Importance of Diabetic Eye Exam

Many practitioners refer their diabetic patients to eye care specialists for an annual eye examination. It is important for the referring providers to know details about the care a patient gets and to receive communication from you concerning that care. It is important to follow the American Diabetes Association (ADA) position statement on diabetic retinopathy and screening recommendations, which was updated in 2017:

- **Initial Exams:**
  - Within five years of diagnosis for adults who have Type 1 diabetes
  - At the time of diagnosis for adults with Type 2 diabetes

- **Exam Frequency:**
  - Every two years in the absence of retinopathy
  - Annually in the presence of retinopathy
  - At more frequent intervals in the presence of progressive retinopathy and/or deterioration of vision due to disease progression

- **Pregnancy:**
  - Educate women who are planning to be or are pregnant and who also have diabetes about the risk of diabetic retinopathy developing or progressing
  - Perform an eye exam prior to or at the time of diagnosis of pregnancy, during every trimester, and one year after delivery in the presence of pre-existing Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes

- **Exams:**
  - Should not be substituted by retinal photography
  - Should be conducted as mentioned above

**To help improve outcomes, consider the following:**

- **Incorporate** ADA recommendations into practice. Following the above recommendations will ensure best practice for patients.
- **Gather** patient information. Ask the patient about their diabetes history, medications they are taking, symptoms they are experiencing and if they have any questions.
- **Educate** your patients. Help them understand why a retinal exam for patients with diabetes is different than an eye exam for glasses and why it is essential to help prevent future problems.
- **Reassure** your patients with diabetes that a yearly retinal exam might be covered by medical insurance.
- **Submit** claims accurately. When submitting a claim for a diabetic patient eye exam, be sure to include “diabetes” as a diagnosis to ensure proper payment. A list of diabetes codes for diabetic eye exams and procedures is included in this communication for your reference.
- **Communicate** eye care exam results with the patient’s Primary Care Physician.

We thank you for collaborating with us in the care of our Blue Cross and Blue Shield Service of Texas Federal Employee Plan members. Please remember to share eye care exam results with the patient's PCP. We have included a template for this purpose. Working together, we can improve the care of people with diabetes. Please contact FEPQIPrograms@BCBSTX.com if you would like further information. You can also learn more about diabetic retinopathy at [http://care.diabetesjournals.org/content/40/3/412](http://care.diabetesjournals.org/content/40/3/412).

---

1Diabetic Retinopathy: A Position Statement by the American Diabetes Association, Sharon D. Solomon, Emily Chew, Elia J. Duh, Lucia Sobrin, Jennifer K. Sun, Brian L.VanderBeek, Charles C. Wykoff, Thomas W. Gardner, Diabetes Care, Mar 2017, 40 (3) 412-418; DOI: 10.2337/dc16-2641
Codes to Identify Eye Exams and procedures for Diabetic Retinal Disease**

<p>| | | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67028</td>
<td>67030</td>
<td>67031</td>
<td>67036</td>
<td>67039</td>
<td>67040</td>
<td>67041</td>
<td>67042</td>
<td>67043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67105</td>
<td>67107</td>
<td>67108</td>
<td>67110</td>
<td>67112</td>
<td>67113</td>
<td>67121</td>
<td>67141</td>
<td>67145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67210</td>
<td>67218</td>
<td>67220</td>
<td>67221</td>
<td>67227</td>
<td>67228</td>
<td>92002</td>
<td>92004</td>
<td>92012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92018</td>
<td>92019</td>
<td>92134</td>
<td>92225</td>
<td>92226</td>
<td>92227</td>
<td>92228</td>
<td>92230</td>
<td>92235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92250</td>
<td>92260</td>
<td>99203</td>
<td>99204</td>
<td>99205</td>
<td>99213</td>
<td>99214</td>
<td>99215</td>
<td>99242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99245</td>
<td>2022F</td>
<td>2024F</td>
<td>2026F</td>
<td>3072F</td>
<td>S0620</td>
<td>S0621</td>
<td>S3000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Based on NCQA 2019 HEDIS® specifications.
EXAMPLE OF A NOTE TO SEND TO REFERRING PROVIDER

(Insert Practice Logo in this Space)

Diabetic Eye Examination Report

TO: ____________________________ RE: ____________________________

________________________________

________________________________

________________________________

FAX: ____________________________

Current Eye Medications:


Date of Examination: ____________

Dilated fundus examination: ☐ Y ☐ N
Result of Examination:
☐ No diabetic retinopathy at this time
☐ Proliferative diabetic retinopathy
☐ Non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy

Glaucoma examination: ☐ Y ☐ N
Result of examination: ☐ Present ☐ Suspected ☐ Absent

Other ocular conditions:

Recommendations:
☐ No treatment is necessary at this time, just yearly monitoring for any changes
☐ Close monitoring of ocular health status with a review in 3 months
☐ Close monitoring of ocular health status with a review in 6 months
☐ Referral to ____________________________
☐ An appointment has been made with ____________________________

I have discussed these findings with the above patient and stressed the importance of regular monitoring of eye health. Please let me know if I can provide you with more information. It’s a pleasure to participate in the continued care of our mutual patient.

Sincerely,