the Sonicguide? Two years experience of Project VIEW! <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 74, 209-220.	fail-not a research article (KAF corrected)	1													1		
Ferrell, K. (1984). A second look at sensory aids in early childhood. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 16, 83-101.	fail-not a research article (KAF corrected)	1	1														
Ferrell, K. A. (1983). Visual perceptual performance of visually handicapped infants with and without the use of binaural sensory aids. Unpublished Ph.D., University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.	pass	1		1													
Ferrell, K. A. (2006). Evidence-based practices for students with visual disabilities. <i>Communication Disorders Quarterly</i> , 28(1), 42-48.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices														1		
Ferrell, K., & Muir, D. (1996). Comment: A call to end vision stimulation training. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 90, 364-366.	fail-not a research article					1											
Ferris, F., & Sperduto, R. (1982). Standardized illumination for visual acuity testing in clinical research. <i>American Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 94(1), 97-98.	fail-not a research article					1											
Ferris, F., Kassoff, A., Brenick, G., & Bailey, I. (1982). New visual acuity charts for clinical research. <i>American Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 94(1), 91-96.	fail-not a research article					1											
Ficociello, C. (1976). Vision stimulation for low functioning deaf-blind rubella children. <i>Teaching Exceptional Children</i> , 8, 128-130.	fail-not a study					1											
Fingeret, R. W. (1964). Aids for the reader with changing vision. <i>American Library Association Bulletin (ALA Bulletin)</i> , 58(October), 792-794.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Finkelstein, D., Feinberg, S. J., Flom, R. E., Hedstrom, N. J., & al, e. (1991). Visual prostheses and visual rehabilitation in low vision. <i>Current Opinion in Ophthalmology</i> , 2(6), 729-732.	fail-not a research article (publication review)					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria									
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group
Finlayson, J. E. (1993). The SOCRATES project: A text enlargement system. Unpublished M.s., California State University, Long Beach, California.	fail-dissertation topic not about low vision methods or devices										1				
Fiorentini, A., & Maffei, L. (1976). Spatial contrast sensitivity of myopic subjects. <i>Vision Research</i> , 16(437-438).	fail-no intervention						1								
Fiorentini, A., Maffei, L., & Sandini, G. (1983). The role of high spatial frequencies in face perception. <i>Perception</i> , 12(2), 195-201.	fail-adults								1						
Fiorentini, A., Pirchio, M., & Spinelli, D. (1983). Electrophysiological evidence for spatial frequency selection mechanisms in adults and infants. <i>Vision Research</i> , 23(2), 119-127.	fail: adults and infants, participants not visually impaired							1							
Fiorentini, K., & Berardi, N. (1980). Perceptual learning specific for orientation and spatial frequency. <i>Nature</i> , 287(September), 43-44.	fail-not a research article					1									
Firlik, A. D. (2008). Re: Visual rehabilitation: Now you see it; now you don't. <i>Neurology</i> , 70(2), 158; author reply 159.	fail-not a study					1									
Fischer, M. L. (1996). Driving with bioptic telescopes. <i>Aging &amp; Vision News</i> , 8(2), 3-4.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1									
Fisher, A. J., & Hall, R. R. (1982). Visual aids and night driving. <i>Australian Journal of Optometry</i> , 65, 194-195.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1									
Fitterman, L. J. (1993). Present vision--Future vision.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1									
Fitzmaurice, K., & Clarke, L. (2008). Training children in eccentric viewing: A case study. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 102(3), 160-166.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1									
Fitzmaurice, K., Kinnear, J. F., & Chen, Y. (1993). A computer generated method of training eccentric viewing. <i>Australian Orthoptic Journal</i> , 29(1), 13-17.	fail-not quantitative research										1				

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Fletcher, D. C., & et al (1991). Low vision rehabilitation finding capable people behind damaged eyeballs. <i>Western Journal of Medicine</i> , 154(5), 554-556.	fail-not a research article					1										
Fletcher, D. C., Schuchard, R. A., & Watson, G. (1999). Relative locations of macular scotomas near the PRL: Effect on low vision reading. <i>Journal of Rehabilitation Research and Development</i> , 36(4), 356-364.	adult-fail-no intervention								1							
Fletcher, R. (1979). Evaluation of a CCTV device for partial sight. <i>British Journal of Physiological Optics</i> , 33, 11-18.	adult-fail-no comparison group								1							
Flom, M. (1966). New concepts on visual acuity. <i>Optometry Weekly</i> , 57(28), 63-68.	fail-not a research article					1										
Fonda, G. (1966). An evaluation of large type. <i>New Outlook for the Blind</i> (December), 296.	fail-not a research article					1										
Fonda, G. (1970). <i>Management of the patient with subnormal vision</i> (Vol. 2nd ed.). St.Louis: CV Mosby Co.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal									1						
Fonda, G. (1978). Bioptic telescopic spectacle: Advantages & limitations. <i>Sight-Saving Review</i> , 48, 125-128.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Fonda, G. (1980). High-add bifocals for low vision. <i>Pal. Ofal. Panam.</i> , 4(1), 31-34.	cannot locate										1					
Fonda, G. (1983). Bioptic telescopic spectacle is a hazard for operating a motor vehicle. <i>Archives of Ophthalmology</i> , 101, 1907-1908.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Fonda, G. (1984). Basics of hand-held magnifiers. <i>Dispensing Optician</i> , September, 22-23.	cannot locate										1					
Fonda, G. (1989). Visolette magnifier without and with bifocal. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 96(S), 1-5.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Fonda, G. E. (1988). High-add trifocal magnifiers of low vision. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 95, 11-15.	cannot find										1					
Fonda, G. E. (1991). Designing half-eye binocular spectacle magnifiers. <i>Survey of Ophthalmology</i> , 36, 149-154.	fail-not a study					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Fonda, G. E. (1992). New high-index visiolett magnifier. <i>Annals of Ophthalmology</i> , 24(8), 303-306.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1											
Fonda, G. E. (1992). Optical treatment of impaired vision. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> 86(1), 86-88.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Fonda, G., & Gardner, L. R. (1985). Characteristics and low vision corrections in Stargardt's disease. Educational and vocational achievements enhanced by low vision corrections. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 92(8), 1084-1091.	ad/ch-fail-results not disaggregated by age								1								
Fonda, G., & Livingston, N. J. (1976). Visiolett magnifier. Evaluation and optics. <i>Archives of Ophthalmology</i> , 94(9), 1614-1615.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1											
Fonda, G., Thomas, H., & Gore, G. (1969). Low vision corrections for congenital cataracts and surgical aphakia in children. <i>Sight Saving Review</i> , 84-92.	fail-not a research article					1											
Fonda, R. E., Thomas, H., & Schnur, R. N. (1975). Evaluation of closed-circuit television as an optical aid for the low-vision patient. <i>Transactions of the American Academy of Ophthalmology &amp; Otolaryngology</i> , 79, 468-480.	cannot locate									1							
Fontana, A. A. (1976). The use of the multi-range lens in low vision. <i>Contacto</i> , 20(3), 27-28.	adult-fail-not quantitative research (case studies)								1								
Forrest, D. W. (1965). Recovery of Sight in the Blind. <i>American Journal of Psychology</i> , 78, 147-148.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Fosse, P., & Valberg, A. (2004). Lighting needs and lighting comfort during reading with age-related macular degeneration. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 98(7), 389-409.	adult-fail-normally sighted comparison group; incomplete information regarding intervention and design								1								

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSDD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Foulke, E. (1970). Non-visual communication; Reading by touch. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 2, 87-88.	fail-not a research article					1											
Fowler, C. (1993). Simplified closed circuit television magnifier for the partially sighted. <i>Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics</i> , 13(1), 95-96.	fail-not a study					1											
Fox, R. S. (2002). A practical guide to home optometric phototherapy. <i>Journal of Optometric Vision Development</i> , 33(3), 161-166.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices													1			
France, T. (1979). Can my child see? The evaluation of visual function in children. <i>Journal of Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus</i> , 16, 329-332.	fail-not a research article					1											
Francis, B. (2005). The Jordy electronic magnification device: Opinions, observations, and commentary. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 99(9), 553-563.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1											
Francis, L. J. (1973). The relationship of eye anomalies and reading ability, and an analysis of vision-screening programs. (Volumes I and II). Unpublished doctoral, University of Northern Colorado. Greeley, CO.	fail-not quantitative research, not low vision methods or devices													1			
Frank, J. J. (2000). Requests by persons with visual impairment for large-print accommodation. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 94(11), 716-719.	fail-no intervention or comparison group																1
Franks, F. L., & Glass, R. (1985). Microslide cassette programs for low vision students. [Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal; Journal Article]. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 17(1), 11-16.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1											
Fraser, K., Jose, R., & Loshin, D. (1983). Contrast sensitivity function and low vision management. <i>Optometric Monthly</i> , 74(9), 460-464.	fail-not a research article					1											
Fraser, W. J., & Maguvhe, M. O. (2008). Teaching life sciences to blind and visually impaired learners. [Article]. <i>Journal of Biological Education</i> , 42, 84-89.	fail-not a research article					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Freeman, P. (1975). <i>A study of the effectiveness of a training program in visual discrimination for kindergartners who are both low in visual discrimination skills and high in either compulsive or slow in inaccuracy</i> . Bryn Mawr College.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal										1					
Freeman, R. (1975). Contrast sensitivity in meridional amblyopia. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology</i> 14(1), 78-81.	fail-not a research article					1										
Freeman, R., & Thibos, L. (1975). Contrast sensitivity in humans with abnormal visual experience. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 247(3), 687-710.	fail-not a research article					1										
Freidman, G. (1976). Distance low-vision aids for primary level school children. <i>New Outlook for the Blind</i> , 70(9), 376-379.	fail-not a study					1										
Freidman, G. R. (1973). The closed circuit television reading system: Fact or fiasco? <i>New Outlook for the Blind</i> , 67, 346-351.	fail-not a study					1										
French, S., Wickham, C., & Dodds, A. (1988). Teaching visually impaired preschoolers play and language skills: Research into practice. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 6(1), 39-41.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Frennesson, C., Jakobsson, P., Nilsson, U. L., & Nilsson, S. E. G. (1995). A computer and video display based system for training eccentric viewing in macular degeneration with an absolute central scotoma. <i>Documenta Ophthalmologica</i> , 91, 9-16.	adult-pass								1							
Friedburg, C., Serey, L., Sharpe, L. T., Trauzettel-Klosinski, S., & Zrenner, E. (1999). Evaluation of the night vision spectacles on participants with impaired vision. <i>Graefe's Archives of Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology</i> , 237, 125-136.	could not locate										1					
Friedlander, B. Z., & et al. (1974). Multiply handicapped, partially sighted children's capability for resolving visual images. <i>Exceptional Children</i> , 41(2), 121-123.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices												1			
Friedman, D., Kayne, H., Tallman, C., & Asarkof, J. (1975). Comprehensive low vision clinic, Part II. <i>New Outlook for the Blind</i> (May).	fail-not a research article					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Friedman, G. R., (1973). The closed-circuit television reading system: Fact or fiasco? <i>The New Outlook for the Blind</i> , 67, 346-351.						1										
Frith, M. J. (1980). The use of low transmission lenses for patients with pigmentary degeneration of the retina. <i>Australian Journal of Optometry</i> , 63, 80-82.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Fugate, J. M. (1969). Non-optical low vision services. <i>Journal of the American Optometric Association</i> , 40(8), 828-829.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Fujita, K., Yuzawa, M., & Nakamura, H. (2004). Low vision aids for reading in scar stage of age-related macular degeneration. <i>Nippon Ganka Gakkai Zasshi</i> , 108(4), 202-206.	fail-foreign publication										1					
Fullwood, D. (1987). The hand and finger strength of Visually impaired boys and girls. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 5(2), 63-66.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices												1			
Galloway, M., & Boas, M. B. (2007). The impact of vergence and accommodative therapy on reading eye movements and reading speed. <i>Optometry and Vision Development</i> , 38(3), 115-120.	fail-not quantitative research											1				
Galton, L. (1977). New devices to help the blind and near-blind. <i>Parade</i> , April 17, 19-19, 21.	cannot locate										1					
Gamble, M. J., Dowler, D. L., & Hirsh, A. E. (2004). Informed decision making on assistive technology workplace accommodations for people with visual impairments. <i>Work (Reading, Mass.)</i> , 23(2), 123-130.	adult-fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Gandogan, N. A., Durmazlar, N., Gamã½s, K., A-zdemir, P. G., & Altintas, A. G. I. (2005). Projected color slides as a method for mass screening test for color vision deficiency (A preliminary study). <i>International Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 115(8), 1105-1117.	fail-no intervention								1							
Garb, E. (2000). Maximizing the potential of young adults with visual impairments: The metacognitive element. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 94(9), 574-583.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										



Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Garber, M. (2007). A parentguide to special education for children with visual impairments. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 101(8), 495-497.	fail-not research journal article (book review)					1										
Garcia, L. G. (2004). Assessment of text reading comprehension by Spanish-speaking blind persons. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 22(1), 4-12.	adult								1							
García-Pérez, M. A., & Peli, E. (1999). Lack of covariation of the effects of luminance and eccentricity on contrast sensitivity. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 76, 63-67.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired							1								
Gardner, J. A. (1998). The DotsPlus tactile font set. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> (Vol. 92, pp. 836+).	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Gardner, L. R. (1985). Low vision enhancement: The use of figure-ground reversals with visually impaired children. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 79(2), 64-69.	pass	1	1													
Gardner, L., & Corn, A. (April 3, 1991). <i>Low vision: Access to print</i> . Atlanta, GA: Council for Exceptional Children.	fail-not a peer reviewed research article (book)									1						
Gardner, L., Morse, A., Tulloch, D., & Trief, E. (1986). Visual impairment among children from birth to age five. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 1, 535-537.	fail-not a research article					1										
Garnier, B., & DeLega, X. C. (1992). Low-vision aid using a high-minus intraocular lens. <i>Applied Optics</i> , 31(19), 3632-3636.	adult-fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Gartner, M. (1968). Large type reading materials for the visually handicapped. <i>New Outlook for the Blind</i> , 62, 233-239.	fail-not a study					1										
Gaunet, F. (2006). Verbal guidance rules for a localized wayfinding aid intended for blind-pedestrians in urban areas. <i>Univ. Access Inf Soc</i> , 4, 328-343.	adult-fail-no comparison group, not quantitative research								1							
Gawande, A., & et al. (1992). The specificity of colored lenses as visual aids in retinal disease. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 86(6), 255-257.	fail-not quantitative research											1				

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Gay, P. (1990). A roamer in space. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 8(3), 103-106.	fail-not research (practitioner's article)					1										
Gaynes, E. M., & Fordon, A. H. (1974). Electronic magnification: Bright spot for the partially sighted. <i>Optometric Management</i> , 10(11), 37-49.	fail-not a study					1										
Geddes, M. (1965). Optical aids for partially sighted children. <i>Australian Journal of Optometry</i> , 48(4).	cannot locate										1					
Geffen, L. F. (1971). Relationships between visual deficiencies and cognitive factors before and after tachistoscopic training. Unpublished Ph.D., Peabody College for Teachers of Vanderbilt University, Tennessee.	pass	1	1													
Gellhaus, M. M., & Olson, M. R. (1993). Using color and contrast to modify the educational environment of visually impaired students with multiple disabilities. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 87(1), 19-20.	fail-not quantitative research (curriculum report)					1										
Genensky, S. (1972). Data concerning the partially-seeing and the functionally blind. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 72 (5), 177-180.	fail-not a research article					1										
Genensky, S. (1974). Binoculars: A long-ignored aid for the partially sighted. <i>American Journal of Optometry &amp; Physiological Optics</i> , 51(9), 648-673.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Genensky, S. (1976). <i>Acuity measurements: Do they indicate how well a partially-sighted person functions or could function?</i> Santa Monica, CA: Rand Corporation.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal										1					
Genensky, S. (1978). Data concerning the partially sighted and the functionally blind. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 72, 177-180.	fail-not a research article					1										
Genensky, S. M. (1970). Closed circuit television and the education of the partially sighted. <i>Educational Technology</i> , 10, 27-31.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Genesky, S. M., & et al. (1969). A closed circuit TV system for the visually handicapped and prospects for future research: Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, Springfield, Va. 22151 (AD-691 437, MF \$.65, HC \$3.00).	fail-not peer reviewed journal article (book)										1					
Genesky, S. M., & et al. (1974). An interactive CCTV system for educating partially sighted and some other types of handicapped children.	fail-not peer reviewed journal article (report)										1					
Genesky, S. M., & et al. (1975). Information transfer problems of the partially sighted: Recent results and project summary.	fail-not peer reviewed journal article (report)										1					
Genesky, S. M., & et al. (1974). Interactive classroom TV system for the handicapped.	fail-not peer-reviewed journal article (report)										1					
Genesky, S., Moshin, H., & Peterson, H. (1973). Performance of partially-sighted with an X-Y platform. <i>American Academy of Optometry</i> , 50(10), 782-800.	cannot locate											1				
Genesky, S., Peterson, H., Clewett, R., & Yoshimura, R. (1978). A second generation interactive classroom television system for the partially-sighted. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics</i> , 55(9), 615-626.	fail-not quantitative research												1			
Genesky, S., Peterson, H., Moshin, H., & Yoshimura, R. (1972). <i>Advances in closed circuit TV systems for the partially sighted</i> . Santa Monica, CA: Rand Corporation.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal										1					
George, A. L., & Duquette, C. (2006). The psychosocial experiences of a student with low vision. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 100(3).	fail-not quantitative research (case study)												1			
Georgeson, M., & Harris, M. (1984). Spatial selectivity of contrast adaptation: Models and data. <i>Vision Research</i> , 24(7), 729-741.	fail-not a research article					1										
Gerber, E. (2003). The benefits and barriers to computer use for individuals who are visually impaired. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 97(9), 1-28.	fail-not quantitative research												1			

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Gerber, E., & Kirchner, C. (2001). Who's surfing? Internet access and computer use by visually impaired youths and adults. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 95(3), 176-181.	fail-not a research article (report based on Census Bureau information)					1											
Gerber, E., & Smith, B. C. (Writer) (2006). Literacy & controversy: Focus-group data from Canada on proposed changes to the braille code [Article], <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness: American Foundation for the Blind</i> .	fail-no comparison group or quantitative research							1									
Gerig, J. A. (1988). The effects of adjusting print size on reading comprehension and mathematical problem-solving performance. Unpublished Ph.D., The University of Iowa, Iowa.	could not locate										1						
Gerrey, W., Brabyn, J., & Crandall, W. (1990). The use of fax technology to address the reading needs of blind and visually impaired persons. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 84(10), 509-513.	fail-not a research article (report)					1											
Gerrits, H. J., & Timmerman, G. J. (1969). The filling-in process in patients with retinal scotoma. <i>Vision Research</i> , 9(3), 439-442.	ad/ch-fail-not a research article					1											
Gerstman, D. R., & Levene, J. R. (1974). Galilean telescopic system for the partially sighted. New application of the Fresnel lens. <i>British Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 58(8), 761-765.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Geruschat, D. (1980). Training with hand-held distance optical aids. In M. Beliveau & A. Smith (Eds.), <i>The Interdisciplinary Approach to Low Vision Rehabilitation</i> . Stillwater, OK: National Clearinghouse of Rehabilitation Training.	fail-not peer reviewed journal article (book)										1						
Geruschat, D. R. (1978). The effect illumination and color combination have on the preferred viewing distance of partially sighted adults. <i>Low Vision Abstracts</i> , 4(1).	could not locate										1						
Geruschat, D. R. (1992). Using the acuity card procedure to assess visual acuity in children with severe and multiple impairments. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 86, 25-27.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Geruschat, D. R., & Corn, A. L. (2006). A look back: 100 years of literature on low vision. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 100(11), 646-704.	fail-not a research article (research review)					1											
Geruschat, D. R., Deremeik, J. T., & Whited, S. S. (1999). Head-mounted displays: Are they practical for school-age children? <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 93(8), 485-497.	pass	1	1														
Geruschat, D. R., Turano, K. A., & Stahl, J. W. (1998). Traditional measures of mobility performance and retinitis pigmentosa. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 75(7), 525-537.	adult-fail-no intervention								1								
Ghaith, A. A., Daniel, J., Stulting, R. D., Thompson, K. P., & Lynn, M. (1998). Contrast sensitivity and glare disability after radial keratotomy and photorefractive keratectomy. <i>Arch Ophthalmol</i> , 116(1), 12-18.	adult-fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices								1								
Ghaoui, C., Mann, M., & Ng, E. H. (2001). Designing a humane multimedia interface for the visually impaired. <i>European Journal of Engineering Education</i> , 26(2), 139-149.	fail-no human subjects															1	
Ghasia, F., Brunstrom, J., Gordon, M., & Tychsen, L. (2008). Frequency and severity of visual sensory and motor deficits in children with cerebral palsy: Gross motor function classification scale. <i>Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci</i> , 49(2), 572-580.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices														1		
Ghesquiere, P., Laurijssen, J., & Ruijsenaars, W. (1999). The significance of auditory study to university students who are blind. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 93(1), 40-45.	adult-fail-normally sighted comparison group								1								
Gianutsos, R., & Matheson, P. (1987). The rehabilitation of visual perceptual disorders attributable to brain injury. In J. J. Meier, A. L. Benton & L. Diller (Eds.), <i>Neuropsychological Rehabilitation</i> . New York: Churchill-Livingstone.	fail-not peer-reviewed journal (book)									1							
Gianutsos, R., & Ramsey, G. (1988). Enabling rehabilitation optometrists to help survivors of acquired brain injury. <i>Journal of Vision Rehabilitation</i> , 2(1), 37-58.	fail-not quantitative research (practitioner's article)					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Gianutsos, R., Ramsey, G., & Perlin, R. R. (1988). Rehabilitative optometric services for survivors of acquired brain injury. <i>Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation</i> , 69, 573-578.	adult-fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Giesen, J. M., Cavenaugh, B. S., & Johnson, C. A. (1997). Some knowledge areas in blind rehabilitation. <i>RE:view</i> , 29(1), 17-27.	fail-not a study					1										
Giesen, J. M., Cavenaugh, B. S., & Johnson, C. A. (1997). Some knowledge areas in blindness and rehabilitation. <i>RE:view</i> , 29(2), 68-75.	fail-not a study					1										
Giesen, J. M., Cavenaugh, B. S., & Johnson, C. A. (1997). Some knowledge areas in blindness rehabilitation. <i>RE:view</i> , 29(3), 128-135.	fail-not a study					1										
Giesen, J. M., Cavenaugh, B. S., & Johnson, C. A. (1998). Some knowledge areas in blindness rehabilitation. <i>RE:view</i> , 29(4), 181-190.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Giesen, J. M., Cavenaugh, B. S., & Sansing, W. K. (2004). Access to vocational rehabilitation: The impact of race and ethnicity. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 98(7), 410-419.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices												1			
Gil, K., & Collins, F. (1983). Behavioral training for myopia: Generalization of effects. <i>Behaviour Research and Therapy</i> , 21, 269-273.	pass	1						1								
Gilb, T. T. (1997). Tyrell T. Gilb: A tactile vision pioneer. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 91, 4-5.	fail-not a research article					1										
Gilchrist, I. D., Brown, V., & Findlay, J. M. (1997). Saccades without eye movements. <i>Nature</i> , 390(6656), 130-131.	adult-fail-not quantitative research								1							
Gill, J. M. (1982). Recent developments in aids for the visually handicapped. <i>Journal of the Royal College of Physicians of London</i> , 16(2), 80-82.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Gill, J. M. (1983). Survey of reading stands. <i>Ophthalmic Optician</i> , 23, 38-40.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Gill, J. M. (1988). An evaluation of the tactile danger warning. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 6(2), 78-79.	adult-fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices								1							
Gill, J. M., & Silver, J. H. (1979). A field study on the use of closed-circuit television as an aid to employment. <i>The New Beacon</i> , 63, 85-92.	adult-fail-no intervention								1							
Gill, J. M., & Silver, J. H. (1982). Illumination from domestic lamps. <i>Ophthalmic Optician</i> , 22(9), 282.	fail-no subjects														1	
Gillam, R. B., Loeb, D. F., Hoffman, L. M., Bohman, T., Champlin, C. A., Thibodeau, L., et al. (2008). The efficacy of fast ForWord language intervention in school-age children with language impairment: A randomized controlled trial. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research</i> , 51(1), 97-119.	fail-subjects not visually impaired							1								
Gillot, H. F. (1987). Clinical applications of a television magnifying system for the management of low vision acuity. <i>Ophthalmic Optician</i> , 17(11), 429-436.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Gilmore, G. C., & Levy, J. A. (1991). Spatial contrast sensitivity in Alzheimer's disease: A comparison of two methods. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 68(10), 790-794.	adult-fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices								1							
Giltrow-Tyler, J. F. (1988). The Bristol low vision project. A multidisciplinary approach. <i>Optometry Today</i> , 28, 352-354.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Ginsburg, A. (1978). Visual information processing based on spatial filters constrained by biological data (Vol. I & II). Springfield, VA: National Technical Information Service.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal									1						
Ginsburg, A. (1980). Specifying relevant spatial information for image evaluation and display design: An explanation of how we see certain objects. <i>Proceedings of Spatial Information for Image Evaluation and Displav</i> , 21(3), 219-227.	fail-not a research article					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Ginsburg, A. (1981). Proposed new vision standards for the 1980's and beyond: Contrast sensitivity. (Vol. AFAMRL Publication No. TR-80-121). Springfield, VA: National Technical Information Service.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal										1					
Ginsburg, A. (1983). Contrast sensitivity: Relating visual capability to performance. <i>USAF Medical Service Digest</i> , 15-19.	fail-not a research article					1										
Ginsburg, A. (1984). A new contrast sensitivity vision test chart. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics</i> , 61 (1), 403-407.	fail-not a research article					1										
Ginsburg, A. P. (1981). Spatial filtering and vision: Implications for normal and abnormal vision. In L. M. Proenza, J. M. Enoch & A. Jampolsky (Eds.), <i>Clinical applications of visual psychophysics</i> . New York: Cambridge University Press.	fail- not peer-reviewed journal article (book)										1					
Ginsburg, A. P. (1995). Next generation contrast sensitivity testing. In B. P. Rosenthal & R. G. Cole (Eds.), <i>Functional assessment of low vision</i> (pp. 77-88). St. Louis: Mosby-Year Book, Inc.	fail- not peer-reviewed journal article (book)										1					
Ginsburg, A., & Cannon, M. (1983). Comparison of three methods for rapid determination of threshold contrast sensitivity. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science</i> , 24(6), 798-802.	fail-not a research article					1										
Ginsburg, A., & Cannon, M. (1984). Comments on variability in contrast sensitivity methodology. <i>Vision Research</i> , 24(3), 287.	fail-not a research article					1										
Ginsburg, A., Esterly, J., & Evans, D. (1983). Contrast sensitivity predicts target detection field performance of pilots. <i>Proceedings of the Aerospace Medical Association</i> , 44-45.	fail-not a research article					1										
Ginsburg, A., Evans, D., & Cannon, M. (1984). Large-sample norms for contrast sensitivity. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics</i> , 61 (2), 80-84.	fail-not a research article					1										
Ginsburg, A., Evans, D., Sekule, R., & Harp, S. (1982). Contrast sensitivity predicts pilots' performance in aircraft simulators. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics</i> , 59(1), 105-109.	fail-not a research article					1										



Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Ginsburg, L. H., & Colucciello, M. (1998). Scanning laser ophthalmoscope: A new frontier for low vision rehabilitation. In R. L. Brilliant (Ed.), <i>Essentials of Low Vision Practice</i> (pp. 71-76). Boston: Butterworth Heinemann.	fail- not peer-reviewed journal article (book)										1					
Ginsburg, N., & Pringle, L. (1988). Haptic numerosity perception: Effect of item arrangement. <i>American Journal of Psychology</i> , 101(1), 131-133.	adult-fail-normally sighted comparison group									1						
Giorgi, D., Contestabile, M. T., Pacella, E., & Gabrieli, C. B. (2005). An instrument for biofeedback applied to vision. <i>Applied Psychophysiology And Biofeedback</i> , 30(4), 389-395.	adult-fail-no comparison group (curriculum report)					1										
Girard, L. (1964). <i>Subnormal vision aids Corneal Contact Lenses</i> . St. Louis: Mosby.	cannot locate										1					
Giisoni, F. (2007). Ties that bind. <i>RE:view</i> , 39(1), 29-30.	fail-not a study					1										
Gittinger, J. W., Miller, N. R., Keltner, J. L., & Burde, R. M. (1982). Sugarplum fairies. <i>Visual hallucinations. Survey of Ophthalmology</i> , 27, 42-48.	fail-not a study					1										
Glenn, C. (1998). Supersize it: The new O.D. - M.D. Networks. <i>Review of Optometry</i> , 135(3), 68-70, 72, 75, 77, 79.	could not locate										1					
Globe, D. R., Varma, R., Torres, M., Wu, J., Klein, R., Azen, S. P., et al. (2005). Self-reported comorbidities and visual function in a population-based study: The Los Angeles Latino eye study. <i>Archives of Ophthalmology</i> , 123(6), 815-821.	adult-fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices										1					
Glove, D. R., Levin, S., Chang, T. S., Mackenzie, P. J., & Azen, S. (2002). Validity of the SF-12 quality of life instrument in patients with retinal disease. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 109(10), 1793-1798.	adult-fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices										1					
Glovinsky, Y., Quigley, H. A., Drum, B., Bissett, R. A., & al, e. (1992). A whole-field scotopic retinal sensitivity test for the detection of early glaucoma damage. <i>Archives of Ophthalmology</i> , 110(4), 486-490.	could not locate										1					
Gnade, M. (1965). Low vision services. <i>Sight Saving Review</i> , 35(winter), 216-219.	fail-not a research article					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Goatman, P. J. (1968). Prescribing for subnormal vision. <i>Optician</i> , 155, 368.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Godley, S. H., Hafer, M. D., Veceli, L., & Godley, M. D. (1974). Evaluation of short-term training in rehabilitation: A neglected necessity. <i>Rehabilitation Counseling Bulletin</i> , 28(1), 28-38.	fail-not peer reviewed journal article (film)										1					
Goergen, E. (1997). Italy: Early intervention with visually impaired children with additional handicaps. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 91(1), 89-92.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article about a therapeutic intervention center)					1										
Goetz, L., & Gee, K. (1987). Functional vision programming: A model for teaching visual behaviors in natural contexts. In L. Goetz, D. Guess & K. Stremel-Campbell (Eds.), <i>Innovative program design for individuals with dual sensory impairments</i> . Baltimore, MD: Paul H. Brookes Publishing Co, Inc.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal										1					
Goetz, L., & Gee, K. (1987). Teaching visual attention in functional contexts: Acquisition and generalization of complex motor skills. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 81, 115-117.	fail-not quantitative research (case study)											1				
Goins, S. (2001). Blindness and computer networking at ITEC [Information Technology Education Center].	fail-not peer reviewed journal article										1					
Goldberg, A. M., Schreier, E. M., & Leventhal, J. D. (1987). A look at five braille printers. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> (Vol. 81, pp. 272+).	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Goldberg, H. (1967). Vision and reading problem. <i>Sight Saving Review</i> , 37(April), 6-8.	fail-not a research article					1										
Goldberg, R. T. (1981). Towards an understanding of the rehabilitation of the disabled adolescent. <i>Rehabilitation Literature</i> , 42(3-4), 66-74.	fail-not a study					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Goldie, D., Gormezano, S., & Raznik, P. (1986). Comprehensive low vision services for visually impaired children: A function of special education. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 80(7), 844-848.	fail-not a research article (report)					1											
Goldish, L., & Marx, M. (1973). The visually impaired as a market for sensory aids and services. Part 2. <i>New Outlook for the Blind</i> , 67(7), 289-297.	fail-not research					1											
Goldring, E., Cain, J., Larson, K., Price, L., Smith, L., Rayej, S., et al. (2006). Enhanced visual experiences and seeing hardware for reduced vision: A pilot study. <i>Optometry</i> , 77(2), 88-92.	adult-fail-no comparison group								1								
Goldstein, R. B., Dugan, E., Trachtenberg, F., & Peli, E. (2007). The impact of a video intervention on the use of low vision assistive devices. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 84(3), 208-217.	adult-fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices								1								
Golledge, R. G. (1991). Tactual strip maps as navigation aids. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 85(7), 296-301.	fail-not research (practitioner's article - see abstract)					1											
Golledge, R. G., Marston, J. R., & Loomis, J. M. (2004). Stated preferences for components of a personal guidance system for nonvisual navigation. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 98(3), 135-147.	fail-not quantitative research										1						
Gompel, M., Janssen, N. M., van Bon, W. H. J., & Schreuder, R. (2003). Visual input and orthographic knowledge in word reading of children with low vision. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 97(5), 273-284.	fail-normally sighted comparison group								1								1
Gompel, M., van Bon, W. H. J., & Schreuder, R. (2004). Reading by children with low vision. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 98(2), 77-89.	fail-normally sighted comparison group								1								1
Gompel, M., van Bon, W. H. J., & Schreuder, R. (2004). Word reading and processing of the identity and order of letters by children with low vision and sighted children. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 98(12), 757-772.	fail-normally sighted comparison group, no quantitative stats								1								1

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Gompel, M., van Bon, W. H. J., Schreuder, R., & Adriaansen, J. J. M. (2002). Reading and spelling competence of Dutch children with low vision. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 96(6), 435-447.	fail-normally sighted comparison group						1										1
Gonzalez, E. G., Teichman, J., Lillakas, L., Markowitz, S. N., & Steinbach, M. J. (2006). Fixation stability using radial gratings in patients with age-related macular degeneration. <i>Canadian Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 41(3), 333-339.	adult-fail-normally sighted comparison group									1							
Good, W. V., Jan, J. E., Burden, S. K., Skoczinski, A., & Candy, R. (2001). Recent advances in cortical visual impairment. <i>Developmental Medicine &amp; Child Neurology</i> , 43(1), 56-60.	fail-not research (literature review)					1											
Goodlaw, E. (1982). Rehabilitating a patient with bitemporal hemianopia. <i>American Journal of Optometry &amp; Physiological Optics</i> , 59, 617-619.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Goodlaw, E. (1983). Review of low vision management of visual field defects. <i>Optometric Monthly</i> , 74(7), 363-368.	fail-not a study					1											
Goodlaw, E. (1993). Rehabilitation of the patient with homonymous hemianopia. <i>Journal of Vision Rehabilitation</i> , 7(3), 13-16.	fail-not quantitative research (practitioner's article)					1											
Goodrich, G. L. (1978). Performance measures and success in low vision. <i>Low Vision Abstracts</i> , 4, 4-6.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Goodrich, G. L. (1983). Large print computers - Part 1 - The apollo computer terminal system. <i>Rehabilitative Optometry Journal</i> , Fall, 16.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1											
Goodrich, G. L. (1984). Application of microcomputers by visually impaired persons. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 78(9), 408-414.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Goodrich, G. L. (1984). Large-print computers - Part 3 The DP-10 and DP-11. <i>Rehabilitative Optometry</i> , Fall, 24.	fail-not a study					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Goodrich, G. L. (1994). Applying video and microcomputer technology in a low vision setting. <i>Ophthalmology Clinics of North America</i> , 7(2), 177-185.	fail-not a study					1											
Goodrich, G. L. (2003). Available and emerging technologies for people with visual impairment. <i>Generations</i> , 27(1), 64-70.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Goodrich, G. L., & Arditi, A. (2004). A trend analysis of the low-vision literature. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 22(3), 105-106.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Goodrich, G. L., & Kirby, J. (2001). A comparison of patient reading performance and preference: Optical devices, handheld CCTV (Innoventions Magni-Cam), or stand-mounted CCTV (Optelec Clearview or TSI Genie). <i>Optometry: Journal of the American Optometric Association</i> , 72(8), 519-528.	adult									1							
Goodrich, G. L., & Ludt, R. (2003). Assessing visual detection ability for mobility in individuals with low vision. <i>Visual Impairment Research</i> , 5(2), 57-71.	adult									1							
Goodrich, G. L., & Mayer, T. (1988). What does 2 and II add up to for visually impaired computer users? <i>Journal of Vision Rehabilitation</i> , 2(1), 115-122.	cannot locate										1						
Goodrich, G. L., & McKinley, J. L. (1985). The lens. <i>Journal of Vision Rehabilitation</i> , 3(1), 29.	cannot locate										1						
Goodrich, G. L., & McKinley, J. L. (1987). A guide to large print computer access. <i>Journal of Vision Rehabilitation</i> , 1(2), 29-40.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Goodrich, G. L., & Mehr, E. B. (1986). Eccentric viewing training and low vision aids: Current practice and implications of peripheral retinal research. <i>American Journal of Optometry &amp; Physiological Optics</i> , 63(2), 119-126.	fail-not a research article (symposium paper)					1											
Goodrich, G. L., & Morrissette, D. L. (1984). Large print computers - Part 3. <i>Rehabilitative Optometry Journal</i> , Summer, 24.	cannot locate										1						

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Goodrich, G. L., & Quillman, R. D. (1977). Training eccentric viewing. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 71(9), 377-381.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Goodrich, G. L., & Quillman, R. D. (1978). CCTVs: Choices and considerations. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 72(2), 68-69.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Goodrich, G. L., Apple, L. E., Frost, A., Wood, A., Ward, R., & Darling, N. C. (1976). A preliminary report on experienced closed-circuit television users. <i>American Journal of Optometry &amp; Physiological Optics</i> , 53(1), 7-15.	fail-not a research article (report)					1										
Goodrich, G. L., Kirby, J., Oros, T., Wagstaff, P., McDevitt, B., Hazan, J., et al. (2004). Goldilocks and the three training models: A comparison of three models of low vision reading training efficiency. <i>Visual Impairment Research</i> , 6(2-3), 135-152.	adult										1					
Goodrich, G. L., Kirby, J., Wagstaff, P., Oros, T., & McDevitt, B. (2004). A comparative study of reading performance with a head-mounted laser display and conventional low vision devices. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 98(3), 148-159.	adult-fail-no comparison group										1					
Goodrich, G. L., Kirby, J., Wood, J., & Peters, L. (2006). The reading behavior inventory: An outcome assessment tool. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 100(3), 164-168.	adult-pass										1					
Goodrich, G. L., Krueger, N., & McKinley, J. L. (1993). Large print computer access: 1993 options. <i>Journal of Vision Rehabilitation</i> , 7(1), 20-24.	fail-not quantitative research (practitioner's article)					1										
Goodrich, G. L., Mehr, E. B., & Darling, N. C. (1980). Parameters in the use of CCTVs and optical aids. <i>American Journal of Optometry &amp; Physiological Optics</i> , 57(12), 881-892.	adult-fail-no comparison group										1					
Goodrich, G. L., Mehr, E. B., Quillman, R. D., Shaw, H. K., & Wiley, J. K. (1977). Training and practice effects in performance with low vision aids: A preliminary study. <i>American Journal of Optometry &amp; Physiological Optics</i> , 54(5), 312-318.	adult-pass										1					

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Goodrich, S. (1996). Low vision: A history in progress. In A. Corn & A. Koenig (Eds.), Foundations of Low Vision: Clinical and Functional Perspectives (pp. 397-414). New York: AFB Press.	fail-not a peer reviewed research article (book)										1						
Gorelick, M. C. (1965). The effectiveness of visual form training in a pre-reading program. Journal of Educational Research, 58, 315-318.	fail-subjects not visually impaired							1									
Gomezano, S. (1995). The enabling power of optics. Optometry and Vision Science, 72(5), 332-337.	fail-not a study					1											
Gomezano, S. R. (2005). Examination and vision rehabilitation treatment of the individual with vision impairment. Optometry, 76(6), 399-404.	fail-not a study					1											
Gomezano, S. R. (2005). Promoting independence through low vision rehabilitation. Optometry, 76(5), 327-331.	fail-not a study					1											
Goss, D. A., Downing, D. B., Lowther, A. H., Horner, D. G., Blemker, M., Donaldson, L., et al. (2007). The effect of HTS vision therapy conducted in a school setting on reading skills in third and fourth grade students. [Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal; Journal Article]. Optometry and Vision Development, 38(1), 27-32.	fail-subjects not visually impaired							1									
Gostin, S. (1971). Ambulation prism spectacles. American Academy of Ophthalmology & Otolaryngology Transactions, 75(3), 644-646.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1											
Gothelf, C. R., Petroff, J. G., & Teich, J. W. (2003). Imagine: Relaxation and guided imagery with people who are deaf-blind. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness, 97(2).	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Gothelf, H. (1964). An outpatient clinic improves vision. Hosp Manage, 98, 50-52.	adult-fail-not quantitative research (practitioner's article)								1								
Gottlieb, D. D., & Miesner, N. (2004). Innovative concepts in hemianopsia and complex visual loss - Low vision rehabilitation for our older population. Topics in Geriatric Rehabilitation, 20(3), 212-222.	fail-not a study					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Gottlieb, D. D., Freeman, P., & Williams, M. (1992). Clinical research and statistical analysis of a visual field awareness system. <i>Journal of the American Optometric Association</i> , 63(8), 581-588.	adult-pass								1							
Gottlieb, D. D., Holcomb, S., Allen, C., & Johnson, M. (1997). Treatment of hemianopsia and "neglect": A case report on the vision rehabilitation process utilizing the Visual Field Awareness System. <i>Journal of Low Vision and Neuro-Optometric Rehabilitation</i> , 11(1), 6-12.	fail-not quantitative research (practitioner's article)					1										
Gottlieb, D., & Shorkey, C. A. (1977). JoAnn - Working together to help her see.	fail-not peer reviewed journal article (conference proceedings)									1						
Gottlob, I., Fendick, M., Guo, S., Zubkov, A., Odom, J., & Reinecke, R. (1990). Visual acuity measurements by swept spatial frequency visual evoked cortical potentials (VCEPs): Clinical applications in children with various visual disorders. <i>Journal of Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus</i> , 27, 40-47.	fail-not a research article					1										
Gould, E. (1976). Low vision aids. <i>Evepiece</i> , 2(1), 3-8.	could not locate										1					
Gould, E., & Sonksen, P. (1991). A low vision aid clinic for pre-school children. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 9(2), 44-46.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Gould, K. A. (1994). How to select a speech-synthesis program for your computer. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 88(4), 5.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Gradle, H. S., & Stein, J. (1973). Telescopic spectacles and magnifiers as aids to poor vision (reprinted from 1924 edition). <i>Transactions of the American Academy of Ophthalmology &amp; Otolaryngology</i> , 77(3), 229-253.	cannot locate										1					
Graf, M., & Kaufmann, H. (1999). Clinical application of a new method for the objective estimation of minimum visual acuity. <i>Klinische Monatsblätter für Augenheilkunde und Augenärztliche Fortbildung</i> , 214(6), 395-400.	fail-foreign publication										1					



Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

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			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Granger, L., & Letourneau, J. (1977). Behaviour modification techniques in vision training. <i>Optometric Weekly</i> , April 21, 37-41.	fail-not a study					1										
Graven, T. (2004). Recognizing tactile representations of familiar objects: The influence of pre-cuing when touch replaces vision as the dominant sense modality. <i>Visual Impairment Research</i> , 6(2-3), 99-110.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired, tactile topic							1								
Graves, W. H. (1983). Improving the quality of life through rehabilitation research. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 77(5), 216-217.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Gray, L. S., Heron, G., Cassidy, D., Clark, G. M., Cowley, G. R., Gourlay, D. M., et al. (1995). Comparison of age-related changes in short-wavelength-sensitive cone thresholds between normals and patients with primary open-angle glaucoma. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 72(3), 205-209.	adult-fail-no intervention								1							
Greaney, J., & Reason, R. (2000). Braille reading by children: Is there a phonological explanation for their difficulties? <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 18(1), 35-40.	fail-not quantitative research											1				
Green, J., Siddall, H., & Murdoch, I. (2002). Learning to live with glaucoma: a qualitative study of diagnosis and the impact of sight loss. <i>Soc Sci Med</i> , 55(2), 257-267.	adult-fail-not quantitative research								1							
Greenbaum, B., Humayue, M. S., Kuritz, T., Lee, J. W., & Sanders, C. A. (2001). Application of photosynthesis to artificial sight, from <a href="http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA412552">http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA412552</a>	fail-no human subjects														1	
Greene, H. A. (1997). What I have learned from prescribing the Ocutech VES-Autofocus Telescope System (VES-AF). <i>Journal of Low Vision and Neuro-Optometric Rehabilitation</i> , 11(3), 5-10.	fail-not quantitative research (practitioner's article)					1										
Greene, H. A., & Pekar, J. (1987). Bioptic telescope utilization survey. <i>Journal of Vision Rehabilitation</i> , 1(3), 39-48.	fail-not quantitative research											1				
Greene, H. A., Beadles, R., & Pekar, J. (1992). Challenges in applying autofocus technology to low vision telescopes. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 69(1), 25-31.	fail-not a study					1										

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Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

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			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Greene, H. A., Pekar, J., Brilliant, R., Freeman, P. B., Lewis, H. T., Siwoff, R., et al. (1993). Use of spectacle mounted telescope systems by the visually impaired. <i>Journal of the American Optometric Association</i> , 64(7), 507-513.	adult-fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices								1							
Greene, H. A., Pekar, J., Brilliant, R., Freeman, P. P., Lewis, H. T., Siwoff, R., et al. (1991). The Ocutech Vision Enhancing System (VES): Utilization and preference study. <i>Journal of the American Optometric Association</i> , 62(1), 19-26.	adult-fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices								1							
Greer, R. (2004). Evaluation methods and functional impairments. In A. Lueck (Ed.), <i>Functional vision: A practitioner's guide to evaluation and intervention</i> . New York: AFB Press.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal									1						
Greer, R. B. (2003). Fitting bioptic telescopes: Determining location and mounting angle with bioptic fitting apertures. <i>Visual Impairment Research</i> , 5(1), 33--40.	fail-not a study					1										
Greig, D. E., West, M. L., & Overbury, O. (1986). Successful use of low vision aids: Visual and psychological factors. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 80(10), 985-988.	adult-pass								1							
Grein, H. J. (2002). Low vision--management of visually impaired patients by magnifying vision aids. I: Physiological and optical basic principles. <i>Ophthalmologie</i> , 99(10), 794-808.	fail-foreign publication										1					
Gresset, J., Boisjoly, H., Nguyen, Q., & Goutin, J. (1996). A transcultural adaptation of the Index of Visual Functioning: The French version of the VF-14. <i>OSA Technical Digests Series (Optical Society of America)</i> , 1, 152-155.	cannot locate										1					
Griffin, H. C., Williams, S. C., & Davis, M. L. (2002). Using technology to enhance cues for children with low vision. [Feature]. <i>Teaching Exceptional Children</i> , 35(2), 36-42.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Grigoreva, L. P., Filin, V. A., & Plikhtunov, I. Y. (1972). The perception of contrast by partially seeing school children. <i>Defectologia</i> , 3, 3-8.	cannot locate										1					

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Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Groenendaal, F., & Van Hof-Van Duin, J. (1990). Partial visual recovery in two full-term infants after perinatal hypoxia. <i>Neuropediatrics</i> , 21, 76-78.	fail-no intervention						1									
Groenendaal, F., & Van Hof-Van Duin, J. (1992). Visual deficits and improvements in children after perinatal hypoxia. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 86(5), 215-218.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices												1			
Groenendaal, F., Van Hof-Van Duin, J., Baerts, W., & Fetter, W. P. F. (1989). Effects of perinatal hypoxia on visual development during the first year of (corrected) age. <i>Early Human Development</i> , 20, 267-279.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices												1			
Groenveld, M. (1990). The dilemma of assessing the visually impaired child. <i>Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology</i> , 32, 1105-1113.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Groenveld, M., & et al. (1990). Observations on the habilitation of children with cortical visual impairment. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 84(1), 11-15.	fail-not quantitative research											1				
Groenveld, M., & Jan, J. E. (1992). Intelligence profiles of low vision and blind children. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 86(1), 68-71.	fail-not quantitative research (see abstract)											1				
Groffman, S. (1969). Operant conditioning and vision training. <i>American Journal of Optometry &amp; Archives of the American Academy of Optometry</i> , 46(8), 583-594.	fail-no comparison group or quantitative research						1									
Gruber, E. (1975). A modified telescopic aid for the low vision patient. <i>Ear, Nose, and Throat Monthly</i> , 54(12), 468-470.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Grunwald, A. (1977). The Argonne braille project: Research for Braille Communication, 30 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois 60602 (\$30.00).	fail-not peer reviewed journal article									1						
Guade, M. (1965). Low vision services. <i>Sight Saving Review</i> , 35(4), 216.	fail-not a research article					1										
Guide for roductin material in large type (1965). <i>Sight Saving Review</i> , 35(4), 219-220.	fail-not a research article					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria									
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group
Guidelines for the Production of materials in Large Type (1965). New York: National Society for the Prevention of Blindness.	fail-not a peer reviewed research article (book)									1					
Gusi, N., Prieto, J., Forte, D., Gomez, I., & Gonzalez-Guerrero, J.-L. (2008). Needs, interests, and limitations for the promotion of health and exercise by a web site for sighted and blind elderly people: A qualitative exploratory study. <i>Educational Gerontology</i> , 34(6), 449-461.	fail-not quantitative research											1			
Gustafson-Pearce, O., Billett, E., & Cecelja, F. (2005). Perceptual impact of environmental factors in sighted and visually impaired individuals. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 23(1), 25-30.	adult-fail-normally sighted comparison group								1						
Gustafson-Pearce, O., Billett, E., & Cecelja, F. (2007). Comparison between audio and tactile systems for delivering simple navigational information to visually impaired pedestrians. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 25(3), 255-265.	adult-fail-normally sighted comparison group, not quantitative research								1						
Gutknecht, K. S. (1980). Optacon: A tool for independence. <i>American Education</i> , 16, 8-13.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1									
Gutterman, J. E., & et al. (1985). Correlations of scores of low vision children on the Perkins-Binet Tests of Intelligence for the Blind, the WISC-R and the WRAT. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 79(2), 55-58.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices												1		
Gwiazda, J., Brill, S., & Held, R. (1979). New methods for testing infant vision. <i>Sight Saving Review</i> , 49(2), 61-69.	fail-not a research article					1									
Gwiazda, J., Scheiman, M., & Held, R. (1984). Anisotropic resolution in children's vision. <i>Vision Research</i> , 24(6), 527-531.	fail-not a research article					1									
Haas, V. E. (1965). Addition and subtraction on the soroban. <i>Mathematics Teacher</i> , 58, 608-621.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1									

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

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			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Habel, A., Ravadge, F., & Sloan, L. (1974). Basic test kit for selection of reading aids for the partially sighted. <i>American Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 78(December), 1014-1021.	fail-not a research article					1										
Habib, M. (1988). A reading system for the blind based on geometrical shapes. <i>Computers and Education</i> , 12(2), 311-320.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Hackett, S., & Parmanto, B. (2006). Usability of AcceSS for web site accessibility. Research report. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 100(3), 173-181.	adult-fail-not quantitative research								1							
Hadaway, J. B. (2004). MTF testing for the assessment of spectacle lens image quality and the relationship to visual acuity. Unpublished Ph.D., The University of Alabama in Huntsville, Alabama.	fail-no human subjects													1		
Hagemans, K., & van der Wildt, G. (1979). The influence of stimulus width on the contrast sensitivity function in amblyopia. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science</i> , 18(8), 842-847.	fail-not a research article					1										
Hagerman, K. E., Taussig, M. J., Coalter, J. D., & Jay, W. M. (2007). Low-vision rehabilitation in patients with visual and cognitive impairment. <i>Visual Impairment Research</i> , 9(1), 19-22.	adult-fail-quantitative research (case study)								1							
Hagle, A. (1967). The large print revolution. <i>Library Journal</i> , 42(16), 3008-3013.	fail-not a research article					1										
Hakkinen, L., & Salminen, L. (1982). Near vision aids in geriatric patients with reduced visual acuity. <i>Australian Journal of Optometry</i> , 65, 149-152.	adult-fail-not quantitative research								1							
Hall, A., & Bailey, I. L. (1989). A model for training vision functioning. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 83, 390-396.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Hall, A., Bailey, I. L., & Kekelis, L. S. (1987). Retrospective survey to investigate use of distance magnifiers for travel. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 81, 418-423.	fail-no intervention or comparison group; design not stated							1								
Halliday, C., & Kurzhals, I. (Eds.). (1976). <i>Stimulating environments for children who are visually impaired</i> . Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal									1						

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Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Hanford, R. (1975). An alternative to contact lenses for simulating low distance visual acuity combined with contact lenses simulating ametropia. <i>Contact Lens Journal</i> (Harow), 5(3-4), 39-41.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired							1									
Hannan, C. K. (2006). Review of research: Neuroscience and the impact of brain plasticity on braille reading. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 100(7), 397-413.	fail-not a research article					1											
Hanninen, K. A., Bates, S. S., & Thume, L. (1977). Low vision aids: Students' experiences. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 71(3), 113-117.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article- see abstract)					1											
Hardt, M., Held, R., & Steinbach, M. (1971). Adaption to displaced vision: A change of sensorimotor coordination. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology</i> , 89(August), 229-232.	fail-adult, subjects not visually impaired							1									
Hardy, W. E. (1967). Optical aids for the partially sighted. <i>Mfg. Optn. Int</i> , 19, 391.	could not locate										1						
Harley, R. K., & Merbler, J. B. (1980). Development of an orientation and mobility program for multiply impaired low vision children. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 74(1), 9-14.	pass	1	1														
Harley, R., & Spollen, J. (1973). A study of the reliability and validity of the visual efficiency scale with low vision children. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 5(4), 110-114.	fail-no comparison group							1									
Harper, R., Culham, L., & Dickinson, C. (1999). Head mounted video magnification devices for low vision rehabilitation: A comparison with existing technology. <i>British Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 83(4), 495-500.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1											
Harrell, L., & Akeson, N. (1987). <i>Preschool vision stimulation: It's more than a flashlight! Developmental perspectives for visually multihandicapped infants and preschoolers</i> . Brooklyn, NY: American Foundation for the Blind.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal										1						

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Harris, M., Hansen, R., & Fulton, A. (1984). Assessment of acuity in human infants using face and grating stimuli. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science</i> , 25(7), 782-786.	fail-subjects not visually impaired							1									
Harrison, L. M. (1970). Script writing for the blind: A status study and a new method. [Feature]. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 2, 61-62.	fail-not a research dissertation (curriculum report)					1											
Hart, V. (1984). Research as a basis for assessment and curriculum development for visually impaired infants. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 78(7), 314-318.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Hartley, J. (1994). Text design for the visually impaired: A British perspective. <i>Educational Technology</i> , 34(9), 58-64.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Hartley, J., Tobin, M. J., & Trueman, M. (1987). The effects of providing headings in braille text, <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> (Vol. 81, pp. 213-214).	adult-fail-no intervention, no comparison group								1								
Hartong, D. T., & Kooijman, A. C. (2006). Night-vision goggles for night-blind subjects: Subjective evaluation after 2 years of use. <i>Ophthalmic &amp; Physiological Optics: The Journal Of The British College Of Ophthalmic Opticians (Optometrists)</i> , 26(5), 490-496.	fail-no comparison group								1								
Hartz, D. (2000). Literacy leaps as blind students embrace technology. <i>English Journal</i> , 90(2), 52.	fail-not a research article (curriculum report)					1											
Hasebe, H., Oyamada, H., Toda, H., & Bando, T. (1996). Changes in oculomotor functions before and after loading of a 3-D visually guided task by using a head-mounted display. <i>Ergonomics</i> , 39, 1330-1343.	adult, subjects not visually impaired							1									
Hauger, J. S. (1995). Reading machines for the blind: A study of federally supported technology development and innovation. Unpublished Ph.D., Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Virginia.	could not locate										1						

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Hayes, J. S., Yin, V. T., Piyathaisere, D., Weiland, J. D., Humayun, M. S., & Dagnelle, G. (2003). Visually guided performance of simple tasks using simulated prosthetic vision. <i>Artificial Organs</i> , 27(11), 1016-1028.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired							1									
Head, D. N. (1979). A comparison of self-concept scores for visually impaired adolescents in several class settings. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 11(2), 51-55.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices														1		
Heitzmann, C. A., & Ward, R. (1990). Vision rehabilitation with cognitively impaired patients. <i>Journal of Vision Rehabilitation</i> , 4(1), 11-18.	fail-not quantitative research (practitioner's article )					1											
Heller, K. W., Allgood, M. H., Ware, S. P., & Castelle, M. D. (1996). Use of dual communication boards at vocational sites by students who are deaf-blind. <i>RE:view</i> , 27(4), 180-190.	fail-not quantitative research (no stats given)					1											
Heller, K. W., D'Andrea, F. M., & Forney, P. E. (1998). Determining reading and writing media for individuals with visual and physical impairments. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 92(3), 162-175.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Heller, K. W., Ware, S., Allgood, M. H., & Castelle, M. (1994). Use of dual communication boards with students who are deaf-blind. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 88(4), 368-376.	pass- with reservations	1			1												
Heller, M. A. (2002). Tactile picture perception in sighted and blind people. [Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal; Journal Article]. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> . Special Issue: Brain mechanisms of tactile perception 135(1-2), 65-68.	fail-normally sighted comparison group							1									1
Heller, M. A., Brackett, D. D., Wilson, K., Yoneyama, K., & Boyer, A. (2002). Visual experience and the haptic horizontal-vertical illusion. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 20(3), 105-109.	adult-fail-normally sighted comparison group																1
Heller, M. A., Calcaterra, J. A., & Green, S. L. (1999). The effect of orientation on braille recognition in persons who are sighted and blind. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> (Vol. 93, pp. 416-419).	adult-fail-no intervention, normally sighted comparison group																1



Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Hellinger, G. (1969). Vision rehabilitation for aged blind persons. <i>New Outlook for the Blind</i> , 63, 168-174.	fail-not a study					1										
Hellinger, G. O., & I., P. F. (1965). A study of the degree of persistence of clinical gains received with patients fitted with low vision optical aids. Unpublished Thesis, Massachusetts College of Optometry (now New England College of Optometry).	ad/ch-fail-not quantitative research											1				
Helmsley, G. J. (1986). The application of contrast sensitivity data for adjustment of closed circuit television systems used by the visually impaired (functional vision, reading efficiency). Unpublished Ph.D., The Florida State University, Florida.	pass	1	1													
Helping the visually impaired student with electronic video visual aids (1984).	fail-not a research article					1										
Hemmi, J. M., & Zell, J. (2003). Robust judgement of inter-object distance by an arthropod. <i>Nature</i> , 421(6919), 160-163.	fail-no human subjects														1	
Henderson, S., Skelton, H., & Rosenbaum, P. (2008). Assistive devices for children with functional impairments: Impact on child and caregiver function. [Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal; Journal Article]. <i>Developmental Medicine &amp; Child Neurology</i> 50(2), 89-98.	fail-subjects not visually impaired, not quantitative research (lit review)							1								
Hensil, J., & Whittaker, S. G. (2000). Visual reading versus auditory reading by sighted persons and persons with low vision. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 94(12), 762-770.	adult-fail-normally sighted comparison group														1	
Herzberg, T. S., & Stough, L. M. (2007). The production of brailled instructional materials in Texas public schools. [Article]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 101, 465-478.	fail-not a research article					1										
Herzberg, T. S., Stough, L. M., & Clark, C. M. (2004). Teaching and assessing the appropriateness of uncontracted braille. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 98(12), 773-779.	fail-not quantitative research											1				

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Hess, R., & Carney, L. (1979). Vision through an abnormal cornea: A pilot study of corneal distortion, sorneal, edema, keratoconus, and some allied pathology. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science</i> , 18(5), 476-483.	fail-not a research article					1											
Hess, R., & Garner, L. (1977). The effect of corneal edema on visual function. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science</i> , 16(1), 5-13.	fail-not a research article					1											
Hess, R., & Howell, E. (1977). The threshold contrast sensitivity function in strabismic amblyopia: Evidence for a two type classification. <i>Vision Research</i> , 17, 1049-1055.	fail-not a research article					1											
Hess, R., & Woo, G. (1978). Vision through cataracts. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science</i> , 17, 428-435.	fail-not a research article					1											
Hess, R., Campbell, F., & Greenhalgh, T. (1978). On the nature of the neural abnormality in human amblyopia: Neural aberrations and neural sensitivity loss. <i>Pflugers Archiv.</i> , 377, 201-207.	fail-not a research article					1											
Hess, R., Campbell, F., & Zimmern, R. (1980). Differences in the neural basis of human amblyopias: The effect of mean luminance. <i>Vision Research</i> , 20, 295-305.	fail- adult, no comparison groups								1								
Hess, R., France, T., & Tulunay-Keesey, U. (1981). Residual vision in humans who have been monocularly deprived of pattern stimulation in early life. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 44(3), 295-311.	No intervention							1						1			
Hess, R., Jacobs, R., & Vingreys, A. (1978). Central versus peripheral vision: Evaluation of the resigual function resulting from a unocular macular scotoma. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics</i> , 55(9), 610-614.	fail-not a research article					1											
Hetting, J. R., & Baig-Silva, M. S. (2004). Neural prostheses for vision: designing a functional interface with retinal neurons. <i>Neurological Research</i> , 26(1), 21.	fail-not a study (practitioner's article)					1											
Hiatt, C. K. (1982). The function of color in legibility of linear symbology on maps for the partially sighted. Unpublished Ph.D., University of Washington, Washington.	pass	1						1									

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
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Higgins, K., Caruso, R., Coletta, N., & deMonasterio, F. (1983). Effect of artificial central scotoma on the spatial contrast sensitivity of normal subjects. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science</i> , 24(8), 1131-1138.	fail-not a research article					1										
Hill, E. W. J. (1979). The revision and validation of an instrument designed to assess spatial conceptual abilities in visually impaired children. Unpublished Educat.D., Western Michigan University, Michigan.	could not locate										1					
Hill, E. W., & Bradfield, A. L. (1987). Electronic travel aids for blind persons. <i>Journal of Special Education Technology</i> , 8(3), 31-42.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Hill, J., & Black, J. (2003). The Miniguide: A new electronic travel device. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 97(10), 655-656.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Hill, K. E. (1989). Thirty years of integration of visually handicapped students into post-primary institutions in Plateau State, Nigeria, 1957-1987: An evaluation. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 7(1), 26-28.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices												1			
Hill, M.-M., Dodson-Burk, B., Hill, E. W., & Fox, J. (1995). An infant sonicguide intervention program for a child with a visual disability. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 89(4), 329-336.	fail-no comparison group or quantitative research							1								
Hillman, J. S. (1988). Aids for low vision in the elderly. <i>British Medical Journal</i> , 296, 102-103.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Hinchliffe, L. V., & Skawinski, W. J. (1983). Hearing is believing: The modified spectroscopy. <i>The Science Teacher</i> , 50, 53-55.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Hindle, N., & Crawford, J. (1969). Dislocation of the lens-marfans syndrome--Its effect and treatment. <i>Canadian Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 4(April), 128-135.	fail-not a research article					1										
Hinrichs, C. A. (1992). Vision rehabilitation for the multiply challenged child. <i>Journal of Optometric Vision Development</i> , 23(2), 9-13.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										

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Hinton, D. E., Sr. (1992). Examining advanced technologies for benefits to persons with sensory impairments. Final report.	fail-not peer reviewed journal									1						
Hinton, R. A. L., & Ayres, D. G. (1987). The development of tactile diagrams for blind biology students. [Feature]. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness, 81, 24-25.	adult-fail-no intervention								1							
Hinton, R., & Hinton, D. (1999). Tactile diagrams for the able undergraduate chemistry student. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness, 93(7), 429.	fail-not quantitative research (case study of 2)										1					
Hislop, D. W. (1984). Characteristics of tactual reading by blind optacon and braille readers. Unpublished Thesis, University of Illinois.	pass	1												1		
Hitchcock, C., & Stahl, S. (2003). Assistive technology, universal design, universal design for learning: Improved learning opportunities. Journal of Special Education Technology, 18(4), 45-52.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Hodges, J. E., & et al. (1995). Experiments with user interfaces of an expert system that recommends computer access devices for the visually handicapped. RE:view, 27(2), 65-71.	failed, not all VI, tested accessibility of a software package							1								
Hoelt, H., & Hughes, M. (1981). A comparative study of low-vision patients: Their ocular disease and preference for one specific series of light transmission filters. American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics, 58, 841-845.	fail-not a research article					1										
Hoelt, W. (1980). Biopic telescopes: Training and adaptation. Optometric Monthly, September, 71-74.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Hoffer, D. C. (1979). The handwriting low vision aid. Review of Optometry, 116(9), 63-65.	fail-not a research article					1										
Hofstetter, H. W. (1991). Efficacy of low vision services for visually impaired children. Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness, 85(1), 20-22.	fail-not a research article					1										
Hohnsbein, Piekarski, C., & Kampmann, B. (1983). Influence of high ambient temperature and humidity on visual sensitivity. Ergonomics, 26(9), 905-911.	fail-no human subjects														1	

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			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Holbrook, M. C. (2008). Teaching reading and writing to students with visual impairments: Who is responsible? <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 102, 203-206.	fail-not a research article (editorial)					1											
Holbrook, M. C., & Koenig, A. J. (1992). Teaching braille reading to students with low vision. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 86(1), 44-48.	fail-not a research article					1											
Holbrook, M. C., Wadsworth, A., & Bartlett, M. (2003). Teachers' perceptions of using the Mountbatten brailler with young children. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 97(10), 646-654.	adult-fail-not quantitative research (teacher survey)								1								
Hole, W. C., & Holt, C. (1994). A training program in assistive technology for library patrons. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 88, 278-279.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices													1			
Holle, M. R. (1984). A low vision aid with Fresnel lenses. Unpublished Thesis, Pacific University.	fail-not quantitative dissertation											1					
Hollnagel, E., & Källhammer, J.-E. (2003). Effects of a night vision enhancement system (NVES) on driving : Results from a simulator study.	fail-not quantitative research											1					
Holm, O. (1970). A simple method for widening restricted visual fields. <i>Archives Ophthalmologica</i> , 84(November), 611-612.	fail-not a research article					1											
Holmes, R. (1967). Training residual vision in adolescents educated previously as non-visual. Illinois State University.	could not locate											1					
Hong, S. (2002). The impact of early exposure to uncontracted braille by students with visual impairments. Unpublished Ph.D., The University of Arizona, Arizona.	fail-no intervention								1								
Hong, S., & Erin, J. N. (2004). The impact of early exposure to uncontracted Braille reading on students with visual impairments. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 98(6), 325-340.	pass	1												1			
Hood, C. (1975). Driving with telescopes. <i>Near Point</i> , 1(3).	cannot locate											1					

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Hoover, K. L. (1983). Visual acuity with the ITT night vision aid for patients with night blindness. <i>American Journal of Optometry &amp; Physiological Optics</i> , 60, 762-768.	adult-fail- normally sighted comparison group								1							
Hoppe, E., & Perlin, R. R. (1993). The effectivity of Fresnel prisms for visual field enhancement. <i>Journal of the American Optometric Association</i> , 64(1), 46-53.	adult-fail-not quantitative research								1							
Horvath, L. S., Kampfer-Bohach, S., & Kearns, J. F. (2005). The use of accommodations among students with deafblindness in large-scale assessment systems. <i>Journal of Disability Policy Studies</i> , 16(3), 177-187.	fail-not quantitative research										1					
Horwedel, E. (1987). Slate and stylus: Best technology yet? [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 81, 438.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Howell, E., Mitchell, D., & Keith, C. (1983). Contrast thresholds for sine gratings of children with amblyopia. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science</i> , 24(6), 782-787.	fail-subjects not visually impaired							1								
Howell, J. L. (1980). Evaluation and testing of a low vision aid training program : A plan for increasing functional vision efficiency of visually impaired elementary school students. Unpublished Thesis (Ed. D.) Brigham Young University. Dept. of Educational Psychology.	pass	1	1													
Howland, B., Ginsburg, A., & Campbell, F. (1978). High-pass spatial frequency letters as clinical optotypes. <i>Vision Research</i> , 18(8), 1063-1066.	fail-not a research article					1										
Hoyson, M. J. (1983). The effect of preferred sensory stimulation on severely handicapped individuals who engage in self-stimulatory behavior. Unpublished Ph.D., University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.	fail-subjects not visually impaired							1								
Hoyt, C. (1984). The clinical usefulness of the visual evoked response. <i>Journal of Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus</i> , 21, 235-236.	fail-not a research article					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSSD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria									
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group
Hsiao-Ching, T. (2006). Orthokeratology and vision therapy to manage accommodative esotropia: A case study. <i>Journal of Behavioral Optometry</i> , 17(1), 3-8.	fail-not quantitative research (case study)											1			
Hsu, C.-y., & Uslan, M. M. (1999). A review of telesensory's Aladdin Genie Pro color video magnifier, <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> (Vol. 93, pp. 596-598).	fail-not a research article (product information)					1									
Hsu, C.-y., & Uslan, M. M. (2000). Ai squared's zoom text Xtra for Windows 95, 98, and NT 4.0, <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> (Vol. 94, pp. 45).	fail-not a research article (product information)					1									
Huang, J.-y., Tung, M.-C., Wang, K. M., & Chang, K.-J. (2004). A user interface for the visual-impairment. [Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal; Journal Article]. <i>Displays</i> , 25(4), 151-157.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1									
Hudson, H. L., Lane, S. S., Heier, J. S., Stulting, R. D., Singerman, L., Lichter, P. R., et al. (2006). Implantable miniature telescope for the treatment of visual acuity loss resulting from end-stage age-related macular degeneration: 1-year results. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 113(11), 1987-2001.	adult								1						
Huebner, K. M. (1980). An optacon dissemination project follow-through: A national evaluation study. Unpublished Ph.D., University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices												1		
Huebner, K. M., & Wiener, W. R. (2001). Distance education in 2001. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 95(9), 517-524.	fail-not a research article					1									
Huff, R. (1972). Development of an enlarged abacus. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 4, 88-90.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1									
Huff, R., & Franks, F. (1973). Education materials development in primary mathematics: Fraction parts of wholes. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 5(May), 46-54.	pass	1												1	
Huffman, L. (2007). Laptop-compatible CCTVs: A portable option for students with low vision. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 101(6), 361-364.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1									

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Hughes, L., & Wilkins, A. (2002). Reading at a distance: Implications for the design of text in children's big books. <i>British Journal of Educational Psychology</i> , 72(2), 213-226.	fail-subjects not visually impaired							1								
Hull, T., & Mason, H. (1993). The speed of information processing test for the blind in a tactile version. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 11(1), 21-23.	fail-not a research article (project description)					1										
Hull, T., & Mason, H. (1995). A tactile version of the speed of information processing test for the blind - a revision and improvement. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 13(1), 33-36.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Hull, W. (1962). Low vision aids. <i>Sight-Saving Review</i> , 32(1), 22-23.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Humphrey, G. K., Dodwell, P. C., Muir, D. W., & Humphrey, D. E. (1988). Can blind infants and children use sonar sensory aids? <i>Canadian Journal of Psychology/Revue Canadienne de Psychologie</i> , 42(2), 94-119.	fail-not a research article (lit review)					1										
Hunsicker, M. (1972). When the blind begin to read. <i>School Library Journal</i> , 72(November), 79-80.	fail-not peer reviewed journal article									1						
Hunstad, E. (1985). Visual reading and cross-modal transfer of learning in congenitally blind humans with residual light projection. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Educational Research</i> , 29(1), 17-41.	ad/ch-fail-results not disaggregated by age								1							
Hunter, W. (1972). Office management of the partially-sighted patient. <i>Canadian Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 7(January), 38-41.	fail-not a research article					1										
Hupp, S., & Rosen, S. (1985). The team approach to designing instruction for visually impaired multiply handicapped children: A decision-making paradigm. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 17, 85-96.	fail-not a research article					1										



Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Hurst, C. M. F., Van de Weyer, S., Smith, C., & Adler, P. M. (2006). Improvements in performance following optometric vision therapy in a child with dyspraxia. [Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal; Journal Article]. <i>Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics</i> 26(2), 199-210.	fail-no comparison group (case study)						1									
Huss, C., & Corn, A. (2004). Low vision driving with bioptics: An overview. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 98(10), 641-653.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices												1			
Hutman, L., & Sekuler, R. (1980). Spatial vision and aging II: Criterion effects. <i>Journal of Gerontology</i> , 35(5), 700-706.	fail-not a research article					1										
Hyvarinen, L. (1983). Contrast sensitivity in visually impaired children. <i>Acta Ophthalmology (Copenh), Suppl</i> 157, 58-62.	cannot locate										1					
Hyvarinen, L. (1995). Considerations in evaluation and treatment of the child with low vision. <i>American Journal of Occupational Therapy. Special Issue: Low vision</i> , 49(9), 891-897.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Ichida, J. M., Schwabe, L., Bressloff, P. C., & Angelucci, A. (2007). Response facilitation from the 'suppressive' receptive field surround of macaque V1 neurons. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 98(4), 2168-2181.	fail-no human subjects														1	
Igawa, I. (1983). Spotlight on low vision. <i>Optometric Monthly</i> , 74(7), 385-387.	fail-not a research article					1										
Increasing literacy levels: Final report (1997).	fail-not a peer reviewed journal article										1					
Irwin, R. (1983). Early educational use of optical aids: A cautionary note. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 15(1), 20-29.	fail-not a research article					1										
Israel, L. (1973). CCTV reading machines for visually handicapped persons: A guide for selection. <i>New Outlook for the Blind</i> , 67(3), 102-110.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Jacko, J. A., Rosa, R. H., Jr., Scott, I. U., Pappas, C. J., & Dixon, M. A. (2000). Visual impairment: The use of visual profiles in evaluations of icon use in computer-based tasks. <i>International Journal of Human-Computer Interaction</i> , 12(1), 151-164.	fail-normally sighted comparison group															1

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Jackson, L. (2003). The effects of testing adaptations on students' standardized test scores for students with visual impairments in Arizona. Unpublished Ph.D., University of Arizona.	pass	1					1										
Jackson, R. M. (1983). Early educational use of optical aids: A cautionary note. [Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal; Journal Article]. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 15(1), 20-29.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Jackson, W. R. (1968). Contact lens aids for the partially sighted patient. <i>Contacto</i> , 12(1), 26-30.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Jacobs, R. J. (1990). Screen color and reading performance on closed-circuit television. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 84(10), 569-572.	fail-no comparison group or quantitative research						1										
Jacobson, W. H., & Smith, T. E. (1983). Use of the Sonicguide-super(TM) and laser cane in obtaining or keeping employment. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 77(1), 12-15.	adult-fail-not quantitative research								1								
Jacobson, W., & Gold, R. (1977). A comprehensive practical low vision program. <i>Review of Optometry</i> (June), 71-73.	fail-not a research article					1											
Jahoda, G. (1993). How do I do this when I can't see what I'm doing? Information processing for the visually disabled. Washington, DC U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents.	fail-not peer reviewed journal article (book)									1							
Jamara, R., Potaznick, W., & Matjucha, I. (2008). Low vision rehabilitation for a target-shooting marksman with visual field loss and diplopia. <i>Optometry</i> , 79(5), 235-240.	fail-not a study					1											
Jampolsky, A., Brabyn, J., & Gilden, D. (1989). Sensory aids for the blind and visually impaired. <i>Journal of Rehabilitation Research and Development- Annual Supplement:RRD Progress Reports</i> , 26, 376.	fail-not research					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Jan, J., & Groenveld, M. (1993). Visual behaviors and adaptations associated with cortical and ocular impairment in children. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 87, 101-105.	fail-not a research article					1										
Jan, J., Farrell, K., Wong, P., & McCormick, A. (1986). Eye and head movements of visually impaired children. <i>Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology</i> , 285-293.	fail-not a research article					1										
Jan, J., Groenveld, M., & Sykanda, A. (1990). Light-gazing by visually impaired children. <i>Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology</i> , 32, 755-759.	fail-not a research article					1										
Janez, L. (1984). Visual grouping without low spatial frequencies. <i>Vision Research</i> , 24(3), 271-274.	fail-not a research article					1										
Jankolovitz, A., & Sutton, M. R. (1974). Subnormal vision rehabilitation - cases from the low vision clinic. <i>Optometric Weekly</i> , 65(11), 275-280.	fail-not quantitative research (failed case study)											1				
Jansson, G., Juhasz, I., & Cammlton, A. (2006). Reading virtual maps with a haptic mouse: Effects of some modifications of the tactile and audio-tactile information. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 24(2), 60-66.	adult-fail-normally sighted comparison group									1						
Jehoel, S., McCallum, D., Rowell, J., & Ungar, S. (2006). An empirical approach on the design of tactile maps and diagrams: The cognitive tactualization approach. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 24(2), 67-75.	adult-fail-normally sighted comparison group									1						
Jehoel, S., Ungar, S., & McCallum, D. (2005). An evaluation of substrates for tactile maps and diagrams: Scanning speed and users' preferences. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 99(2), 85-95.	fail-normally sighted comparison group															1
Jensen, K. O. (1985). The lightwedge: An aid for severely visually impaired persons. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 79(6), 261-263.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Joffe, E. (1987). Role of electronic travel aids: Field applications of the Russell Pathsounder. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 81, 389-390.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Joffe, E. (1995). Transit vehicle signage for persons who are blind or visually impaired. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 89(5), 461-469.	adult-fail-normally sighted comparison group, no intervention								1							
Johnson, E., & Merriweather, T. (1970). Blind children learn to relate. A casebook of school library services. <i>American Libraries</i> , 1(2), 168-169.	fail-not a research article					1										
Johnson, L., & Lawson, H. (2006). Teachers of visually impaired students as providers of related services? "Supportive services" vs "specially designed instruction". <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 100(10), 595-596.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices												1			
Johnson, S. P., & Aslin, R. N. (2000). Infants' perception of transparency. [Feature]. <i>Developmental Psychology</i> , 36(6), 808-816.	fail-subjects not visually impaired							1								
Johnston, A. W. (1979). A new reading stand for low vision patients. <i>Australian Journal of Optometry</i> , 62, 161-162.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Johnston, A. W. (1984). A further note on hand-held magnifiers. <i>Rehabilitative Optometry</i> , Fall, 8-11.	cannot locate										1					
Jones, R. (2004). Teaching internet skills to pupils with a severe visual impairment. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 22(3), 84-88.	fail-not quantitative research											1				
Jones, R. T., Sisson, L. A., & Van Hasselt, V. B. (1984). Emergency fire-safety skills for blind children and adolescents: Group training and generalization. <i>Behav Modif</i> , 8(2), 267-286.	fail-not quantitative research											1				
Jones, R. T., Van Hasselt, V. B., & Sisson, L. A. (1984). Emergency fire-safety skills: A study with blind adolescents. <i>Behav Modif</i> , 8(1), 59-78.	fail-no comparison group							1								
Jones, T. (2006). Estimating the speed of vehicles using an electronic travel-aid interface. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 24(1), 12-18.	adult-fail-normally sighted comparison group										1					
Jones, T. (2006). Estimating time-to-collision with retinitis pigmentosa. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 100(1), 47-54.	adult-fail-normally sighted comparison group										1					

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Jose, R. (1983). <i>Understanding low vision</i> . New York: American Foundation for the Blind.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal										1					
Jose, R. T. (1976). Contact lens telescopic system - Part 2. <i>Optometric Weekly</i> , 67(23), 624-625.	fail-not a study					1										
Jose, R. T., & et al. (1980). Evaluating and stimulating vision in the multiply impaired. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 74(1), 2-8.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Jose, R. T., & et al. (1988). A model for integrating low vision services into educational programs. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 19(4), 157-166.	fail-not quantitative research (practitioner's article)											1				
Jose, R. T., & Morse, S. E. (1983). Telescopes: To cap or not to cap. <i>Rehabilitative Optometry Journal</i> , 1(3), 9-11.	fail-not a study					1										
Jose, R. T., & Watson, G. (1975). Maximum use of residual vision: Optical aids orientation program - Part 1. <i>Optometric Weekly</i> , 66, 23-26.	adult-fail-not quantitative research (case study)									1						
Jose, R. T., & Watson, G. (1976). Maximum use of residual vision: Optical aids orientation program - Part 2. <i>Optometric Weekly</i> , 67(4), 80-84.	adult-fail-not quantitative research (case study)									1						
Jose, R. T., & Watson, G. (1978). Increasing reading efficiency with an optical aid/training curriculum. <i>Review of Optometry</i> , 115(2), 41-48.	pass	1	1													
Jose, R. T., Spitzberg, L. A., & Kuether, C. L. (1989). A behind the lens reversed (BTLR) telescope. <i>Journal of Vision Rehabilitation</i> , 3(2), 37-46.	adult-fail-not quantitative research (2 case studies)									1						
Jose, R., & Springer, D. (1973). Optic aid-An interdisciplinary prescription. <i>New Outlook for the Blind</i> , 67(1).	fail-not research article					1										
Jose, R., & Watson, G. (1975). Hope for the hopeless. <i>Optom Weekly</i> , 66(June 26).	fail-not research article					1										
Jose, R., Cummins, C., & McAdams, L. (1975). The model low vision clinical service: An interdisciplinary vision rehabilitation program. <i>New Outlook for the Blind</i> , 69, 249-254.	fail-not research					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Joshi, M. R., Yamagata, Y., Akura, J., & Shakya, S. (2008). The efficacy of low vision devices for students in specialized schools for students who are blind in Kathmandu Valley, Nepal. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 102(7), 430-435.	fail-not quantitative research											1				
Kakizawa, T., & Aoki, S. (2005). The effect of the text size on the viewing distance in individuals with low vision. <i>International Congress Series</i> , 1282, 617-621.	adult-fail-not quantitative research; normal sighted comparison group								1							
Kalloniatis, M., & Johnston, A. (1994). Visual environmental adaptation problems of partially sighted children. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 88, 234-243.	fail-not a research article					1										
Kamei-Hannan, C. (2008). Examining the accessibility of a computerized adapted test using assistive technology. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 102(5), 261-271.	fail-not quantitative research											1				
Kang, Y. W., Masoodi, B. A., & Masodi, B. A. (1978). Abacus instruction for moderately retarded blind children. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 10, 79-84.	pass	1												1		
Kaplan, R. M. (2002). Light, lenses, and the mind: The potent medicine of optometry. <i>Journal of Optometric Vision Development</i> , 33(3), 153-160.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Kapperman, G., & Sticken, J. (2002). A software tutorial for learning the Nemeth code of braille mathematics. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> (Vol. 96, pp. 855-857).	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Kapperman, G., & Sticken, J. (2003). A case for increased training in the Nemeth code of braille mathematics for teachers of students who are visually impaired. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 97(2), 110.	fail-not a research article (curriculum report)					1										
Kapperman, G., & Sticken, J. (2003). Using the braille lite to study foreign languages. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> 97(11), 704-709.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Kapperman, G., Sticken, J., & Heinze, T. (2002). Survey of the use of assistive technology by Illinois students who are visually impaired. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 96(2), 106-108.	fail-not quantitative research											1				
Karel, M. (1992). Inexpensive low vision aids. <i>Tropical Doctor</i> , 22(4), 177-178.	fail-not a study					1										
Karp, A. (1988). Reduced vision and speechreading. <i>Volta Review</i> , 90(5), 61-74.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Karshmer, A. I., Gupta, G., Geiger, S., & Weaver, C. (Writer) (1999). Reading and writing mathematics: The MAVIS Project [Article]. <i>Behaviour &amp; Information Technology: Taylor &amp; Francis Ltd.</i>	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Kasten, E., Bunzenthall, U., Muller-Oehring, E. M., Mueller, I., & Sabel, B. A. (2007). Vision restoration therapy does not benefit from costimulation: A pilot study. <i>Journal Of Clinical And Experimental Neuropsychology</i> , 29(6), 569-584.	adult-pass										1					
Kasten, E., Müller-Oehring, E., & Sabel, B. A. (2001). Stability of visual field enlargements following computer-based restitution training -- results of a follow-up. <i>Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology</i> , 23(3), 297-305.	adult-pass										1					
Kawara, T., Ohmi, M., & Yoshizawa, T. (1996). Effects on visual functions during tasks of object handling in virtual environment with a head mounted display. <i>Ergonomics</i> , 39(1370-1380).	fail-subjects not visually impaired, adults									1						
Kayazawa, F., Yamamoto, T., & Motokazu, T. (1982). Temporal modulation transfer function in patients with retinal diseases. <i>Ophthalmic Research</i> , 14(6), 409-415.	fail-not a research article					1										
Kazdan, H. (1980). A possible means of assessing visual perceptual development in young severely handicapped children: The visual preference and paired comparison techniques. Unpublished Ph.D., University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.	fail-no intervention															

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Keck, G., Cabaj, A., & Kemmettmuller, H. (1981). Colored contact lenses applied to the color deficient. <i>Sensory World</i> , 10-16.	fail-not a study					1											
Kederis, C., & Ashcroft, S. (1970). The Austin conference on utilization of low vision. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 11 (May), 33-38.	fail-not a research article					1											
Kelleher, D. (1974). A pilot study to determine the effect of the biopic telescope on young low vision patients' attitude and achievement. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics</i> , 51, 198-205.	pass	1	1														
Kelleher, D. (1975). Teaching the low vision patient--A new optometric area of responsibility. <i>Optometric Weekly</i> , 66(July), 655.	fail- not research article					1											
Kelleher, D. (1979). Orientation to low vision aids. <i>Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> (May), 161-166.	fail-not a research article					1											
Kelleher, D. K. (1972). The effect of biopic, telescopic spectacles upon the self concept and achievement of low vision students in itinerant programs. Unpublished Thesis, University of California.	fail-not quantitative research											1					
Kelleher, D. K. (1975). Non-optical aids with a new twist. <i>Optometric Weekly</i> , 66(30), 822-825.	adult-fail-no comparison group										1						
Kelleher, D. K. (1976). A new multi-purpose low vision aid. <i>Optometric Weekly</i> , 67(35), 41-44.	adult-fail-no comparison group										1						
Kelleher, D., Mehr, E., & Hirsch, M. (1971). Motor vehicle operation by a patient with low-vision--A case report. <i>American Journal of Optometry</i> , 48(September), 773-776.	fail-not a research article					1											
Keller, J., & Eskridge, J. (1976). Telescopic lenses and driving. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics</i> , 53(11), 746-749.	fail-not a research article					1											
Kelley, P., & Wedding, J. A. (1995). Medications used by students with visual and multiple impairments: Implications for teachers. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 89(1), 38-45.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Kelly, D. (1976). Pattern detection and the two-dimensional Fourier transform: Flickering checkerboards and chromatic mechanisms. <i>Vision Research</i> , 116, 277-287.	fail-not a research article					1											



Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Kelly, G. W., & Smith, J. L. (1984). A microprocessor-based large print reading/writing system for the visually impaired person. <i>Biomedical Science Instruments</i> , 20, 121-122.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Kennedy, C. K. (1985). Visual-motor responses of severely and profoundly handicapped infants using unimodal and bimodal sensory input (binaural sensory aids, vision stimulation, infant sonicguide). Unpublished Ph.D., University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices												1			
Keogh, B. K., & Pelland, M. (1985). Vision training revisited. <i>Journal of Learning Disabilities</i> , 18(4), 228-236.	fail-subjects not visually impaired							1								
Kerkoff, G. (1998). Rehabilitation of visuospatial cognition and visual exploration in neglect: a cross-over study. <i>Restorative Neurology And Neuroscience</i> , 12, 27-40.	adult								1							
Kerkoff, G. (2000). Neurovisual rehabilitation: Recent developments and future directions. <i>Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery, and Psychiatry</i> , 68(6), 691-706.	fail-not quantitative research											1				
Kerr, J. J. (1974). British and American arithmetic devices for the blind - an analytical description. Unpublished Thesis, Temple University.	fail-not a research dissertation (history report)					1										
Kersten, F. (1980). New media for the visually impaired. <i>Instructional Innovator</i> , 25, 31.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Khan, S. A., Das, T., Kumar, S. M., & Nutheti, R. (2002). Low vision rehabilitation in patients with age-related macular degeneration at a tertiary eye care centre in southern India. <i>Clin Experiment Ophthalmol</i> , 30(6), 404-410.	adult-fail-no comparison group								1							
Kinney, J. (1980). The effects of astigmatism on sensitivity to sinusoidal and square wave gratings. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics</i> , 57(6), 372-377.	fail-not a research article					1										
Kjeldstad, A., & LaGrow, S. J. (1986). The effect of binocular distance aids on localization rates of three visually impaired persons. [Feature]. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 18, 101-106.	fail-no subjects' ages, no comparison group, no intervention							1								

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Klavora, P., & Warren, M. (1998). Rehabilitation of visuomotor skills in poststroke patients using the Dynavision apparatus. <i>Perceptual And Motor Skills</i> , 86(1), 23-30.	fail-not a study					1											
Kleege, G. (2008). Blind imagination: Pictures into words. <i>Southwest Review</i> , 93(2), 227-239.	fail-not a research article					1											
Kleen, S., & Levoy, R. (1981). Low vision care: Correlation of patient age, visual goals, and aids prescribed. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics</i> , 58(3), 200-205.	fail- topic a report on the correlation of the patients' ages, visual goals, and the visual aids prescribed					1											
Klein, D., Schieber, F., Abusamra, L., & Coyne, A. (1983). Age, the eye, and the visual channels: Contrast sensitivity and response speed. <i>Journal of Gerontology</i> , 38(2), 211-216.	fail-not a research article					1											
Kleinstein, R. (1981). Contrast sensitivity. <i>Optometric Monthly</i> , 72(4), 38-40.	fail-not a research article					1											
Kleinstein, R. N. (1978). Reading with a 10X telescope. <i>American Journal of Optometry &amp; Physiological Optics</i> , 55(10), 732-734.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Kleweno, C. P., Seibel, E. J., Viirre, E. S., Kelly, J. P., & Furness, T. A., 3rd (2001). The virtual retinal display as a low-vision computer interface: A pilot study. <i>Journal of Rehabilitation Research and Development</i> , 38(4), 431-442.	adult-pass									1							
Kloeckner, K. W. (1999). Decision-based design of a low vision aid [Internet Resource Date of Entry: 19000000]. 137 p.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices													1			
Knight, J. (1971). Teacher produced slides and reading for low vision children. <i>Teaching Exceptional Children</i> , 3, 202-208.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Knoll, H. (1967). A brief history of ophthalmic lenses. <i>Journal of American Optometric Association</i> , 38(November), 946-948.	fail-not a research article					1											
Knowles, L. (1969). Successful and unsuccessful rehabilitation of the legally blind. <i>New Outlook for the Blind</i> , 63(5), 129-136.	adult-fail-no intervention									1							

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Knowlton, M. (1986). Ultraviolet light: Some considerations for vision stimulation. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 17(4), 147-153.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Knowlton, M., & Lee, I. (1995). Binocular coordination, acuity, and accommodation: Interacting with objects in the environment. <i>RE:view</i> , 27(3), 133-144.	failed, no intervention or comparison							1									
Knowlton, M., & Wetzel, R. (1996). Braille reading rates as a function of reading tasks. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> (Vol. 90, pp. 227-236).	adult-fail-no intervention, no comparison group, not quantitative research									1							
Knowlton, M., Seeling, S., Martin, J., & Archer (2003). Assessment review process for addressing visual impairment bias in the state of Minnesota's standardized tests. <i>RE:view</i> , 35(1), 7-13.	fail-not research					1											
Koenig, A. J., & et al. (1985). Developing writing and word processing skills with visually impaired children: A beginning. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 79(7), 308-310,312.	fail-not quantitative research (practitioner's article)					1											
Koenig, A. J., & et al. (1992). The relative effectiveness of reading in large print and with low vision devices for students with low vision. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 86(1), 48-53.	fail-not quantitative research (see abstract)											1					
Koenig, A. J., & Holbrook, M. C. (1995). Learning media assessment of students with visual impairments: A resource guide for teachers. 2nd Edition: Texas School for the Blind and Visually Impaired, Business Office, 1100 West 45th St., Austin, TX 78756-3494.	fail-not peer reviewed journal												1				
Koenig, A. J., & Layton, C. A. (1998). Increasing reading fluency in elementary students with low vision through repeated readings. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 92(5), 276-292.	fail-not quantitative research (single-subject research, 4 cases)												1				

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Koenig, A. J., & Ross, D. B. (1991). A procedure to evaluate the relative effectiveness of reading in large and regular print. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> 85(5), 198-204.	fail-no comparison group or quantitative research						1										
Koenig, A. J., Layton, C. A., & Ross, D. B. (1992). The relative effectiveness of reading in large print and with low vision devices for students with low vision. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> . Special Issue: Low vision, 86(1), 48-53.	fail-not quantitative research (case study)											1					
Komachi, Y., Miyazaki, K., Nagata, K., & Kani, K. (1996). Stereopsis with normal and reversed binocular parallax using a head mounted display in normal and strabismic subjects. <i>Ergonomics</i> , 39, 1321-1329.	fail-not a research article					1											
Konarska, J. (2007). Young people with visual impairments in difficult situations <i>Social Behavior &amp; Personality: An International Journal</i> , 35, 909-917.	fail-no intervention							1									
Korb, D. (1969). A simplified procedure for prescribing low-vision reading lenses. <i>Journal of American Optometric Association</i> , 40(August), 812-818.	fail-not a research article					1											
Korotkov, K. G., Bundzen, P. V., Bronnikov, V. M., & Lognikova, L. U. (2005). Bioelectrographic correlates of the direct vision phenomenon. <i>Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine (New York, N.Y.)</i> , 11(5), 885-893.	pass	1													1		
Kozlowski, J. M. D., Mainster, M. A., & Avila, M. P. (1984). Negative lens field expander for patients with concentric field constriction. <i>Archives of Ophthalmology</i> , 102, 1182-1184.	fail-not research					1											
Kraetsch-Heller, G. (1976). Use of Beery-visual motor integration test with partially-sighted students. <i>Perceptual and Motor Skills</i> , 43, 11-14.	fail- normally sighted comparison group							1									1
Kratochwill, T. R., & et al. (1978). Children's learning as a function of variation in stimulus characteristics and motor involvement. <i>Contemporary Educational Psychology</i> , 3(2), 144-153.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices														1		

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSSD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Krefman, R. A. (1981). Reversed telescopes on visual efficiency scores in field restricted patients. <i>American Journal of Optometry &amp; Physiological Optics</i> , 58, 159-162.	fail-normally sighted comparison group						1									1
Krieger, A. (1967). The partially-sighted patient--A study of 917 cases. <i>Trans America Ophthalmological Society</i> , 65, 544-590.	fail-not a research article					1										
Krieger, A. (1977). Latest statistics: An update on estimated blindness and visual problems in the US. <i>Sight Saving Review</i> , 47(Summer), 85.	fail-not a research article					1										
Krischer, C. C., & Meissen, R. (1983). Reading speed under real and simulated visual impairment. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 77(8), 386-388.	fail-not quantitative research										1					
Kroksmark, U., & Nordell, K. (2001). Adolescence: The age of opportunities and obstacles for students with low vision in Sweden. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 95(4), 213-225.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices												1			
Kronheim, J. K., Katsumi, O., & Hirose, T. (1991). The visual hand display: A focus on collaboration. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 85(8), 338-339.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Kroth, R., & Edge, D. (2007). Assistive technology and devices. <i>Counseling and Human Development</i> , 39(9), 1.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Krueger, L. E. (1982). A word-superiority effect with print and braille characters. <i>Perception &amp; Psychophysics</i> , 31, 345-352.	adult-fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices								1							
Krueger, M. W., & Gilden, D. (1999). "KnowWare: Virtual reality maps for blind people". <i>Studies in Health Technology and Informatics</i> , 62, 191-197.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices												1			
Kupersmith, M., Seiple, W., Nelson, J., & Carr, R. (1984). Contrast sensitivity loss in multiple sclerosis. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science</i> , 25(6), 632-639.	fail-not a research article					1										
Kupersmith, M., Siegel, I., & Carr, R. (1981). Reduced contrast sensitivity in compressive lesions of the anterior visual pathway. <i>Neurology</i> , 31, 550-554.	fail-not a research article					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Kupersmith, M., Siegel, I., & Carr, R. (1982). Subtle disturbances of vision with compressive lesions of the anterior visual pathway measured by contrast sensitivity. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 89(1), 68-72.	fail-not a research article					1											
Kurze, M. (1999). TGuide: A guidance system for tactile image exploration. [Article]. <i>Behaviour &amp; Information Technology</i> , 18, 11-17.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1											
Kuyk, T. (1996). Telescopic low vision aids with motorized and auto focuses. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 90(4), 333-340.	adult-fail-no intervention, no comparison group								1								
Kuyk, T., & James, J. (1990). A pilot study of a telescopic low vision aid with motorized focus. <i>Journal of Vision Rehabilitation</i> , 4(4), 21-29.	fail-not quantitative research										1						
Kuyk, T., Elliott, J. L., & James, J. C., 3rd (1998). Drifting text with a reading stand. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 92(9), 669-674.	fail-subjects not visually impaired							1									
Lackey, G. H., Jr., Efron, M., & Rowles, M. D. (1982). For more reading: Large print books or the visiolett? <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 14, 87-94.	pass	1	1														
Laderman, D. J., Szlyk, J. P., Kelsch, R., & Seiple, W. (2000). A curriculum for training patients with peripheral visual field loss to use bioptic amorphic lenses. <i>Journal of Rehabilitation Research and Development</i> , 37(5), 607-619.	adult-fail-not a research article (curriculum report)					1											
LaGrow, S. J. (1981). Effects of training on CCTV reading rates of visually impaired students. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 75(9), 368-373.	pass	1	1														
LaGrow, S. J. (1986). Assessing optimal illumination for visual response accuracy in visually impaired adults. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 80(8), 888-895.	adult-pass								1								
LaGrow, S. J., & Murray, S. (1992). Use of the alternating treatment design to evaluate intervention in low vision rehabilitation. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 86(10), 435-439.	adult-fail-not quantitative research (case study)								1								

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
LaGrow, S. J., Leung, J.-P., & Leung, S. (1998). The effects on visually impaired children of viewing fluorescent stimuli under black-light conditions. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 92(5), 313-321.	Pass	1	1													
LaGrow, S., & Barton, L. (1984). Visibility factors affecting discrimination by visually impaired persons. <i>Mental Retardation and Learning Disability Bulletin</i> , 12, 87-97.	fail-not a research article					1										
Lahav, O. (2006). Using virtual environment to improve spatial perception by people who are blind. <i>Cyberpsychology &amp; Behavior: The Impact Of The Internet, Multimedia And Virtual Reality On Behavior And Societv</i> . 9(2). 174-177.	adult-fail-no stats								1							
Lally, M., & Macleod, I. (1984). Handwriting as a motor activity. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 2(2), 38-40.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Lamb, G. (1996). Beginning braille: A whole language-based strategy. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> 90, 184-189.	fail-not a research article (curriculum report)					1										
Lancioni, G. E., Oliva, D., & Bracalente, S. (1994). An electronic guidance system for multihandicapped blind persons: Evaluating its effectiveness and likableness. [Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal; Journal Article]. <i>Behavioral Interventions</i> , 9(2), 93-103.	adult-fail-not quantitative research ( 2 case studies)								1							
Lancioni, G. E., Oliva, D., & Bracalente, S. (1996). Use of an acoustic orientation system for indoor travel with a spatially disabled blind man. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 90, 36-42.	adult-fail-no comparison group								1							
Lancioni, G. E., Oliva, D., & Bracalente, S. (1998). A portable control device for promoting independent indoor travel by persons with severe multiple disabilities. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 92(1), 63-70.	fail-no comparison group or quantitative research							1								

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Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Lancioni, G. E., Singh, N. N., O'Reilly, M. F., Oliva, D., & Groeneweg, J. (2005). Enabling a girl with multiple disabilities to control Her favorite stimuli through vocalization and a dual-microphone microswitch. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 99(3), 179-182.	fail-no comparison group						1									
Lancioni, G. E., Singh, N. N., O'Reilly, M. F., Oliva, D., & Montironi, G. (2004). A computer system serving as a microswitch for vocal utterances of persons with multiple disabilities: Two case evaluations. Research report. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> . 98(2).	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices, not quantitative research												1			
Landau, S., Russell, M., & Erin, J. N. (2006). Using the talking tactile tablet as a testing accommodation. <i>RE:view</i> , 38(1), 7-21.	pass	1												1		
Landau, S., Russell, M., Gourgey, K., Erin, J. N., & Cowan, J. (2003). Use of the talking tactile tablet in mathematics testing. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> . 97(2).	ad/ch-fail-no intervention, no comparison group													1		
Landers, J. A., Goldberg, I., & Graham, S. L. (2002). Comparison of clinical optic disc assessment with tests of early visual field loss. <i>Clinical &amp; Experimental Ophthalmology</i> , 30(5), 338-342.	adult-fail-no intervention								1							
Langelan, M., Wouters, B., Moll, A. C., de Boer, M. R., & vans Rens, G. H. M. B. (2005). Intra- and interrater agreement and reliability of the functional field score. <i>Ophthalmic &amp; Physiological Optics: The Journal of The British College of Ophthalmic Opticians (Optometrists)</i> , 25(2), 136-142.	adult-fail-no comparison group								1							
Langley, B., & Dubose, R. (1976). Functional vision screening for severely handicapped children. <i>New Outlook for the Blind</i> , 70, 346-350.	fail-not a research article					1										
Lappin, G. (2006). Infant massage: A strategy to promote self-efficacy in parents of blind infants. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 24(3), 145-149.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices													1		
Larkin, M. (2000). Artificial-vision research comes into focus. <i>The Lancet</i> , 355(9209), 1080.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										



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Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Lauer, H. (1971). Sensory aids for the blind: Are they automatic bonus or needed tools? Education of the Visually Handicapped, 3, 111-115.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Lavinsky, J., Tomasetto, G., & Soares, E. (2001). Use of a contact lens telescopic system in low vision patients. Int J Rehabil Res, 24(4), 337-340.	adult-fail-not quantitative research								1							
Lawton, T. B. (1992). Image enhancement filters significantly improve reading performance for low vision observers. Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics, 12(2), 193-200.	could not locate										1					
Layton, C., & Koenig, A. (1998). Increasing reading fluency in elementary students with low vision through repeated readings. Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness, 5(May), 276-	fail-no comparison group, not quantitative research							1								
Leat, S. J., & Karadsheh, S. (1991). Use and non-use of low vision aids by visually impaired children. Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics, 11(1), 10-15.	fail-not quantitative research										1					
Leat, S. J., North, R. V., & Bryson, H. (1990). Do long wavelength pass filters improve low vision performance? Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics, 10(3), 219-224.	adult								1							
Leat, S. J., Omoruyi, G., Kennedy, A., & Jernigan, E. (2005). Generic and customised digital image enhancement filters for the visually impaired. [Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal; Journal Article]. Vision Research, 45(15), 1991-2007.	adult-fail-normally sighted comparison group								1							
Lee, A. G., & Perez, A. M. (1999). Improving awareness of peripheral visual field using sectorial prism. Journal of the American Optometric Association, 70(11), 624-628.	adult-fail-not quantitative research								1							
Lee, P. N., Ingman, S. J., & Guarcello, F. P. (1979). Non-optical aids: An important part in low vision rehabilitation. Review of Optometry, 116(9), 73-80.	could not locate										1					
Lee, S., & Cho, J. (2007). Low vision devices for children. Community Eye Health, 20, 28-29.	fail-not a research article					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria									
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group
Leffert, S. W., & Jackson, R. M. (1998). The effect of the home environment on the reading achievement of children with low vision. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 92(5), 293-301.	fail-not quantitative research											1			
Legge, G. E., Rubin, G. S., & Pelli, D. G. (1988). Understanding low vision reading. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 82(2), 54-59.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1									
Leguire, L. E., & Suh, S. (1993). Effect of light filters on contrast sensitivity function in normal and retinal degeneration subjects. <i>Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics</i> , 13, 124-128.	ad/ch-fail-results were not broken into age groups								1						
Leguire, L. E., Fellows, R. R., & Rogers, G. L. (1992). The CCH vision stimulation program for infants with low vision: Preliminary results. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 86(1), 33-37.	pass	1	1												
Leh, S. E., Johansen-Berg, H., & Ptito, A. (2006). Unconscious vision: New insights into the neuronal correlate of blindsight using diffusion tractography. <i>Brain: A Journal Of Neurology</i> , 129(7), 1822-1832.	fail-subjects not visually impaired, no intervention							1							
Lehon, L. H. (1976). The effect of self-selected lighting upon reading speed and comprehension of normally sighted and visually impaired children. <i>Lighting Design and Application</i> , 6(5), 32-43.	fail-normally sighted comparison group									1					1
Lei, H., & Schuchard, R. A. (1997). Using two PRLs for different lighting conditions in patients with central scotomas. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology and Vision Science</i> , 38, 1812-1818.	adult-fail-not quantitative research (practitioner's article)										1				
Leintz, M. L. (1973). Identification and remediation methods for children with visual-motor perceptual disorders in the primary grades. Unpublished Graduate paper - N. S. C.	fail-not a research dissertation					1									
Leja, J. A. (1982). A head-mounted telescope for a deaf-blind man. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 76(1), 30.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1									



Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Leventhal, J. D., & Uslan, M. M. (1992). A comparison of the two leading electronic braille notetakers, <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> (Vol. 86, pp. 258-260).	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Leventhal, J. D., Schreier, E. M., & De Witt, J. C. (1988). A guide to paperless braille devices, <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> (Vol. 82, pp. 290-296).	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Leventhal, J. D., Schreier, E. M., & De Witt, J. C. (1989). A comparison of portable adapted cassette players and recorders. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 83, 258-263.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Leventhal, J. D., Schreier, E. M., & Uslan, M. M. (1990). Electronic braille displays for personal computers, <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> (Vol. 84, pp. 423-427).	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Levi, D., & Harwerth, R. (1977). Spatio-temporal interactions in anisometropic and strabismic amblyopia. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science</i> , 16(1), 90-95.	fail-not a research article					1										
Levi, D., & Harwerth, R. (1982). Psychophysical mechanisms in humans with amblyopia. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics</i> , 59(12), 936-951.	fail-not a research article					1										
Levoy, B. (2003). Audio textbooks: An important tool for those with learning-related & low vision problems. <i>Journal of Behavioral Optometry</i> , 14(5), 121-122.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article on audio textbooks)					1										
Levy, A. (1980). A versatile low vision aid. <i>Review of Optometry</i> , 117, 38.	fail-not a research article					1										
Lewis, C. G. (1986). Colour closed circuit televisions <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 4(3), 105.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Lewis, H. (1971). Considerations of telescopic field of view in the prescribing of low-vision lenses. <i>American Journal of Optometry</i> , 48(November), 953-960.	fail-not a research article					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Lewis, H. T. (1975). Low-vision aid for a subluxated lens. <i>Journal of the American Optometric Association</i> , 46(4), 423-425.	adult-fail-not quantitative research (case study, practitioner's article)								1							
Lewis, P. J., & Maron, S. (1977). Teachers' evaluation for low vision needs: An instrument for assessing educational visual functioning. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 9(3), 65-71.	fail-no comparison group							1								
Lewis, V., Collis, G., Shadlock, R., Potts, M., & Norgate, S. (2002). New methods for studying blind children's understanding of familiar space. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 20(1), 17-23.	fail-normally sighted comparison group; not quantitative research							1								1
Leyland, M. D., Langan, L., Goolfee, F., Lee, N., & Bloom, P. A. (2002). Prospective randomised double-masked trial of bilateral multifocal, bifocal or monofocal intraocular lenses. <i>Eye (London, England)</i> , 16(4), 481-490.	adult-pass									1						
Li, A. (2004). Classroom strategies for improving and enhancing visual skills in students with disabilities. [Feature]. <i>Teaching Exceptional Children</i> , 36(6), 38-46.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)						1									
Li, C. Y., Lin, K. K., Lin, Y. C., & Lee, J. S. (2002). Low vision and methods of rehabilitation: A comparison between the past and present. <i>Chang Gung Med J</i> , 25(3), 153-161.	adult-fail-not quantitative research									1						
Liberti, G. (1984). Developing spatial-movement concepts in multiply handicapped students. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 78(3), 121-122.	fail-not a research article (curriculum report)						1									
Lie, A. (1977). Relation of visual acuity to illumination, contrast and distance in the partially sighted. <i>American Journal of Optometry &amp; Physiological Optics</i> , 54, 528.	fail-no comparison group or quantitative research								1							
Lieberman, L. J., Stuart, M. E., Hand, K., & Robinson, B. (2006). An investigation of the motivational effects of talking pedometers among children with visual impairments and deaf-blindness. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 100(12), 726-736.	fail-not qualitative research											1				

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Lighty, P. (1976). A night vision aid for victims of retinitis pigmentosa. Long Cane News, IX(1), 17-18.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal										1					
Lighty, P. (1978). Electronic "eyes" for the night blind. Patient Care, 12(2), 141-142 & 145.	fail-not a study					1										
Lin, S.-K. V., Seibel, E. J., & Furness, T. A., III (2003). Testing visual search performance using retinal light scanning as a future wearable low vision aid. International Journal of Human Computer Interaction, 15(2), 245-263.	adult-fail-no comparison group									1						
Lindstedt, E. (1986). Early vision assessment in visually impaired children at the TRC, Sweden. British Journal of Visual Impairment, 4(2), 49-51.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Lindstrom, J. I. (1990). Technological solutions for visually impaired people in Sweden. Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness, 84(10), 513-516.	fail-not research (see abstract)					1										
Lippmann, O., Corn, A. L., & Lewis, M. C. (1988). Bioptic telescopic spectacles and driving performance: A study in Texas. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness, 82(5), 182-187.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired								1							
Lipshitz, I., Lowenstein, A., Feingerwartz, M., & Lazar, M. (1997). An intraocular telescopic lens for macular degeneration. Ophthalmic Surgery and Lasers, 28, 513-517.	fail-not a research article					1										
Lisiecki, C. (1999). Adaptive technology equipment for the library. Computers in Libraries, 19(6), 18-20,22.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Lister, C., & et al. (1996). Extent of similarity in concept development for visually impaired and sighted children. Early Child Development and Care, 117, 21-28.	fail-normally sighted comparison group								1							1
Little, R. (1965). Getting the most out of visual aids. New Outlook for the Blind, 59(April), 141-144.	fail-not a research article					1										
Lloyd, J. H. (1984). Use of telescopic aids for vocational purposes. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness 78(5), 216+.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Lockerby, C., Breau, R., & Zuvela, B. (2006). Enhancing digital access to learning materials for Canadians with perceptual disabilities: A pilot study. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 100(8), 477-482.	ad/ch-fail-no comparison group:mixed method design						1									
Lockwood, J. F. (1995). Differentiation of scaled circles for use on tactile cartographic displays. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 89(5), 469-473.	adult-fail-no comparison group								1							
Lodge, J. E. (1996). Access technology: A guide to educational technology resources for visually impaired users. London: Royal National Inst. for the Blind (RNIB), National Education Services.	fail-not peer reviewed journal article (book)									1						
Logar, N. (1977). A marble used as a low-vision reading aid: A case report. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics</i> , 54, 849-851.	fail-not research, case report					1										
Long, R. G., Crews, J. E., & Mancil, R. (2000). Creating measures of rehabilitation outcomes for people who are visually impaired. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 94(5), 292-306.	adult-fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices								1							
Long, R. G., Rieser, J. J., & Hill, E. W. (1990). Mobility in individuals with moderate visual impairments. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 84(3), 111-118.	adult-fail-no comparison group								1							
Lopez-Justicia, M. D., & Martos, F. J. (1999). The effectiveness of two programs to develop visual perception in Spanish schoolchildren with low vision. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 93(2), 96-103.	pass	1	1													
Lorimer, J. (1990). Improving braille reading skills: The case for extending the teaching of braille reading to upper primary and lower senior classes. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 8, 87-89.	fail-not quantitative research										1					
Loshin, D. S., & Bailey, I. (1984). Standardization: Hand-held magnifiers. <i>Journal of Rehabilitative Optometry</i> , 1(2), 29-32.	could not locate										1					
Loshin, D., & Browning, R. (1983). Contrast sensitivity in albinotic patients. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics</i> , 60(3), 158-160.	fail-not a research article					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Loshin, D., & Jones, R. (1982). Contrast sensitivity as a function of exposure duration in the amblyopic eye. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics</i> , 59(7), 561-567.	fail-not a research article					1										
Love, C. Y. (1994). The effect of specific vision enhancement on the functional vision of children with cortical visual impairment. Unpublished Thesis, University of Texas at Austin.	pass	1			1											
Lovegrove, W., & Meyer, G. (1984). Visible persistence as a function of spatial frequency, number of cycles and retinal area. <i>Vision Research</i> , 24(3), 255-259.	fail-subjects not visually impaired, participants probably adults							1								
Lovegrove, W., Bowling, A., Badcock, D., & Blackwood, M. (1980). Specific reading disability: Differences in contrast sensitivity as a function of spatial frequency. <i>Science</i> , 210, 439-440.	fail-not a research article					1										
Lovegrove, W., Heddle, M., & Slaughuis, W. (1980). Reading disability: Spatial frequency specific deficits in visual information store. <i>Neuropsychologia</i> , 18(1), 111-115.	fail-not a research article					1										
Lovegrove, W., Martin, F., Bowling, A., Blackwood, M., Badcock, D., & Paxton, S. (1982). Contrast sensitivity functions and specific reading disability. <i>Neuropsychologia</i> , 20(3), 309-315.	fail-not a research article					1										
Lovie-Kitchin, J. E. (1989). High contrast and low contrast visual acuity in age-related macular degeneration. <i>Clinical and Experimental Optometry</i> , 72, 79-83.	adult-fail-normally sighted comparison group										1					
Lovie-Kitchin, J. E., & Whittaker, S. G. (1999). Prescribing near magnification for low vision patients. <i>Clinical and Experimental Optometry</i> , 82, 214-224.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Lovie-Kitchin, J. E., & Woo, G. C. (1988). Effect of magnification and field of view on reading speed using a CCTV. <i>Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics</i> , 8, 139-145.	adult										1					
Lovie-Kitchin, J. E., Bowers, A. R., & Woods, R. L. (2000). Oral and silent reading performance with macular degeneration. <i>Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics</i> , 20(5), 360-370.	adult- pass										1					



Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Lovie-Kitchin, J. E., Oliver, N. J., Bruce, A., Leighton, M. S., & Leighton, W. K. (1994). The effect of print size on reading rate for adults and children. <i>Clinical &amp; Experimental Optometry</i> , 76, 127-135.	adult-fail-normally sighted participants							1								
Lovie-Kitchin, J., & Whittaker, S. (1998). Relative-size magnification versus relative-distance magnification: Effect on the reading performance of adults with normal and low vision. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 92(7), 433-446.	adult-pass								1							
Lovie-Kitchin, J., & Whittaker, S. G. (2000). Prescribing near magnification for low vision patients. <i>Clinical &amp; Experimental Optometry</i> , 82, 214-224.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Lovie-Kitchin, J., Woods, R. L., & Black, A. (1998). Effect of illuminance on the mobility performance of adults with retinitis pigmentosa. In E. Siffermann, M. Williams & B. B. Blasch (Eds.), <i>O&amp;M moving into the Twenty-First Century: Conference proceedings of the 9th International Mobility Conference</i> (pp. 61-63). Atlanta, GA: VA Medical Center.	fail-not peer reviewed journal article (conference proceeding)									1						
Lowe, J. B. (1989). Effect of magnification and field of view on reading speed. <i>Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics</i> , 9(1), 96-97.	fail-not a research article (letter to the editor)					1										
Lowe, J. B., & Drasdo, N. (1990). Efficiency in reading with closed-circuit television for low vision. <i>Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics</i> , 10(3), 225-233.	adult								1							
Lowe, J. B., & Rubenstein, M. P. (2000). Distance telescopes: A survey of user success. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 77(5), 260-269.	adult-fail-no intervention or quantitative research								1							
Lowe, J., & Drasdo, N. (1992). Using a binocular field expander on a wide-field search task. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 69(3), 186-189.	adult								1							
Lowe, J., & Rubenstein, M. (1994). The multilens system. <i>Optometry Today</i> , 34(3), 28-30.	ad/ch-fail-not quantitative research					1										
Lubke, C., & Corn, A. L. (1983). Low vision clinical services in a rural area: An outreach model for school-age children. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 77(4), 145-149.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices												1			

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Luckhardt, S. (2002). Binocular vision: Suppression solutions. <i>Journal of Optometric Vision Development</i> , 33(3), 189-190.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Ludford, J., & Roberts, J. (1977). <i>Monocular visual acuity for persons 4-74 years</i> . Washington DC: Government Printing Office.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal										1					
Ludlam, W. M. (1977). Visual training without aids. <i>Low Vision Abstracts</i> , 3(1), 1-4.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Ludt, R. (1997). Three types of glare: Low vision O&M assessment and remediation. <i>RE:view</i> , 29(3), 101-113.	adult-fail-no comparison group or intervention									1						
Ludt, R., & Goodrich, G. L. (2002). Change in visual perceptual detection distances for low vision travelers as a result of dynamic visual assessment and training. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 96(1), 7-21.	adult-fail-no comparison group									1						
Lueck, A. (2004). Relating functional vision assessment, intervention, and outcomes for students with low vision. <i>Visual Impairment Research</i> , 6(1), 45-52.	fail-not a research article					1										
Lueck, A. H. (1997). The role of education and rehabilitation specialists in the comprehensive low vision care process. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 91(5), 423-434.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices													1		
Lueck, A. H. (2001). Selected attention in low acuity vision [Book Review]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 95, 437-440.	Book review					1										
Lueck, A. H., Bailey, I. L., Greer, R. B., Tuan, K. M., Bailey, V. M., & Dornbusch, H. G. (2003). Exploring print-size requirements and reading for students with low vision. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> 97(6), 335-354.	pass	1			1											
Lueck, A. H., Bailey, I. L., Greer, R. B., Tuan, K. M., Bailey, V. M., & Dornbusch, H. G. (2003). Understanding the relationships between print size and reading in low vision. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 97 (6), 325-334.	Fail-conceptual or theory					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSSD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Lueck, A. H., Dote-Kwan, J., & Senge, J. C. (2001). Selecting assistive technology for greater independence. [Feature]. <i>RE:view</i> , 33(1), 21-33.	fail-not a research article (practitioner article)					1										
Lueck, A., & Bailey, I. (1997). A response to Ferrell & Muir's "Comment: A call to end vision stimulation training". <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 91, 101-103.	fail-not a research article					1										
Lueck, A., Bailey, I., Greer, R., & Dornbusch, H. (2000). Magnification needs of students with low vision. In C. Stuen, A. Ardit, A. Horowitz, M. Lang, B. Rosenthal & K. Seidman (Eds.), <i>Vision rehabilitation in the 21st century</i> . Downingtown, PA: Swets and Zeitlinger.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal									1						
Lueck, A., Dornbusch, H., & Hart, J. (1999). The effects of training on a young child with cortical visual impairment: An exploratory study. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 93(12), 778-793.	fail-single subject design with no statistics										1					
Lueck, A., & Heinze, T. (2005). Designing intervention methods for young children with visual impairments to promote vision use. <i>International Congress Series</i> , 1282, 201-205.	Model					1										
Luiselli, J. K. (1993). Training self-feeding skills in children who are deaf and blind. <i>Behav Modif</i> , 17(4), 457-473.	fail-not quantitative research (case study)										1					
Luiselli, T. E., Luiselli, J. K., DeCaluwe, S. M., & Jacobs, L. A. (1995). Inclusive education of young children with deaf-blindness: A technical assistance model. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 89(3), 249-256.	fail-no comparison group or quantitative research							1								
Lund, S. K., & Troha, J. M. (2008). Teaching young people who are blind and have autism to make requests using a variation on the picture exchange communication system with tactile symbols: A preliminary investigation. <i>Journal of Autism &amp; Developmental Disorders</i> , 38, 719-730.	fail-no intervention or comparison group								1							

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Lundervold, D., Lewin, L., & Irvin, L. (1987). Rehabilitation of visual impairments: A critical review. <i>Clinical Psychology Review</i> , 7(2), 169-185.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Luria, S., & Kinney, J. (1970). Acuity-luminance function for the extreme refractive error. <i>American Journal of Optometry</i> , 47(March), 205-211.	fail-not a research article					1											
Lusk, K. E., & Corn, A. L. (2006). Learning and using print and braille: A study of dual-media learners, Part 1. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 100(10), 606-619.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired							1									
Lusk, K. E., & Corn, A. L. (2006). Learning and using print and braille: A study of dual-media learners, Part 2. [Article]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 100, 653-665.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired							1									
Lusk, K. M. E. (2007). The effects of various mounting systems of near magnification on reading performance and preference in students with low vision. Unpublished Ph.D., Vanderbilt University, Tennessee.	pass	1	1														
Lussenhop, K., & Corn, A. L. (2002). Comparative studies of the reading performance of students with low vision. <i>RE:view</i> , 34(2), 57-69.	pass-this was a review of 8 studies that indicated that reading standard print with optical devices is as effective a literacy medium as large print-and perhaps a more effective one.	1						1									
Lyle, W. M., Cullen, A. P., & Charman, W. N. (1993). Role of lasers in eye care. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 70(2), 136-151.	fail-not a study					1											
Lynch, D. M., & Brilliant, R. (1984). An evaluation of the Corning CPF 550 lens. <i>Optometric Monthly</i> , 75, 36-42.	ad/ch-fail-results not disaggregated by age									1							
MacCana, F., Kulikowski, J., & Bhargava, S. (1983). Changes in spatial resolution for pattern and movement detection in clinical cases. <i>Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics</i> , 3(1), 47-54.	fail-not a research article					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
MacCuspie, P. A., Harmer, D., McConnell, J., Fricker, J., & Johnson, J. (1993). Short-term placements: A crucial role for residential schools. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 87(6), 193-198.	fail-not a research article					1											
MacDonald, L. (1970). Optometric visual training--Its history and development. <i>Journal of American Optometric Association</i> , 41 (October), 828-840.	fail-not a research article					1											
MacDonald, T. R., & Hoeft, W. W. (1994). Visual rehabilitation in a post-surgical pituitary adenoma patient. <i>Journal of Vision Rehabilitation</i> , 8(1), 15-18.	fail-not quantitative research (case report)											1					
Mack, C. (1989). The impact of technology on braille literacy. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 83, 314.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Mackay, A. (2003). Assessing childrens visual acuity with steady state evoked potentials. Unpublished Thesis, University of Glasgow.	could not locate											1					
MacLeod, V. (1987). The teaching of music to primary children in schools for the visually handicapped compared with mainstream schools. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 5(3), 99-101.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Magatani, K. S. K. Y. K. (2001). Development of the navigation system for the visually impaired by using optical beacons. [Internet Resource Date of Entry: 19000000]. 4 p.	adult-fail-no comparison groups, not quantitative research, and normally sighted comparison group wearing blindfolds																
Maghribi, M. (2004). Microfabrication of an Implantable silicone Microelectrode array for an epiretinal prosthesis, from <a href="http://www.osti.gov/servlets/purl/15005780-5uYpbJ/native/">http://www.osti.gov/servlets/purl/15005780-5uYpbJ/native/</a>	fail-no human subjects																1
Maino, J. H. (1985). Computer low vision aids. <i>Journal of the American Optometric Association</i> , 56(1), 49-53.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Mainster, M., Timberlake, G., & Schepens, C. (1981). Automated variable contrast acuity testing. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 88(10), 1045-1053.	fail-not a research article					1										
Mallineni, S., Nutheti, R., Thangadurai, S., & Thangadurai, P. (2006). Non-verbal communication in children with visual impairment. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 24(1), 30-33.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices												1			
Mamer, L. (1997). Vision in persons ages 9-21 with visual and multiple disabilities exposed to a systematic program of vision stimulation. Unpublished Ed.D. dissertation, University of Northern Colorado.	Passed	1		1												
Mamer, L. (1999). Visual development in students with visual and additional impairments. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 93, 260-369.	Pass	1	1													
Mancil, G. L., & Nowakowski, R. (1986). Evaluation of reading speed with four low vision aids. <i>American Journal of Optometry &amp; Physiological Optics</i> , 63(9), 708-713.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired							1								
Mancil, R. M., Mancil, G. L., King, E., Legault, C., Munday, J., Alfieri, S., et al. (2005). Improving nighttime mobility in persons with night blindness caused by retinitis pigmentosa: A comparison of two low-vision mobility devices. <i>Journal of Rehabilitation Research And Development</i> , 42(4), 471-486.	adult-fail-no comparison group, incomplete information on intervention									1						
Mandavilli, A. (2006). Visual neuroscience: Look and learn. <i>Nature</i> , 441(7091), 271-272.	fail-no intervention								1							
Mangold, S., & Mangold, P. (1989). Selecting the most appropriate primary learning medium for students with functional vision. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 83, 294-296.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Mangrum, C. T. (1970). A comparison of two vision screening batteries for clinical and classroom use. Paper presented at the International Reading Conference.	fail-not peer reviewed journal article (conference presented paper)										1					

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Mann, R. (1974). Technology and human rehabilitation: Prostheses for sensory rehabilitation and/or sensory substitution. In J. Brown & J. Dickson (Eds.), <i>Advances in Biomedical Engineering</i> (pp. 209-346). New York: Academic Press.	fail-not peer reviewed journal article (book)										1					
Mantle, M. (Writer) (2008). In a glass darkly? Writing as blurred reflection [Article], <i>International Journal of Qualitative Studies in Education (QSE)</i> .	fail-not a research article					1										
Mantz, G. K. (1969). Conditioning or retraining color-blind. <i>Journal of School Health</i> , 39(4), 275-276.	fail-not quantitative research											1				
Marg, E., Freeman, D., Peltzman, P., & Goldstein, P. (1976). Visual acuity development in human infants: Evoked potential measurements. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science</i> , 15, 150-153.	fail-not a research article					1										
Margach, C., Reynolds, R., & Wallace, D. (1975). Some characteristics of electronic magnification systems. <i>Optical Journal Review of Optometry</i> , 112(15), 16-21.	fail-not a research article					1										
Margrain, T. H. (1999). Minimizing the impact of visual impairment. Low vision aids are a simple way of alleviating impairment. <i>British Medical Journal</i> , 318(7197), 1504.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Margrain, T. H. (2000). Helping blind and partially sighted people to read: The effectiveness of low vision aids. <i>British Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 84(8), 919-921.	fail-no comparison group or quantitative research															
Markowitz, S. N. (2006). Principles of modern low vision rehabilitation. <i>Canadian Journal of Ophthalmology - Journal Canadien D Ophtalmologie</i> , 41, 289-312.	fail-practitioner's article on modern low vision rehabilitation					1										
Marmor, M. F., Ault, C. D., & Shamlan, R. (1980). Wide-field high-intensity lantern. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 87(3), 216-217.	fail-not a study					1										
Maron, S. S., & Scholl, G. T. (1974). Use of dimension highlighting procedures with multiply impaired blind adolescents. <i>Exceptional Children</i> , 41, 50-51.	pass	1												1		

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria									
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group
Marquis, J. G. (1983). Microcomputer usage by a low vision student: A case study. Unpublished Educat.D., Illinois State University, Illinois.	fail-not quantitative research											1			
Marron, F., & Bailey, I. (1982). Visual factors and orientation-mobility performance. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics</i> , 59(5), 413-426.	fail-not a research article					1									
Marston, J. R., Loomis, J. M., & Klatzky, R. L. (2007). Nonvisual route following with guidance from a simple haptic or auditory display. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 101(4), 203-211.	adult-pass								1						
Marston, J. R., Loomis, J. M., Klatzky, R. L., Golledge, R. G., & Smith, E. L. (2006). Evaluation of spatial displays for navigation without sight. [Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal; Journal Article]. <i>ACM Transactions on Applied Perception</i> . 3(2), 110-124.	adult-fail-no comparison group, not quantitative research								1						
Martin, S. F. (1990). Optometric vision therapy for low vision patients. <i>Journal of Vision Rehabilitation</i> , 4(1), 53-58.	fail-not quantitative research (practitioner's article)					1									
Martinez, R. A. R. (2000). The effectiveness of instruction in telescope usage by adults with visual impairment. Unpublished Ed.D., Texas Tech University, Texas.	adult-fail-not quantitative research								1						
Martinsen, H., Tellevik, J. M., Elmerskog, B., & Storli, A., M. (2007). Mental effort in mobility route learning. [Article]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 101, 327-338.	fail-no comparison group; incomplete information on intervention used							1							
Mason, H. L. (1999). Blurred vision: A study of the use of low vision aids by visually impaired secondary school pupils. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 17(3), 94-97.	fail-not quantitative research											1			
Masseler, J., Wahr, P., & Prinz, W. (2000). Varying the response code in the blindness to response-compatible stimuli. <i>Visual Cognition</i> , 7(6), 743-767.	adult-fail-no intervention								1						
Massie, D. (1965). Guidelines for research in the education of partially seeing children. <i>New Outlook for the Blind</i> , 59(February), 57-58.	fail-not a research article					1									



Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Massof, R. W. (1995). A systems model for low vision rehabilitation. I. Basic Concepts. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 72(10), 725-736.	fail-not a study					1											
Massof, R. W. (1998). A systems model for low vision rehabilitation. II. Measurement of vision disabilities. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 75(5), 349-373.	fail-not a study					1											
Massof, R. W. (1998). Electro-optical head-mounted low vision enhancement. <i>Prac Opt or Clinical &amp; refractive optometry</i> , 9(6), 214-220.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1											
Massof, R. W., Rickman, D. L., & Lalle, P. A. (1994). Low vision enhancement system. <i>Johns Hopkins APL Technical Digest</i> , 15(2), 120-125.	fail-no subjects (practitioner's article about the low vision system)					1											
Massof, R., O'Shea, D., Raasch, T., Clark, P., Londono, C., Severns, M., et al. (1991). Battery-powered, head-mounted binocular video magnifier for the visually impaired. <i>Technical Digest on Ophthalmic and Visual Optics</i> , 2.	fail-not a study					1											
Matchinski, T., Brilliant, R., & Bednarski, M. (1998). Low vision near systems I: Microscopes and magnifiers. In R. L. Brilliant (Ed.), <i>Essentials of Low Vision Practice</i> (pp. 201-237). Boston: Butterworth Heinemann.	fail-not peer reviewed journal article (book)									1							
Mathur, A. G., Raizada, I. N., Maini, R., & Maini, A. K. (1986). Partially sighted--their management with low vision aids. <i>Indian Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 34, 350-352.	cannot locate										1						
Matsunaka, K., & Koda, N. (2008). Acceptance of dog guides and daily stress levels of dog guide users and nonusers. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 102(5), 295-304.	adult-fail-no comparison group								1								
Mattingly, W. B. (1994). Advance low vision optics. <i>Journal of Ophthalmic Nursing &amp; Technology</i> , 13(4), 161-168.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Mayer, D., & Dobson, V. (1982). Visual acuity development in infants and young children as assessed by operant preferential looking. <i>Vision Research</i> , 22, 1141-1151.	fail-not a research article					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Mayer, M. (1983). Non-astigmatic children's contrast sensitivities differ from anisotropic patterns of adults. <i>Vision Research</i> , 23(5), 551-559.	fail-not a research article					1											
Mayer, M. (1983). Practice improves adults' sensitivity to diagonals. <i>Vision Research</i> , 23(5), 547-550.	fail-not a research article					1											
Mayer, T., & McKinley, J. (1987). BIGED, the large print text editor. <i>Journal of Vision Rehabilitation</i> , 1(4), 63-71.	fail-not research (practitioner's article)					1											
McAllister, B. (1989). Measuring the dioptric power of high plus lens systems. <i>Journal of Vision Rehabilitation</i> , 3(2), 47-54.	fail-not quantitative research (practitioner's article)					1											
McAllister, R., & Gray, C. (2007). Low vision: Mobility and independence training for the early years child. [Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal; Journal Article]. <i>Early Child Development and Care</i> , 177(8), 839-852.	fail-not research (practitioner's article)					1											
McCall, S., & McLinden, M. (2001). Accessing the National Literacy Strategy: The use of Moon with children in the United Kingdom with a visual impairment and additional learning difficulties <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 19(1), 7-16.	fail-not quantitative research											1					
McCall, S., & Stone, J. (1992). Literacy for blind children through Moon: A possibility? <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 10(2), 53-54.	fail-not research (practitioner's article)					1											
McCall, S., Douglas, G., & McLinden, M. (2007). An investigation into the potential of embossed 'dotted' Moon as a production method for children using Moon as a route to literacy. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 25(1), 86-96.	fail-not quantitative research (case studies)											1					
McCollum, T. (1972). Closed circuit television - its use in providing improved services to the severely visually handicapped. <i>Southern Journal of Optometry</i> , 14(11), 7-8, 38.	fail-not a research article					1											
McDonald, D. (1967). Aids for the partially-sighted. <i>International Ophthalmological Clinic</i> , 7(Spring), 217-230.	fail-not a research article					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
McDonald, M., Ankrum, C., Preston, K., Sebris, S., & Dobson, V. (1986). Monocular and binocular acuity estimation in 18 to 36 month olds Acuity card results. American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics, 63, 181-186.	fail-not a research article					1											
McDonough, H., Sticken, E., & Haack, S. (2006). The expanded core curriculum for students who are visually impaired. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness, 100(10), 596-598.	fail-not a research article (curriculum report)					1											
McGee, L. M., & Tompkins, G. E. (1982). Concepts about print for the young blind child. Language Arts, 59, 40-45.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
McGregor, R. D. (1998). Using verbal and physical prompts to teach the use of a long cane to a student who is visually impaired and has additional severe disabilities. Unpublished Ed.D., Texas Tech University, Texas.	fail-not quantitative research											1					
McIlwaine, G. G., Bell, J. A., & Dutton, G. N. (1991). Low vision aids--is our service cost effective? Eye, 5 ( Pt 5), 607-611.	adult-fail-not quantitative research										1						
McKenzie, A. R. (2007). The use of learning media assessments with students who are deaf-blind. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness, 101(10), 587-600.	adult-fail-not quantitative research										1						
McKillop, E., Bennett, D., McDaid, G., Holland, B., Smith, G., Spowart, K., et al. (2006). Problems experienced by children with cognitive visual dysfunction due to cerebral visual impairment - and the approaches which parents have adopted to deal with these problems. British Journal of Visual Impairment, 24(3), 121-127.	fail-not quantitative research											1					
McLaren, G. D. (1966). Optical aids for the partially sighted. Optician, 152, 557.	cannot locate											1					
McLeish, E. (2007). A study of the effect of letter spacing on the reading speed of young readers with low vision. British Journal of Visual Impairment, 25(2), 133-143.	fail-no comparison group or quantitative research																1
McLinden, M. (1999). Hands on: Haptic exploratory strategies in children who are blind with multiple disabilities. British Journal of Visual Impairment, 17(1), 23-29.	fail-not a research article					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
McMahon, E. (1999). Outcomes measurement in the field of visual impairment, <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> (Vol. 93, pp. 47-48).	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Meacham, F. R., Kline, M. M., Stovall, J. A., & Sands, D. I. (1987). Adaptive behavior and low incidence handicaps: Hearing and visual impairments. <i>The Journal of Special Education</i> , 21(1), 183-196.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Mehr, E. B., Frost, A. B., & Apple, L. E. (1973). Experience with closed-circuit television in the blind rehabilitation program of the Veterans Administration. <i>American Journal of Optometry &amp; Archives of the American Academy of Optometry</i> , 50(6), 458-469.	adult-pass								1								
Mehr, E., & Freid, A. (1975). <i>Low vision care</i> . Chicago: Professional Press, Inc.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal									1							
Mehr, H., Mehr, E., & Ault, C. (1970). Psychological aspects of low-vision rehabilitation. <i>American Journal of Optometry</i> , 47(8), 605-612.	fail-not a research article					1											
Menon, G. J. (2005). Complex visual hallucinations in the visually impaired: a structured history-taking approach. <i>Archives of Ophthalmology</i> , 123(3), 349-355.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices												1				
Mercer, D. F. (1986). An examination of the effects of using a word processing system on the quality of essays composed by low vision students. Unpublished Thesis, Texas Tech University.	pass	1			1												
Mercer, D., Correa, V. I., & Sowell, V. (1985). Teaching visually impaired students word processing competencies: The use of the Viewscan Textline. [Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal; Journal Article]. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 17(1), 17-29.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Merrill, M., & Kewman, D. (1986). Training of color and form identification in cortical blindness: A case study. <i>Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation</i> , 67, 479-483.	fail-not a research article					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Mettler, R. (1990). An integrated, problem-solving approach to low vision training. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 84(4), 171-177.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Metz, H. S., Loarie, C., & Colenbrander, A. (1978). Low vision aid watch. <i>Annals of Ophthalmology</i> , 10(2), 207-208.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1											
Miletic, G. (1994). Vibrotactile perception: Perspective taking by children who are visually impaired. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 88(6), 550-563.	pass	1						1									
Miletic, G. (1995). Perspective taking: Knowledge of level 1 and level 2 rules by congenitally blind, low vision, and sighted children. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 89(6), 514-523.	fail-no intervention							1									
Miletic, G., & et al. (1988). Vibrotactile stimulation: An educational program for spatial concept development. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 82(9), 366-370.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Milian, M., & Pearson, V. (2005). Students with visual impairments in a dual-language program: A case study. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 99(11), 715-720.	fail-not quantitative research (case study)											1					
Millar, S., & Al-Attar, Z. (2003). How do people remember spatial information from tactile maps? <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 21(2), 64-72.	fail-subjects not visually impaired; not a low vision device							1									
Millar, S., & Al-Attar, Z. (2005). What aspects of vision facilitate haptic processing? <i>Brain and Cognition</i> , 59(3), 258-268.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired							1									
Miller, D., Farley, V. H., & McLaughlin, R. A. (1972). A light-shielded spectacle for albino patients. <i>Annals of Ophthalmology</i> , 4(8), 611-612.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Miller, J. C., Skillman, G. D., Benedetto, J. M., Holtz, A. M., Nassif, C. L., & Weber, A. D. (2007). A three-dimensional haptic matrix test of nonverbal reasoning. [Article]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 101, 557-570.	adult-fail-no comparison group (curriculum report)										1						

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSSED for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Miller, J. W. (1982). Development of an audio-tutorial system for teaching basic geographic concepts. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 13, 109-115.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Miller, J. W. (1982). Geography for the blind: Developing audio-tutorial map material. <i>The Social Studies</i> , 73, 263-267.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Miller, W. H., & Porter, J. E. (1973). Read it, say it fast! the use of Distar instructional systems with visually impaired children. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 5, 1-8.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Miller-Wood, D. J., Efron, M., & Wood, T. A. (1990). Use of closed-circuit television with a severely visually impaired young child. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 84(10), 559-565.	fail-not quantitative research (case study)											1					
Millidot, M. (1970). The effect of lenses on light transmission to the eye. <i>American Journal of Optometry</i> , 47(March), 211-216.	fail-not a research article					1											
Milot, J., & Guimond, J. (1977). Strabismus as an expression of cerebral motor dysfunction in childhood: Clinical comments based on 54 instances among 100 such children in Montreal. <i>Clinical Pediatrics</i> , 16(5), 477-479.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices													1			
Minto, H., & Butt, I. A. (2004). Low vision devices and training. <i>Community Eye Health</i> , 17(49), 6-7.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Minton, K. J. (2005). Learning-related vision and academic success: A meta-analytical study. Unpublished Ph.D., Union Institute and University, Ohio.	could not locate											1					
Mintz, M. (1975). Closed circuit television: Its value in low vision. In E. Faye & C. Hood (Eds.), <i>Low Vision</i> . Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal												1				
Mintz, M. J., Gaynes, E. M., Gordon, A. H., & Blau, R. P. (1971). Rehabilitation of the visual cripple. <i>Journal of Pediatric Ophthalmology</i> , 8(1), 31-34.	fail-not quantitative research (2 case studies)												1				

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Mioduser, D., Lahav, O., & Nachmias, R. (2000). Using computers to teach remedial spelling to a student with low vision: a case study. [Feature]. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness, 94(1), 15-25.	fail-not quantitative research (case study)												1				
Mogk, L., & Goodrich, G. (2004). The history and future of low vision services in the United States. [Feature]. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness, 98(10), 585-600.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Mogk, L., Watson, G. R., & Williams, M. (2008). A commentary on the medicare low vision rehabilitation demonstration project. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness, 69-75.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Mohammed, Z., & Dickinson, C. M. (2000). The inter-relationship between magnification, field of view and contrast reserve: The effect on reading performance. [Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal; Journal Article]. Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics 20(6), 464-472.	fail-subjects not visually impaired							1									
Mohler, J. L. (2000). Desktop virtual reality for the enhancement of visualization skills, Journal of Educational Multimedia and Hypermedia (Vol. 9, pp. 151-165).	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Monegato, M., Cattaneo, Z., Pece, A., & Vecchi, T. (2007). Comparing the effects of congenital and late visual impairments on visuospatial mental abilities. [Article]. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness, 101, 278-295.	adult-fail-no intervention									1							
Monson, M. R., & Bowen, S. K. (2008). The development of phonological awareness by braille users: a review of the research. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness, 102(4), 210-220.	fail-not a research article (review of literature)					1											
Mooney, A. M. (2002). Usability evaluation of notebook computers and cellular telephones among users with visual and upper extremity disabilities. Unpublished Thesis, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices													1			





Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Morley, S., Petrie, H., O'Neill, A.-M., & McNally, P. (1999). Auditory navigation in hyperspace: design and evaluation of a non-visual hypermedia system for blind users. [Article]. Behaviour & Information Technology, 18, 18-26.	pass	<b>1</b>													<b>1</b>		
Morris, J. E. (1976). Adaptation of the Durrell listening-reading series for use with the visually handicapped. Education of the Visually Handicapped, 8, 21-27.	pass	<b>1</b>													<b>1</b>		
Morris, J. E., & et al. (1980). Revision of the utilization of low vision kit. Final report.	fail-not peer reviewed journal article									<b>1</b>							
Morris, O. (1976). Simulation of visual impairments as a training technique. New Outlook for the Blind, 70(10), 417-419.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices														<b>1</b>		
Morrison, R. E., & Rayner, K. (1981). The saccade size in reading depends upon character spaces and not visual angle. Perception & Psychophysics, 30, 395-396.	fail-not known age of participants are whether they are visually impaired							<b>1</b>									
Morrison, R., & Lunney, D. (1984). The microcomputer as a laboratory aid for visually impaired science students. Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness, 78(9), 418-425.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					<b>1</b>											
Morrisette, D. L. (1983). The wide angle mobility light: An aid for night blindness. Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness, 77, 393-395.	fail-not quantitative research											<b>1</b>					
Morrisette, D. L. (1984). Large-print computers: An evaluation of their features. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness 78, 428-434.	fail-not a research article (product information)					<b>1</b>											
Morrisette, D. L., & Goodrich, G. L. (1983). The night vision aid for legally blind people with night blindness: An evaluation. Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness, 77(2), 67-70.	adult-pass														<b>1</b>		
Morrisette, D. L., Goodrich, G. L., & Marmor, M. F. (1985). A study of the effectiveness of the Wide Angle Mobility Light. Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness, 79(3), 109-111.	adult-pass														<b>1</b>		

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Morrisette, D. L., Marmor, M. F., & Goodrich, G. L. (1983). An evaluation of night vision mobility aids. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 90(10), 1226-1230.	fail-not a research article					1											
Morse, A. R., & Freidman, D. B. (1986). Vision rehabilitation and aging. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 80(6), 803-804.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Morse, M. T. (1992). Augmenting assessment procedures for children with severe multiple handicaps and sensory impairments. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 86(1), 73-77.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Morsley, K., Spencer, C., & Baybutt, K. (1991). Is there any relationship between a child's body image and spatial skills? <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 9(2), 41-43.	pass- weak statistics	1			1												
Morsley, K., Spencer, C., & Baybutt, K. (1991). Two techniques for encouraging movement and exploration in the visually impaired child. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 9(3), 75-78.	fail-not quantitative research (case studies)											1					
Mosler, V. L. (1986). Night vision aid option: Streamlights. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 80, 1005-1006.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1											
Moss, G. S. (1992). Considerations on dispensing low vision devices. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> 86(1), 88.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Mueller, I., Poggel, D. A., Kenkel, S., Kasten, E., & Sabel, B. A. (2003). Vision restoration therapy after brain damage: Subjective improvements of activities of daily life and their relationship to visual field enlargements. <i>Visual Impairment Research</i> , 5(3), 157-178.	adult										1						
Muller, R. (1968). Large print reading books: A special study. <i>American Library Association Bulletin</i> , 67(June), 735-738.	fail-not a research article					1											
Multiple Output Sensory Trainer (MOST). Final report (1993).	fail-not a peer reviewed journal article																1

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Muranaka, Y. A. (1974). A closed-circuit television reading aid for the visually handicapped Bulletin of the Tokyo Metropolitan Rehabilitation Center for the Physically Handicapped (pp. 19-26). Tokyo: Tokyo Metropolitan Rehabilitation Center for the Physically Handicapped.	fail-foreign publication											1				
Muranaka, Y., Aoki, S., & Furuta, N. (1983). On the use of a near/distance combined function type closed circuit television system for school children with low vision: Tokyo Metropolitan Rehabilitation Center.	could not locate											1				
Muranaka, Y., Furuta, N., & Aoki, S. (1985). Use of the simplified color video magnifier by young children with severely impaired vision. [Feature]. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness, 79(9), 391-395.	fail-not quantitative research (case study)												1			
Murphy, J. L., Hatton, D., & Erickson, K. A. (2008). Exploring the early literacy practices of teachers of infants, toddlers, and preschoolers with visual impairments. [Article]. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness, 102, 133-146.	adult-fail-not quantitative research									1						
Musick, J. E. (1993). How to restore the gift of reading. Review of Optometry, 130(5), 55-62.	fail-not a research article					1										
Myers, W. (1971). Color discrimination for partially seeing children. <i>Exceptional Children</i> , 38(3), 223-228.	pass	1			1											
Myers, W. A. (1969). Discriminability of selected color combinations for partially seeing children. Unpublished Thesis, University of Southern California.	Pass; peer-review version did not include data	1	1													
Nasrallah, F. P., Jalkh, A. E., Freidman, G. R., Trempe, C. L., McMeel, J. W., & Schepens, C. L. (1988). Visual results with low-vision aids in age-related macular degeneration. <i>American Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 106, 730-734.	adult-pass-no stats												1			
Nelson, M., & Halberg, R. (1979). Visual contrast sensitivity functions obtained with colored and achromatic gratings. <i>Human Factors</i> , 21(2), 225-228.	fail-adult, no comparison group, subjects not visually impaired								1							

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSSD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Neve, J. J. (1989). On the use of hand-held magnifiers during reading. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 66(7), 440-449.	fail-subjects not visually impaired							1									
Neve, J. J. (1989). Reading with hand-held magnifiers. <i>Journal of Medical and Engineering Technology</i> , 13, 68-75.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired							1									
Newcomer, J. (1977). Sonicguide: Its use with public school blind children. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 71, 268-271.	fail-no comparison group, not a quantitative study								1								
Newman, J. (1974). <i>A guide to the care of the low vision patient</i> . St. Louis: Professional Development Division, American Optometric Association.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal										1						
Newman, J. D., & Lax, B. (1972). Evaluation of closed circuit TV reading systems for the partially sighted. <i>Journal of the American Optometric Association</i> , 43(13), 1362-1366.	adult-fail-not quantitative research											1					
Newman, J. D., & Pogoda, A. (1978). An overview of visual rehabilitation and training of the low vision patient. <i>Journal of the American Optometric Association</i> , 49(4), 423-426.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)						1										
Newman, J., & Duke, D. (1974). Closed-circuit TV and teaching the partially-sighted to read. <i>Optical Journal and Review of Optometry</i> , 111(18), 36-37.	fail-not quantitative research (case study)												1				
Newman, S. E. (1992). Children's learning of two alphabets used by the blind: Braille and Fishburne. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 10(1), 21-23.	fail-subjects not visually impaired, no comparison group							1									
Newman, S. E., & Hall, A. D. (1987). Perceiving, learning and remembering braille. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 5(2), 43-44.	fail-not a research article (review of literature)						1										
Nezot, A. J. (1978). Quick guide to the Nemeth code. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 10, 10-13.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)						1										
Nilsson, U. (1986). Visual rehabilitation of patients with advanced diabetic retinopathy. <i>Documenta Ophthalmologica</i> , 62.	could not locate												1				

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Nilsson, U. L. (1989). Visual rehabilitation of patients with advanced stages of glaucoma, optic atrophy, myopia or retinitis pigmentosa. <i>Documenta Ophthalmologica</i> , 70, 363-383.	adult-pass								1							
Nilsson, U. L. (1990). Visual rehabilitation with and without educational training in the use of optical aids and residual vision. <i>Clinical Vision Sciences</i> , 6, 3-10.	adult-pass								1							
Nilsson, U. L., & Nilsson, S. E. (1986). Rehabilitation of the visually handicapped with advanced macular degeneration. <i>Documenta Ophthalmologica</i> , 62, 345-367.	adult-fail-no comparison group								1							
Nolan, C. (1967). A 1966 reappraisal of the relationship between visual acuity and mode of reading for blind children. <i>New Outlook for the Blind</i> , 61 (October), 255-261.	fail-not a research article					1										
Nolan, C. Y. (1966). Audio materials for the blind. <i>Audiovisual Instruction</i> , 11, 724-726.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Nolan, C. Y. (1971). Relative legibility of raised and incised tactual figures. [Feature]. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 3, 33-36.	pass	1											1			
Nolan, C. Y., & Ashcroft, S. C. (1969). Chapter IV: The visually handicapped. <i>Review of Educational Research</i> , 39(1), 52-70.	fail-not a research article (review of book chapter)					1										
Norcia, A., & Tyler, C. (1985). Spatial frequency sweep VEP: Visual acuity during the first year of life. <i>Vision Research</i> , 25, 1399-1408.	fail-not a research article					1										
Northcote, M. (1988). Visual stimulation for the multiply-handicapped child. Unpublished Thesis, Auckland College of Education.	could not locate										1					
Nott, J. (1994). The use of low vision aids by children under the age of seven years. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 12(2), 57-59.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Nunn, J. A., Gregory, L. J., Brammer, M., Williams, S. C. R., Parslow, D. M., Morgan, M. J., et al. (2002). Functional magnetic resonance imaging of synesthesia: Activation of V4/V8 by spoken words. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 5(4), 371-375.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired							1									
Obstfeld, H. (1978). The spectacle lens-contact lens system in aniseikonia. <i>Ophthalmic Optician</i> , 18, 19.	fail-not a study					1											
O'Connell, M., Lieberman, L. J., & Petersen, S. (2006). The use of tactile modeling and physical guidance as instructional strategies in physical activity for children who are blind. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 100(8), 471-477.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
O'Connor, P. D., Sofo, F., Kendall, L., & Olsen, G. (1990). Reading disabilities and the effects of colored filters. <i>Journal of Learning Disabilities</i> , 23(10), 597.	fail-subjects not visually impaired							1									
O'Connor, P. M., Lamoureux, E. L., & Keefe, J. E. (2008). Predicting the need for low vision rehabilitation services. <i>British Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 92(2), 252-255.	adult-fail-not a research article					1											
O'Donnell, L. M., & Livingston, R. L. (1991). Active exploration of the environment by young children with low vision: A review of the literature. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 85(7), 287-291.	fail-not a research article (review of literature)					1											
O'Donnell, L. M., & Smith, A. J. (1994). Visual cues for enhancing depth perception. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 88(3), 258-266.	fail-not quantitative research (practitioner's article)					1											
Olsen [sic], M. R., Harlow, S., & Williams, J. (1977). Evaluation of McBride's approach to rapid reading for braille and large print readers. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 9, 16-23.	pass	1	1														
Olson M. R. (1975). The effects of training in rapid reading on the reading rate and comprehension of braille and large print readers. Unpublished Thesis, University of North Dakota.	pass	1		1													

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Olsen [sic], M., Harlow, S., & Williams, J. M. (1975). Rapid reading in braille and large print: An examination of McBride's procedures. <i>New Outlook for the Blind</i> , 69(9).	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices											1					
Orel-Bixler, D., Haegerstrom-Portnoy, G., & Hall, A. (1989). Visual assessment of the multiply handicapped patient. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 65, 530-536.	fail-not a research article					1											
Ortiz, A., Chung, S. T. L., Legge, G. E., & Jobling, J. T. (1999). Reading with a head-mounted video magnifier. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 76(11), 755-763.	adult																
Osaka, N., & Osaka, M. (2002). Individual differences in working memory during reading with and without parafoveal information: A moving-window study. <i>American Journal of Psychology</i> , 115(4), 501-513.	adult-fail- subjects not visually impaired																
Oseroff, A., Koorland, M. A., & Maratea, K. V. (1987). Resources for the visually impaired. <i>Academic Therapy</i> , 22, 287-293.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Ostrovsky, Y., Andalman, A., & Sinha, P. (2006). Vision following extended congenital blindness. [Article]. <i>Psychological Science</i> , 17, 1009-1014.	fail-not quantitative research (case study)												1				
Overbury, O., & et al. (1989). Perceptual assessment in low vision: Evidence for a hierarchy of skills? <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 83(2), 109-113.	adult-fail-no intervention																
Overbury, O., Jackson, W. B., & Hagenon, C. (1987). Factors affecting the successful use of low vision aids. <i>Canadian Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 22(4), 205-207.	fail-age of subjects not specified; topic not about low vision methods																1
Overington, I. (1973). Interaction of vision with optical aids. <i>Journal of the Optical Society of America</i> , 63(9), 1043-1049.	fail-no human subjects																1
Owens, D. (1980). A comparison of accommodative responsiveness and contrast sensitivity for sinusoidal gratings. <i>Vision Research</i> , 20, 159-167.	fail- adult, subjects not visually impaired, no comparison group																

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Owsley, C., Sekuler, R., & Siemsen, D. (1983). Contrast sensitivity throughout adulthood. <i>Vision Research</i> , 23(7), 689-699.	fail-not a research article					1											
Ozias, D. K. (1975). An evaluation of a research information dissemination and translation vehicle: Special study institutes on utilization of low vision. Unpublished Thesis, University of Texas at Austin.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices														1		
Padula, W. (1983). The use of bioptic telescopes for driving. <i>Journal of Rehabilitative Optometry</i> , 1(2), 8-10.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Padula, W. (1993). Neuro optometric rehabilitation for persons with TBI or CVA. <i>Journal of Optometric Visual Development</i> , 23(2), 4-8.	cannot locate										1						
Palmer, L. E., & et al. (1987). International symposium on visually handicapped infants and young children: Birth to Seven (2nd, Aruba, 1987). "The first steps."	fail-not peer reviewed journal article (conference)									1							
Pambakian, A. L., & Kennard, C. (1997). Can visual function be restored in patients with homonymous hemianopia? <i>British Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 81(4), 324-328.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Pambakian, A., Currie, J., & Kennard, C. (2005). Rehabilitation strategies for patients with homonymous visual field defects. <i>Journal of Neuroophthalmology</i> , 25(2), 136-142.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Papadopoulos, K. (2005). Automatic transcription of tactile maps. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> (Vol. 99, pp. 242-245).	fail-not a research article (product information)					1											
Papadopoulos, K. S. (2004). A school programme contributes to the environmental knowledge of blind people. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 22(3), 101-104.	fail-normally sighted comparison group, topic not about low vision methods or devices																1
Papadopoulos, K., Argyropoulos, V. S., & Kouroupetroglou, G. (2008). Discrimination and comprehension of synthetic speech by students with visual impairments: The case of similar acoustic patterns. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 102(7), 420-429.	adult-fail-normally sighted comparison group																1



Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Park, W. L., & Sunness, J. S. (2004). Red contact lenses for alleviation of photophobia in patients with cone disorders. <i>American Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 137(4), 774-775.	ad/ch-fail-not quantitative research (practitioner's report)					1											
Parsons, A. S., & Sabornie, E. J. (1987). Language skills of young low-vision children: Performance on the preschool language scale. <i>Journal of the Division for Early Childhood</i> , 11(3), 217-225.	fail-normally sighted comparison group						1										1
Parsons, S. (1985). The performance of low vision children on the preschool language scale. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 17(3), 117-125.	fail-normally sighted comparison group							1									1
Parsons, S. (1986). Function of play in low vision children (Part 1): A review of the research and literature. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 80(3), 627-630.	fail-not a research article					1											
Parsons, S. (1986). Function of play in low vision children (Part 2): Emerging patterns of behavior. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 80(6), 777-784.	fail-normally sighted comparison group							1									1
Passini, R., & Proulx, G. (1988). Wayfinding without vision: An experiment with congenitally totally blind people. <i>Environment and Behavior</i> , 20(2), 227-252.	adult-fail-normally sighted comparison group									1							
Pattillo, S. T., Heller, K. W., & Smith, M. (2004). The impact of a modified repeated-reading strategy paired with optical character recognition on the reading rates of students with visual impairments. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 98(1), 28-46.	fail-no comparison group or quantitative research (KAF corrected)	1			1												
Paul, B. (1992). High vision games net low vision gains. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 86(1), 63-65.	fail-not quantitative research											1					
Paulsson, L., & Sjostrand, J. (1980). Contrast sensitivity in the presence of a glare light: Theoretical concepts and preliminary clinical studies. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science</i> , 19(4), 401-406.	fail-not a research article					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Pavey, S. (2004). Vision Impairment Scotland: A new system of notification of childhood visual impairment and the information it has provided on services for Scottish children. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 22(1), 43-44.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices														1		
Peabody, R. L., & Birch, J. W. (1967). Educational implications of partial vision: New findings from a national study. <i>Sight-Saving Review</i> , 37, 92-96.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Peck, F. R. (1995). Using a color CCTV to teach children with deaf-blindness. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 89(3), 276-279.	fail-not quantitative research											1					
Pelah, A. (2007). Walking in real and virtual environments <i>ACM Transactions on Applied Perception</i> , 4(1), 1-4.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Peli, E. (1990). Visual issues in the use of a head mounted monocular display. <i>Optical Engineering</i> , 29, 883-892.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Peli, E. (1994). Head-mounted display as a low vision aid. In H. Murphey (Ed.), <i>Virtual Reality and Persons with Disabilities, Second Annual International Conference</i> . Northridge, CA: Center on Disabilities, California State University.	fail-not a research article (conference presentation)					1											
Peli, E. (1995). Expanding visual fields. <i>Photonic Problem Solver, Photonic Spectro</i> , March, 74.	cannot locate											1					
Peli, E. (1996). Test of a model of foveal vision by using simulations. <i>Journal of the Optical Society of America</i> , 13, 1131-1138.	fail-subjects not visually impaired (age not stated)							1									
Peli, E. (1999). Simple 1-D image enhancement for head-mounted low vision aid. <i>Visual Impairment Research</i> , 1(1), 3-10.	fail-no subjects															1	
Peli, E. (2002). Treating with spectacle lenses: A novel idea? <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 79(9), 569-580.	fail-not a study					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria												
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group			
Peli, E., & Siegmund, W. P. (1995). Fiber-optic reading magnifiers for the visually impaired. <i>Journal of the Optical Society of America</i> , 12(10), 2274-2285.	fail-no human subjects																1	
Peli, E., & Siegmund, W. P. (1995). Reading of dynamically displayed text by low vision observers. <i>Technical Digest on Vision Science and its Applications</i> , Technical Digest Series, 1, 218-221.	cannot locate											1						
Peli, E., Fine, E., & Kirschen, M. (1996). Reading with a stand magnifier: effect of number of letters on reading rate. <i>Technical Digest on Vision Science and its Applications</i> , Technical Digest Series, 1, 32-35.	adult-fail-not a study					1												
Peli, E., Goldstein, R., Young, G., Trempe, C., & Buzney, S. (1991). Image enhancement for the visually impaired: Simulation and experimental results. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology and Vision Science</i> , 32, 2337-2350.	adult-pass										1							
Peli, E., Lee, E., Trempe, C., L., & Buzney, S. (1994). Image enhancement for the visually impaired: the effects of enhancement on face recognition. <i>Journal of the Optical Society of America a. Optics and Imagescience</i> , 11(7), 1929-1939.	adult-fail-normally sighted comparison group										1							
Pelli, D. G., & Legge, G. E. (1981). Low resolution fiberscope reading aid for the partially sighted. <i>Journal of the Optical Society of America</i> , 71, 1592.	fail-not a research article (conference information)					1												
Pelli, D. G., Legge, G. E., & Schleske, M. M. (1985). Psychophysics of reading - III. A fiberscope low-vision reading aid. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology and Vision Science</i> , 26(5), 751-763.	adult-fail-not quantitative research										1							
Pelli, D., Robson, J., & Wilkens, A. (1988). The design of a new letter chart for measuring contrast sensitivity. <i>Clinical Vision Science</i> , 2, 187-199.	fail-not a research article					1												
Peltokorpi, S., & Huttunen, K. (2008). Communication in the early stage of language development in children with CHARGE syndrome. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 26(1), 24-49.	fail-no quantitative stats (pilot using 3 case studies)												1					

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Penrod, W., Corbett, M. D., & Blasch, B. (2005). A master trainer class for professionals in teaching the UltraCane electronic travel device. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 99(11), 711-715.	fail-no comparison group						1									
Perdriel, M. G. (1977). Low-vision aids. <i>Bull Soc Ophthalmol Fr</i> , 77(7-8), 723-729.	fail-foreign publication										1					
Perez, A. (1997). Amsler grid through a microscope. <i>Journal of Low Vision and Neuro-Optometric Rehabilitation</i> , 11(3), 10-11.	fail-not quantitative research (practitioner's article)					1										
Perez, A. M. (1993). New bifocal option: UNIVISION by Unilens. <i>Journal of Vision Rehabilitation</i> , 7(4), 15.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Perez, A., & Jose, R. (2003). The use of Fresnel and ophthalmic prisms in the management of patients with hemianopic field visual field loss: A suggested multidisciplinary approach. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 97(3), 173-176.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Perez-Pereira, M., & Castro, J. (1992). Pragmatic functions of blind and sighted children's language: A twin case study. <i>First Language</i> , 12(34), 17-37.	fail-not quantitative research										1					
Perla, F., & O'Donnell, B. (2002). Reaching out: Encouraging family involvement in orientation and mobility. <i>RE:view</i> , 34(3), 103-110.	fail-not a study					1										
Perlin, R. R., & Dziadul, J. (1991). Fresnel prisms for field enhancement of patients with constricted or hemianopic visual fields. <i>Journal of the American Optometric Association</i> , 62(1), 58-64.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Peterson, R. C., Wolffsohn, J. S., Rubinstein, M., & Lowe, J. (2003). Benefits of electronic vision enhancement systems (EVES) for the visually impaired. <i>American Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 136(6), 1129-1135.	adult-pass										1					
Petre, K. L., Hazel, C. A., Fine, E. M., & Rubin, G. S. (2000). Reading with eccentric fixation is faster in inferior visual field than in left visual field. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 77(1), 34-39.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired							1								

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

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			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Phillips, L. (1989). Consumer needs assessment: A qualitative study of the needs of people with disabilities. Consumer needs assessment project year 1: Results of the first year of a five year study.	adult-fail-not quantitative research								1								
Piccolo, M., & Jose, R. T. (1983). Contact lenses for the multiply impaired. <i>Rehabilitative Optometry Journal</i> , 1(2), 7-8.	fail-not quantitative research (case study)											1					
Picton, P. D., & Capp, M. D. (Writer) (2008). Relaying scene information to the blind via sound using cartoon depth maps [Article]. <i>Image &amp; Vision Computing</i> .	fail-not a research article (product information on new technology)					1											
Pike, E. (1991). Children's reactions to Nomad, an audio-tactile graphic processor. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 9(3), 105-a-107.	fail-not research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Pike, E., Blades, M., & Spencer, C. (1993). Maps on microcapsule paper: The performance of visually impaired children. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 11(1), 18-20.	fail-not quantitative research											1					
Pillay, P., & Thorburn, J. (1997). Research priorities in the education of visually impaired students in New Zealand. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 91(1), 87-88.	fail-not quantitative research											1					
Piscitello, J. (2005). Check this out: Typoscopes from scratch. [Feature]. <i>RE:view</i> , 36(4), 167-168.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Pogrud, R. T., & Rosen, S. J. (1989). The preschool blind child can be a cane user. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 83(9), 431-438.	fail-not quantitative research (practitioner's article)					1											
Poirier, C., De Volder, A., Tranduy, D., & Scheiber, C. (2007). Pattern recognition using a device substituting audition for vision in blindfolded sighted subjects. <i>Neuropsychologia</i> , 45(5), 1108-1121.	fail-sighted subjects							1									
Politzer, M. R. (1995). Vision rehabilitation therapy for the bioptic driver. <i>Journal of the American Optometric Association</i> , 66(1), 18-24.	adult-fail-not quantitative research								1								

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Ponchillia, P. E., Rak, E. C., Freeland, A. L., & LaGrow, S. J. (2007). Accessible GPS: Reorientation and target location among users with visual impairments. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 101(7), 389-401.	adult-fail-not quantitative research								1								
Pors, B. (1980). Experimental provision of closed circuit television at a Danish public library. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 74(3), 102-104.	fail-not research					1											
Porter, F. I., White, J. M., & Goldberg, J. (1992). Predicting successful low vision rehabilitation with telescopic spectacles. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> 86(1), 29-32.	ad/ch-pass								1								
Potenski, D. H. (1983). Use of black light in training retarded, multiply handicapped deaf-blind children. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> . 77, 347-348.	pass	1			1												
Potter, L. E. (1995). Small-scale versus large-scale spatial reasoning: Educational implications for children who are visually impaired. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 89(2), 142-152.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Potts, M. (1979). New kind of sight: Reading braille. <i>Journal of Reading</i> , 23, 236-238.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Pountney, R. (1989). The national information base: Applications of microtechnology to the education of the visually handicapped. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 7(1), 37-38.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Powell, S. A. (1996). Neural-based visual stimulation with infants with cortical impairment. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 90, 445-446+.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Preston, J. L. (1998). Progressive addition spectacle lenses: Design preferences and head movements while reading. Ohio State University.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Prince, J. H. (1967). New reading material for uncorrectable low visual acuity. <i>Optician</i> , 133, 84.	cannot locate										1						

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Prince, J. H. (1967). Printing for the visually handicapped. <i>Australian Journal of Optometry</i> , 50, 164.	fail-not quantitative research; topic not about low vision methods or devices														1		
Pring, L., Painter, J., & Pring, L. (2002). Recollective experience in individuals with a visual impairment: the role of sensory and conceptual processing. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 20(1), 24-32.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices														1		
Protocols for choosing low vision devices (1993). (Vol. 1): James E. Doherty, Room 3423, Department of Education, The National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research, 40 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20202-2646; telephone: 202-205-9151.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal article										1						
Quillman, R., Mehr, E., & Goodrich, G. (1981). Use of the Frostig Figure Ground in evaluation of adults with low vision. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics</i> , 58(11), 910-918.	fail-adults								1								
Quinn, A. L., Koca, R. M., Jr., & Weening, F. (1999). Developing mathematical reasoning using attribute games. <i>Mathematics Teacher</i> , 92(9), 768-775.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Raasch, T. W., & Rubin, G. S. (1993). Reading with low vision. <i>Journal of the American Optometric Association</i> , 64(1), 15-18.	fail-not research article (overview of research)					1											
Raasch, T. W., Leat, S. J., Kleinstein, R. N., Bullimore, M. A., & Cutter, G. R. (1997). Evaluating the value of low-vision services. <i>Journal of the American Optometric Association</i> , 68(7), 287-295.	fail-not a research article (lit review)					1											
Rabin, J. (1982). Spatial frequency and letter size. <i>Optometric Monthly</i> , 73(7), 386-387.	fail-not reseach with human subjects, more of a practitioner's article					1											
Rabin, J., & Adams, A. J. (1992). Cortical potentials evoked by short wavelength patterned light. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 69(7), 522-531.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired							1									

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

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Rabin, J., & Wicks, J. (1996). Measuring resolution in the contrast domain: The Small Letter Contrast Test. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 73(6), 398-403.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired							1								
Radner, W., Hubner, A., & Thaler, A. (1997). Visual rehabilitation: Magnifying vision aids. <i>Wien Med Wochenschr</i> , 147(12-13), 288-290.	fail-foreign publication										1					
Raiford, M. B. (1969). Keeler low vision aids. <i>American Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 67(4), 542-546.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Ramesh, R., & Vijayalakshmi, P. (1996). Use of low vision aids for visually impaired children in integrated schools. <i>JTNOA</i> , 34(1), 35.	fail-not peer reviewed journal article (book chapter review)									1						
Ratanasit, D., & Moore, M. M. (2005). Representing graphical user interfaces with sound: A review of approaches. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 99(2), 69-84.	fail-not quantitative research, no subjects used														1	
Ratliff, J. L. (1997). Chemistry for the visually impaired. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Chemical Education</i> , 74, 710-711.	fail-not a research article (curriculum report)					1										
Ray, J. S. (1993). Prescribing high addition bifocals for low-vision patients with specific functional needs. <i>Journal of Vision Rehabilitation</i> , 7(4), 6-9.	fail-not quantitative research (4 case studies)											1				
Raye, K., Pratt, E., Rodier, D., Palafox, G., & Mayer, D. (1991). Acuity card and grating orientation: Acuity of normals and patients with nystagmus. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science</i> , 34, 960.	fail-not a research article					1										
Raymond, J., Lindblad, I., & Leibowitz, H. (1984). The effect of contrast on sustained detection. <i>Vision Research</i> , 24(3), 183-188.	fail-adults subjects, no comparison group, subjects not visually impaired							1								



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Reeves, B. C., Harper, R. A., & Russell, W. B. (2004). Enhanced low vision rehabilitation for people with age related macular degeneration: A randomised controlled trial. <i>British Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 88(11), 1443-1449.	adult-pass								1								
Regan, D. (1982). Visual information channeling in normal and disordered vision. <i>Psychological Review</i> , 89, 407-444.	fail-not a study					1											
Regan, D., & Beverley, K. (1983). Visual fields described by contrast sensitivity, by acuity, and by relative sensitivity to different orientations. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science</i> , 24(6), 754-759.	fail-not a research article					1											
Regan, D., & Neima, D. (1983). Low-contrast letter charts as a test of visual function. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 90(10), 1192-1200.	fail-not a research article					1											
Regan, D., Milner, B. A., & Heron, J. R. (1976). Delayed visual perception and delayed evoked potential in the spinal form of multiple sclerosis and in retrobulbar neuritis. <i>Brain</i> , 99, 43-66.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices													1			
Regan, D., Raymond, J., Ginsburg, A., & Murray, T. (1981). Contrast sensitivity, visual acuity, and the discrimination of Snellen letters in multiple sclerosis. <i>Brain</i> , 104, 333-350.	fail-not a research article					1											
Regan, D., Silver, R., & Murray, T. (1977). Visual acuity and contrast sensitivity in multiple sclerosis- hidden visual loss. <i>Brain</i> , 100, 563-579.	fail-not a research article					1											
Regan, D., Whitlock, J., Murray, T., & Beverley, K. (1980). Orientation - specific losses of contrast sensitivity in multiple sclerosis. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science</i> , 19(3), 324-328.	fail-not a research article					1											
Reich, L. N. (1991). Adjustable focus telescopes for near vision. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 68(3), 183-188.	fail-not a study					1											
Reimer, A. M., Smits-Engelsman, B. C. M., & Siemonsma-Boom, M. (1999). Development of an instrument to measure manual dexterity in children with visual impairments aged 6-12. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 93(10), 643-658.	pass	1													1		

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			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Reimer, A., Cox, R., Boonstra, F., & Smits-Engelsman, B. (2008). The effect of visual impairment on goal-directed movements in children. <i>Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology</i> , 50, 778-783.	fail-not a research article					1										
Renouf, A., & Phillips, S. (1986, October 17-19, 1985). Making Apple computers accessible to blind children, Northridge, CA.	fail-not peer reviewed journal article (conference proceedings)									1						
Resource guide for persons with vision impairments (1989).	fail-not a research article					1										
Rex, E. (Ed.). (1971). <i>Proceedings of a special study institute in methods and procedures for training low vision</i> . Normal, IL: Illinois State University.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal									1						
Rex, E. J. (1970). Study of basal readers and experimental supplementary instructional materials for teaching primary reading in braille. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 2, 97-107.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Rex, E. J. (1971). A study of basal readers and experimental supplementary instructional materials for teaching primary reading in braille Part II. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 3(1), 1-6.	pass	1											1			
Rex, E. J. (1990). The education of visually handicapped learners: An overview of research-research issues. <i>Peabody Journal of Education</i> , 67(2), 54-73.	fail-not a study					1										
Richards, D. (1977). Effects of luminance and contrast on visual acuity - ages 16 to 90 years. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics</i> , 54(3), 178-184.	fail-not a research article					1										
Richman, J. E., Baglieri, A. M., & Cho, O. (2007). Tinted lenses in the treatment of visual stress in a patient with a traumatic brain injury: A case report. <i>Journal of Behavioral Optometry</i> , 18(6), 149-153.	adult-fail-not quantitative research (case study)									1						
Ricker, K. S. (1981). Optical media bring biology to visually impaired students. <i>The Science Teacher</i> , 48, 36-37.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										

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Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

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Ritchie, J. P., Sonksen, P. M., & Gould, E. (1989). Low vision aids for preschool children. <i>Developmental Medicine &amp; Child Neurology</i> , 31(4), 509-519.	fail-normally sighted comparison group						1										1
Rizzo, J., & Tombran-Tink, J. B. C. J. (2007). Visual prosthesis and ophthalmic devices new hope in sight. <i>Ophthalmology research</i> , 276.	fail-not peer reviewed journal article (book)										1						
Robertson, I. H., & al, e. (1990). Microcomputer-based rehabilitation for unilateral left visual neglect: A randomized controlled trial. <i>Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation</i> , 71(9), 663-668.	adult									1							
Robertson, R., Jan, J., & Wong, P. (1986). Electroencephalograms of children with permanent cortical visual impairment. <i>Canadian Journal of Neurological Sciences</i> , 13, 256-261.	fail-not a research article					1											
Robinson, G. L., & Conway, R. N. (1990). The effects of Irlen colored lenses on students' specific reading skills and their perception of ability: A 12-month validity study. <i>Journal Of Learning Disabilities</i> , 23(10), 589-596.	fail-subjects not visually impaired (reading disability)							1									
Robinson, G. L., & Foreman, P. J. (1999). Scotopic sensitivity/Irlen syndrome and the use of coloured filters: a long-term placebo controlled and masked study of reading achievement and perception of ability. <i>Perceptual And Motor Skills</i> , 89(1), 83-113.	fail-subjects not visually impaired; reading intervention							1									
Robinson, J., Story, S. M., & Kuyk, T. K. (1990). Evaluation of two night-vision devices. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> (Vol. 84, pp. 539-541).	adult-fail-no comparison group									1							
Rodabaugh, B. J., & Hall, A. P. (1978). Development of a preparatory reading program for visually handicapped children. Final report.	fail-not peer reviewed journal article (report)										1						
Rodgers, M. D., & Emerson, R. W. (2005). Human factor analysis of long cane design: Weight and length. [Article]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 99, 622-632.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired, no comparison group							1									

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			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Rodgers, M. D., & Emerson, R. W. (2005). Materials testing in long cane design: Sensitivity, flexibility, and transmission of vibration. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 99, 696-706.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired, no comparison group							1									
Rogers, G., Tishler, C., Tsou, B., Hertle, R., & Fellows, R. (1981). Visual acuities in infants with congenital cataracts operated on prior to 6 months of age. <i>Archives of Ophthalmology</i> , 99, 999-1003.	fail-not a research article					1											
Rogers, S. (2007). Learning braille and print together -- the mainstream issues. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 25(2), 120-132.	fail-not a research article					1											
Rogow, S. M. (1987). The ways of the hand: A study of hand function among blind, visually impaired and visually impaired multi-handicapped children and adolescents. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 5(2), 59-61.	fail-no intervention							1									
Rogow, S. M. (1989). An investigation of visual cognition among children with severe visual impairments. <i>Canadian Journal of Special Education</i> , 5(2), 145-151.	pass	1						1									
Rohrkaste, F., Whittaker, S., & Higgins, K. E. (1989). Optimum letter spacing for word recognition in central and eccentric fields. <i>Supplement to Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science</i> , 30, 397.	cannot locate										1						
Rohrschneider, K., Bruder, I., Aust, R., & Blankenagel, A. (1997). Use of a new optoelectronic vision aid for highly visually handicapped patients. <i>Kin Monatsbl Augenheilkd</i> , 210(2), 105-110.	fail-not quantitative research											1					
Roman, C. A. (1996). Validation of an interview instrument to identify behaviors characteristic of cortical visual impairments in infants. Unpublished Ph.D., University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.	fail-not quantitative research											1					
Rosas, R., Nussbaum, M., Strasser, K., & Csaszar, F. (1997). Computer assisted mediation for blind children. <i>Computers &amp; Education</i> , 28(4), 229-235.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1											
Rosethal, B. P., & Cole, R. G. (1984). Fitting telescopes. In E. Faye (Ed.), <i>Clinical Low Vision</i> . Boston: Little, Brown and Company.	fail-not peer reviewed journal article (book)										1						

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Rosenbaum, D. (1990). The Carroll Center for the Blind Ed-Tech Loan Program. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 84(10), 573.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Rosenberg, E. A., & Sperazza, L. C. (2008). The visually impaired patient. [Article]. <i>American Family Physician</i> , 77, 1431-1436.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Rosenberg, R. (1973). A survey of magnification aids to low vision. <i>Journal of the American Optometric Association</i> , 44(6), 628-635.	fail-not quantitative research (practitioner's article)					1										
Rosenberg, R. (1984). The optics of low vision lenses. In E. E. Faye (Ed.), <i>Clinical Low Vision</i> . Boston: Little, Brown & Co.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal									1						
Rosenbloom, A. (1970). Low Vision Aids. In L. Borish (Ed.), <i>Clinical Refraction</i> (3rd ed.). Chicago: Professional Press.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal									1						
Rosenbloom, A. (1978). Special report--Research needs in low vision. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics</i> , 55(November), 776-779.	fail-not a research article					1										
Rosenbloom, A. (1983). Expanding dimensions in a low vision care. <i>Optometric Monthly</i> , 74(7), 358-359.	fail-not a research article					1										
Rosenbloom, A. A. (1969). The controlled-pupil contact lens in low vision problems. <i>Journal of the American Optometric Association</i> , 40(8), 836-840.	ad/ch-fail-not quantitative research (several case studies)										1					
Rosenbloom, A. A. (1974). Prognostic factors in the visual rehabilitation of aging patients. <i>New Outlook for the Blind</i> , 68, 124-127.	adult-fail-no intervention								1							
Rosenbloom, A., & Jose, R. (1975). The role of the low vision assistant in the care of the visually impaired person. <i>New Outlook for the Blind</i> (May).	fail- not research article					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Rosenblum, L. P., & Amato, S. (2004). Preparation in and use of the Nemeth braille code for mathematics by teachers of students with visual impairments. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 98(8), 484-495.	fail-subjects not visually impaired; incomplete information on intervention, comparison group, and design (practitioner article)							1								
Rosenblum, Y. Z., Zak, P. P., Ostrovsky, M. A., Smolyaninova, I. L., Bora, E. V., Dyadina, U. V., Trofimova, N. N., & Aliyev, A. G-G. D. (2000). Spectral filters in low-vision correction. <i>Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics</i> , 20(4), 335-341.	adult-pass (results may be able to be separated out for children)	1			1											
Rosenthal, B. P. (1986). Low vision aids. <i>Proceedings of the Human Factors Society</i> , 2(October).	fail-not a study					1										
Rosenthal, B. P. (1993). Plastic aspherics: A new lens system for low vision patients. <i>Optometry Today</i> , March, 37.	cannot locate										1					
Rossi, P. (1980). Closed circuit television---a method of reading. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 12, 90-94.	pass	1	1													
Rossi, P. W., Kheifets, S., & Reding, M. J. (1990). Fresnel prisms improve visual perception in stroke patients with homonymous hemianopia or unilateral visual neglect. <i>Neurology</i> , 40(10), 1597-1599.	adult								1							
Rowland, C., & Schweigert, P. (2001). Assessment and instruction of hands-on problem-solving and object interaction skills in children who are deafblind. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 19(2), 57-68.	pass	1												1		
Rubin, G. S. (2001). Vision rehabilitation for patients with age-related macular degeneration. <i>Eye</i> , 15, 430-435.	adult-fail-not quantitative research										1					
Rubin, G. S., & Legge, G. E. (1989). The role of contrast in low vision. <i>Vision Research</i> , 29(1), 79-91.	fail-adult										1					
Rubin, G. S., & Turano, K. (1994). Low vision reading with sequential word presentation. <i>Vision Research</i> , 34(13), 1723-1733.	fail-adult										1					

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Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Rubin, G. S., Feely, m., Perera, S., Ekstrom, K., & Williamson, E. (2006). The effect of font and line width on reading speed in people with mild to moderate vision loss. <i>Ophthal. Physiol. Opt.</i> 26(6), 545-554.	adult-fail-no comparison group									1							
Ruconich, S. (1984). Evaluating microcomputer access technology for use by visually impaired students. <i>Pointer</i> , 28(2), 44-47.	fail-not a study					1											
Rudanko, S.-L. (1995). Visual rehabilitation of persons with Leber's hereditary optic neuropathy. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 89(2), 153-156.	fail-not quantitative research (case study with no stats)											1					
Ruddock, K. (1983). Visual mechanisms for analysis of spatial pattern. <i>Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics</i> , 3(2), 93-119.	fail-not a research article					1											
Rundquist, J. (2004). Low vision rehabilitation of retinitis pigmentosa. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 98(11), 718-724.	fail-normally sighted comparison group							1									1
Russell-Minda, E., Jutai, J. W., Strong, J. G., Campbell, K. A., Gold, D., Pretty, L., et al. (2007). The legibility of typefaces for readers with low vision: A research review. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 101(7), 402-415.	adult-fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Rutkowsky, W. F. (1987). Light filtering lenses as an alternative to cataract surgery. <i>Journal of the American Optometric Association</i> , 58(8), 640-641.	adult-fail-not quantitative research (case study)									1							
Ryan, K. M. (2002). Rehabilitation services for older people with visual impairments. <i>RE:view</i> , 34(1), 31-48.	fail-not a study					1											
Sabel, B. A., Kenkel, S., & Kasten, E. (2004). Vision restoration therapy (VRT) efficacy as assessed by comparative perimetric analysis and subjective questionnaires. <i>Restorative Neurology And Neuroscience</i> , 22(6), 399-420.	adult-pass									1							
Sacks, S. Z., & Rosenblum, L. P. (2006). Adolescents with low vision: Perceptions of driving and nondriving. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 100, 212-222.	fail-no comparison group							1									





Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

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			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Samuels, C. A. (2008). Braille makes a comeback. <i>Education Week</i> , 27(43), 27-29.	fail-not peer reviewed journal article										1					
Sanchez, J., & Saenz, M. (2006). 3D sound interactive environments for blind children problem solving skills. <i>Behaviour &amp; Information Technology</i> , 25(4), 367-378.	pass	1												1		
Sanchez, J., & Saenz, M. (2006). Three-dimensional virtual environments for blind children. <i>Cyberpsychology &amp; Behavior: The Impact Of The Internet, Multimedia And Virtual Reality On Behavior And Society</i> , 9(2), 200-206.	fail-not quantitative research											1				
Sanchez, N., Arditii, A., Katz, M., & Citek, K. (1986). Effects of telescopic low vision aids on contrast sensitivity. <i>Supplement to Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science</i> , 27(3), 78.	cannot locate										1					
Sandyk, R. (1998). Treatment with AC pulsed electromagnetic fields normalizes the latency of the visual evoked response in a multiple sclerosis patient with optic atrophy. <i>The International Journal Of Neuroscience</i> , 93(3-4), 239-250.	fail-not quantitative research (case study)											1				
Sanford, L. D. (1984). The effectiveness of an instructional program designed to teach visually impaired students to use microcomputers. Unpublished <i>Educator's</i> , Peabody College for Teachers of Vanderbilt University, Tennessee.	cannot locate	1						1								
Sapp, W. (2001). Maternal perceptions of preverbal communication in children with visual Impairments. <i>RE:view</i> , 33(3), 133-144.	fail-not a study (interview with mothers of VI children)					1										
Sapp, W. (2007). MySchoolDayOnline: Applying universal design principles to the development of a fully accessible online scheduling tool for students with visual impairments. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 101(5), 301-307.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Scadden, L. E. (2003). Special issue on technology. [Symposium]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> 97(10), 579-666.	fail-not a research article					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Scanlan, J. M., & Cuddeford, J. E. (2004). Low vision rehabilitation: A comparison of traditional and extended teaching programs. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 98(10), 601-611.	fail-not a research article (practitioner article)					1											
Schaefer, W. D., & Mund, B. (1976). Low vision aids in visually handicapped children. <i>Klinische Monatsblätter für Augenheilkunde und Augenärztliche Fortbildung</i> , 168(5), 735-739.	fail-foreign publication											1					
Schanel-Klitsch, E. (1992). Preferential looking: Reliable acuity assessment for children with low vision. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 86(1), 71-72.	pass	1															
Schendel, K., & Robertson, L. C. (2004). Reaching out to see: Arm position can attenuate human visual loss. <i>Journal Of Cognitive Neuroscience</i> , 16(6), 935-943.	adult-fail-not quantitative research (case study, no intervention)											1					
Schiefer, U., Kurtenbach, A., Braun, E., Kraus, W., & Zrenner, E. (1995). Centrally tinted contact lenses. A useful visual aid for patients with achromatopsia. <i>German Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 4(1), 52-56.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)						1										
Schlosshauer, B., Hoff, A., Guenther, E., Zrenner, E., & mmerle, H. H. (1999). Towards a retina prosthesis model: Neurons on microphotodiode arrays in vitro. <i>Biomedical Microdevices</i> , 2(1), 61.	fail-no human subjects															1	
Schlottterer, G., Moscovitch, M., & Crapper-Mclachlan, D. (1983). Visual processing deficits as assessed by spatial frequency contrast sensitivity and backward masking in normal aging Alzheimer's disease. <i>Brain</i> , 107, 309-325.	fail-not a research article						1										
Schmier, J. K., Halpern, M. T., Covert, D. W., Delgado, J., & Sharma, S. (2006). Impact of visual impairment on service and device use by individuals with age-related macular degeneration (AMD). <i>Disability And Rehabilitation</i> , 28(21), 1331-1337.	adult-fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)						1										

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Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

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Schwade, J. (1982). Increasing the work rates of visually-impaired, mentally retarded adults through the treatment and prevention of overselectivity (overshadowing) and masking. Unpublished M.a., Western Michigan University, Michigan.	cannot locate											1				
Schwartzberg, T., Merin, S., Nawratzki, I., & Yanko, L. (1988). Low-vision aids in Stargardt's disease. <i>Annals of Ophthalmology</i> , 20(11), 428-430.	pass	1	1													
Schweigert, P. (1989). Use of microswitch technology to facilitate social contingency awareness as a basis for early communication skills. <i>AAC: Augmentative and Alternative Communication</i> , 5(3), 192-198.	fail-not quantitative research, no comparison group							1								
Scione, M. (1978). Electronic sensory aids in a concept development program for congenitally blind young adults. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 72 (3), 88-93.	fail- adult, not research					1										
Scott, C. L. (1994). Streff syndrome and emotional factors: The effect of lens therapy. <i>Journal of Optometric Vision Development</i> , 25(2), 101-106.	fail-not quantitative research, no comparison group							1								
Segond, H., Weiss, D. b., & Sampaio, E. (2005). Human spatial navigation via a visuo-tactile sensory substitution system. <i>Perception</i> , 34(10), 1231-1249.	fail-subjects not visually impaired								1							
Segond, H., Weiss, D., & Sampaio, E. (2007). A proposed tactile vision-substitution system for infants who are blind tested on sighted infants. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 101(1), 32-43.	fail-subjects not visually impaired								1							
Seiple, W., Szyk, J. P., McMahon, T., Pulido, J., & Fishman, G. A. (2005). Eye-movement training for reading in patients with age-related macular degeneration. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology and Vision Science</i> , 46(8), 2886-2896.	adult-pass										1					
Sekuler, R., & Hutman, L. (1980). Spatial vision and aging. I: Contrast sensitivity. <i>Journal of Gerontology</i> , 35(5).	fail-not a research article					1										
Sekuler, R., & Mulvanny, P. (1982). The new vision test: 20/20 is not enough. <i>American Health</i> , 50-56.	fail-not a research article					1										

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Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Sekuler, R., & Tynan, P. (1977). Rapid measurement of contrast-sensitivity functions. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics</i> , 54(8), 573-575.	fail-not a research article					1										
Sekuler, R., Hutman, L., & Owsley, C. (1980). Human aging and spatial vision. <i>Science</i> , 209, 1255-1256.	fail-not a research article					1										
Sekuler, R., Owsley, C., & Hutman, L. (1982). Assessing spatial vision of older people. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics</i> , 59(12), 961-968.	fail-not a research article					1										
Sekuler, R., Wilson, H., & Owsley, C. (1984). Structural modeling of spatial vision. <i>Vision Research</i> , 24(7), 689-700.	fail-not a research article					1										
Selby, S., & Woodhouse, J. (1981). Spatial frequency dependence of interocular transfer in amblyopes. <i>Vision Research</i> , 21, 1401-1408.	fail-not a research article					1										
Serino (2007). The effect of repeated reading with middle school students with visual impairments. Unpublished dissertation, University of Arizona.	Fail; 4 participants (2 groups of 2)	1			1											
Shallcross, L. (2005). A higher vision. [Feature]. <i>ASEE Prism</i> , 14(8), 49.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Shapiro, D. R., Lieberman, L. J., & Moffett, A. (2003). Strategies to improve perceived competence in children with visual impairments. <i>RE:view</i> , 35(2), 69-80.	fail-not a study					1										
Sharma, S., Sigafoos, J., & Carroll, A. (1994). Moon as a route to literacy project: Summary of findings. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 12(1), 34-35.	fail-not a research article (summary of a research study)					1										
Shaw, A. (1969). <i>Print for partial sight</i> . London: Library Association.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal									1						
Shen, R., & Uslan, M. M. (1996). A review of two portable closed-circuit television systems: The MaxEye and the Passport. [Product Evaluation]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> 90, 10-14.	fail-not a research article					1										

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Shen, R., & Uslan, M. M. (1997). A review of Acrontech's Elite series of closed-circuit television systems. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 91, 16-21.	fail-not a research article					1										
Shore, D. I., & Klein, R. M. (2000). The effects of scene inversion on change blindness. [Article]. <i>Journal of General Psychology</i> , 127, 27.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired, no intervention							1								
Shown, D. G. (1990). A case study of pupils identified as visually impaired in selected primary schools in Jos (Nigeria) and its educational implications. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 8(1), 35-36.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Shull, L. E., & Kuyk, T. K. (1990). Wide angle mobility light (WAML) follow-up. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 84, 78-79.	fail- not research (product review)					1										
Sibert, K. (1966). The legally blind child with useful residual vision. <i>International Journal for the Education of the Blind</i> , 16(December), 33-44.	fail-not a research article					1										
Sicurella, V. J. (1977). Color contrast as an aid for visually impaired persons. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 71(6), 252-257.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Sidaway, B., Champagne, A., Daigle, K., Marcous, N., Nadeau, A., & Pelletier, E. (2004). The effect of cane length on the haptic perception of height. [Article]. <i>Disability &amp; Rehabilitation</i> , 26, 157-161.	adult-fail-no intervention								1							
Sigafoos, J., Didden, R., Schlosser, R., Green, V., O'Reilly, M., & Lancioni, G. (2008). A review of intervention studies on teaching AAC to individuals who are deaf and blind. [Article]. <i>Journal of Developmental &amp; Physical Disabilities</i> , 20, 71-99.	fail-subjects not visually impaired; incomplete information on participants' ages, intervention method, and comparison group							1								
Sigafoos, J., O'Reilly, M., & Seely-York, S. (2004). Teaching students with developmental disabilities to locate their AAC device. <i>Research in Developmental Disabilities</i> , 25(4), 371-383.	fail-not a research article (practitioner article)					1										

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Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

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Silver, J. (1972). Visual aids in macular disease. Transactions of the Ophthalmological Society of the U.K., 93, 479-484.	fail-adult									1							
Silver, J. H. (1976). Low vision aids in the management of visual handicap. British Journal of Physiological Optics, 31(1), 19-20.	adult-fail-not quantitative research									1							
Silver, J. H. (1978). The use of low vision aids. Regional Review, 64, 131-135.	cannot locate										1						
Silver, J. H. (1979). Tinted lenses in RP. Optician, 178(4618), 11-14.	fail-not a study					1											
Silver, J. H., & Fass, V. H. (1977). Closed circuit television as a low-vision aid-development and application. Ophthalmic Optician, 9, 596-602.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1											
Silver, J., & Gould, E. (1976). A study of some factors concerned in the schooling of visually handicapped children. [Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal; Journal Article]. Child Care, Health & Development, 2(3), 145-153.	fail-not quantitative research											1					
Simons, K. (1983). Visual acuity norms in young children. Survey of Ophthalmology, 28(2), 84-92.	fail-not a research article					1											
Sisson, L. A., Babeo, T. J., & Van Hasselt, V. B. (1988). Group training to increase social behaviors in young multihandicapped children. Behav Modif, 12(4), 497-524.	fail-no comparison group or quantitative research (more of a practitioner's article)																
Sisson, L. A., Van Hasselt, V. B., & Hersen, M. (1993). Behavioral interventions to reduce maladaptive responding in youth with dual sensory impairment: An analysis of direct and concurrent effects. Behav Modif, 17(2), 164-188.	fail-no comparison group or quantitative research																
Sisson, L. A., Van Hasselt, V. B., Hersen, M., & Strain, P. S. (1985). Peer interventions: Increasing social behaviors in multihandicapped children. Behav Modif, 9(3), 293-321.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices														1		
Skalka, H. (1981). Arden grating test in evaluating "early" posterior subcapsular cataracts. Southern Medical Journal, 74(11), 1368-1370.	fail-not a research article					1											

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			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group
Skarf, B. (1989) Clinical use of visual evoked potentials. & D. Stamper, Fuler & D. Birch (Vol. Ed.): Vol. 2. Ophthalmology Clinics of North America (pp. 499-518).	fail-not a peer reviewed research article (book)									1					
Skellenger, A. C. (1999). Trends in the use of alternative mobility devices. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness, 93(8), 516-521.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1									
Skydsgaard, H. (1975). Low vision aids. Child-Care Health Department, 1 (September-October), 363-368.	fail-not a research article					1									
Skysgaard, H. (1976). Low vision aids. The Visually Handicapped, 10, 71-77.	cannot locate										1				
Slamovits, T. L., Rosen, C. E., Cheng, K. P., & Striph, G. G. (1991). Visual recovery in patients with optic neuritis and visual loss to no light perception. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 111(2), 209-214.	fail-no comparison group or quantitative research (more a practitioner's article)						1								
Slaton, P. (1968). Reading aids for the blind. Archives of Ophthalmology (Chicago), 80, 35.	could not locate										1				
Sloan, F. A., Picone, G., Brown, D. S., & Lee, P. P. (2005). Longitudinal analysis of the relationship between regular eye examinations and changes in visual and functional status. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 53(11), 1867-1874.	adult-fail-no comparison group or quantitative research								1						
Sloan, L. (1966). Recommended aids for the partially sighted (Rev. Ed. ed.). New York: National Society for the Prevention of Blindness.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal									1					
Sloan, L. (1972). Optical magnification for subnormal vision: Historical survey. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 62 (February), 162-168.	fail-not a research article					1									
Sloan, L. L. (1968). Reading aids for the partially sighted: Factors which determine success or failure. Archives of Ophthalmology, 80, 35-38.	ad/ch-fail-not quantitative research					1									
Sloan, L. L. (1974). Evaluation of closed-circuit television magnifiers. Sight-Saving Review, 44, 123-133.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1									

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Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Sloan, L. L., & Habel, A. (1973). Reading speeds with textbooks in large and in standard print. <i>Sight-Saving Review</i> , 43, 107-111.	ad/ch-fail-no intervention						1									
Sloan, L. L., Habel, A., & Feiock, K. (1973). High illumination as an auxiliary reading aid in diseases of the macula. <i>American Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 76(5), 745-757.	adult-fail-no comparison group, not quantitative research								1							
Smith, A. (1979). Lettersize and legibility. <i>Human Factors</i> , 21(6), 661-670.	fail-adults; subjects not visually impaired							1								
Smith, A. J., Geruschat, D., & Huebner, K. M. (2004). Policy to practice: Teachers' and administrators' views on curricular access by students with low vision. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 98(10), 612-628.	adult-fail-not quantitative research								1							
Smith, A., & Cote, K. (1982). <i>Look at me. A resource manual for the development of residual vision in multiply impaired children</i> . Philadelphia: Pennsylvania College of Optometry Press.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal									1						
Smith, A., Fisher, C., & Smith, R. (1985). Comments and ideas: Talking braille dots and telephone training. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 3(3), 101-103.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Smith, D. (1984). The clinical usefulness of the visual evoked response. <i>Journal of Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus</i> , 21, 235-236.	fail-not a research article					1										
Smith, D. W., & Kelley, P. (2007). A survey of assistive technology and teacher preparation programs for individuals with visual impairments. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 101(7), 429-433.	fail-subjects not visually impaired, no comparison group							1								
Smith, D., & Wild, T. (2006). Least-restrictive environment for students with visual impairments. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 100(10), 592-593.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Smith, G. (1981). Magnification of afocal telescopes when used focally. <i>Australian Journal of Optometry</i> , 64, 202-205.	fail-no human subjects														1	



Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Smith, J. K., & Erin, J. N. (2002). The effects of practice with prescribed reading glasses on students with low vision. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 96(11), 765-782.	fail-not quantitative research											1				
Smith, J., Weiner, I., & Lucero, A. (1982). Hemianopic fresnel prisms. <i>Journal of Clinical Neuro-Ophthalmology</i> , 2, 19-22.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Smith, R. M., Oommen, B. S., & Stahl, J. S. (2004). Application of adaptive filters to visual testing and treatment in acquired pendular nystagmus. <i>Journal of Rehabilitation Research and Development</i> , 41(3A), 313-324.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired; no comparison group							1								
Smith, R. M., Oommen, B. S., & Stahl, J. S. (2004). Image-shifting optics for a nystagmus treatment device. <i>Journal of Rehabilitation Research and Development</i> , 41(3A), 325-336.	adult-fail-no comparison group, subjects both visually impaired and visioned									1						
Snyder, A. (2008). Turning a blind eye? <i>Scientific American</i> , 298(2), 20-20.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Social studies materials adaptations for visually handicapped elementary students. Final report (1981).	fail-not a research article					1										
Sokol, S. (1978). Measurement of infant visual acuity from pattern reversal evoked potentials. <i>Vision Research</i> , 18, 33-39.	fail-not a research article					1										
Solan, H. A., Shelley-Tremblay, J. F., Hansen, P. C., & Larson, S. (2007). Is there a common linkage among reading comprehension, visual attention, and magnocellular processing? <i>Journal of Learning Disabilities</i> , 40(3), 270-278.	fail-subjects not visually impaired, no comparison group							1								
Song, X.-J., White, J. M., & Jose, R. (1996). Monocular versus binocular reading speed in low vision patients. <i>Journal of Videology</i> , 1(1), 21-26.	fail-foreign publication										1					
Sonksen, P., Petrie, A., & Drew, K. (1991). Promotion of visual development of severely visually impaired babies: Evaluation of a developmentally based programme. <i>Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology</i> , 33, 320-335.	fail-not a research article					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Soso, M., & McCutchen, C. (1978). Grating contrast detection perimetry in a patient with occipital lobe epilepsy. <i>Neurology</i> , 28, 870-873.	fail-not a research article					1										
Southall, D. (1984). The effect of task luminance and contrast upon the reading performance of visually handicapped school children. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 2(3), 78-81.	fail-normally sighted comparison group						1									1
Spafford, C. S., Grosser, G. S., Donatelle, J. R., Squillace, S. R., & Dana, J. P. (1995). Contrast sensitivity differences between proficient and disabled readers using colored lenses. <i>Journal of Learning Disabilities</i> , 28(4), 240-252.	ad/ch-fail-subjects not visually impaired (had reading disabilities)							1								
Spencer, C., & Travis, J. (1985). Learning a new area with and without the use of tactile maps: A comparative study. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 3(1), 5-7.	pass	1												1		
Spencer, R. A., Head, D. N., Pysh, M. V. D., & Chalfant, J. C. (1997). Response patterns of children with visual impairments on measures of internalized self-responsibility. <i>RE:view</i> , 29(3), 121-127.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices													1		
Spitzberg, L. A., & Chen, S. (1994). The design of a zoom stand magnifier - A new low vision device. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 71(10), 613-618.	fail-not a study					1										
Spitzberg, L. A., & Goodrich, G. L. (1995). New ergonomic stand magnifiers. <i>Journal of the American Optometric Association</i> , 66, 25-30.	fail-not a research article					1										
Spitzberg, L. A., & Ming, Q. (1994). Depth of field of plus lenses and reading telescopes. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 71(2), 115-119.	fail-not a study					1										
Spitzberg, L. A., Jose, R. T., & Kuether, C. L. (1989). Behind the lens telescope: A new concept in bioptics. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 66(9), 616-620.	fail-not a study					1										
Spitzberg, L. A., Kuether, C. L., & Jose, R. T. (1987). The new writing magnifier. <i>Journal of Vision Rehabilitation</i> , 1(2), 23-27.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Spollen, J. J. J. (1975). Comparison of an operant-striated acuity test and a conventional picture acuity test with deaf-blind children. Unpublished Ph.D., Peabody College for Teachers of Vanderbilt University, Tennessee.	Pass	<b>1</b>					<b>1</b>										
Spungin, S. J. (1996). Braille and beyond: Braille literacy in a larger context, <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> (Vol. 90 pp. 271-274).	fail-not a research article					<b>1</b>											
Spurney, R. (1973). Low vision aids for partially sighted persons. <i>American Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 75(1), 133-135.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					<b>1</b>											
SStelmack, J., Guggenheim, M., & Carman-Merrifield, C. (1993). Patient evaluation of the 7x30 Beecher Mirage low vision system. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> 87(December), 408-409.	fail-not a research article					<b>1</b>											
St. John, R., & Timney, B. (1981). Sensitivity deficits consistent with aberrant crossed visual pathways in human albinos. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science</i> , 21(6), 873-877.	fail-not a research article					<b>1</b>											
Stahl, S., & Aronica, M. (2002). Digital text in the classroom. <i>Journal of Special Education Technology</i> . , 17 (2), 57-59.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					<b>1</b>											
Stahlecker, J. E. E., & et al. (1984, November 2-5, 1984). State-of-the-art: Research priorities in deaf-blindness. , Washington, D.C.	fail-not peer reviewed journal									<b>1</b>							
Standards for production of reading materials for the blind and visually handicapped (1970). New York: National Accreditation Council.	fail-not a peer reviewed research article (book)									<b>1</b>							
Stanglerizuschrott, E. (1990). Reduced reading speed and early fatigue as indicators of impaired vision. <i>Klin Monatshl Augenheilkd</i> , 196, 150-177.	fail-foreign publication										<b>1</b>						
Stankov, L., & Spilsbury, G. (1978). The measurement of auditory abilities of blind, partially sighted, and sighted children. <i>Applied Psychological Measurement</i> , 2(4), 491-503.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices													<b>1</b>			
Steinberg, E. L. (1966). Optics: The bifocal contact lens as a subnormal vision aid. <i>Optical Journal and Review of Optometry</i> , 103(16), 29.	fail-not a study					<b>1</b>											

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Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Steinweg, S. B., Griffin, H. C., Griffin, L. W., & Gingras, H. (2005). Retinopathy of prematurity. <i>RE:view</i> , 37(1), 32.	fail-not a study					1											
Stelmack, J. (2001). Quality of life of low-vision patients and outcomes of low-vision rehabilitation. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 78, 335-342.	fail-not a study					1											
Stelmack, J. A., & Massof, R. W. (2007). Using the VA LV VFQ-48 and LV VFQ-20 in low vision rehabilitation. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 84(8), 705-709.	adult- fail-no intervention								1								
Stelmack, J. A., Rosenbloom, A. A., Brennenman, C. S., & Stelmack, T. R. (2003). Patients' perceptions of the need for low vision devices. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 97(9), 521-535.	adult-fail-incomplete information regarding subjects, intervention, comparison group, and design							1									
Stelmack, J. A., Stelmack, T. R., & Massof, R. W. (2002). Measuring low-vision rehabilitation outcomes with the NEI VFQ-25. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology and Vision Science</i> , 43(9), 2859-2868.	adult-fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices								1								
Stephen, T., & Birch, J. (1969). Merits of special class, resource, and itinerant plans for teaching partially seeing children. <i>Exceptional Children</i> , 35(February), 481-485.	fail-not a research article					1											
Stephens, B., & Grube, C. (1982). Development of Piagetian reasoning in congenitally blind children. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 76(4), 133-143.	pass	1												1			
Sterns, G. K. (1994). Low vision rehabilitation in the elderly. <i>Ophthalmology Clinics of North America</i> , 7(2), 231-236.	fail-not a study					1											
Steven, M. S., Hansen, P. C., & Blakemore, C. (2006). Activation of color-selective areas of the visual cortex in a blind synesthete. <i>Cortex; A Journal Devoted To The Study Of The Nervous System And Behavior</i> , 42(2), 304-308.	adult-fail-no comparison group, not quantitative research (case study)								1								
Stockley, J. (1994). Teaching social skills to visually impaired students. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 12(1), 11-13.	fail-not research					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Stokes, L. (1976). Educational considerations to the child with low vision. In E. Faye (Ed.), <i>Clinical Low Vision</i> (pp. 343-353). New York: Little, Brown, and Company.	fail-not a peer reviewed research article (book)									1						
Stoll, S., Sarma, S., & Hoeft, W. W. (1995). Low vision aids training in the home. <i>Journal of the American Optometric Association</i> , 66(1), 32-38.	fail-not research (description of training materials)					1										
Stone, P. (1980). Light and the eyes at work. <i>The Ophthalmic Optician</i> , 20(1), 8-13.	fail-not a research article					1										
Streff, J. W. (1996). Visual rehabilitation of hemianoptic head trauma patients emphasizing ambient pathways. <i>NeuroRehabilitation</i> , 6(3), 173-181.	adult-fail-not quantitative research (case study)								1							
Strelow, E. (1983). Use of the binaural sensory aid by young children. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 77, 429-435.	fail-no comparison group							1								
Strelow, E., Kay, N., & Kay, L. (1978). Binaural sensory aid: Case studies of its use by two children. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 72, 1-9.	fail: not quantitative research										1					
Strobel, W., Fossa, J., Arthanat, S., & Brace, J. (2006). Technology for access to text and graphics for people with visual impairments and blindness in vocational settings. [Article]. <i>Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation</i> , 24, 87-95.	adult-fail-not quantitative research								1							
Stromeyer III, C., Klein, S., Dawson, B., & Spillman, L. (1982). Low spatial-frequency channels in human vision: Adaption and masking. <i>Vision Research</i> , 32(2), 224-233.	fail-not research article					1										
Strong, G., Jutai, J. W., Bevers, P., Hartley, M., & Plotkin, A. (2003). The psychosocial impact of closed-circuit television low vision aids. [Article]. <i>Visual Impairment Research</i> , 5, 179-190.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Strong, J. G., Jutai, J. W., Russell-Minda, E., & Evans, M. (2008). Driving and low vision: An evidence-based review of rehabilitation. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 102(7), 410-419.	fail-not a research article, synthesis of literature					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Struve, C. (1973). Prescribing low-vision aids--A report for a new low-vision clinic. <i>Texas Medicine</i> , 69(August), 76-80.	fail-not a research article					1										
Su, J. C., & Uslan, M. M. (1998). A review of the versatile image processor for persons with low vision, <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> (Vol. 92 pp. 388-392).	fail-not a research article					1										
Suanning, G. J. L. N. H. K. Y. A. (2001). Physiological response in ovis aries resulting from electrical stimuli delivered by an implantable vision prosthesis, from <a href="http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA411023">http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA411023</a>	fail-no human subjects														1	
Subramanian, A., & Dickinson, C. (2004). Size constancy in visual impairment: A comparison with normally sighted individuals. <i>Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics</i> , 24(4), 350-354.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired							1								
Sun, B. C. (1988). The clinical use of the closed circuit TV as a visual aid. <i>Zhonghua Yan Ke Za Zhi</i> , 24(4), 230-232.	fail-foreign publication										1					
Sunness, J. S., Applegate, C. A., & Gonzalez-Baron, J. (2000). Improvement of visual acuity over time in patients with bilateral geographic atrophy from age-related macular degeneration. <i>Retina</i> , 20(2), 162-169.	adult															
Suttie, A. J., & Greenhalgh, R. (1985). A method of assessing a visually impaired person's ability to use a closed circuit television reading machine. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 79, 347-351.	fail-no comparison group															
Suvak, P. A. (2004). What do they really do? Activities of teachers of students with visual impairments. <i>RE:view</i> , 36(1), 22-31.	fail-not research article					1										
Swail, J., & Bryenton, E. L. (1987). Sensory 6: An electronic travel aid for blind persons. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 81, 217-219.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Swanson, H. L. (1977). Effect of positive reinforcement on visual academic performance with a partially-sighted child. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 9(3), 72-76.	fail-not quantitative research (case study)											1				

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Swanson, W. L. (1972). Optometric vision therapy - How successful is it in the treatment of learning disorders? Journal of Learning Disabilities, 5 (5), 285.	fail-not quantitative research (practitioner's article)					1										
Swenson, A. M. (2008). Reflections on teaching reading in braille. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness, 102, 206-209.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Swiecki, M. J., & Stolar, D. R. (1994). Using color contrast and enlargement to customize Windows 3.1. Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness, 88(5), 473-476.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Sykanda, A. M. E., & et al. (1984, October 18-20, 1984). Insight in sight: Proceedings of the Canadian Interdisciplinary Conference on the Visually Impaired Child (5th). Paper presented at the Canadian Interdisciplinary Conference on the Visually Impaired Child, Vancouver, British Columbia.	fail-not peer reviewed journal									1						
Sykes, K. C. (1971). A comparison of the effectiveness of standard print and large print in facilitating the reading skills of visually impaired students. Unpublished Thesis, Michigan State University College of Education.	pass	1		1												
Sykes, K. C. (1972). Print reading for visually handicapped children. Education of the Visually Handicapped, 4(3), 71-75.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Sykes, K. C. (1977). Legibility of print for visually impaired children. Teacher of the Blind, 65(2), 67-84.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Sykes, K. C. (1984). Print reading for visually handicapped children. Nigeria Educational Forum, 7(1), 11-16.	fail-not a study					1										
Sykes, K. S. (1971). A comparison of the effectiveness of standard print in facilitating the reading of visually impaired students. Education of the Visually Handicapped, 3(4), 97-106.	pass	1	1													

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Szlyk, J. P., Seiple, W., Laderman, D. J., Kelsch, R., Ho, K., & McMahon, T. (1998). Use of bioptic amorphic lenses to expand the visual field in patients with peripheral loss. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 75(7), 518-524.	adult									1							
Szlyk, J. P., Seiple, W., Laderman, D. J., Kelsch, R., Stelmack, J., & McMahon, T. (2000). Measuring the effectiveness of bioptic telescopes for persons with central vision loss. <i>Journal of Rehabilitation Research and Development</i> , 37(1), 101-108.	adult-pass									1							
Szlyk, J. P., Seiple, W., Stelmack, J., & McMahon, T. (2005). Use of prisms for navigation and driving in hemianopic patients. <i>Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics</i> , 25(2), 128-135.	adult-fail-no comparison group, not quantitative research									1							
Takahara, M. (1992). A telescopic system for distance consisting of contact lens and spectacle lens for low vision patients. <i>Nippon Ganka Gakkai Zasshi. Acta Societatis Ophthalmologicae Japonicae</i> , 96(10), 1325-1331.	fail-foreign publication										1						
Tallman, C. B. (1984). Biopic telescopic spectacle: a hazard for operating a motor vehicle (letter). <i>Archives of Ophthalmology</i> , 102(8), 1119-1120.	fail-not a research article (letter to the editor & editor's reply)					1											
Tanabe, T., Uozato, H., & Tsuji, K. (2007). Magnification ratios and working distances of head and attachment magnifiers made by Eschenbach. <i>Visual Impairment Research</i> , 9(2-3), 51-57.	fail-no human subjects															1	
Tanton, J. H. (1994). Nothing more can be done...A fable for our times. <i>Ophthalmology Clinics of North America</i> , 7(2), 203-205.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Tapp, K. L. (1985). Night mobility instruction for children with low vision. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 79(6), 255-258.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Taras, M. E., Matson, J. L., & Felps, J. N. (1993). Using independence training to teach independent living skills to children and young men with visual impairments. <i>Behav Modif</i> , 17(2), 189-208.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices													1			



Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Taugher, P. (1972). A simple and well-adjusted low-vision aid. <i>Sight Saving Review</i> , 42 (Winter), 209-212.	fail-not a research article					1										
Tavernier, G. G. F. (1992). The effect of object fluorescence on visual-motor performance in partially sighted children. <i>Journal of Vision Rehabilitation</i> , 6(1), 15-22.	pass	1	1													
Tavernier, G. G. F. (1993). The improvement of vision by vision stimulation and training: A review of the literature. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 87(5), 143-148.	fail-not research (practitioner's article)					1										
Taylor, D. (1978). The assessment of visual function in young children: An overview: Regrettably there are no rapid and infallible methods. <i>Clinical Pediatrics</i> , 17(3), 226-232.	fail-not quantitative research (practitioner's article)					1										
Taylor, D. G. (1973). Closed circuit t.v. system as a low vision aid. <i>Optometric Weekly</i> , 64(43), 1044-1046.	fail-not quantitative research (failed case study)										1					
Temel, A., & Kazokoglu, H. (1991). Low vision aids in Stargardt's disease. <i>Ophthalmologica</i> , 202(3), 142-146.	ad/ch-fail-results not disaggregated by age								1							
Terzieff, I. S. (1980). The effects of a sequential language training program on increasing reading rates with the optacon. Unpublished Thesis, Ohio State University.	pass	1											1			
The efficacy of optometric vision therapy (1988). (No. 59).	fail-not a research article					1										
Thomas, J. (1975). Spatial resolution and spatial interaction. In E. Carterette & M. Friedman (Eds.), <i>Handbook of Perception</i> (Vol. V). New York: Academic Press.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal									1						
Thompson, L., & Chronicle, E. (2006). Beyond visual conventions: Rethinking the design of tactile diagrams. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 24(2), 76-82.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices												1			
Thompson, L., Reeves, C., & Masters, K. (1999). In the balance: Making financial information accessible. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 17(2), 65-70.	fail-not research					1										
Thomson, S. (1974). Insight for the sightless: A TA group for the blind. <i>Transactional Analysis Journal</i> , 4, 13-17.	fail-not a research article					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Thorpe, T. E. (1965). An investigation in electronic translation of printed materials into audio-responses to facilitate the teaching of reading to the visually handicapped. Unpublished Thesis, Arizona State University.	cannot locate											1					
Thouless, R. (1968). Apparent size and distance in vision through a magnifying system. <i>British Journal of Psychology</i> , 59(2), 111-118.	fail-subjects not visually impaired							1									
Thurlow, M., & Bolt, S. (2001). Empirical support for accommodations most often allowed in state policy. Synthesis report: National Center on Educational Outcomes, Univ. of Minnesota, 350 Elliott Hall, 75 East River Rd., Minneapolis, MN 55455 (\$10). Tel: 612-626-1530; Fax: 612-624-0879; Web site: <a href="http://www.coled.umn.edu/NCEO">http://www.coled.umn.edu/NCEO</a> .	fail-not peer reviewed journal article (report on testing accommodations)											1					
Thurlow, W. (1986). Optical scanning aid with tactual feedback. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 80(4), 694.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Thurlow, W. R. (1988). An alternative to braille. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> (Vol. 82, pp. 378).	fail-not a research article					1											
Tillett, C. W. (1967). Optical aids in the education of partially sighted students. <i>Sight-Saving Review</i> , 37, 9-13.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Timpone, C., & Sherman, J. (1983). Contrast sensitivity testing: Now a clinical reality. <i>Review of Optometry</i> , 120(1), 61-65.	fail-not a research article					1											
Tobin, M. (1973). <i>A study in the improvement of visual efficiency in children registered as blind</i> . Birmingham, England: University of Birmingham Research Centre for the Education of the Visually Handicapped.	could not locate											1					
Tobin, M. J. (1984). Assessing learning aptitude in blind children. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 2(2), 45-47.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices													1			

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Tobin, M., Bozic, N., Douglas, G., & Greaney, J. (1996). How non-visual modalities can help the young visually impaired child to succeed in visual and other tasks. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 14(1), 11-17.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Todd, N. (1992). The use of portable computers by visually impaired students in mainstream further education. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 10(2), 74-75.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Todd, N. (1992). The use of portable computers: A survey of visually impaired college students. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 86(8), 370-371.	fail-not quantitative research											1					
Tootle, J., & Berkley, M. (1983). Contrast sensitivity for vertically and obliquely oriented gratings as a function of grating area. <i>Vision Research</i> , 23(9), 907-910.	fail-not a research article					1											
Torr, D. V. (1979). Computer-supported braille applications. <i>American Annals of the Deaf</i> , 124, 691-695.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1											
Trachtman, J. (1978). Biofeedback of accommodation to reduce functional myopia: A case report. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics</i> , 55, 400-406.	fail-case study											1					
Trachtman, J., Giambalvo, V., & Feldman, J. (1981). Biofeedback of accommodation to reduce functional myopia. <i>Biofeedback and Self-regulation</i> , 6, 547-564.	fail-adult study								1								
Travis, L. A., Boerner, K., Reinhardt, J. P., & Horowitz, A. (2004). Exploring functional disability in older adults with low vision. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 98(9), 534.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices													1			
Trent, S. D., & Truan, M. B. (1997). Speed, accuracy, and comprehension of adolescent braille readers in a specialized school. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> 91, 494-500.	fail-no intervention							1									
Trief, E. (2007). The use of tangible cues for children with multiple disabilities and visual impairment. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> . Special issue on multiple disabilities, 101(10), 613-619.	fail-no comparison group							1									

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSDD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Trief, E., & Feeney, R. (2003). Guidelines for a precollege curriculum for students with blindness and visual impairments. <i>RE:view</i> , 35(3), 137-143.	adult-fail-not a research article					1											
Trief, E., & Morse, A. R. (1988). Strabismus and amblyopia. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 82(8), 327-330.	fail-not a research article					1											
Truan, M. B., & Trent, S. D. (1997). Impact of adolescents' adjustment to progressive vision loss on braille reading skills: Case studies. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> 91, 301-308.	fail-no intervention, comparison group, or quantitative research						1										
Trudeau, M., & et al. (1990). Perceptual training and figure-ground performance in low vision. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 84(5), 204-206.	adult-pass									1							
Tucker, L. A. (2004). Resources for adapting low vision training materials for the adult with low literacy skills. Practice report. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 98(11), 710-717.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Turner, P. (1976). The place of CCTV in the rehabilitation of the low vision patient. <i>New Outlook for the Blind</i> , 70(5), 206-214.	adult									1							
Turner, P. J. (1976). The case for CCTV in the rehabilitation of the low vision patient. <i>Optometric Weekly</i> , 67(30), 44-48.	adult-fail-not quantitative research									1							
Tuttle, D. W. (1972). Comparison of three reading media for the blind. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 4, 40-44.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices													1			
Ukai, K., Tsuchiya, K., & Ishikawa, S. (1997). Induced pupillary hippus following near vision: Increased occurrence in visual display unit workers. <i>Ergonomics</i> , 40(11), 1201-1211.	ad/ch-fail-incomplete information on intervention and comparison group (practitioner article)					1											
Ungar, S., Blades, M., & Spencer, C. (1995). Visually impaired children's strategies for memorizing a map. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 13(1), 27-32.	fail-not quantitative research											1					

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Ungar, S., Blades, M., & Spencer, C. (1998). Effects of orientation on braille reading by people who are visually impaired: The role of context. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 92(7), 454-463.	ad/ch-pass								1							
Uslan, M. M. (1993). A review of two low-cost closed-circuit television systems. [Product Evaluation]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> 87, 310+.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Uslan, M. M. (1994). A review of Acrontech's 'Executive' series of closed-circuit television systems. [Product Evaluation]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 88, 14-20.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Uslan, M. M. (1994). A review of HumanWare's 'Viewpoint' series of closed circuit television systems. [Product Evaluation]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> 88, 13-14.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Uslan, M. M. (1994). A review of two low-cost closed-circuit television systems. [Product Evaluation]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> 88 13-16.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Uslan, M. M. (1999). A review of Pulse Data's Smartview series color video magnifiers. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> 93(7), 457-459.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Uslan, M. M. (1999). A review of the Pitney Bowes universal access copier system. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> 93(4), 244-247.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Uslan, M. M., & Chan, G. (1999). A review of Vision Technology's Vision Excel color video magnifier with computer link. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> (Vol. 93, pp. 733-735).	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Uslan, M. M., & Chan, G. (2000). Optelec's ClearView 700 video magnifier. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> (Vol. 94 pp. 183).	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Uslan, M. M., & et al. (1996). The evolution of video magnification technology. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 90(6), 465-478.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Uslan, M. M., & Shen, R. (1996). A review of three low-cost stand-mounted closed-circuit television systems, <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> (Vol. 90, pp. 1+).	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Uslan, M. M., & Shen, R. (1996). The evolution of video magnification technology. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 90(6), 465.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Uslan, M. M., & Su, J. C. (1999). A review of CLARITYAF video magnifiers. [Product Evaluation]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 93(5), 325-326+.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Utley, B., Duncan, D., Strain, P., & Scanlon, K. (1983). Effects of contingent and noncontingent vision stimulation on visual fixation in multiply handicapped children. <i>TASH Journal</i> , 8, 29-42.	fail-subjects not visually impaired							1								
Uusitalo, R. J., Aine, E., Sen, N. H., & Laatikainen, L. (2002). Implantable contact lens for high myopia. <i>J Cataract Refract Surg</i> , 28(1), 29-36.	fail-no comparison group							1								
Valenti, C. A. (2006). Infant vision guidance: Fundamental vision development in infancy. [Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal; Journal Article]. <i>Optometry and Vision Development</i> , 37(3), 147-155.	fail-subjects not visually impaired							1								
Valenti, C. A., & Ward-Moon, S. (1999). Optometric vision therapy for head trauma. <i>Journal of Optometric Vision Development</i> , 30(2), 67-72.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices												1			
Valvo, A. (1966). Readaptation to vision in the adult age after Strampelli's Osteo-Odonto-Keratoprosthesis, in cases of juvenile blindness and blindness in infancy. <i>Ann. Ottal.</i> , 92, 897-975.	fail-foreign publication										1					
Valvo, A. (1968). Behavior patterns and visual rehabilitation after early and long-lasting blindness. <i>American Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 65(1), 19-24.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Valvo, A. (1968). Possibilities and limitations of visual recovery in congenital blindness, and in juvenile blindness lasting almost half a century, after the Strampelli Osteo-Odonto-Keratoprosthesis operation. <i>Ann. Ottal.</i> , 94, 1587-1610.	fail-foreign publication										1					

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSSD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Valvo, A., & Ponzio, E. (1967). Special perception phenomena and "hallucinations" in the recovery of sight after a very long period of blindness. From the case reports of patients operated on with Strampelli's Osteo-Odonto-Keratoprosthesis. <i>Ann. Ottal.</i> , 93, 53-84.	fail-foreign publication										1					
van de Werfhorst, F. (1988, August). <i>Visual stimulation for children with cerebral visual disturbances</i> . Paper presented at the International Symposium on Visually Handicapped Infants and Young Children - Birth-7: Realities and Opportunities, Edinburgh.	fail-not a peer reviewed journal									1						
Van den Berg, T. (1986). Importance of pathological light scatter for visual disability. <i>Doc. Ophthalmol.</i> , 61, 327-333.	fail-not a research article					1										
van Genderen, M., Riemsdag, F., Jorritsma, F., Hoeben, F., Meire, F., & Stijlma, J. (2006). The key role of electrophysiology in the diagnosis of visually impaired children. <i>Acta Ophthalmologica Scandinavica</i> , 84(6), 799-806.	fail-no intervention							1								
Van Hasselt, V. B., Hersen, M., Egan, B. S., Mckelvey, J. L., & Sisson, L. A. (1989). Increasing social interactions in deaf-blind severely handicapped young adults. <i>Behav Modif</i> , 13(2), 257-272.	adult-fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices									1						
van Nes, F. L., & Jacobs, J. C. (1981). The effects of contrast on letter and word recognition. <i>IPO Annual Progress Reports</i> , 16, 72-80.	fail-subjects not visually impaired							1								
van Rens, G. H., Chmielowski, R. J., & Lemmens, W. A. (1991). Results obtained with low vision aids. A retrospective study. <i>Doc Ophthalmol</i> , 78(3-4), 205-210.	adult-fail-not quantitative research									1						
VanBiervliet, A., Head, D. N., & Williams, M. F. (1989). A self-instructional strategy using bar code technology for teaching braille symbol recognition. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 83, 166-171.	fail-no comparison group or quantitative research								1							
Vanderheiden, G. C. (1989). Nonvisual alternative display techniques for output from graphics-based computers. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 83(8), 383-390.	fail-not research article					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSSD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Vander-Kolk, C. J. (1982). Rehabilitation and visual impairment: A human system. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 76(9), 346-350.	adult-fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Vanderplas, J. M., & Vanderplas, J. H. (1980). Some factors affecting the legibility of printed materials for older adults. <i>Perceptual And Motor Skills</i> , 50, 923-932.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired							1								
Vanlierde, A., & Wanet-Defalque, M.-C. (2005). The role of visual experience in mental imagery. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 99(3), 165-178.	adult-pass								1							
Verezen, C. A., & Völker-Dieben, H. J. (1996). Eccentric viewing spectacles in everyday life, for the optimum use of residual functional retinal areas, in patients with age-related macular degeneration. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 73(6), 413-417.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired							1								
Verma, S. (1977). Why practice low-vision. <i>Optometric Weekly</i> (May 5), 35-40.	fail-not a research article					1										
Vernon, M. (2005). Fifty years of research on the intelligence of deaf and hard-of-hearing children: a review of literature and discussion of implications. <i>Journal of Deaf Studies and Deaf Education</i> , 10(3), 225-231.	fail-not a research article (historical practitioner's article)					1										
Vervloed, M. P. J., Hamers, J. H. M., van Mens-Weisz, M. M., & Timmer-Van de Vosse, H. (2000). New age levels of the Reynell-Zinkin developmental scales for young children with visual impairments. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 94(10), 613-624.	fail-no comparison group; incomplete information on intervention								1							
Vervloed, M. P. J., van Dijk, R. J. M., Knoors, H., & van Dijk, J. P. M. (2006). Interaction between the teacher and the congenitally deafblind child. <i>American Annals of the Deaf</i> , 151(3), 336-344.	fail-no comparison group or quantitative research (case study)								1							
Vettard, S., Dubois, E., Quaranta, M., & Mauget-Faysse, M. (2004). Prismatic treatment in low-vision rehabilitation of patients with age-related macular degeneration. <i>Journal of French Ophthalmology</i> , 27(6 Pt 1), 589-596.	fail-foreign publication										1					



Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Vigoroso, H. (1970). The partially sighted client. <i>Long Cane News</i> , 4(2), 4-7.	fail-not a research article					1											
Viirre, E., Pryor, H., Nagata, S., & Furness, T. A. (1998). The virtual retinal display: A new technology for virtual reality and augmented vision in medicine. <i>Studies in Health Technology and Informatics</i> , 50, 252-257.	fail-ages not given										1						
Vik, A. K., & Fellenius, K. (2007). Coping strategies in reading: Multi-readers in the Norwegian general education system. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 101(9), 545-556.	fail-no comparison group or quantitative research																
Vincent, C., Dumont, C., Bouchard, D. I., & Lesp�ance, F. o. (2003). Development of a standardized instrument to assess the performance of computer tasks by students with low vision. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 97(1), 5-16.	fail-no intervention																
Virtanen, P., & Laatikainen, L. (1993). Low-vision aids in age-related macular degeneration. <i>Current Opinion in Ophthalmology</i> , 4, 33-35.	adult-fail-not research (practitioner's article)					1											
Virtanen, P., & Laatikainen, L. (1991). Primary success with low vision aids in age-related macular degeneration. <i>Acta Ophthalmologica</i> , 69(4), 484-490.	adult-fail-no comparison group, or stats for a quantitative design										1						
Vision resource guide 1987. (1987).	fail-not a research article					1											
Vleugels, L., Lafosse, C., van Nunen, A., Charlier, M., Ketelaer, P., & Vandebussche, E. (2001). Visuoperceptual impairment in MS patients: nature and possible neural origins. <i>Multiple Sclerosis</i> , 7(6), 389-401.	fail-subjects not visually impaired																
Vopata, A. (1974). Competitive reinforcement of sequential mobility instruction. [Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal; Journal Article]. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 6(3), 93-96.	fail-not research (practitioner's article)					1											
Vopata, A. E. (1978). Uses of the Sonicguide as a concept development device. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 10, 24-28.	fail-not a research article					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Vukicevic, M., & Fizmaurice, K. (2005). Rehabilitation strategies used to ameliorate the impact of centre field loss. <i>Visual Impairment Research</i> , 7(2-3), 79-84.	adult								1							
Wacker, R. T., Bullimore, M. A., & Dornbusch, H. (1990). Illumination characteristics of mobility lights. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 84, 461-464.	fail-subjects not visually impaired, no comparison group							1								
Wagner, J., Vanderheiden, G. C., & Sesto, M. E. (2006). Improving the usability of a mainstream cell phone for individuals with low vision. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 100(11), 687-692.	adult-pass								1							
Wagstaff, J. (1988). Initiatives by London Regional Transport. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 6(1), 35-37.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Wainapel, S. G. (1995). Vision rehabilitation: An overlooked subject in physiatric training and practice. <i>American Journal of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation</i> , 74, 313-314.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article regarding vision rehab)					1										
Waiss, B., & Cohen, J. M. (1992). The functional implications of glare and its remediation for persons with low vision. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 86, 28.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Waiss, B., & Cohen, J. M. (1992). The utilization of a temporal mirror coating on the back surface of the lens as a field enhancement device. <i>Journal of the American Optometric Association</i> , 63(8), 576-580.	fail-not quantitative research											1				
Waiss, B., & Soden, R. (1992). Head trauma and low vision: Clinical modifications for diagnosis and prescription. <i>Journal of the American Optometric Association</i> , 63(8), 559-563.	fail-not research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Wakefield, C. E., Homewood, J., & Taylor, A. J. (2004). Cognitive compensations for blindness in children: An investigation using odour naming. <i>Perception</i> , 33(4), 429-442.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices													1		

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSSD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Wakefield, C. E., Homewood, J., & Taylor, A. J. (2006). Early blindness may be associated with changes in performance on verbal fluency tasks. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 100(5), 306-310.	fail-normally sighted comparison group						1										1
Walker, S. (1992). Educational aid for visually impaired people in Africa: Ten years on - What has been achieved? <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 10(2), 73-74.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Wall, R. (2002). Biomedical substrates of the two-point cane technique: A review of research. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 96(2), 86-97.	fail-not a research article (review of research)					1											
Wall, R. (2002). Teachers' exposure to people with visual impairments and the effect on attitudes toward inclusion. <i>RE:view</i> , 34(3), 111-119.	fail-adult, not quantitative research									1							
Wall, R. S., Ashmead, D. H., Bentzen, B. L., & Barlow, J. (2004). Directional guidance from audible pedestrian signals for street crossing. <i>Ergonomics</i> , 47(12), 1318-1338.	adult									1							
Walter, C., Althouse, R., Humble, H., Smith, W., & Odom, J. V. (2007). Vision rehabilitation: recipients' perceived efficacy of rehabilitation. <i>Ophthalmic Epidemiology</i> , 14(3), 103-111.	adult									1							
Walter, M. (1974). Use of geoboards to teach mathematics. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 6, 59-62.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Warren, M. (1995). Providing low vision rehabilitation services with occupational therapy and ophthalmology: A program description. <i>American Journal of Occupational Therapy</i> . Special Issue: Low vision, 49(9), 877-883.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article describing of a low vision program)					1											
Watson, G. (1976). A training sequence for the low-vision patient. <i>Journal of American Optometric Association</i> , 47(November), 1407-1415.	fail-not a research article					1											
Watson, G. (1989). Competencies and a bibliography addressing students' use of low vision devices. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 83, 160-163.	fail-not a research article (curriculum report)					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Watson, G. R., & et al. (1992). The efficacy of comprehension training and reading practice for print readers with macular loss. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 86(1), 37-43.	adult-pass								1							
Watson, G. R., Maino, J., & De l'aune, W. (2005). Comparison of low-vision reading with spectacle-mounted magnifiers. <i>Journal of Rehabilitation Research And Development</i> , 42(4), 459-470.	adult-pass								1							
Watson, G. R., Ramsey, V., & De l'Aune, W. (2004). Ergonomic enhancement for older readers with low vision. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 98(4), 228-240.	adult-fail-no comparison group								1							
Weed, C. A. (1968). Electronic image enlargement for the partially-sighted (a description of apparatus and preliminary results). <i>Hartford Hospital Bulletin</i> , 23(1).	fail-not quantitative research										1					
Weiss, N. (1969). Management of the low-vision patient with peripheral field loss. <i>Journal of American Optometric Association</i> , 40(August), 830-832.	fail-not a research article					1										
Weiss, N. J. (1993). Some new light on illumination sources. <i>Journal of Vision Rehabilitation</i> , 7(4), 14.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Weiss, S. (1964). Indications for optical aids in subnormal vision. <i>Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Monthly (Chicago)</i> , 43, 43.	fail-not quantitative research (practitioner's article)					1										
Weizenegger, A. (1965). Teachers' ingenuity helps blind to see. <i>Wisconsin Journal of Education</i> , 97, 9.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Wells, A., & Sloan, L. (1974). Introduction to low-vision aids. <i>American Orthoptic Journal</i> , 24(54-56).	fail-not a research article					1										
Werth, R., & Seelos, K. (2005). Restitution of visual functions in cerebrally blind children. <i>Neuropsychologia</i> , 43(14), 2011-2023.	Pass	1														1
Wessells, M. B., & et al. (1979). A study of the braille and talking book program in Ohio. Final report.	fail-not peer reviewed journal									1						

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
West, D. (2004). Taming the wild braillewriter. RE:view, 36(3), 114-115.	fail-not a research article					1											
Wetzel, R., & Knowlton, M. (2000). A comparison of print and braille reading rates on three reading tasks. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness, 94 ( 3), 146-154.	fail-not quantitative research, incomplete information regarding participant age span										1						
Wetzel, R., & Knowlton, M. (2006). Focus group research on the implications of adopting the unified English braille code. [Article]. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness, 100, 203-211.	adult-fail-not quantitative research										1						
Wheatley, G. P. (1990). Instructing the patient with low vision to use a microscope for reading and near tasks. Journal of Vision Rehabilitation, 4(2), 19-28.	fail-not quantitative research (practitioner's article)					1											
Whittaker, S. G., Young, T., & Toth-Cohen, S. (2002). Universal tailored access: Automating setup of public and classroom computers. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness, 96(6), 448-451.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Widdig, W., Pleger, B., Romme, O., Malin, J., & Tegenthoff, M. (2003). Repetitive visual stimulation: A neuropsychological approach to the treatment of cortical blindness. NeuroRehabilitation, 18(3), 227-237.	adult-fail-not quantitative research (case study)										1						
Wiener, W., & Vopata, A. (1980). Suggested curriculum for distance vision training with optical aids. Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness, 74(2), 49-56.	fail-not a research article (curriculum report)					1											
Wild, B. W. (1968). A low vision lens design for reading. Optometric Weekly, 59(15), 36-38.	fail-not a study					1											
Wild, G., & Hinton, R. (1993). Visual information and the blind student: The problem of access. British Journal of Visual Impairment, 11(3), 99-102.	fail-not research article					1											
Wild, G., & Hinton, R. (1996). An evaluated study of the use of tactile diagrams on Open University science courses. British Journal of Visual Impairment, 14(1), 5-9.	adult-fail-not quantitative research										1						

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Wild, J. M., & Wolfe, M. (1982). Residual vision in the low vision patient - some concepts. <i>American Journal of Optometry &amp; Physiological Optics</i> , 59(8), 686-691.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Wiley, R., Harding, T., Gribler, M., & Kirby, A. (1984). Contrast sensitivity determined with the spatial bandwidth equalization technique: Threshold, suprathreshold, and spatiotemporal measurements. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics</i> , 61(4), 221-231.	fail-not a research article					1										
Wilkinson, M. E. (2003). Low vision rehabilitation: A concise overview. <i>Insight</i> , 28(4), 111-117; quiz 118-119.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Wilkinson, M. E., & Stewart, I. (1993). Characteristics of students evaluated at a residential school's low vision clinics, 1981-1991. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 87(6), 180-182.	fail-not research article					1										
Wilkinson, M. E., & Trantham, C. S. (2004). Characteristics of children evaluated at a pediatric low vision clinic: 1981-2003. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 98(11), 693-702.	fail-not quantitative research										1					
Wilkinson, M. E., Stewart, I., & Trantham, C. S. (2000). The Iowa model for pediatric low vision services. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 94(7), 446-452.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices												1			
Wilks, S. C., Thompspon, C. A., Olivier, S. S., Bauman, B. J., Barnes, T., & Werner, J. S. (2004). High-resolution adaptive optics test-bed for vision science, from <a href="http://www.osti.gov/servlets/purl/15006080-CHIjHf/native/">http://www.osti.gov/servlets/purl/15006080-CHIjHf/native/</a>	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Williams, D. R. (1974). Magnification in telescopic loupes. <i>Journal of the American Optometric Association</i> , 45(9), 1068-1071.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Williams, D. R. (1991). An evaluation of the optical characteristics of prismatic half-eye spectacles for the low vision patient. <i>Journal of Vision Rehabilitation</i> , 5(2), 21-35.	fail-not quantitative reserach (practitioner's article)					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Williams, J. M. (1985). When the classroom computer talks, handicapped students listen. <i>American School Board Journal</i> , 172(3), 43-44.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Williams, M. D., Ray, C. T., Wolf, J., & Blasch, B. B. (2006). Objective mobility documentation using emerging technologies. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 100(12), 736-741.	fail-subjects not visually impaired, no comparison group, no quantitative design							1									
Williams, M. D., Van Houten, R., & Blasch, B. B. (2006). Recognition distance of pedestrian traffic signals by individuals with low vision. [Article]. <i>Journal of Rehabilitation Research &amp; Development</i> , 43, 771-775.	adult-fail-no interventions									1							
Willis, D. H. (1979). Relationships between visual acuity, reading mode, and school systems for blind students. <i>Exceptional Children</i> , 46, 186-191.	fail-no intervention							1									
Wilson, H., Mets, M., Nagy, S., & Kresel, A. (1988). Is the albino visual system a useful model for infant spatiotemporal vision? <i>Vision Research</i> , 28, 979-990.	fail-not a research article					1											
Windelborn, A. F. (1999). Doing physics blind. [Feature]. <i>The Physics Teacher</i> , 37(6), 366-367.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Witte, L. (1993). Precane devices in a residential school setting. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 87, 205-206.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Wittich, W., Strong, G., Renaud, J., & Southall, K. (2007). How to make low vision "sexy": A starting point for interdisciplinary student recruitment. <i>RE:view</i> , 38(4), 157-163.	fail-not a study					1											
Wolffe, K. (1996). Career education for students with visual impairments. <i>RE:view</i> , 28(2), 89-93.	adult-fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											
Wolffe, K. E. (1999). Responding to a common concern about hiring people with visual impairments: Access to print information. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 93(2), 110-113.	adult-fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Wolffe, K. E., Candela, T., & Johnson, G. (2003). Wired to work: A qualitative analysis of assistive technology training for people with visual impairments. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 97(11), 677-694.	adult-fail-no intervention, no comparison group, not quantitative research								1							
Wolffsohn, J. S., & Eperjesi, F. (2004). Predicting prescribed magnification. <i>Ophthalmic &amp; Physiological Optics: The Journal Of The British College Of Ophthalmic Opticians (Optometrists)</i> , 24(4), 334-338.	adult-fail-no comparison group								1							
Wolffsohn, J. S., & Peterson, R. C. (2003). A review of current knowledge on Electronic Vision Enhancement Systems for the visually impaired. <i>Ophthalmic &amp; Physiological Optics: The Journal of The British College of Ophthalmic Opticians (Optometrists)</i> , 23(1), 35-42.	fail-not a research article (product information)					1										
Wolffsohn, J. S., Cochrane, A. L., Kohh, H., Yoshimitsu, Y., & Wu, S. (2000). Contrast is enhanced by yellow lenses because of selective reduction of short wavelength light. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 77(2), 73-81.	adult-fail-subjects not visually impaired							1								
Wolkstein, N., Atkin, A., & Bodis-Wollner, I. (1980). Contrast sensitivity in retinal disease. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 87(11), 1140-1149.	fail-not a research article					1										
Woo, G. (1975). Use of contact lenses in low vision. <i>Optometric Weekly</i> , 66(29), 768-771.	fail-not quantitative research (failed case study)											1				
Woo, G. (1976). Prescribing simple low-vision aids--A case report. <i>Journal of American Optometric Association</i> , 47(August), 1096-1097.	fail-not a research article					1										
Woo, G., & Hess, R. (1979). Contrast sensitivity function and soft contact lenses. <i>International Contact Lens Clinic</i> , 6(4), 37-39.	fail-not a research article					1										
Woo, G., & Prentice, V. (1983). An evaluation of the Arden grating test. <i>Journal of the American Optometric Association</i> , 54(11), 985-989.	fail-not a research article					1										



Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSRD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria											
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group		
Woo, G., & Wessel, J. (1982). Use of contrast sensitivity function in prescribing low vision aids. <i>American Journal of Optometry and Physiological Optics</i> , 59(11), 924-925.	fail-not a research article					1											
Woo, S., & Bedell, H. E. (2006). Beating the beat: Reading can be faster than the frequency of eye movements in persons with congenital nystagmus. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 83(8), 559-571.	adult									1							
Wood, J. M., & Bullimore, M. A. (1996). Interocular differences in visual function in normal subjects. <i>Ophthalmology and Physiological Optics</i> , 16(6), 507-512.	adult									1							
Wood, T. A. (1979). The usability of the adapted Durrell listening-reading series with students in the intermediate grades. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 11(2), 33-38.	pass	1													1		
Wood, T. A. (1980). Usability of the adapted Durrell listening-reading series with students in the intermediate grades. <i>Yearbook of Special Education</i> , 6, 232-236.	fail-no comparison group or intervention									1							
Woodhouse, J. (1983). Practical applications of contrast sensitivity. <i>Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics</i> , 3(3), 311-314.	fail-not a research article					1											
Woodruff, M. (1973). The visually "at risk" child. <i>Journal of American Optometric Association</i> , 44, 130-133.	fail-not a research article					1											
Working together: Computers and people with sensory impairments (2001). DO-IT, Disabilities, Opportunities, Internetworking & Technology, University of Washington, Box 355670, Seattle, WA 98195-5670. Tel: 206-685-DOIT (Voice/TTY); Fax: 206-221-4171; e-mail: doit	fail-not a peer reviewed journal article										1						
Woronov, N. (1968). Blue balloon, or seeing by logic. <i>The Record</i> , 70, 147-157.	fail-not a study					1											
Wright, A. (1992). Using partially occluded simulators to train a partially sighted client. <i>Imfama</i> , 32(5), 8.	fail-not quantitative research											1					
Wright, M. (1982). Contrast sensitivity and adaptation as a function of grating length. <i>Vision Research</i> , 22(1), 139-149.	fail-not a research article					1											

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Wright, M., & Johnston, A. (1983). Spatiotemporal contrast sensitivity and visual field locus. <i>Vision Research</i> , 23(10), 983-989.	fail-not a research article					1										
Wright, M., Hill, S., & Cook, G. (1999). Office task lighting: A user study of six task lights by five workers with low vision. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 17(3), 117-120.	adult-fail-not quantitative research								1							
Wright, S. (1987). A response to ultraviolet light: Some considerations for vision stimulation. <i>Education of the Visually Handicapped</i> , 19(2), 71-75.	fail-not a research article (commentary of Knolton's [1986] research)					1										
Wright, W. (2006). Visual stuff and active vision. <i>Philosophical Psychology</i> , 19, 129-149.	fail-not research (lit review)					1										
Wurm, L. H., Legge, G. E., Isenberg, L. M., & Luebker, A. (1993). Color improves object recognition in normal and low vision. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology. Human Perception and Performance</i> , 19(4), 899-911.	fail-normally sighted comparison group							1								1
Wyatt, L., & Ng, G. Y. (1997). The effect of visual impairment on the strength of children's hip and knee extensors. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 91(1), 40-46.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices												1			
Wyver, S. R., & Livesey, D. J. (2003). Kinaesthetic sensitivity and motor skills of school-aged children with a congenital visual impairment. <i>British Journal of Visual Impairment</i> , 21(1), 25-31.	fail-normally sighted comparison group							1								1
Wyver, S. R., Markham, R., & Hlavacek, S. (1999). Visual items in tests of intelligence for children. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 93(10), 663-665.	fail-no intervention; normally sighted comparison group							1								1
Yanashima, K., & et al. (1990). Interdisciplinary approach to the rehabilitation of low vision patients in Japan. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 84(6), 304-307.	adult-fail-not research article					1										
Yesilada, Y., Stevens, R., Harper, S., & Goble, C. (2007). Evaluating DANTE: Semantic transcoding for visually disabled users. <i>Computers and Accessibility</i> , 14(3), 1-30.	adult-fail-no comparison group								1							

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Yeung, K. K., & Weissman, B. A. (1997). Contact lens correction of patients with Marfan syndrome. <i>Journal of the American Optometric Association</i> , 68(6), 367-372.	adult-fail-no comparison group								1							
Yfantidis, G., & Evreinov, G. (2006). Adaptive blind interaction technique for touchscreens. <i>Universal Access in the Information Society</i> , 4, 344.	fail-normally sighted blindfolded subjects							1								
Yo, C., Wilson, H., Mets, M., & Ritacco, D. (1989). Human albinos can discriminate spatial frequency and phase as accurately as normal subjects. <i>Vision Research</i> , 29, 1561-1574.	fail-normally sighted comparison group								1							1
Yoshida, T., & Ohtake, N. (2002). Making tactile charts on a personal computer for blind students in the allied health professions. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 96(5), 354-361.	fail-not a research article (practitioner's article)					1										
Young, M. (1984). Constraints on microcomputer access for visually impaired persons. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 78, 426-428.	fail-not a research article					1										
Zabel, L., Bouma, H., & Melotte, H. (1982). Use of the TV magnifier in the Netherlands: A survey. <i>Visual Impairment and Blindness</i> , 76(1), 25-29.	fail-not a research article					1										
Zahn, J. R., Favero, B., & Horgan, J. (1988). Model of visual rehabilitation utilizing specialized optical technology. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 82(1), 59-76.	cannot locate										1					
Zambone, A. M. (1984). The relative effectiveness of self- and externally-administered reinforcement on the production rate of adolescents with multiple impairments, including blindness and mental retardation. Unpublished Ph.D., Peabody College for Teachers of Vanderbilt University, Tennessee.	fail-topic													1		
Zammit, N., O'Hare, A., & Mason, J. (1999). Use of low vision aids by children attending a centralized multidisciplinary visual impairment service. [Feature]. <i>Journal of Visual Impairment &amp; Blindness</i> , 93(6), 351-359.	fail-not research article					1										

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSST for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Zebehazy, K. T., Zimmerman, G. J., & Bowers, A. R. (2005). Establishing mobility measures to assess the effectiveness of night vision devices: Results of a pilot study. [Feature]. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness, 99(10), 663-670.	adult-pass								1							
Zebehazy, K. T., Zimmerman, G. J., & Fox, L. A. (2005). Use of digital video to assess orientation and mobility observational skills. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness, 99(10), 646-658.	fail-normally sighted comparison group						1									1
Zebehazy, K., & Whitten, E. (2003). Collaboration between special schools and local education agencies: A progress report. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness, 97(2).	fail-subjects not visually impaired, no intervention							1								
Zelek, J. S., Bromley, S., & Asmar, D. (2003). A haptic glove as a tactile-vision sensory substitution for wayfinding. [Feature]. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness, 97(10), 621-632.	fail-no comparison group						1									
Zeppuhar, M. E., & Walls, R. T. (1998). Knowledge of concept prototypes of students who are blind or have low vision. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness, 92(11), 812-822.	fail-topic not about low vision methods or devices													1		
Zigman, S. (1990). Vision enhancement using a short wavelength light-absorbing filter. Optom Vis Sci, 267, 100-104.	fail-not a research article					1										
Zigman, S. (1992). Light filters to improve vision. Optometry and Vision Science, 69(4), 325-328.	adult								1							
Zimmerman, G. A. (1985). An exploratory study of preferred textures of objects for visually handicapped infants and young children. Unpublished Ph.D., University of Texas at Austin, Texas.	pass	1												1		
Zimmerman, G. J. (1996). Optics and low vision devices. In A. L. Corn & A. J. Koenig (Eds.), Foundations of low vision: Clinical and functional perspectives (pp. 115-142). New York: American Foundation for the Blind.	fail-not peer reviewed journal									1						

Appendix A  
Low Vision Literature Reviewed by NCSSD for Study Criteria

Reference	Notes	Passed went to DIAD	Met Criteria			Did Not Meet Criteria										
			Met criteria, effect size calculated	Met criteria; deferred to peer-review	Met criteria, could not compute effect size	Not research article	No intervention or comparison group	Subjects not Low Vision	Subjects older than 21 Years	Not peer reviewed journal	Could not locate (or foreign publication)	Qualitative research	Topic not relevant to review	No subjects/no human subjects	Normally sighted comparison group	
Zuckerman, J., Miller, D., Dyes, W., & Keller, M. (1973). Degradation of vision through a simulated cataract. <i>Investigative Ophthalmology</i> , 12 (3), 213-224.	fail-not a research article					1										
<b>Count</b>		<b>94</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>40</b>	
<b>Proportion</b>		0.047	0.016	0.002	0.006	0.470	0.062	0.065	0.142	0.062	0.048	0.068	0.057	0.011	0.020	

## APPENDIX B. STUDY DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION DEVICE

## Study Design and Implementation Device (Short Form)

Reviewer (circle one):

Correa-Torres

Ferrell

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Citation:

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**Composite Question 1. Intervention's Relevance to the Review:** Was the intervention properly defined?

- |    |   |                                       |
|----|---|---------------------------------------|
| a. | Yes, the intervention was adequately described, and it fully reflected ideas about what the intervention should be.                       | Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/>       |
| b. | Maybe Yes, the intervention was adequately described, and it at least largely reflected ideas about what the intervention should be.      | Maybe Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. | Maybe No, there were important details missing from the description of the intervention and/or possible problems with its implementation. | Maybe No<br><input type="checkbox"/>  |
| d. | No, the intervention did not reflect ideas about what it should be and/or there were known problems with its implementation.              | No<br><input type="checkbox"/>        |

**Composite Question 2. Outcome Measure's Relevance to the Review:** Was the outcome measure properly defined and aligned to the intervention?

- |    |  |                                      |
|----|--|--------------------------------------|
| a. | Yes, the report presented evidence that the outcome measure was properly defined and aligned to the intervention.  | Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/>      |
| b. | [There is no " <u>Maybe Yes</u> " answer for this question.]   |                                      |
| c. | Maybe no, there was evidence that the measure had face validity and was properly aligned to the intervention. However, evidence suggested the measure might not be reliable. | Maybe No<br><input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. | No, it is unclear what the outcome was.  | No<br><input type="checkbox"/>       |

**Composite Question 3a. Clarity of Causal Inference: Fair Comparison (for Randomized**

**Designs):** Were the participants (e.g. students, schools) in the group receiving the intervention comparable to the participants in the comparison group?

- a. Yes, participants were randomly assigned to conditions and few participants dropped out during the study. Yes
- b. Maybe Yes, random assignment was used but there was severe dropping out by participants. Maybe Yes
- c. Maybe No, random assignment was used but there was differential dropping out of participants across conditions. Maybe No
- d. No, although random assignment was used, participants dropping out during the study probably led to the groups not being comparable. No

**Composite Question 3b. Clarity of Causal Inference: Fair Comparison (for Quasi-Experimental Designs):** Were the participants (e.g. students, schools) in the group receiving the intervention comparable to the participants in the comparison group?

- a. [There is no “Yes” answer for these types of designs.]
- b. Maybe Yes, reasonable steps were taken to make the groups comparable. Maybe Yes
- c. Maybe No, although steps were taken to make the groups comparable, the steps may not have been adequate. Maybe No
- d. No, it is unlikely that the participants in the groups were comparable. No

**Composite Question 3c. Clarity of Causal Inference: Fair Comparison (for Regression Discontinuity Designs):** Were the participants (e.g. students, schools) in the group receiving the intervention comparable to the participants in the comparison group?

- a. Yes, an assignment variable with specified cutoffs was used to place participants into groups and there was no attrition problem. Yes
- b. Maybe Yes, an assignment variable with specified cutoffs was used to place participants into groups but severe attrition may have affected study results. Maybe Yes
- c. Maybe No, an assignment variable with specified cutoffs was used to place participants into groups, but differential attrition may have affected study results. Maybe No
- d. No, an assignment variable with specified cutoffs was not used to place participants into groups. No



**Composite Question 3d. Clarity of Causal Inference: Fair Comparison (for Single-Factor**

**Within-Subject Designs** where two or more interventions are administered to a single sample of participants): Were the participants assigned to treatments in such a way that the effects of the intervention could be interpreted unambiguously?

- a. Yes, participants were randomly assigned to one the possible counterbalanced orders of treatment combinations to control *practice effects*; there was no potential for *differential carry-over effects*; and few participants dropped out during the study. Yes
- b. Maybe yes, practice effects and differential carry-over effects were controlled, but there was severe attrition during the study. Maybe Yes
- c. Maybe no, practice effects were controlled, but there was potential for differential carry-over effects. Maybe No
- d. No, neither practice effects of differential carry-over effects were controlled. No

**Composite Question 3e. Clarity of Causal Inference: Fair Comparison (for Single Subject**

**Designs**, with baselines and one or more interventions, administered to the same sample of participants): Did the participants receive treatments in such a way that the effects of the intervention could be interpreted unambiguously?

- a. Yes. A rigorous design was used, all participants experienced all baseline/treatment combinations; there were sufficient data points for all conditions to draw conclusions. Yes
- b. Maybe yes. A rigorous design was used and all participants experienced all essential baseline/treatment combinations. However, one or more of the following was present: some additional (or different) interventions were carried out with some but not all of the subjects; some of the data sets for certain conditions were small (less than 5) Maybe Yes
- c. Maybe no. Although an acceptable design was used, one or more of the following was present: the design poorly controlled for multiple intervention interference; not all participants experienced all essential baseline/treatment combinations; some of the data sets for certain conditions appeared insufficient (less than two) Maybe No
- d. No. There were serious flaws in either the design or the execution of the study, which resulted in the presence of multiple competing hypotheses, either acknowledged or suspected. No

**Composite Question 4. Clarity of Causal Inference:** Was the study free of events that happened at the same time as the intervention that confused its effect?

- a. Yes, other events that might be alternative explanations to the intervention's effect have been ruled out. Yes
- b. Maybe Yes, there were no other identified events that could be alternative explanations, but some alternative explanations remain plausible. Maybe Yes
- c. [There is no "Maybe No" answer for this question.]
- d. No, other events happening at the same time as the intervention may have caused the effect. No

**Composite Question 5. Generality of Findings: Inclusive Sampling:** Were targeted participants, settings, outcomes, and occasions included in the study?

- a. Yes, the targets are represented in the sample. Yes
- b. Maybe Yes, most important characteristics of the targets are represented in the sample. Maybe Yes
- c. Maybe No, although some important characteristics of targets are represented in the sample, many important targets are not. Maybe No
- d. No, the sampled participants were not part of the target populations. No

**Composite Question 6. Generality of Findings: Effects Tested Within Sub-Groups:** Was the intervention tested for its effectiveness within important subgroups of target participants, settings, outcomes, occasions, and intervention variations?

- a. Yes, the intervention was tested for its effectiveness on targeted variations. Yes
- b. Maybe Yes, the intervention was tested for its effectiveness within most important subgroups of the participants and settings. Maybe Yes
- c. Maybe No, although the intervention was tested for its effectiveness within some important subgroups of the participants and settings, many were left out. Maybe No
- d. No, at best the intervention was only tested for its effectiveness within limited important subgroups of the participants, settings, outcomes, occasions, and intervention variations. No

**Composite Question 7. Precision of Outcome: Effect Size Estimation:** Were the effect sizes accurately estimated?

- |    |  |                                       |
|----|--|---------------------------------------|
| a. | Yes, the effect sizes appear to be accurately estimated.   | Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/>       |
| b. | Maybe Yes, there was some evidence of statistical issues that may have caused the effect size to be inaccurately estimated, but the likely impact on inferences was minimal. | Maybe Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. | Maybe No, there was evidence that statistical issues may have caused the effect sizes to be inaccurately estimated.  | Maybe No<br><input type="checkbox"/>  |
| d. | No, the assumption of statistical independence was not met, and dependence was not accounted for in the effect sizes.  | No<br><input type="checkbox"/>        |

**Composite Question 8a. Precision of Outcome: Statistical Reporting:** Were the statistical tests adequately reported?

- |    |  |                                       |
|----|--|---------------------------------------|
| a. | Yes, the statistical tests were adequately reported.   | Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/>       |
| b. | Maybe Yes, sufficient statistical information was reported to allow, at a minimum, imprecise effect sizes to be calculated for most measured outcomes. | Maybe Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. | Maybe No, effect sizes could not be calculated for most outcome measures.  | Maybe No<br><input type="checkbox"/>  |
| d. | No, sample sizes were not reported, OR neither the magnitude nor the direction of the effects could be discerned for most outcome measures.            | No<br><input type="checkbox"/>        |

**Composite Question 8b. Precision of Outcome: Statistical Description and Graphic Representation for Single Subject Designs:** Were descriptions of the quantitative results and/or graphic representations adequately reported?

- |    |   |                                       |
|----|---|---------------------------------------|
| a. | Yes, clear quantitative information was presented either graphically and/or through descriptive statistics to support all major conclusions.            | Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/>       |
| b. | Maybe Yes, sufficient quantitative information was reported to allow, at a minimum, imprecise effect sizes to be calculated for most measured outcomes. | Maybe Yes<br><input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. | Maybe No, effect sizes could not be calculated for most outcome measures.   | Maybe No<br><input type="checkbox"/>  |
| d. | No, neither the magnitude nor the direction of the effects could be discerned for most outcome measures.  | No<br><input type="checkbox"/>        |

## APPENDIX C. REVIEWERS' COMMENTS

To: Dr. Kay Alicyn Ferrell

From: Mary Ann Siller, M.Ed.

Date: July 13, 2010

Subject: Review of the Meta-Analysis of Educational Applications of Low Vision Research

The Meta-Analysis of Educational Applications of Low Vision Research is a significant contribution to the field of low vision education and research. The Meta-Analysis procedure digs deeper than any previous review of the literature for low vision education. It certainly delivers a comprehensive body of research on low vision stimulation, development, and low vision devices. The span of time you selected from 1964 to 2008 provided a vast body of knowledge which supported the unique features of the Meta-Analysis process. Nowhere else will the field find the creative depth of research documents/studies for low vision programming joined with the right type of explanations like you have shown with your unique research study.

I thought the outline of the research sections was designed with the end reader in mind. The report offers access to the intricate details of the various studies, their strong points and weaknesses. The report was written with exceptional skill; it was a pleasure to read. The detail of the studies outlined in one major report provides APH with a unique opportunity to learn and gain new insight into products for low vision programming.

I looked at the report with three features in mind. These features were: How can the information and results support the work of teachers, rehabilitation specialists and O&M professionals? How can university training be developed to increase low vision education options for professionals? What elements from the research could be used to enhance curriculum and/or products at APH?

Teachers will benefit from knowing more about the results of the studies and learning how to apply key pieces to the Individualized Education

Program (IEP) and classroom instruction. The way the team outlined the methods used and the results of the qualifying articles will provide important knowledge for educators and COMs. Too often research does not make it to the application phase for teachers/professionals. I see this as a timely addition to the body of knowledge professionals need to understand why and when to apply certain products, methods or instructional strategies.

Every attempt should be made by APH and other entities to bring the information into a common language easily understood by educators. An end goal will surely be applying the Technical Report to classroom application. Professionals working with students with visual impairments will benefit from knowing how to apply the research information to improve low vision assessments and instructional and evaluation strategies.

Another option that will support teachers and COMs would be an online community or interactive web page with easy- to -understand wording highlighting research-to- instruction. Feedback and mentoring about instructional strategies is another support system COMS and teachers need to tie research to practice.

Another option that could be beneficial is using the information from the Meta-Analysis in a rubric design to help teachers know where they are with their low vision education skills, application with a product and with instructional goals and objectives. I have been impressed with the use of rubrics as an assessment tool to measure professionals' work. A couple of options that may do well with using the low vision analysis for strengthening instruction would be to include it as a working guide for teachers to judge their own work with low vision education and as peer critiques in order to improve their practice. Many experts believe that rubrics improve professionals' end products and therefore increase learning.

Taking the information mentioned in the broad studies and outlining a series of talking points or topics for a webinar series will provide teachers concrete examples to use with instruction. Understanding the opportunities for improving practice through research in education is important to emphasize.

Teachers rarely have opportunities to learn about the impact of various research designs, as you noted in Table 4 with the Summary of Study Quality. Having the information pulled together and outlined in a way that will explain what the impact is or is not for instruction will be valuable. This can be offered as a series of information workshops when APH Field Representative delivers the product workshops. The findings from the Meta-Analysis are rich with detail as to what the effect size and quality of research shows. This will support improved decisions as to the right methods and instructional strategies used in the classroom with low vision education.

Although the team noted caveats with the characteristics of the low vision studies, the broad categories outlined in the results could be offered as topics for introductory training options. The categories the team selected with low vision devices, black light, print size, accommodations, and even in the miscellaneous category would provide insight to cause and effect from the interventions to instruction. This would be applicable for teachers, VRT, COMS, and other practitioners.

In addition, the Meta-Analysis will provide an opportunity to increase low vision education in the university personnel preparation programs. Because of the exhaustive review of research completed for the Technical Report, university training programs could target new research in areas which showed limited educational value with the a product or specific instructional design. There is certainly an opportunity to instruct new candidates in the personnel preparation training programs with a current reflection of what strategies work best for low vision programming.

More hands-on research in the classroom led by university programs will also be helpful. A closer connection between the APH product department and university programs should be formed. This liaison could easily bring the needed connection between research and classroom application the field of blindness and low vision programming must have to support the children.

APH can clearly use the information to further their product design. The evaluation of the evidence brings more to the forefront about what the field may currently feel are relevant instructional strategies, but with further insight find there is not solid research to why certain instructional strategies

or products are used. As seen in the Technical Report, new features or updates to current technology or product design may alter current strategies if they are based on old technology or research. This was found in the print size category where the manufacture of magnifiers may have improved over the years.

APH will benefit by using this report to further their work on special products with their technical committees. APH is updating their low vision efficiency products with Millie Smith at the helm. This information will offer them critical input to further help their design and maybe the direction of their work.

The information will be useful as they move forward with their product designs and subsequent product trainings. Having a friendly, research description alongside their final products would offer another link to the critical analysis from the Technical Report.

The Technical Report should be highlighted for the APH Trustees at the Annual Meeting in October 2010. Giving a call-to-action with new research that builds upon the input found by the Meta-Analysis will be important.

I would suggest APH add a research-to-practice section to their website. A synopsis of the key points of this report and others coming in the future could be developed with an audio library feature on their site. Having your easy-to-understand explanations would be a good first start to this web feature.

Prior to this study, research information addressing low vision interventions was sorely limited. The Meta-Analysis will offer APH with many valuable options for future programming.

Thank you for selecting me to review the Technical Report. It was an honor. The quality of the methods used and the written review of the findings showcase the outstanding work that continues to come from the National Center on Severe and Sensory Disabilities. Congratulations.



# **DERRICK W. SMITH, Ed.D., COMS®**

Educational Consultant, Certified Orientation and Mobility Specialist

Review of

*A meta-analysis of educational applications of low vision research*

Complete for the American Printing House for the Blind

May 7, 2010

After a thorough review, it was determined that *A meta-analysis of educational applications of low vision research* conducted by the National Center on Severe and Sensory Disabilities has fulfilled the commission provided by the American Printing House for the Blind. Overall, the technical report provides an excellent synthesis of the current research of educational applications of low vision research. The report includes many strengths and very few weaknesses. The major strengths include:

- A thorough review of the available research through multiple electronic databases;
- The utilization of a detailed inclusion criteria;
- Detailed use of appropriate statistical measures that are common for meta-analyses; and
- Clear synopsis of the findings of the meta-analysis.

In contrast, the report has very few technical weaknesses that can be addressed. However, a list of recommendations are provided below for consideration by the authors. All grammatical and/or mechanical issues were provided directly to the authors for consideration and are not included in this report.

Items for consideration:

- Page 2, Paragraph 1: The authors state that the inability to recruit homogenous subjects and following issues are the reason for the lack of meeting the strict criteria of the WWC. Are these the only reasons that could be considered? Are there other issues that could be addressed such as lack of researchers or faculty in tenure-track positions with support to conduct research?
- Page 2, Paragraph 2, Sentence "Educational research in low vision...": This sentence ends with the word "better". The use of the term "better" seems too vague. What is meant by "use their vision better"? Recommend using either a different term ("more effectively" or "more efficiently") that is more consistent with Dr. Barraga's findings.

- Page 2, Paragraph 2, Sentence 1: The sentence beginning with “Educational research in low vision...” seems out of place. It would fit better after the historical facts from Hatlen. His account of history explains the issue with new grouping of students. Recommend moving the impact of Barraga’s study afterward the historical account as it provides the context of her study.
- Page 2, Paragraph 3, “Literature reviews of research...”: Recommend that this sentence needs to be connected to the previous sentence as a justification of DVI’s position paper.
- Page 2-3, Paragraph 2, “In low-incidence disability field...”: This sentence does not logically fit here. Recommend moving it to the beginning of the next paragraph.
- Page 4, Paragraph 1, “Articles that were obviously...”: The authors eliminated any article that included the word “blind” in the title. Recommend explaining why this strategy was selected as the title may not truly represent the study’s purpose or the type of participants.
- Page 5, Paragraph 2, “A total of 2011 articles...”: This is confusing. In the previous paragraph, it was stated that the graduate assistants found a total of 2011 articles that were narrowed down by the researchers to 94 “qualifying articles”. Then the references were reviewed for any additional references that created another list of 2011 articles. Is this correct or is the total number of articles (2011) coincidental? If it is coincidental, then this needs to be stated as to not confuse readers. If it is not, then the previous section should be eliminated as the “Inclusion Criteria” provides an in-depth discussion of how the articles were narrowed. Recommend revising for clarity.
- Page 5, Paragraph 3, “The 2011 articles were classified...”: How was the “criteria” developed? Recommend a brief (one sentence) explanation of its development.
- Page 5-6, “Articles remaining” for each section: Recommend that the number of articles that were eliminated also be included in the bolded statement at the end of each section.
- Page 6, Paragraph 1, Sentence “Of the remaining 254 studies...”: This sentence explains that some articles were eliminated because they were published in another language other than English. However, was not this covered in the first criteria point that the articles were peer-reviewed studies written in English?
- Page 6, Paragraph 1, Sentence “One hundred...”: Recommend giving an example or two of a study that was “not relevant”. What made them irrelevant?
- Page 7, Paragraph 2, Sentence “Interobserver agreement...”: Recommend providing a reference that establishes this procedure as defined.
- Page 9, Paragraph 1, Sentence “Five (5)...”: Why was 5 participants set at the minimum number of participants for single subject studies? In previous reports by NCSSD

included single-subject studies with less than 5 participants. What is the rationale for this inclusion criterion?

- Page 15, Paragraph 1, Sentence “All groups increased...”: As stated, does this mean that all groups (both control and experimental) had increased scores on the DAP and the DTVP? Or was it just the experimental group? Recommend revising for clarity.
- Page 15, Paragraph 1, Sentence “While Lopez-Justicia...”: While this statement is interesting, it does not fit the context of the paragraph. It is unclear how the use of Spanish children in each group is connected with the global purpose of the report. Recommend either eliminating or explaining more in-depth and connect to context.
- Page 20, Final Paragraph, Sentence “Notably, while reading...”: This is a very interesting statement. Recommend adding more data to quantify “better” as it relates to reading speed and accuracy.
- Page 25, Paragraph 1, Sentence “While there are research designs...”: It is recommended that to make this report more meaningful to future researchers that the authors provide one or two examples (possibly in a parenthetical statement).
- Page 25, Paragraph 2, Sentence “Several studies failed...”: It is also recommended that to make this report more meaningful to future research efforts that the authors include a short listing of the types of detail that would make the research more generalizable. While it is not the recommendation that they should take pages upon pages to teach research methods, this is an opportunity to make a short list of the major statistics and information that is often missing from research articles.
- Page 25, Paragraph 26, Section “Heterogeneity of participants...through a school or agency).”: This section seems redundant with the preceding paragraph. Recommend deleting or revising to make clearer within context.
- Page 25-26, Final Paragraph: While the concluding discussion is appropriate, the report seems to end abruptly. Recommend expansion of conclusion.

I appreciate the opportunity to review this technical report. Any further questions can be submitted directly to me at [smitroe@gmail.com](mailto:smitroe@gmail.com) or (256) 322-7555.

Sincerely submitted,

Derrick W. Smith, Ed.D., COMS®  
Educational Consultant

Critique and Recommendations for Improvement  
Of the Meta-Analysis of Educational Applications of  
Low Vision Research Report

for the  
National Center on Severe and Sensory Disabilities  
University of Northern Colorado

By  
Irene Topor, Ph.D.  
University of Arizona, Tucson  
5/24/10

## Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to respond to your request to critique and provide recommendations for your technical report titled, A Meta-Analysis of Educational Applications of Low Vision Research. I appreciate the invitation to respond to your request and hope that my comments are valuable to you. Though I'm versed in area of low vision, I did more of my own research to make sure that I was satisfied that I understood the purpose of a meta-analysis with respect to process and outcome. I spoke with a statistician, read another example of a meta-analysis in low vision, and read several articles about the process. Thus, the report is based on my knowledge of low vision and my current understanding of the meta-analysis process.

To provide organization and substance to this report, I've elected to provide the following subsections: content, structure/focus, and a summary of recommendations to improve the technical report.

## Content

Generally, the report included good, extensive data. The search strategy was well defined and the selection process for study inclusion in the analysis was clearly explained. The tables contained useful information and the bibliography was complete. The last sentence right before the methods section should be clarified. It currently reads, "*This report presents the results of NCSSD's meta-analysis of the low vision research, conducted over an 18 month period during 2008-2009*". When I read this sentence, I wasn't sure if you were talking about the research studies spanning an 18 month period or your meta-analysis work. The studies spanned 44 years.

Since the application of the analysis was for low vision education, a more extensive literature review leading into the analyses was needed to clearly define the questions and/or hypotheses for the analyses. In-depth discussion about the following topics could generate the questions for the analyses and clearly define the issues before analyzing them. Three areas of content could be expanded upon: 1) Current definitions of low vision as related to education; 2) More current information on low vision and the variables that affect literacy; 3) Increasing population of children with low vision who have multiple disabilities. In the report, several paragraphs tracked the history of how the low vision field evolved; however, many of the current ways we define low vision were not explained. For example, in the most recent edition of the Foundations of Low Vision Book, Clinical and Functional Perspectives (Corn & Erin, 2010), several pages in the first chapter are devoted to definitions of low vision where visual acuity becomes less important and the extent to which available vision is used in an effective way becomes more of the issue. Readers need to know that the field will always acknowledge numbers as a way for state and federal governments and schools to qualify children for benefits and services, but definitions of visual function and efficiency have more implications for what teachers, parents and other professionals will do to provide services to children. Next, the changing field of low vision is discussed in the context of literacy media, however, I would like to see an expanded discussion of the issues related to large print, for example, that there are no standards as there are for braille (e.g., Braille Authority of North America-BANA) and therefore large print as many educators refer to it could mean anything from 14-18-24 point or larger size lettering. The fact that large print size is unregulated (APH uses a range from 18-24; US post office says 16 point is large print) may lead to few studies on the topic, disparities in our reporting about how children read for a variety of tasks with large print, and unfair comparisons of reading large print (children may actually be using different sizes) as compared to reading standard print and optical devices. Most

recently, visual acuity reserve has been investigated (e.g., Hall-Lueck, et al. 2003) as being an important factor in looking at thresholds of visual acuity at near for determining optimal print size for sustained reading efficiency. The study was based on Gordon Legge's showing that work with adults with low vision slower reading rates when the letter sizes got too large which slowed reading rates from 250 wpm to 70 wpm. This research included a limited sample size but it raises important questions about optimal print size for reading for various tasks without the use of optical devices. Other information has been published about children with low vision reading better with specific fonts, formats, and individualized print size based on viewing distance and task demands. Aries Ardit (2004) has written about the dimensions of point size, X-height, letter aspect ratio, interletter spacing, and proportionality of spacing, color and contrast, stroke width, outline vs. filled, serifs, letter case and familiarity of fonts. It is of interest to note that about 10 years to this day, American Printing House was given a proposal titled, "User Benefit Analysis for APH Large Print Books" (Topor, et al., 2000). Two of the 5 questions for the research proposal included, "How do children with various visual and learning characteristics use large print texts and test?" and, "What are the reading speeds, reading levels, and stamina (duration of reading until fatigue occurs by visual characteristics, grade, and placement, of students that use different media (large print vs. standard print with optical devices)". The study was not funded and to this day, these questions remain unanswered. In the technical report, several ideas were suggested as being the reason for either large print or reading with optical devices having an effect on improved performance (with reading comprehension increasing no matter what the condition). It is difficult to know what contributes to changes in reading performance when the list of variables such as large print that has no standardization, visual acuity reserve thresholds, variable reading optics in magnifiers, types of reading material used creating more or less of a demand for reading related to rate and accuracy is long and are unaccounted for in research studies.

The issue of increased numbers of children with low vision and multiple disabilities in the age range of 3-22 which is what your team defined as the basis for your critical review could also be addressed. It's estimated that 60%-70% of the population of school children with low vision have other disabilities. The percentage of children with one sensory loss (just vision as opposed to having multiple sensory losses) is decreasing, while the percentage of children with vision loss who are also medically fragile (those with breathing tubes, feeding tubes) with mild to severe neurological challenges, autism and other multiple disabling conditions, is on the rise (Erin, 2007). As many as 33% of the students with low vision have CVI with additional disabilities (Roman-Lantzy, et al., 2010). The field is still trying to decide how to categorize children with CVI, (e.g., cortically visually impaired, cerebrally visually impaired, or cognitively visually impaired). Assignment of these different descriptions is in part based on the fact that we now understand that children with CVI visually respond differently depending on where the brain damage occurs. According to Geruschat (2010), more research questions in CVI need to address evidence based data, e.g., the importance of setting a routine to encourage the use of vision, the issue of offering a simple figure ground relationship, and specifics of movement as a way to access vision for CVI children" (pg. 11). The CVI summit proceedings (Dennison & Hall-Lueck, 2006) offered varying opinions on what to call CVI, how to measure it, and there's still no complete resolution on these points. Also, we've made some progress with how to assess children with multiple disabilities, and successful interventions for improving visual function are still being discussed, most thoroughly in the literature by Hall-Lueck (2004), Roman-Lantzy (2007), and Erin & Topor (2010). More research questions about effective vision assessment and interventions for children with low vision and other disabilities abound and these are of particular importance given the numbers of children served in the field. Several authors, e.g., Ferrell and Muir (1996) have commented that passive visual stimulation is not effective for increasing visual function, so the next logical question might be what is? How can the effects of maturation of vision development be accounted

for in a study where other interventions are being tested as possible effective means of improving visual function? It is of interest that the studies addressing black light stimulation had effective interventions. After the American Printing House for the Blind made black light and accompanying materials available, teachers used the equipment and materials until a warning was issued about the children developing cataracts if using vision in a black light environment without protection. Teachers took this warning to heart and don't appear to be using this technology on a regular basis to improve the visual function of students with low vision and other disabilities.

### Structure and Focus

The report should begin with a short introduction about educational low vision research perhaps noting that there are several issues in educational low vision research and much needs to be done in research. A more extensive review of current literature as topical areas is warranted. This is the body of literature that will lead to important hypotheses and/or questions that can be answered through the use of the meta-analysis technique. A meta-analysis is guided and structured by focus questions/hypotheses. These questions are answered by looking at a summary of the overall effect size of the studies related to the specific research questions based on current literature. With focus questions in place, studies are then analyzed to look at effect outcome related to the questions and **overall** effect size of the studies related to the specific questions (Marion Slack, personal communication, 2010). The current technical report meets the definition of a systematic review. A systematic review is a summary of available research on a given topic that compares studies based on design and methods. It summarizes the findings of each, and points out flaws or potentially confounding variables that may have been overlooked. A critical analysis of each study is done in an effort to rate the value of its stated conclusions. The research findings are then summarized, and a conclusion is provided (Marion Slack, personal communication, 2010). For example, in the current technical report, seven studies in low vision stimulation research were reviewed and analyzed for their similarities, and differences with respect to subjects, design and methods. Individual effect sizes were calculated, but overall effect size for these studies isn't tied to any question posed about the research. However, several questions could be posed to restructure the report. The restructure would better fit the definition of a meta-analysis with focus questions and calculation of overall effects for studies that relate to a question. The other areas of research selected for evidence based factors were also systematically reviewed but by themselves can't be pulled together to answer questions that were not asked. If a meta-analysis is not possible with what currently exists in the literature, perhaps it would be better to rename the paper as a systematic review.

### Summary of recommendations:

The report of low vision educational research identifies some studies that indicate what variables lead to sound instructional practice in low vision; however, research techniques in the field are not well developed. Research that includes testing of the means and other group statistical data miss important aspects of the wide range of abilities of children with low vision. We currently don't have much well designed research to answer questions about why there is such variability among children with low vision but attending to individual differences with defined variables would provide us with a rich source of information that cannot be gleaned by group trials. To better understand what educational low vision research currently exists and based on my review, the following recommendations are proposed:

- 1) Begin the report with an introduction, review the issues in the field of educational low vision research and follow with the information from the No Child Left Behind law. The big picture issues should lead you to formulate hypotheses and/or ask questions about the research in the field which is the first step of a meta-analysis. As it stands now, the report is a systematic review of educational low vision research.
- 2) There are a few more terms that you could include in your search, such as visual efficiency, visual plasticity, visual skills, visual utilization, visual function, sensory process, low vision skills, low vision training, low vision skill acquisition, visual perceptual skills, visual spatial relationship, visual closure, visual memory, figure ground skills, and functional visual development if have the time or inclination to do this.
- 3) Develop questions and/or hypotheses as the focus of the meta-analysis. Review and analyze studies as related to the questions you pose and calculate summary effect sizes for a group of studies that relate to the questions. If you find this is not possible, consider calling the report a systematic review rather than a meta-analysis.
- 4) Future implications for research – The report should include some future recommendations based on the findings of the review. For example for future studies involving reading performance, visual acuity thresholds using the MN reading card (standardized), specifics about reading materials, e.g., narrative or expository text used in study, regulation of the size and font style of print are important to include to talk objectively about the results of the study.

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