

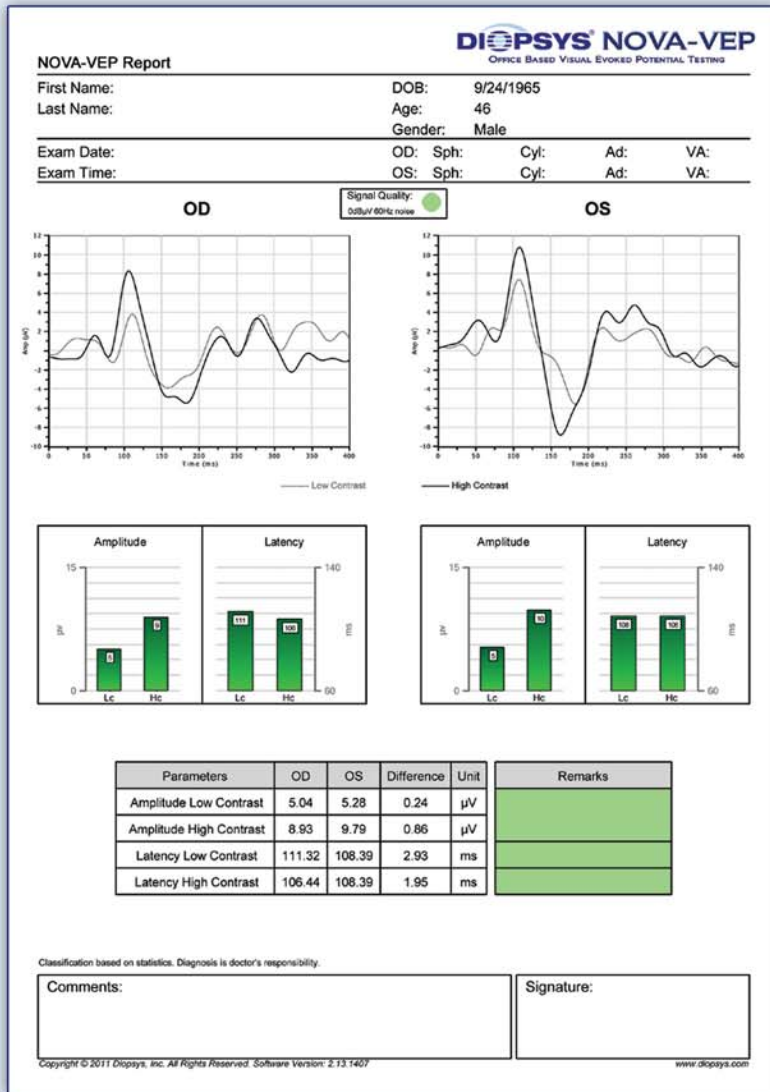
Fixed Protocol with Multi-Contrast Stimuli

- Clinicians may test all patients suspected of optic nerve disease to assess the function of the entire vision system.
- Easy to follow fixed protocol guides the technician through the test procedure.
- Testing time takes 38-53 seconds per eye, or approximately 5 minutes from set-up to results.
- Low contrast tests can indicate the health of the magnocellular pathways while high contrast tests can indicate the health of the parvocellular pathways.
- Helps improve sensitivity and specificity in diagnosing neuro-visual disorders, including glaucoma, when used in conjunction with other diagnostic tests.

Reports

The Diopsys® NOVA-VEP report allows for a quick qualitative analysis of the VEP waveform and easy quantitative analysis of the amplitude (strength) and latency (speed) values.

Documents progression of disease or response to therapy.



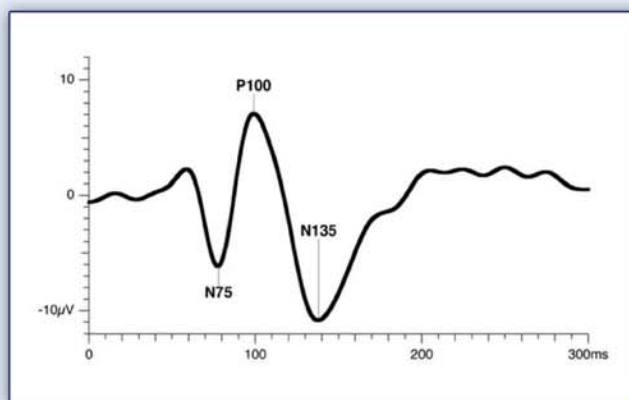
Easy, Objective, Functional

Visual Evoked Potential (VEP)

Visual Evoked Potentials (VEPs) are electrical signals that are a measure of the electrophysiological activity at the visual cortex. VEP results are a representation of the functional integrity of all levels of the visual pathway including the anterior segment, retina, optic nerve, lateral geniculate nucleus and visual cortex.

Amplitude, measured in microvolts (μV), indicates the functional strength of the neural structures conducting information along the visual pathway. Latency, measured in milliseconds (ms), indicates the time the electrical signal takes to travel from the retina to the visual cortex. The combination of amplitude and latency is helpful in determining the integrity of the visual pathway.

A typical pattern-reversal VEP graph response will primarily consist of the **N75 - P100 - N135 Complex**.¹ In normal patients, the first major negative peak occurs around 75ms (N75), or 75ms after the pattern onset. The first major positive peak occurs around 100ms (P100), and the second major negative peak around 135ms (N135). Based on pathologies, the amplitudes and latencies of these components may change.



A normal pattern-reversal VEP¹

The **Diopsys® NOVA-VEP Fixed Protocol** configuration with **multi-contrast** uses both low and high contrast pattern-reversal stimuli to elicit a visual evoked potential. The use of low contrast (Lc) and high contrast (Hc) stimuli tests the integrity of both the magnocellular and parvocellular pathways. The device utilizes an advanced, automated testing protocol designed to give the clinician easy to interpret results. Each eye is measured independently, and the amplitude and latency of each high contrast and low contrast test is recorded and displayed.

Diopsys® NOVA-VEP Features & Specifications

- Algorithms embedded in the Diopsys® NOVA-VEP software allow immediate and objective VEP waveform analysis.
- AutoCP™ automatically places cursors on the VEP data points' best fit locations.
- Artifact Detection aids in noise cancellation and accurate data acquisition/analysis.