



Electrodiagnostic Services Referral Form

Patient's Name (Last, First) _____ Gender: Male Female

DOB _____ Telephone _____ E-mail _____

Address _____

Primary Insurance _____ Insurance ID _____

Referring Physician _____ Referring Physician Phone _____

Duration of new symptoms: _____

Visual Acuity: _____

Refraction: _____

Drugs: hydroxychloroquine (Plaquenil) Vigabatrin Other _____

Presumed diagnosis:

Visual symptoms: Nyctalopia Photophobia Photopsia field defect

Symptoms incompatible with fundoscopy

Nystagmus

Family history of genetically determined disease

Tests Requested:

Full-field ERG ¹

Multifocal ERG ²

EOG (Electro-oculogram) ³

Pattern ERG ⁴

VECP (Visually Evoked Cortical Potential) ⁵

FM-100 Color Test

Visual Field – Standard automated perimetry (HVF24-2, 10-2) or microperimetry (MP-1)

**** Please fax completed form to (212) 342-4787 ****

1. **Full-field (ERG):** Widely used electro-diagnostic test to evaluate the functional status of neural and non-neural cells across the retina. Clinical uses:

- Retinitis Pigmentosa and stationary retinal disorders
- Syndromic and metabolic retinal degenerations
- Cone-Rod Dystrophy, color vision disturbances
- Monitor disease progression
- Retinal toxicity associated with drugs
- Intraocular foreign bodies

2. **Multi-focal ERG (mERG):** Measures cone function in the central 25° field stable foveal fixation is required and visual acuity ≥20/80. Clinical uses:

- Macular dystrophy
- Macular toxicity associated with certain drugs
- Central retinal disease progression
- Central defects of unknown etiology. Results help determine whether central visual field loss is retinal in origin.

3. **Electro-oculogram (EOG):** Used to test the integrity of the retinal pigment epithelial (RPE). Clinical uses:

- Carriers and affected individuals with Best Disease
- AZOOR

4. **Pattern ERG (PERG):** assess macular vs. optic nerve dysfunction

5. **Visually Evoked Cortical Potential (VECP):** provide important diagnostic information regarding the functional integrity of the visual system. Clinical uses:

- Detecting subclinical demyelinating disease
- Estimating visual acuity
- Unexplained decrease in visual acuity