

VEP Testing in Clinical Practice

Conflicting Test Results Require Objectivity

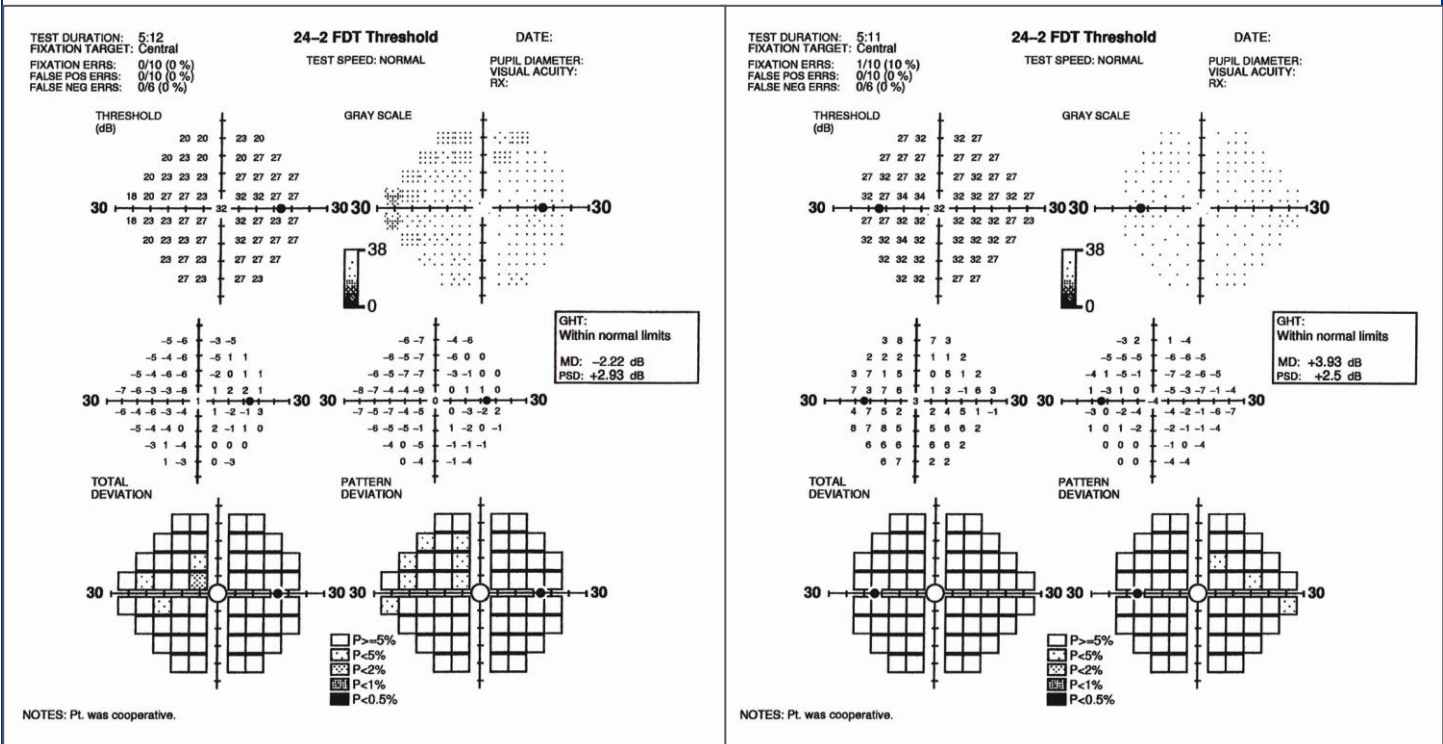
Introduction: A 58 year-old, Caucasian female presented with a family history of glaucoma. Visual acuities were 20/20 OD and OS. A Visual Field, OCT and VEP were performed.

Visual Field (VF) Results: The OD VF shows scattered dots of diminished sensitivity. Those dots remain significant after the pattern deviation analysis. The glaucoma hemifield test (GHT) is within normal limits and the global indexes are within an acceptable range. This test shows good reliability indexes.

The OS VF is very similar to the OD result. The OS VF shows scattered dots of diminished sensitivity and those dots remain significant after the pattern deviation analysis. The GHT is within normal limits and the global indexes are within an acceptable range. This test also shows good reliability indexes.

OD

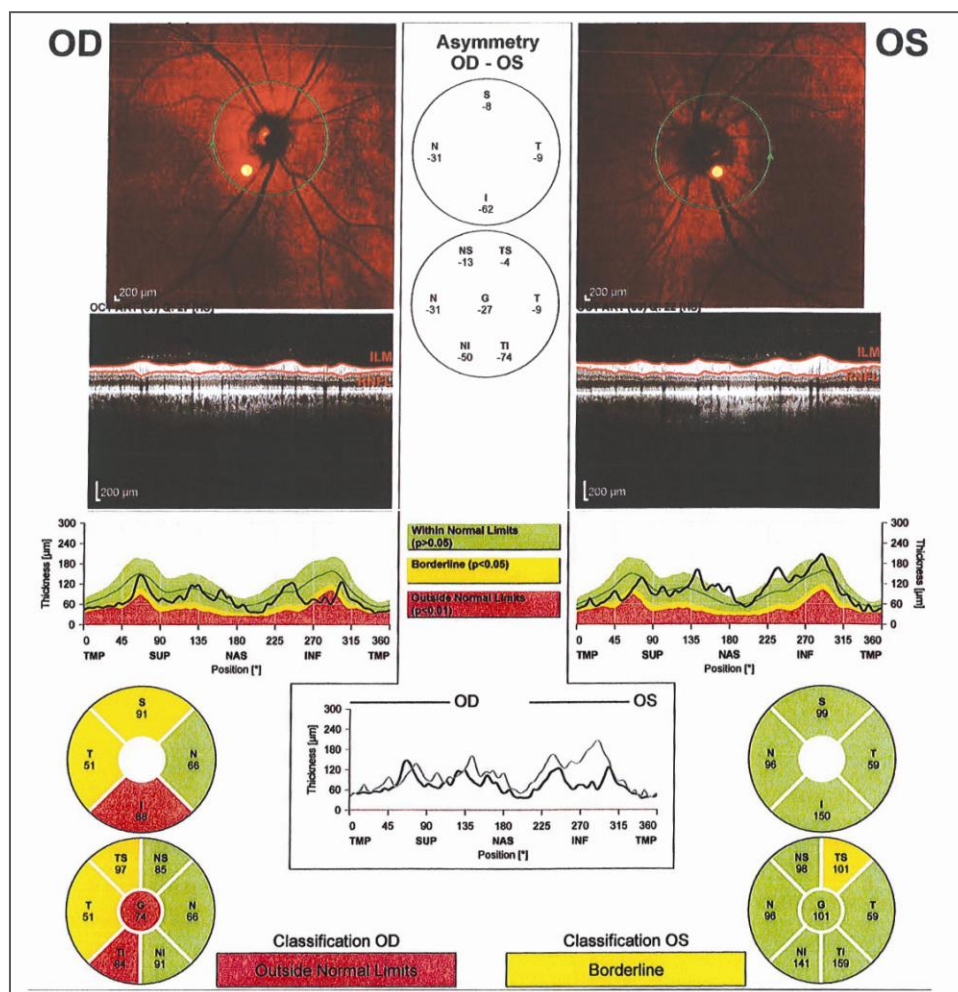
OS



VEP Testing in Clinical Practice (cont.)

Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) Results: The OD OCT shows a deep thinning of the retinal nerve fiber layer (RNFL) in the inferior-temporal sector that falls outside normal limits. These results also show temporal and superior-temporal sectors that are within borderline values. The symmetry analysis shows a significant asymmetry between the two eyes.

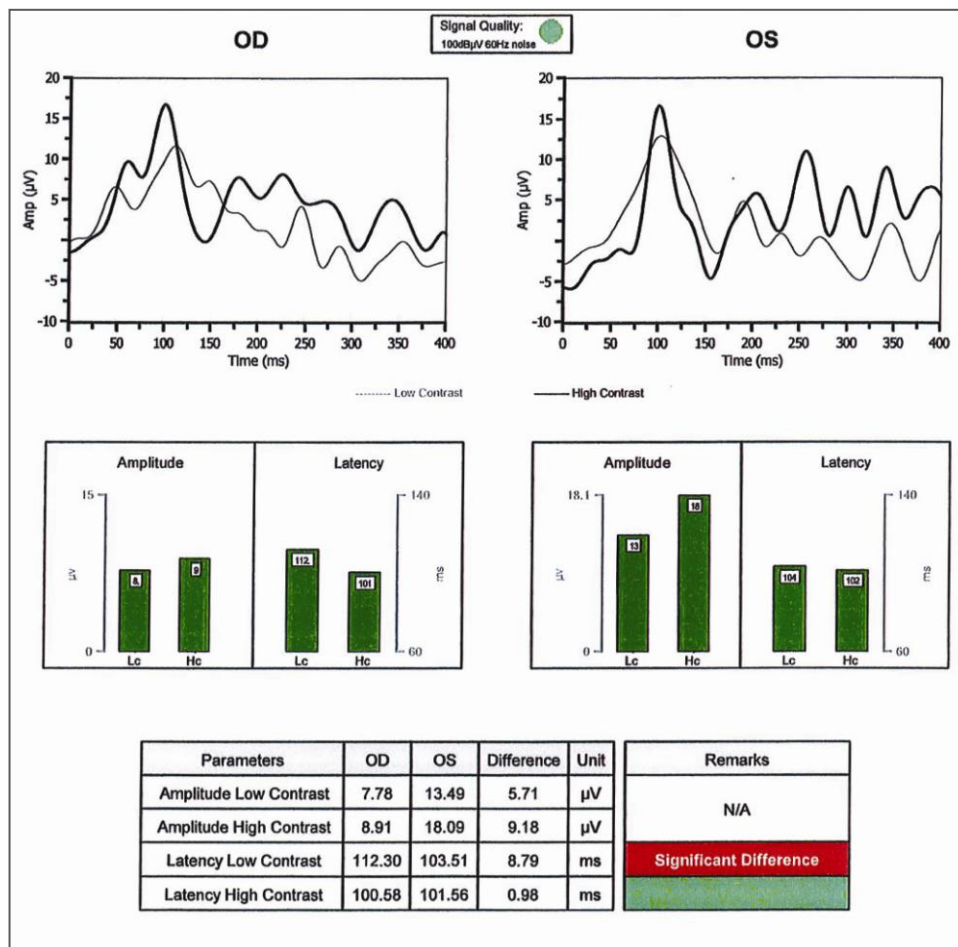
The OS OCT shows a thinning of the RNFL in the superior-temporal sector that is within borderline values. Again, the symmetry analysis shows a significant asymmetry between the two eyes. Both OD and OS have acceptable signal strength.



VEP Testing in Clinical Practice (cont.)

Visual Evoked Potential (VEP) Results: The OD VEP shows absolute normal values for both amplitude and latency. However, there is a significant difference between eyes in latency when the low contrast stimulus is used.

The OS VEP also shows absolute normal values for both amplitude and latency. But again, there is a significant difference between eyes in latency when the low contrast stimulus is used. Good signal quality was obtained for this test.



Conclusion: After a completely normal visual field, the OCT classified the subject as a glaucoma patient. The Diopsys[®] NOVA-VEP was able to help the doctor confirm his diagnosis of glaucoma. The structural test applied to this patient correlates very well with the objective, functional results of the VEP.

For more information on the



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