

# Diabetic Eye Exams

Diabetes is one of the most prevalent and costly chronic diseases in the United States. Blindness as a result of diabetes can be prevented if detected and addressed in the early stages.

Most medical plans provide benefits for a diabetic eye exam. Always check the member's eligibility and benefits prior to rendering services.



## Comprehensive Diabetes Care – Eye Exam

### Who needs the exam?

*Patients ages 18–75 with type one or type two diabetes. Members are considered diabetic if they meet one of the following:*

- At least one ambulatory prescription for insulin or hypoglycemics/antihyperglycemics during the measurement year or the year prior to measurement year; or
- At least two outpatient visits, ED visits, observation visits, or non-acute inpatient encounters on different dates of service with a diagnosis of diabetes. During the measurement year or year prior to the measurement year

**Note:** Only one of the two visits may be a telehealth visit, telephone visit or an online assessment visit. Visit type should not be the same for the two visits or at least one acute inpatient encounter with a diagnosis of diabetes during the measurement year or the year prior to measurement year.

*The following members are excluded from this measure:*

- Patients who used palliative care services during the measurement year
- Patients with a diagnosis of gestational or steroid-induced diabetes
- Patients with no encounter for diabetes during the measurement year or the year prior
- Patients who used hospice services during the measurement year
- Patients ages 66 and older with a diagnosis of advanced illness and/or frailty

### What should be included?

*Medical record documentation must include **at least one** of the following:*

- A retinal or dilated eye exam by an optometrist or ophthalmologist in the current year; or
- A retinal or dilated eye exam by an optometrist or ophthalmologist with a diagnosis of uncomplicated diabetes in the current year or prior year. If any other diagnosis showing complicated diabetes is received, the test must be performed annually.

## Billing and Coding Information: HEDIS Accepted Codes

### **Billed by an optometrist or ophthalmologist**

Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®) codes: 67028, 67030, 67031, 67036, 67039-67043, 67101, 67105, 67107, 67108, 67110, 67113, 67121, 67141, 67145, 67208, 67210, 67218, 67220, 67221, 67227, 67228, 92002, 92004, 92012, 92014, 92018, 92019, 92201, 92202, 92134, 92225-92228, 92230, 92235, 92240, 92250, 92260, 99203-99205, 99213-99215, 99242-99245

Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS®) codes: S0620, S0621, S3000

**Billed by any provider type:** All of the following CPT codes can be billed by any provider type: 2022F, 2023F, 2024F, 2025F, 2026F, 2033F, 3072F, 92229

## Did You Know?

*Blindness is not an exclusion for a diabetic eye exam. Some individuals who are legally blind still require a retinal exam.*

*The intent of the measure is to identify any type of retinopathy.*

Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS) is a quality measurement tool administered by the National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA®) and used by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS®) for monitoring the performance of health plans. HEDIS results are used to measure performance, identify quality initiatives, and create educational programs for providers and members. Current Procedural Terminology® 2023 American Medical Association. All rights reserved. Applicable FARS/DFARS apply.



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