

What it can mean to be Blind or have Low Vision



Only a person who is visually impaired really knows what it is like, but this simulator may help you understand the main types of visual impairment.



Visual impairment usually does not mean total sight loss and it need not mean loss of independence.



If you or someone you know needs help or information about blindness, contact



**OREGON
COMMISSION
FOR THE
BLIND** Expanding Opportunities
for Oregonians with
Vision Loss



888.202.5463
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www.oregon.gov/blind

IMPAIRED VISION SIMULATOR

Look through the oval and close the other eye

MACULAR DEGENERATION

Central vision and color perception loss, distorted or fuzzy vision, difficulty with reading or facial recognition. Most common cause of vision loss.



DIABETIC RETINO PATHY

Patches of vision loss (floaters or blind spots), cloudy vision, glare sensitivity, decreased night or low-light vision.



GLAUCOMA

Side vision loss, tunnel vision, blurred central vision, seeing colored rings on lights. More common after age 40.

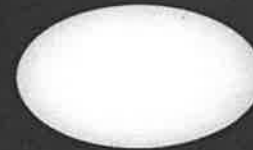


RETINITIS PIGMENTOSA

Progressive loss of side vision that can result in mobility issues over time.

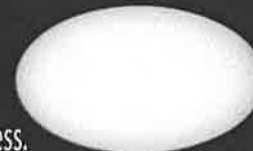
CATARACTS

Blurry, hazy, multiple images, glare sensitivity, color perception loss, decreased night or low-light vision. More common after age 55.



BLINDNESS

Loss of useful vision. Light, dark or gray haze may still be visible. Few blind people experience total darkness.



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