

## Diopsys® NOVA-VEP Vision Assessment

The Diopsys® NOVA-VEP Vision Testing System is a painless, non-invasive vision test that objectively measures the function of the entire visual pathway from the eyes to the visual center of the brain. The Diopsys® NOVA device does this by using a technology called Visual Evoked Potential (VEP).

VEP has been demonstrated to aid in the diagnosis and treatment of many disorders including amblyopia, brain injury, stroke, glaucoma, multiple sclerosis, and other vision-related issues.

The purpose of this series of tests is to provide comprehensive diagnostic information to better plan your treatment and monitor the results.



We recommend the Diopsys® NOVA-VEP  
Vision Assessment as part of your Vision Care



Vision disorders are often difficult to diagnose, as many current vision testing instruments used in an eye doctor's office do not measure vision beyond the eye. Also, many standard vision tests require a patient to give a verbal response, but if the patient is an infant or has trouble communicating, these tests may not always provide your doctor with the most accurate information.

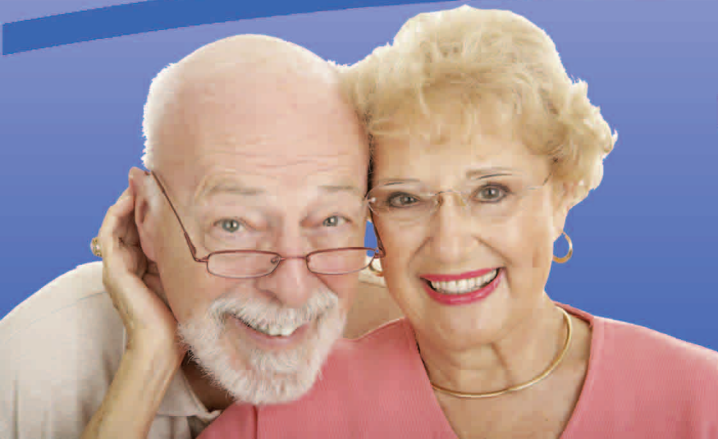
By using Visual Evoked Potential technology, we can measure the entire vision system, from the front of the eye to the visual cortex of the brain, without the patient having to say a word.



**DIOPSYNS® NOVA**  
NEURO OPTIC VISION ASSESSMENT VEP SYSTEM

## A Window into the Visual Brain

Your Guide to  
Visual Evoked Potential  
(VEP)



**DIOPSYNS®**

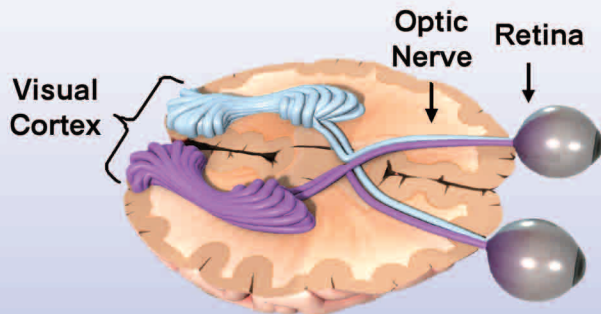
Advancing the Science of Vision Testing

[www.diopsys.com](http://www.diopsys.com)

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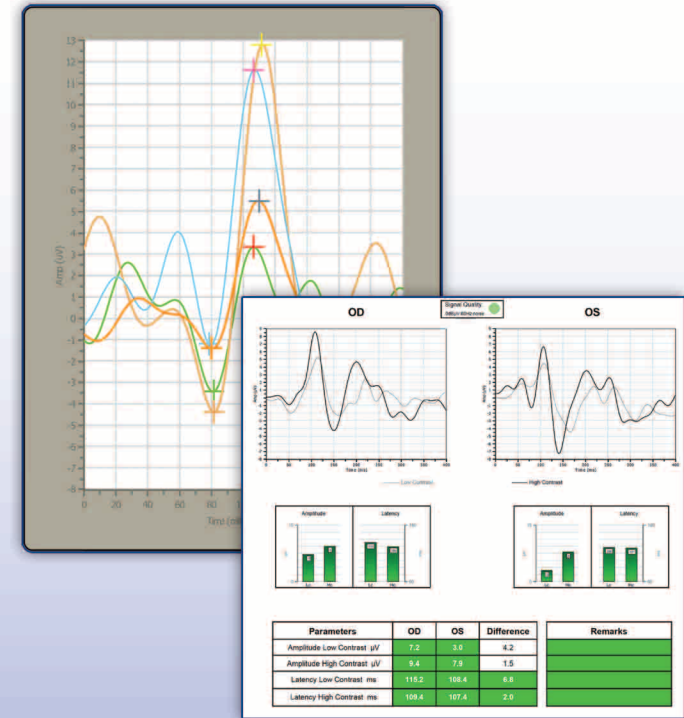




## Preparing for Your VEP Test

It is best for hair to be clean, dry, and free of any gels, sprays, or oils as three sensory pads will be placed on the head.

For young children it may be helpful to bring a favorite item such as a blanket, pacifier, or toy to make them feel more comfortable during the test.



## Visual Evoked Potential (VEP)

Visual evoked potential (VEP) directly measures the electrical activity in the vision system. When light from an image enters our eye, it is converted into electricity at the retina and travels through the optic nerve and other pathways to the part of our brain that processes vision, the visual cortex. We will be measuring the strength of the signal reaching your visual cortex and how fast it gets there.

The VEP technology in the Diopsys<sup>®</sup> NOVA device helps us determine how your eyes communicate with your brain in a way that no other instrument or vision test can.

## How the VEP Test is Done

After positioning three sensory pads on the head, a technician starts the test. You will see a series of black and white patterns that appear to “flip” quickly over and over again on a computer screen. It is simply a matter of looking at the pattern for 10 to 60 seconds for each recording. The entire testing time will vary depending on the tests your doctor has ordered. The technician may also choose to patch one eye at a time to record each eye’s response independently.

## Your Results

Your doctor will review the profile of your eye-brain signals to help diagnose visual pathway disorders as well as to help determine how your treatment is progressing.

