

Kent W. Small, MD

Board-Certified:
 American Board of
 Ophthalmology

Fellowship:
 Vitreoretinal
 Diseases and Surgery,
 Duke University Eye
 Center, Durham, NC;
 Molecular Genetics,
 Duke University
 School of Medicine,
 Durham, NC

MD: Tulane University
 School of Medicine,
 New Orleans, LA

*Specialized care
 for retinal diseases:*

- Macular degeneration
- Diabetic retinopathy
- Retinal tears & detachments
- Inherited retinal diseases
- Retinal vascular disease
- Macular holes
- Macular puckers
- Macular edema
- Proliferative vitreoretinopathy/scar tissue

*State-of-the-art
 diagnostic exams:*

- Fluorescein & indocyanine green (ICG) angiography
- Fundus photography
- Scanning laser ophthalmoscopy (SLO)
- Ultrasound A & B scans
- Visual field testing
- Microperimetry
- Optical coherence tomography (OCT)

Clinical Applications of Electrodiagnostic Tests

Ophthalmic electrodiagnostic tests provide information about the function of the visual system from the retina at the back of the eye, through the visual pathways to the visual center in the brain. Information from electrodiagnostic tests can assist the eye specialist with the diagnosis and recommendations for treatment for patients with retinal and visual pathway disorders. The tests also provide the specialist with information from which the prognosis and inheritance pattern of their disorder can be made.

Cortical Visual Evoked Potential (VEP)

The cortical visual evoked potential (VEP) provides information about the health and function of the visual pathways from the optic nerve as it leaves the back of the eye, to the visual center in the brain. Many people require a combination of these tests to give the complete information about their visual problem. Ophthalmic Electro-Diagnostic Test.

Test Name	Area Tested	Time Taken	Dilating Drops
Flash ERG	Global Retina (rods and cones)	60 minutes	Yes
Pattern ERG	Macular (central retinal) function	30 minutes	No