

### Cert 3 Enhanced Service and Clinical Excellence

MODULE 3: Chapters 9-11



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# Module 3 - Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA)

#### **Chapters 9-11**

This module will assess the learner's knowledge and understanding on the DVLA processes, regulation and required testing.

#### **Learning Outcomes and Assessment Criteria:**

- 1. Understand the appropriate fields test method for DVLA assessment and how to assess whether or not the results are reliable enough to meet the DVLA requirements.
- 2. Understand the rules and guidance surrounding DVLA assessment and who may and may not legally perform each task within it.
- 3. Understand how to perform appropriate tasks to the specification set out by the DVLA, when delegated by a supervising DVLA-approved optometrist.
- 4. Understand how to manage patients' concerns and questions sensitively without divulging information inappropriately.
- 5. Understand the requirements of documentation for a DVLA assessment and communicate with the supervising optometrist if there are any errors in the record which need to be corrected.

### Chapter 9 - Process and Regulations

#### 9.1 Introduction

DVLA process a number of cases each year for licence holders and applicants who may have a medical condition which could affect their fitness to drive.

A significant number relate to disorders potentially affecting the ability to meet the eyesight regulations and the recommended visual standards. Such conditions include, but are not limited to, diabetes, strokes and neurosurgical interventions as well as ophthalmic conditions such as glaucoma or retinitis pigmentosa.

The DVLA need to establish whether drivers are able to meet the minimum visual field and acuity standards for safe driving as recommended by the Secretary of State Honorary Medical Advisory Panel on Driving and Visual Disorders, and European Union and Domestic Legislation and have engaged Specsavers to provide visual acuity testing and visual field screening to do it.

The UK medical standards for driver licensing refer to Group 1 and Group 2 license holders:

- Group 1 includes cars and motorcycles
- Group 2 includes large lorries and buses

In most cases, the medical standards for Group 2 drivers are substantially higher than for Group 1 drivers. This is because of the size and weight of the vehicle and the length of time an occupational driver typically spends at the wheel."

#### 9.1.1 Standards for Group 1 Drivers

All drivers must be able to read a car number plate (post 01/09/2001) from a distance of 20m and have a visual acuity of at least 6/12 (decimal 0.5). Please note that contact lenses or glasses may be worn to achieve this standard.

Also, drivers should normally have a field of vision with a width of at least 120 degrees and at least 50 degrees on either side at fixation. In addition, expert medical advice to the DVLA recommends that there should be no significant scotomata (areas of field loss) encroaching within 20 degrees of fixation.

#### 9.1.2 Standards for Group 2 Drivers

All drivers must be able to read a car number plate (post 01/09/2001) from a distance of 20m and have a visual acuity of at least 6/7.5 (decimal 0.8) in the best eye and at least 6/60 (decimal 0.1) in the other eye. This standard can be reached using glasses with a corrective power not more than +8.00 dioptres, or with contact lenses. There is no specific limit for the correct power of contact lenses.

Also, drivers should normally have a field of vision with a width of at least 160 degrees and at least 70 degrees on either side at fixation. In addition, expert medical advice to the DVLA

recommends that there should be no significant scotomata (areas of field loss) encroaching within 30 degrees of fixation.

#### Note: This does not constitute legal advice and is a mere guide.

Information on visual standards for driving various classes of vehicle can be found at

www.dft.gov.uk/dvla/medical/ataglance.aspx

#### 9.2 Driving Standards

#### 9.2.1 Visual Acuity Standard For All Drivers

The requirement that all drivers must be able read a number plate from 20 metres will be retained. This requirement will still be tested as part of the driving test and the inability to meet this minimum standard is a road traffic offence. In addition, all drivers must have a binocular visual acuity of Snellen decimal 0.5 (6/12). Although drivers will not be required to have a formal eyesight test before they apply for a driving licence, any driver who cannot meet this standard will not be licensed. Glasses or contact lenses may be worn to meet these standards.

#### 9.2.2 Visual Field Standard For Group 1 Drivers

Drivers must have a horizontal field of vision of at least 120 degrees. In addition, the extension should be at least 50 degrees left and right and 20 degrees up and down. No defects should be present within the radius of the central 20 degrees. This requirement applies to drivers who are binocular or monocular.

#### 9.2.3 Visual Standards for Group 2 Drivers

The ability to meet the visual acuity standards for Group 2 driving is formally checked as part of the medical examination report completed in support of a first application for a lorry or bus licence and on periodic licence renewal from age 45.

As well as being able to read a number plate from 20 metres and to have a binocular visual acuity of Snellen decimal 0.5 (6/12), drivers of lorries and buses must have a visual acuity of Snellen decimal 0.8(6/7.5) in the better eye and decimal 0.1(6/60) in the worse eye.

There is no longer a requirement for Group 2 drivers to have a minimum uncorrected acuity but if glasses are worn for driving they must be of a power no greater than plus eight (+8) dioptres.

Drivers who were first licensed to drive Group 2 vehicles before 1 January 1997 may still benefit from special arrangements that were negotiated.

All Group 2 drivers should have a horizontal visual field of at least 160 degrees with the extension being at least 70 degrees left and right and 30 degrees up and down. No defects should be present within the radius of the central 30 degrees.

9.2.3.1 Substantial reduction of vision in one eye for Group 2 drivers

Where there has been a substantial reduction in vision in one eye, there must be an appropriate

adaptation period before the driver resumes driving. The driver's visual acuity must not fall below the minimum visual acuity allowed in either eye.

#### 9.2.3.2 Impaired contrast sensitivity

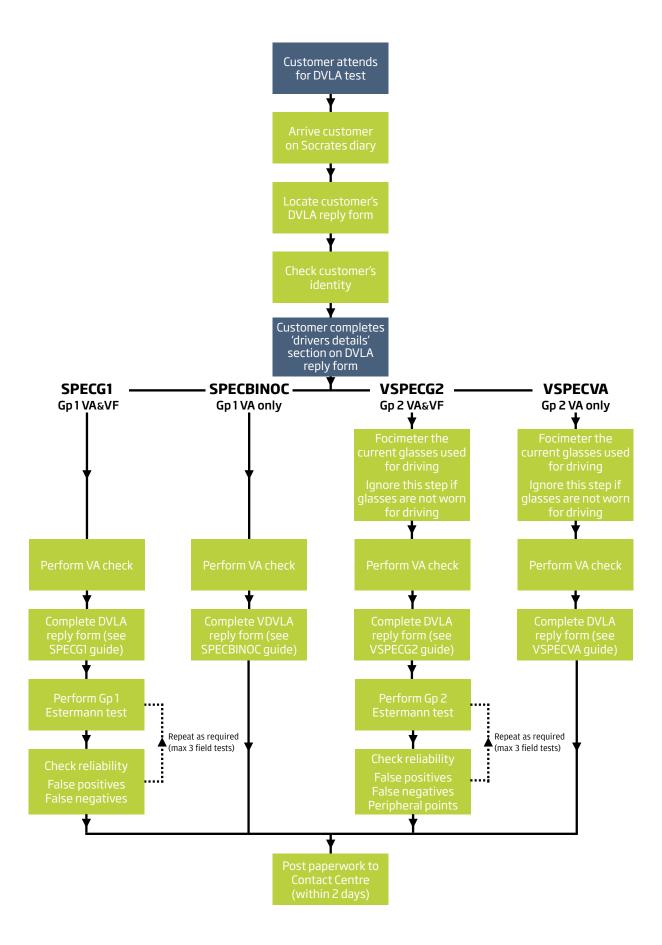
Whether the driver suffers from impaired contrast sensitivity will be considered in the medical examination undertaken as part of the application process.

#### 9.2.3.3 Changes to the D4 Medical Examination report

The vision assessment section of the D4 medical examination report that lorry and bus drivers must have completed when they first apply for a licence and on licence renewal from age 45, has recently changed to capture the changes to the visual acuity standards. Although some reports will still be completed by doctors, some may need to be taken to opticians/optometrists for completion of the vision assessment.

#### **9.2 Store Processes**

See figure 9.1 on the next page



*Figure 9.1 Store processes* 

#### 9.3.1 Arrival Of a DVLA Customer In Store

When a customer arrives in store for their DVLA vision assessment all staff at reception should be able to greet them and "arrive" the appointment on Socrates. It is important the appointment is arrived so we have a trail from the moment the customer arrives in store. Their DVLA reply form should be received from the Contact Centre well ahead of their appointment date and this should be printed out and filed securely until their arrival. When the customer arrives, their reply form should be readily available and located ready for their vision assessment. The customer will have received a letter stating that they must present photographic identification when they arrive for their appointment and so this should be checked against their reply form prior to any assessments being carried out.

It is imperative there is a process implemented in store to highlight the relevant code (e.g. SPECG1, SPECBINOC, VSPECG2, VSPECVA) on the reply form which will indicate the vision assessments that have to be carried out. Any errors made in correctly identifying the assessment types will result on the DVLA rejected the results and the customer having to return for a repeat appointment.

Once the relevant staff member is ready to proceed with the assessments, the customer can be instructed to complete the driver details section of the reply form and the visual assessments can commence in accordance with the code on the reply form. (See Figure 9.1).

#### 9.3.2 SPECG1

Reply forms containing code SPECG1 indicate a group 1 driver who requires a group 1 Estermann fields test and visual acuity (VA) check. The VA check must be performed by a registered OO, DO or CLO or those training as such working under supervision and countersigned by a DVLA approved optometrist. The fields test may be delegated to an optical assistant but this person must be confident and competent in carrying out the delegated task and the customer must not be disadvantaged by having this task delegated to an unregistered member of staff.

The results of the fields test must be check by the DVLA approved optometrist before completing and signing the reply form. The test can be carried out up to 3 times to achieve a reliable result. Reliability is determined by having the amount of false positives and negatives under 20%. An in depth description of each test is provided in Chapter 10.

#### 9.3.3 SPECBINOC

Reply forms containing code SPECBINOC indicate a group 1 driver requiring a VA check only. As before, the VA check must be performed by a registered OO, DO or CLO or those training as such working under supervision and countersigned by a DVLA approved optometrist.

#### 9.3.4 VSPECG2

Reply forms containing code VSPECG2 indicate a group 2 driver, meaning they hold a licence for a HGV, bus, etc., and require a group 2 Estermann fields and VA check. Group 2 drivers require an extra assessment of their driving spectacles. These must be focimetered as part of their appointment to assure the DVLA they do not require a correction exceeding +8.00 Dioptres.

Again, the VA check must be performed by a registered OO, DO or CLO or those training as such working under supervision and countersigned by a DVLA approved optometrist. The fields test may be delegated to an optical assistant but this person must be confident and competent in carrying out the delegated task and the customer must not be disadvantaged by having this task delegated to an unregistered member of staff. It is extremely important that the correct fields test is selected for group 2 drivers as the test for group 1 and group 2 drivers differs and the group 1 Estermann is commonly incorrectly carried out for group 2 drivers resulting in rejection by the DVLA.

#### 9.3.5 VSPECVA

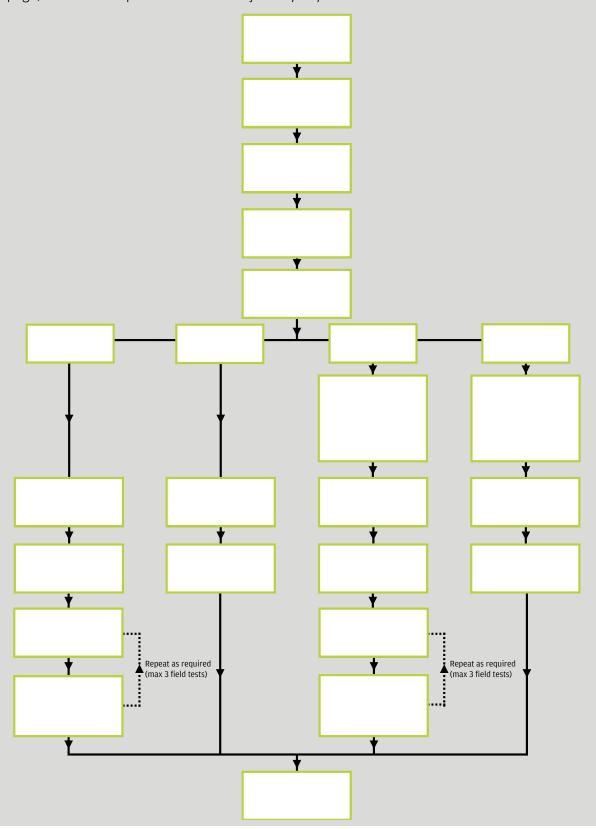
Reply forms containing code VSPECVA indicate a group 2 driver requiring a VA check and focimetry of their driving spectacles.

All reply forms must be completed and signed by a DVLA approved optometrist after checking all results and reliability of assessments. Details regarding how to accurately complete the reply forms for both groups are contained in Chapter 11.

All paperwork and results must be returned to the contact centre within 2 days of the appointment date.

#### Exercise 9.1 DVLA customer journey

Find out the DVLA customer journey in your store and note in the flow chart below. Compare your flow chart to the one show in Figure 9.1 and note any actions on the action plan (on next page) that could improve the customer journey in your store.



Action Plan				
Summary of agreed actions				
Action	Who	When	Priority	Complete

### Chapter 10 - DVLA Testing

#### 10.1 DVLA Testing

There are four types of test that the DVLA could request for drivers. All involve visual acuity measurement with, and without, the current correction used for driving. In addition, two of the tests require visual field assessment using the binocular Estermann test.

The results of any test are recorded on the DVLA reply form. The type of tests required are stated in the cover letter emailed to store and can also be determined from the different DVLA reply forms which are identified by the following codes:

**SPECG1** Group 1 - visual acuity & visual field assessment

**SPECBINOC** Group 1 - visual acuity assessment only

**VSPECG2** Group 2 - visual acuity & visual field assessment

**VSPECVA** Group 2 - visual acuity assessment only

#### **10.1.1 Visual Acuity Testing**

VA testing may be delegated to any optometrist, contact lens optician or dispensing optician (or any individual training as such) with countersignatures from the DVLA approved optometrist.

The DVLA approved optometrist must ensure that any delegated test is executed correctly and the results recorded accurately.

The following acuities should be recorded on the DVLA reply form:

- Monocular and binocular unaided acuities
- Monocular and binocular corrected acuities (where applicable)

If a driver requires correction, VA must be measured with the current glasses worn for driving. The driver must also confirm that he/she wears the appropriate correction for driving.

It is important that the actual acuity should be measured down to 1/60. Beyond this it must be recorded as Hand Movement (HM), Count Fingers (CF), Perceives Light Only (PLO), or No Perception of Light (NPL).

DVLA will not accept a Snellen reading shown with a plus (+) or minus (-) e.g. 6/6-2 or 6/9+3. DVLA will only accept visual acuities where the last line seen is read in its entirety.

For Group 2 licensing, the Dioptre correction for each lens must be measured for the glasses currently worn for driving. DVLA requests confirmation whether either lens for the glasses currently worn for driving is greater than +8.00DS in any meridian.

#### **10.1.2 DVLA Contracted Field Machines**

It is important that only DVLA approved machines are used. The recommended machines currently for purchase are the Henson 9000 and Humphrey HFA 830. See Figure 10.1.



Figure 10.1 The HFA 830 Humphrey Field Analyser is one of only 2 visual field machines contracted for DVLA group 2 testing; along with the Henson 9000

#### 10.1.3 Visual Field Testing

A **binocular Esterman test** should be performed to assess the field of vision for a driver using one of the field machines from the DVLA contracted list.

The Henson 9000 and Humphrey 830 are capable of performing both group 1 and group 2 visual field assessments. Select the appropriate Estermann test (group 1 or 2) as required for these machines. All other field machines can only perform group 1 tests.

Visual field testing must be carried out by an appropriately qualified and trained operator but can be carried out as a delegated function with countersignatures from the DVLA approved optometrist.

Please ensure the machine is located in a quiet location and free from distraction with illumination appropriate to the specification for the equipment used.

Visual field testing should be conducted with the habitual visual correction used for driving. If the driver requires glasses to drive, perform the test using the driver's current glasses. If the driver does not wear glasses to drive, perform the test without correction. However, there may be certain issues if the patient's frame is small, has a significant rim or thick side and this may cause them to miss some targets. If there are missed points on the periphery (not limited to those tested at 80° either side of fixation) that may be caused by the frames of the glasses worn for the test, please repeat the test without glasses. Please indicate on the field charts whether glasses were worn or not.

Also depending on the person's prescription the clarity of the targets may be clearer without their distance glasses. They may also prefer to wear their reading glasses for the test. The DVLA has stated that discretion should be used and the customer be allowed to wear any glasses with which they are most comfortable. The test may be repeated with glasses and then without glasses if required, to ensure that the customer has had every opportunity to perform the test as best as possible. Please submit all field charts and write on the reports whether glasses are worn or not.

#### The Esterman test is performed binocularly.

The DVLA customer M-code should be used as a unique identifier on the field chart. This is the code as printed on the bottom left of the DVLA reply form. The M-code can also be formed by copying the case reference number from the top of the DVLA reply form next to a letter 'M'.

### Please input the M-code into the field machine as the patient ID so it is printed or write the code onto the chart after printing.

The field machine and printer must be in good working order and any printed field charts should be clear and legible.

The 'false positive' score must be no more than 20%. Charts not conforming to this criteria will be rejected and must be repeated at the same appointment.

Where a visual field has a **high level of 'false negatives' (greater than 20%) the test should be repeated** at least three times in an attempt to reduce the level of 'false negatives' unless several attempts have already been made.

There is one further reason to repeat a visual field test but specific to group 2 testing. If the two most lateral points at the horizontal limit of the visual field are missed on either side, please repeat the field test without glasses. If any other points are missed, retesting without glasses would not generally be needed.

See the example in Figure 10.2.

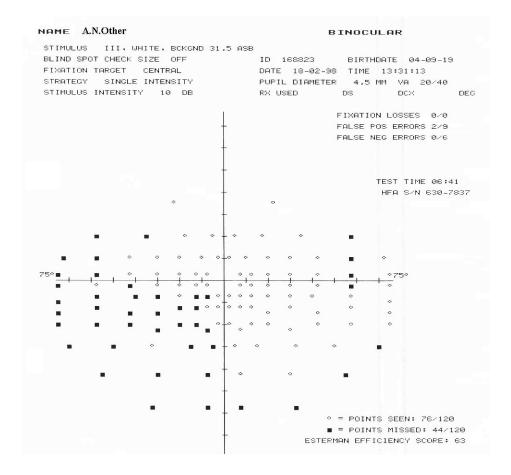


Figure 10.2 The group 2 Esterman chart above shows a defect where the two most lateral points at the horizontal limit of the left side have been missed. If the two most lateral points are missed on either side the DVLA request that the field test is repeated for the customer without glasses.

You can also repeat the field test if you feel that there is any doubt that the patient has missed some points that are not due to a genuine field defect.

Where a visual field test needs to be repeated, allow the customer to take a short break to prepare for their next attempt. It is important that the customer does not feel rushed in performing the repeat fields test.

Each visual field test conducted should be printed. If an accurate chart cannot be produced after **at least 3 attempts** cease testing. Make an explanatory note on one of the visual field charts and send all the charts with the completed DVLA reply form to the Contact Centre.

Print one copy of each completed field test to send to the Contact Centre at the address detailed in **'Next steps'** in 10.3 along with the DVLA reply form. Further copies of any field test charts should be made for the customer record as per usual store protocols.

#### 10.2 Discussing the Results of the Tests

The general rule is that you should not discuss the result of the test with the patient. The results will be forwarded to the DVLA Medical Team for analysis and DVLA will contact the driver directly with their outcome.

However, there are some exceptions to this and you should use your discretion. For example, in checking the visual acuity the optometrist will be aware straight away if the patient does not achieve the required acuity. It is quite legitimate to discuss this result with the patient in general terms. For example, you could point out the required standard of vision on the test chart. The patient will know if they cannot read this line and this could lead into a discussion of how it is possible to achieve better acuity. The optometrist could then discuss the option of having an up to date eye test and repeating the test and completing the forms at a later date. (If the patient decides to undertake a sight test and update their prescription, etc. then you must notify the Contact Centre asap).

Optometrists should be aware that the patient will still be driving, and they may feel it appropriate to inform the patient if they are below the standard, even if the visual field test appears full and normal.

#### **10.3 Next Steps**

- 1. Ensure that the DVLA reply form is completed in full and signed by both the DVLA approved optometrist and the driver. For additional guidance on completing the different DVLA reply forms see Chapter 11. Please ensure the printed copies of the field charts are good quality and that the field plots are able to be seen clearly.
- 2. The DVLA registered optometrist must ensure that any delegated test is executed correctly and the results recorded accurately.
- 3. Please make a copy of the completed DVLA reply form and hold on the patient's file with copies of the corresponding field charts.
- **4.** It is important that you do not comment on the results of the tests. Explain that a decision will be made by the DVLA, at their sole discretion, once they have reviewed the test results as part of the criteria they use to determine if a customer may be granted a license or not. Explain that the DVLA will contact the driver directly.
- 5. Return the completed DVLA reply form (with field test printouts where applicable) within 2 days to the Contact Centre.

Pre-addressed envelopes are available on Mauve or post to: Specsavers Contact Centre (DVLA Team) Specsavers Optical Superstores, Cirrus House, 10 Experian Way,

Nottingham. NG2 1EP

#### **10.4 Analysing Fields Plots**

#### **10.4.1 DVLA Requirements**

The minimum field of vision for safe driving is defined as "a field of at least 120° on the horizontal measured using a target equivalent to the white Goldmann III4e settings. In addition, there should be no significant defect in the binocular field which encroaches within 20° of fixation above or below the horizontal meridian". This means that the minimum binocular visual field requirement for safe driving is "120° horizontally and 20° above and below fixation". For example, homonymous (same in both eye) or bitemporal hemianopia (half field) or quadrantanopia (quarter field) defects are therefore not normally accepted as safe for driving.

If a visual field assessment is necessary to determine fitness to drive, DVLA requires this to be on a binocular Esterman field. In specific circumstances and for specific conditions monocular full field charts may also be requested by the DVLA. Goldmann perimetry may also be carried out instead of an Esterman field as long as strict criteria is adhere to.

The Secretary of State's Advisory Panel for Visual Disorders and Driving advises that, for an Esterman binocular chart to be considered reliable for licensing, the false positive score must be no more than 20 per cent. When assessing monocular charts and Goldmann perimetry, fixation accuracy will also be considered.

The interpretation of visual field charts for the purposes of driver licensing described below refers to perimetry performed on a Humphrey Field Analyser.

#### **Group 1 licensing**

The following are generally regarded as acceptable central loss:

- Scattered single missed points
- Single cluster of up to three adjoining points

The following are generally regarded as unacceptable (ie 'significant') central loss:

- A cluster of four or more adjoining points that is either wholly or partly within the central 20 degree area
- Loss consisting of both a single cluster of three adjoining missed points up to and including 20 degrees from fixation, and any
- Additional separate missed point(s) within the central 20 degree area. Any central loss that is an extension of a hemianopia or quadrantanopia of size greater than three missed points

#### Field of vision requirement for the holding of Group 2 licence entitlement

- Panel has considered that the Group 2 visual field standard will be interpreted as follows:
- Measurement of at least 160° on the horizontal plane

- An extension of at least 70° left and an extension of at least 70° right (i.e. 70° either side of fixation)
- An extension of at least 30° above and an extension of at least 30° below the horizontal plane (i.e. 30° above and below fixation)
- There should be no significant defect within 70° right and 70° left and between 30° up and 30°down
- To have a total of up to three missed points, which may or may not be contiguous
- No defect is present within a radius of the central 30°
- No other impairment of visual function, including glare sensitivity, contrast sensitivity or impairment of twilight vision

Exercise 10.1 Fields plots
With the help of your supervisor, analyse the fields plot show in Figure 10.2.
Discuss the following points:
What does the plot signify based on the criteria stated in section 10.4.1?
What data indicates whether the plot is reliable or not?
What is an acceptable percentage for the plot to be classed as reliable?
What is Estermann efficiency score?
Why are the 120 points presented in the pattern shown?
How should this test have been performed?
What would you tell the patient in this instance?

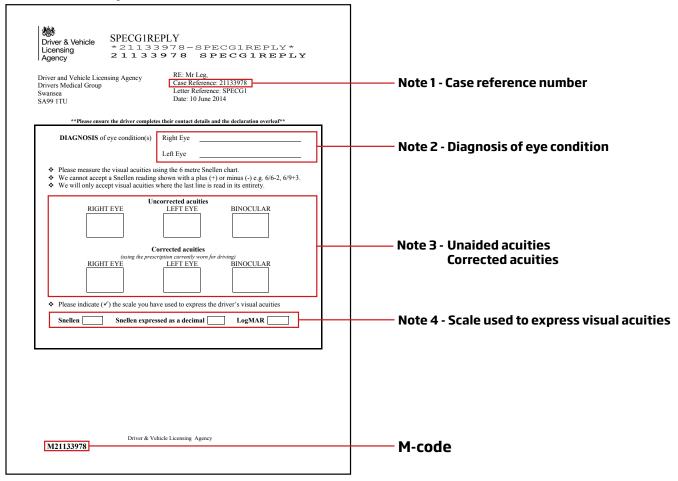
### Chapter 11 Completing Reply Forms

It is vital that the reply forms are completed accurately and so this chapter provides a guide to completing the forms correctly. Any forms returned to the DVLA incomplete or inaccurate will be returned to store and may result in the patient having to repeat the assessments.

#### How to complete the DVLA reply form - SPECG1



#### SPECG1 - Group 1: VA check & visual field test



#### **Notes**

#### Note 1 - Case reference number

This number is used as the primary identifier for the driver.
 It should be written after a letter M as per the code on the bottom left corner of the reply form. (e.g. M21133978)

#### Note 2 - Diagnosis of eye condition

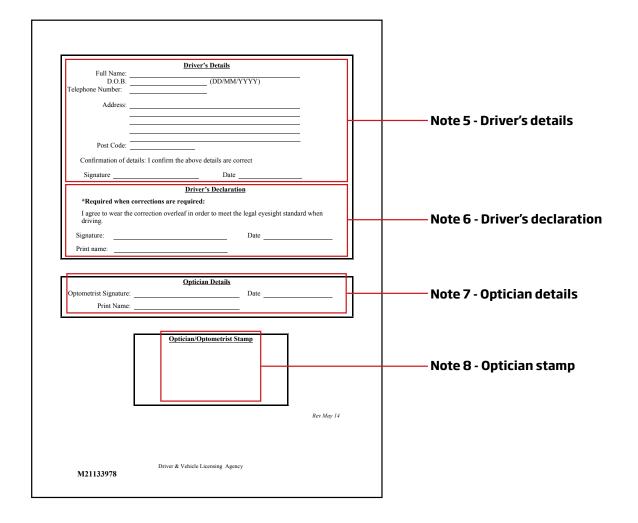
- Ask the driver to declare their eye condition. There is no requirement for the clinican to make a diagnosis themselves.
- · Record the diagnosis of eye condition for each eye.
- Reasons may include but are not limited to blepharospasm, branch retinal vein occlusion, cataract, diplopia, glaucoma, hemianopia, macular degeneration, night blindness, nystagmus, optic atrophy, optic neuritis, reduced visual acuity, retinal treatment, retinitis pigmentosa, retinopathy, tunnel vision, Usher syndrome, visual field defect.
- If no condition is present or the patient does not know record 'unknown'.

#### Note 3 - Unaided acuities Corrected acuities

- · Record unaided monocular and binocular acuities.
- Record corrected monocular and binocular acuities using the prescription currently worn for driving. If the driver does not require any correction, record N/A for not applicable.
- It is important that the acuities should be measured down to 1/60. Beyond this it must be recorded as Hand Movement (HM), Count Fingers (CF), Perceives Light Only (PLO), or No Perception of Light (NPL).
- DVLA cannot accept a Snellen reading shown with a plus (+) or minus (-) e.g. 6/6-2 or 6/9+3. DVLA will only accept visual acuities where the last line seen is read in its entirety

#### Note 4 - Scale used to express visual acuities

• Choose scale as appropriate.



#### **Notes (continued)**

#### Note 5 - Driver's details

- Ensure this is completed fully by the driver.
- The driver must complete name, date of birth, telephone number, address, signature and date.

#### Note 6 - Driver's declaration

- Ensure this is completed fully by the driver only if they require correction to meet the legal visual standard when driving. Leave blank otherwise.
- The driver must complete signature, printed name and date.

#### Note 7 - Optician details

- · Sign, print and date the DVLA reply form.
- The reply form can only be signed by a DVLA approved optometrist.

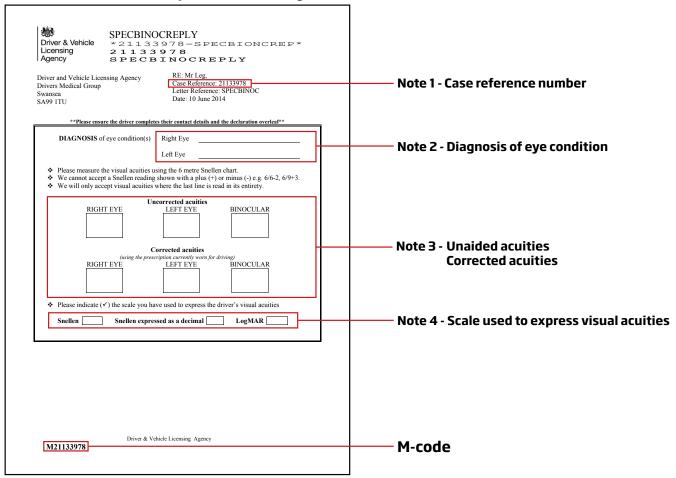
#### Note 8 - Optician stamp

Use store stamp.

#### **How to complete the DVLA reply form - SPECBINOC**



#### SPECBINOC - Group 1: VA check only



#### **Notes**

#### Note 1 - Case reference number

This number is used as the primary identifier for the driver.
 It should be written after a letter M as per the code on the bottom left corner of the reply form. (e.g. M21133978)

#### Note 2 - Diagnosis of eye condition

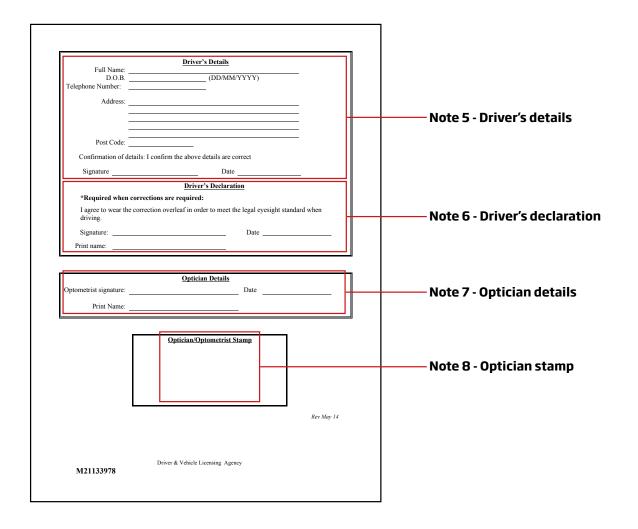
- Ask the driver to declare their eye condition. There is no requirement for the clinican to make a diagnosis themselves.
- Record the diagnosis of eye condition for each eye.
- Reasons may include but are not limited to blepharospasm, branch retinal vein occlusion, cataract, diplopia, glaucoma, hemianopia, macular degeneration, night blindness, nystagmus, optic atrophy, optic neuritis, reduced visual acuity, retinal treatment, retinitis pigmentosa, retinopathy, tunnel vision, Usher syndrome, visual field defect.
- If no condition is present or the patient does not know record 'unknown'.

#### Note 3 - Unaided acuities Corrected acuities

- Record unaided monocular and binocular acuities.
- Record corrected monocular and binocular acuities using the prescription currently worn for driving. If the driver does not require any correction, record N/A for not applicable.
- It is important that the acuities should be measured down to 1/60. Beyond this it must be recorded as Hand Movement (HM), Count Fingers (CF), Perceives Light Only (PLO), or No Perception of Light (NPL).
- DVLA cannot accept a Snellen reading shown with a plus (+) or minus (-) e.g. 6/6-2 or 6/9+3. DVLA will only accept visual acuities where the last line seen is read in its entirety

#### Note 4 - Scale used to express visual acuities

Choose scale as appropriate.



#### **Notes (continued)**

#### Note 5 - Driver's details

- Ensure this is completed fully by the driver.
- The driver must complete name, date of birth, telephone number, address, signature and date.

#### Note 6 - Driver's declaration

- Ensure this is completed fully by the driver only if they require correction to meet the legal visual standard when driving. Leave blank otherwise.
- The driver must complete signature, printed name and date.

#### Note 7 - Optician details

- · Sign, print and date the DVLA reply form.
- The reply form can only be signed by a DVLA approved optometrist.

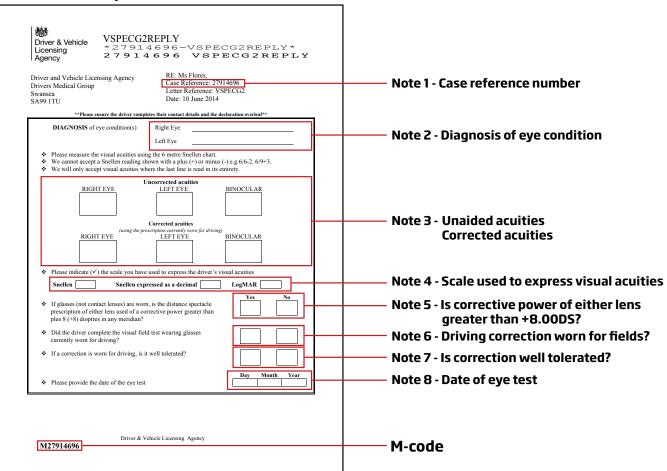
#### Note 8 - Optician stamp

· Use store stamp.

#### How to complete the DVLA reply form - VSPECG2



#### VSPECG2 - Group 2: VA check & visual field test



#### **Notes**

#### Note 1 - Case reference number

This number is used as the primary identifier for the driver.

#### Note 2 - Diagnosis of eye condition

- Ask the driver to declare their eye condition. There is no requirement for the clinican to make a diagnosis themselves.
- Record the diagnosis of eye condition for each eye.
- Reasons may include but are not limited to blepharospasm, branch retinal vein occlusion, cataract, diplopia, glaucoma, hemianopia, macular degeneration, night blindness, nystagmus, optic atrophy, optic neuritis, reduced visual acuity, retinal treatment, retinitis pigmentosa, retinopathy, tunnel vision, Usher syndrome, visual field defect.
- If no condition is present or the patient does not know record 'unknown'.

#### Note 3 - Unaided acuities Corrected acuities

- Record unaided monocular and binocular acuities.
- Record corrected monocular and binocular acuities using the prescription currently worn for driving. If the driver does not require any correction, record N/A for not applicable.
- It is important that the acuities should be measured down to 1/60. Beyond this it must be recorded as Hand Movement (HM), Count Fingers (CF), Perceives Light Only (PLO), or No

- Perception of Light (NPL).
- DVLA cannot accept a Snellen reading shown with a plus (+) or minus (-) e.g. 6/6-2 or 6/9+3. DVLA will only accept visual acuities where the last line seen is read in its entirety

#### Note 4 - Scale used to express visual acuities

Choose scale as appropriate.

### Note 5\* - Is the corrective power of either lens greater than +8.00DS?

• Confirm yes/no whether the corrective power of either lens for the glasses currently worn for driving is greater than +8.00DS in any meridian.

#### Note 6\* - Driving correction worn for fields?

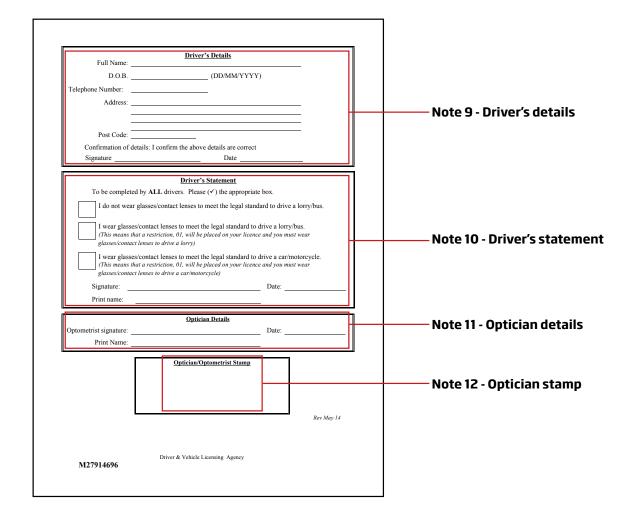
 Confirm yes/no whether the driver completed the visual field test wearing their glasses currently worn for driving.

#### Note 7\* - Is correction well tolerated

- Confirm yes/no whether the correction worn for driving is well tolerated.
  - If the driver does not wear glasses for driving enter N/A for not applicable.

#### Note 8 - Date of eye test

• Record the date that the DVLA visual test has been conducted



#### **Notes (continued)**

#### Note 9 - Driver's details

- Ensure this is completed fully by the driver.
- The driver must complete name, date of birth, telephone number, address, signature and date.

#### Note 10 - Driver's statement

- Ensure this is completed fully by all drivers.
- The driver must select and tick the appropriate statement.
- The driver must complete signature, printed name and date.

#### Note 11 - Optician details

- Sign, print and date the DVLA reply form.
- The reply form can only be signed by a DVLA approved optometrist.

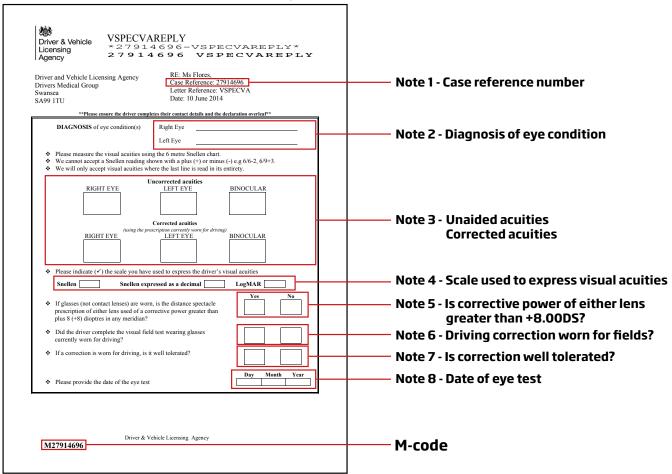
#### Note 12 - Optician stamp

Use store stamp.

#### How to complete the DVLA reply form - VSPECVA



#### VSPECVA - Group 2: VA check only



#### **Notes**

#### Note 1 - Case reference number

• This number is used as the primary identifier for the driver.

#### Note 2 - Diagnosis of eye condition

- Ask the driver to declare their eye condition. There is no requirement for the clinican to make a diagnosis themselves.
- Record the diagnosis of eye condition for each eye.
- Reasons may include but are not limited to blepharospasm, branch retinal vein occlusion, cataract, diplopia, glaucoma, hemianopia, macular degeneration, night blindness, nystagmus, optic atrophy, optic neuritis, reduced visual acuity, retinal treatment, retinitis pigmentosa, retinopathy, tunnel vision, Usher syndrome, visual field defect.
- If no condition is present or the patient does not know record 'unknown'.

#### Note 3 - Unaided acuities Corrected acuities

- Record unaided monocular and binocular acuities.
- Record corrected monocular and binocular acuities using the prescription currently worn for driving. If the driver does not require any correction, record N/A for not applicable.
- It is important that the acuities should be measured down to 1/60. Beyond this it must be recorded as Hand Movement (HM), Count Fingers (CF), Perceives Light Only (PLO), or No

Perception of Light (NPL).

DVLA cannot accept a Snellen reading shown with a plus (+) or minus (-) e.g. 6/6-2 or 6/9+3. DVLA will only accept visual acuities where the last line seen is read in its entirety

#### Note 4 - Scale used to express visual acuities

Choose scale as appropriate.

### Note 5\* - Is the corrective power of either lens greater than +8.00DS?

 Confirm yes/no whether the corrective power of either lens for the glasses currently worn for driving is greater than +8.00DS in any meridian.

#### Note 6\* - Driving correction worn for fields?

• Confirm yes/no whether the driver completed the visual field test wearing their glasses currently worn for driving.

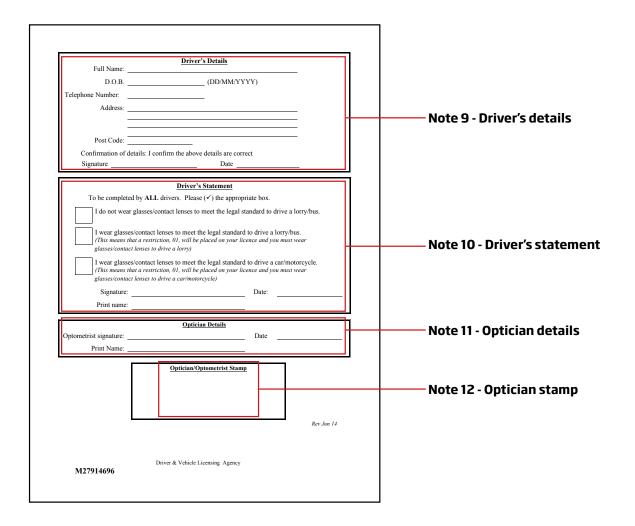
#### Note 7\* - Is correction well tolerated

 Confirm yes/no whether the correction worn for driving is well tolerated.

### If the driver does not wear glasses for driving enter N/A for not applicable.

#### Note 8 - Date of eye test

Record the date that the DVLA visual test has been conducted



#### **Notes (continued)**

#### Note 9 - Driver's details

- Ensure this is completed fully by the driver.
- The driver must complete name, date of birth, telephone number, address, signature and date.

#### Note 10 - Driver's statement

- Ensure this is completed fully by all drivers.
- The driver must select and tick the appropriate statement.
- The driver must complete signature, printed name and date.

#### Note 11 - Optician details

- · Sign, print and date the DVLA reply form.
- The reply form can only be signed by a DVLA approved optometrist.

#### Note 12 - Optician stamp

· Use store stamp.

### SEE APPENDIX 7 - STORE SUPPORT CHECKLIST which will summarise chapters 9-11 into a quick reference checklist for use in store.

#### Exercise 11.1 Completing reply forms

Look at the forms provided for a Group 1 and Group 2 patients over the next few pages. List any errors or omissions in the table provided.

Location of Error	Error made	Correction



**SA99 1TU** 

Driver & Vehicle Licensing Agency

#### SPECG1REPLY

\*21133978-SPECG1REPLY\*
21133978 SPECG1REPLY

Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency Drivers Medical Group Swansea RE: Mr Leg,

Case Reference: 21133978 Letter Reference: SPECG1 Date: 10 June 2014

\*\*Please ensure the driver completes their contact details and the declaration overleaf\*\*

Tiease ensure the uriver complete	es their contact details and the declaration overleaf**
DIAGNOSIS of eye condition(s)	Right Eye
	Left Eye
<ul> <li>Please measure the visual acuities us</li> <li>We cannot accept a Snellen reading</li> <li>We will only accept visual acuities v</li> </ul>	sing the 6 metre Snellen chart. shown with a plus (+) or minus (-) e.g. 6/6-2, 6/9+3. where the last line is read in its entirety.
Line	corrected acuities
RIGHT EYE	LEFT EYE BINOCULAR
RIGHT ETE	LEFT ETE BINOCULAR
6/12	6/9
Co	orrected acuities
(using the prescr	ription currently worn for driving)
RIGHT EYE	LEFT EYE BINOCULAR
	1-2
166-71	675 66
902	
❖ Please indicate (✓) the scale you have	ve used to express the driver's visual acuities
Snellen Snellen express	sed as a decimal LogMAR

Driver & Vehicle Licensing Agency

Full Name: JAWES BLAIN D.O.B. 12/03/59 (DD/MM/YYYY) Telephone Number:
Address: 30 WELSH COURT MANCHERTER
Post Code:
Confirmation of details: I confirm the above details are correct
Signature Date
Driver's Declaration
*Required when corrections are required:
I agree to wear the correction overleaf in order to meet the legal eyesight standard when driving.  Signature:  Print name:  Date 15/12/15
Optician Details  Optometrist Signature:  Print Name:    Date   5/12/15
Optician/Optometrist Stamp

Rev May 14

Driver & Vehicle Licensing Agency



# VSPECG2REPLY \*27914696-VSPECG2REPLY\* 27914696 VSPECG2REPLY

Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency Drivers Medical Group Swansea SA99 1TU RE: Ms Flores,

Case Reference: 27914696 Letter Reference: VSPECG2

Date: 10 June 2014

	**Please ensure the driver comp	letes their contact de	etails and the declaration overleaf**
	DIAGNOSIS of eye condition(s)	Right Eye	ONKNOWN
		Left Eye	UNKNOWN
*	Please measure the visual acuities usin We cannot accept a Snellen reading sh We will only accept visual acuities wh	nown with a plus	(+) or minus (-) e.g 6/6-2, 6/9+3.
	Ţ	Incorrected acui	ties
	RIGHT EYE	6/24	BINOCULAR 6/24
		Corrected acuitie	es
	(using the pre	escription currently w LEFT EYE	
	6/12-3	6/12	BINOCULAR  6/12
*	Please indicate (✓) the scale you have	used to express t	he driver's visual acuities
	Snellen Snellen exp	ressed as a decin	nal LogMAR
*	If glasses (not contact lenses) are worn prescription of either lens used of a co plus 8 (+8) dioptres in any meridian?		
*	Did the driver complete the visual fiel currently worn for driving?	d test wearing gla	isses
*	If a correction is worn for driving, is it	t well tolerated?	
*	Please provide the date of the eye test		Day Month Year

Driver & Vehicle Licensing Agency

Driver's Details
Full Name: MARGARET FLORES
D.O.B. 18/06/45 (DD/MM/YYYY)
Telephone Number:
Address: 2 FRIDAY STREET
WARMINSTER
Post Code:
Confirmation of details: I confirm the above details are correct  Signature M Flore S Date 15 /12 /15
Signature M Hoves Date 15/12/15
Driver's Statement
To be completed by <b>ALL</b> drivers. Please (✓) the appropriate box.
I do not wear glasses/contact lenses to meet the legal standard to drive a lorry/bus.
The second secon
I wear glasses/contact lenses to meet the legal standard to drive a lorry/bus.
(This means that a restriction, 01, will be placed on your licence and you must wear glasses/contact lenses to drive a lorry)
I wear glasses/contact lenses to meet the legal standard to drive a car/motorcycle.
(This means that a restriction, 01, will be placed on your licence and you must wear
glasses/contact lenses to drive a car/motorcycle)
Signature:
Print name: M FLORES
Optician Details
Optometrist signature: Date:
Print Name:
Optician/Optometrist Stamp
Rev May 14

### **Module 3 revision questions**

Now complete the revision questions for module 3 (chapters 9-11) - they can be found on iLearn > My Learning within your **Cert 3 EOS** course