TITLE: AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY TO ANALYSE THE ROLE OF VISUAL EVOKED POTENTIAL IN VISUAL PROGNOSIS BEFORE AND AFTER PANRETINAL PHOTOCOAGULATION FOR DIABETIC RETINOPATHY IN TYPE 2 DIABETIC MELLITUS

ABSTRACT: To analyse the role of visual evoked potential in determining the amount of retinal nerve fibre loss in patients who underwent panretinal photocoagulation and the changes in visual evoked potential response and correlate with its visual prognosis. A 100 eyes were included in this study.

In our study, mean pre PRP and post PRP VEP amplitude 7.6µV and 5.3µV respectively. There is statistically significant reduction VEP amplitude after PRP (p<0.001). Also, when VEP amplitude ≤6 µV, there is statistically significant deterioration of vision associated with complications. Hence, there is significant nerve fibre damage after PRP which results in vision threatening complication. So, considered full scatter PRP as an optional when VEP amplitude is ≤6 µV.

KEYWORD: Diabetic retinopathy, Pan retinal photocoagulation, visual evoked potential.