

640 East Oregon Road
Lititz, PA 17543



Neurology & Stroke Associates, PC

Phone: (717) 569-8773
Fax: (717) 569-8187

<http://www.neurology-stroke.com>

Patient Info

Name: _____

Insurance Name: _____

DOB: ___/___/___ Gender: Male/Female

ID #: _____

Home Phone: _____

Group #: _____

Cell Phone: _____

Pre-Auth #: _____

Address: _____

Diagnosis: _____

Our Services

EEG (<i>Electroencephalograph</i>)	EMG/NCV (<i>Electromyography & Nerve Conduction</i>)
Routine	Upper Extremities
Long Term	Lower Extremities
	Left
Carotid Ultrasound	Right
	Bilateral
Transcranial Doppler	
	VEP (<i>Visual Evoked Potential</i>)
VNG (<i>Videonystagmography for dizziness & vertigo</i>)	SSEP (<i>Somatosensory Evoked Potential</i>)
	Upper
Botox Injection	Lower
	Upper & Lower (Both)

Referring Physician (*Print*): _____

Referring Physician Signature: _____

Date: ___/___/___

*Please fax completed form to (717) 569-8187

Compassion, Dedication, Excellence

EEG

An electroencephalogram (EEG), also called a brain wave test, is a diagnostic test which measures the electrical activity of the brain (brain waves) using highly sensitive recording equipment attached to the scalp by fine electrodes.

VNG

Videonystagmography (VNG) is a series of tests used to determine the causes of a patient's dizziness or balance disorders. If dizziness is not caused by the vestibular portion of the inner ear, it might be caused by the brain, by medical disorders such as low blood pressure, or by psychological problems such as anxiety. It is performed by wearing hi-tech video goggles with infrared cameras while you look or lie in different positions.

EMG/NCV

Electromyography (EMG) is a diagnostic procedure to assess the health of muscles and the nerve cells that control them (motor neurons).

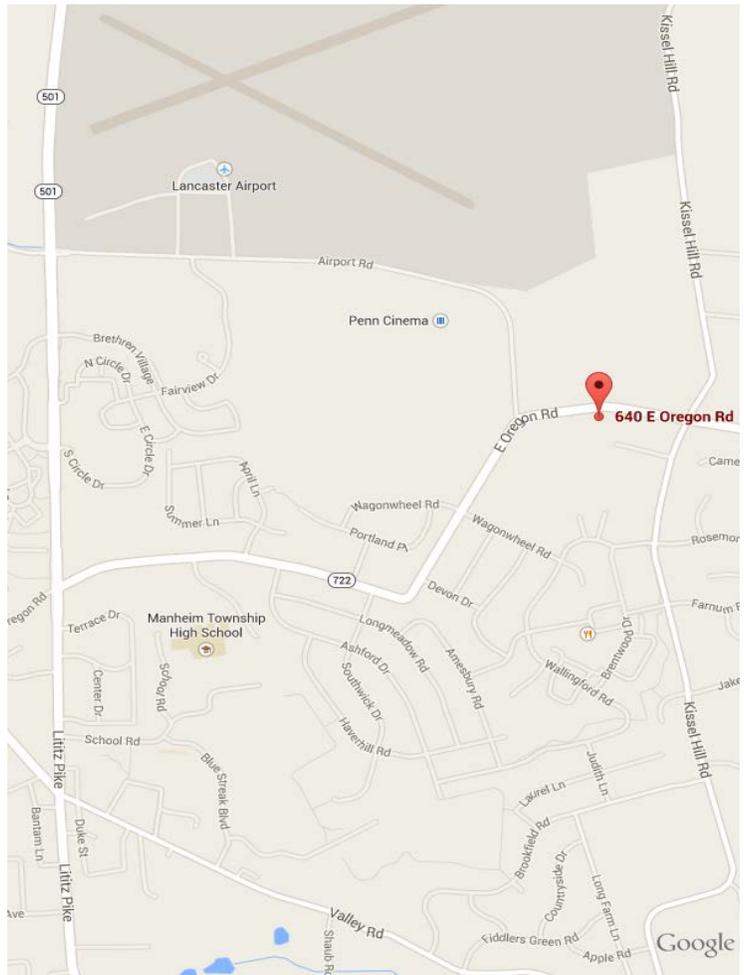
An EMG uses tiny devices called electrodes to transmit or detect electrical signals.

During a needle EMG, a needle electrode inserted directly into a muscle records the electrical activity in that muscle.

A nerve conduction study, another part of an EMG, uses electrodes taped to the skin (surface electrodes) to measure the speed and strength of signals traveling between two or more points.

SSEP

Somatosensory Evoked Potential (SSEP) is a test showing the electrical signals of sensation going from the body to the brain. The signals show whether the nerves that connect to the spinal cord are able to send and receive sensory information like pain, temperature, and touch. When ordering electrical tests to diagnose spine problems, SSEP is combined with an EMG. This is very useful with Multiple Sclerosis (MS).



Carotid Ultrasound

Carotid ultrasound is a safe, painless procedure that uses sound waves to examine the structure and function of the carotid arteries in your neck.

TCD (Transcranial Doppler)

TCD is a non-invasive ultrasound method used to examine the blood circulation within the brain.

During TCD, sound waves, inaudible to the human ear, are transmitted through the tissues of the skull. These sound waves reflect off blood cells moving within the blood vessels, allowing the physician to calculate their speed. The sound waves are recorded and displayed on a computer screen.

VEP

A visual evoked potential is an evoked potential caused by a visual stimulus. Responses are recorded from electrodes that are placed on the back of your head and are observed as a reading on an EEG. This is useful with diagnosing optic neuritis.

Compassion, Dedication, Excellence