

# DIABETES CARE – EYE EXAM FOR PATIENTS WITH DIABETES

Learn how to improve your Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS®) rates by using this tip sheet about the Eye Exam for Patients with Diabetes (EED) measure, best practices and more resources.

The percentage of members 18–75 years of age with diabetes (types 1 and 2) who had a retinal eye exam.

**LOB**  
Commercial  
Medicaid  
Medicare

**CMS Weight**  
1x

**HEDIS**  
2024

### Compliance (any one of the following)

A retinal or dilated eye exam by an eye care professional (optometrist or ophthalmologist) during the current measurement year.

A negative retinal or dilated eye exam (negative for diabetic retinopathy) by an eye care professional (optometrist or ophthalmologist) in the prior measurement year.

Bilateral eye enucleation any time during the member’s history or the current measurement year.

### Exclusions

- Received hospice services anytime during the measurement year
- Are age 66 and older with advanced illness and frailty
- Deceased during the measurement year
- Received palliative care during the measurement year

**Note:** Blindness is not an exclusion for a diabetic eye exam.

### Best Practices

- A retinal or dilated eye exam must be performed by an eye care professional **annually** for patients with **positive retinopathy**, and every two years for patients without evidence of retinopathy
- Obtain records of eye exams performed in the prior or current measurement year by an ophthalmologist or optometrist. Retain a copy of exam results in the patients’ medical record.
  - Required documentation: date of service, eye exam results, and eye care professional’s name with credentials are required
  - Patient reported eye exams are acceptable with the above documentation
  - If the name of the eye care professional is unknown, document that an optometrist or ophthalmologist conducted the exam.
- Review diabetes services needed at each office visit prior to patients arrival

- Encourage and/or refer patients to see an eye care professional for a comprehensive dilated or retinal eye exam during the current year.
- Follow up with patients to discuss and educate on effects of diabetes
- Ensure submitted claims include the appropriate coding for exam and results. Eye exams submitted with the most common CPT codes are covered on all Medicare Advantage plans.

Learn more about EPIC workflow by following:

<https://uhcommunity.uhhospitals.org/UHAccountableCareOrganization/EPIC%20%20Quick%20Tips/Forms/AllItems.aspx>

Anyone with diabetes is at risk for diabetic-related eye disease such as diabetic retinopathy, macular edema, glaucoma, and cataracts.

#### Reminder

The EED measure is hybrid. Any care not received via claims will be captured through chart audits.



Look for future DRE camera opportunities for your practice!

#### Tips on How to Code using ICD-10 Codes

Diabetes Mellitus is an HCC (Hierarchical Condition Category)

The diabetes mellitus codes are combination codes that include:

1. The type of diabetes mellitus
2. The body system(s) affected
3. The complications affecting the body system(s)

The type of diabetes mellitus should always be clearly documented in the medical record for each date of service; however, if the type of diabetes mellitus is not documented in the medical record the default ICD-10 diagnosis code is E11., Type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Always assign a code even if there are no documented complications that directly relate to the disease (i.e. E10.9, E11.0)

#### For additional best practices regarding

<https://diabetes.org/diabetes/eye-health>

<https://www.cdc.gov/visionhealth/resources/features/keep-eye-on-vision-health.html>