VEP Testing in Clinical Practice

VEP Case Review: Ocular Hypertension Case ID: 60H

Patient Work-Up	
DOB	07/1950
Gender	Female
Age	61
Ethnicity	White
Complaints/Symptoms	Ocular Hypertension
Family History	None
IOP (mmHg) OD	26
IOP (mmHg) OS	23
Refraction OD	+3.25
Refraction OS	+3.25
BCVA OD	20/30
BCVA OS	20/30
Preliminary Diagnosis	Ocular Hypertension

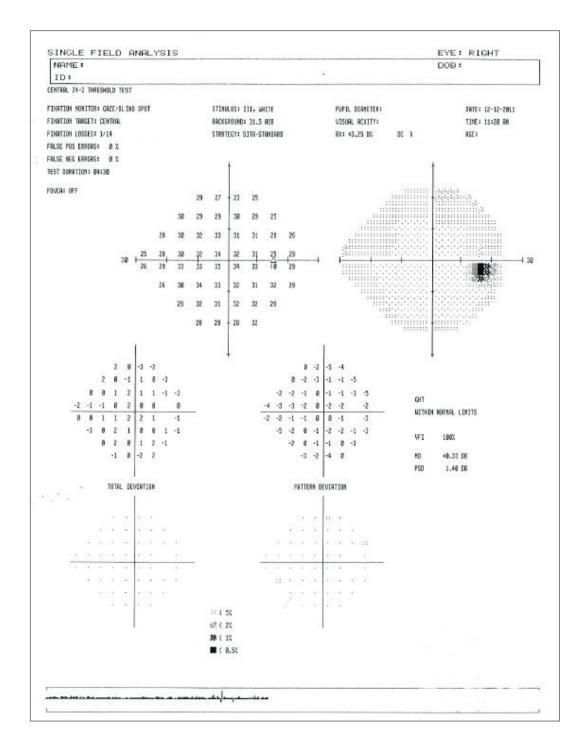
Tests Performed

- Visual Field: OU within normal limits.
- OCT: RNFL thickness within normal values.
- VEP: low contrast latencies delayed OU.

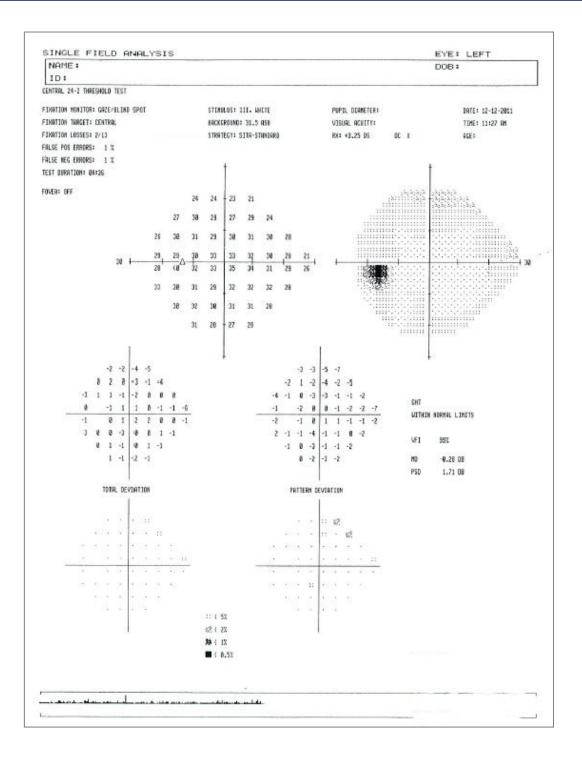
Conclusion

This suggests an early dysfunction of the ganglion cells due to the influence of high intraocular pressures. VEP abnormalities are considered a risk factor for conversion from ocular hypertension to glaucoma. The clinician chose to closely follow the patient and a return to the office in about 6 month to confirm the dysfunction or its progression.

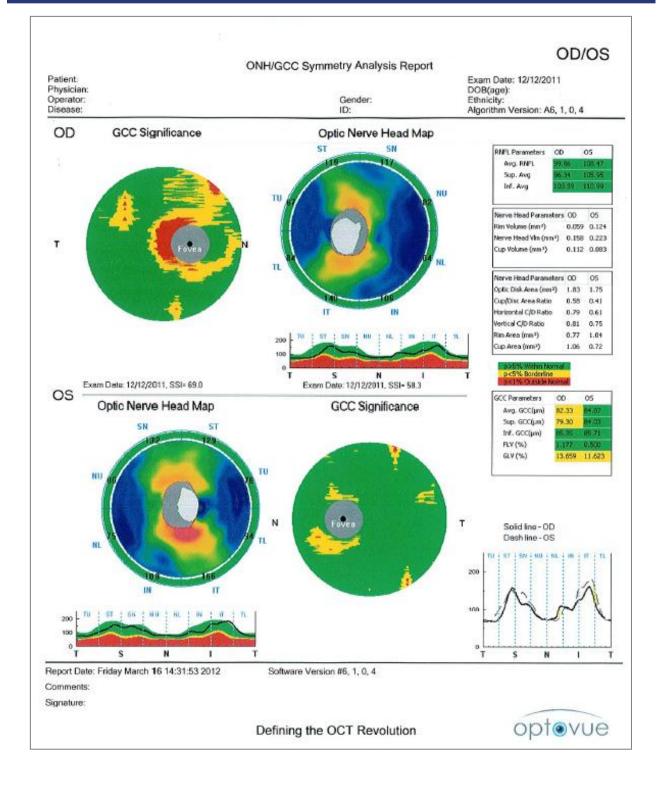
Visual Field - OD



Visual Field - OS



OCT



VEP - LX

