

Eye Exam for Patients with Diabetes (EED)

Effectiveness of Care HEDIS® Measure

HEDIS MEASURE DEFINITION

Patients ages 18–75 with a diagnosis of diabetes (type 1 or type 2) who received screening or monitoring for diabetic retinal disease

- Retinal eye exam by an eye care professional in the measurement year
- Negative retinal eye exam or dilated exam by an eye care professional in the year prior to the measurement year
- Bilateral eye enucleation any time during the patient's history

EXCLUSIONS FROM THE HEDIS MEASURE

Patients are excluded if they:

- Have no diagnosis of diabetes in any setting, during the measurement year or the year prior to the measurement year, and a diagnosis of:
 - Gestational or steroid-induced diabetes, or polycystic ovarian syndrome in the measurement year or the year prior to the measurement year
- Received hospice care during the measurement year
- Are age 66 and older with advanced illness and frailty (for additional definition information, see the [Advanced Illness and Frailty Guide](#))
- Are deceased during the measurement year
- Received palliative care during the measurement year

INFORMATION TO SUPPORT CARE GAP CLOSURE

PATIENT MEDICAL RECORDS SHOULD INCLUDE

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. When you receive an eye exam report from an eye care provider for your patient with diabetes:

- Review the report and note if there are any abnormalities. If so, add the abnormalities to the patient's active problem list and indicate the necessary follow-up.
- Place the report in the patient's medical record.

- Make sure the date of service and eye care professional’s name and/or credentials are included for HEDIS compliance.
- If a copy of the report isn’t available, document in the patient’s medical history the date of the eye exam, the result and the eye care professional who conducted the exam with credentials. If the name of the eye care professional is unknown, document that an optometrist or ophthalmologist conducted the exam.

INFORMATION THAT PATIENT CLAIMS SHOULD INCLUDE

When results are received from an eye care professional, or the patient reports an eye exam, submit the results on a \$0.01 claim with the appropriate CPT® II code for HEDIS compliance:

CPT® II code	Retinal eye exam findings
2022F	Dilated retinal eye exam with interpretation by an ophthalmologist or optometrist documented and reviewed; with evidence of retinopathy
2023F	Dilated retinal eye exam with interpretation by an ophthalmologist or optometrist documented and reviewed; without evidence of retinopathy
92229	Imaging of retina for detection or monitoring of disease; point-of-care automated analysis and report, unilateral or bilateral (interpreted by artificial intelligence)

GENERAL TIPS

- Refer patients to an optometrist or ophthalmologist for dilated retinal eye exam annually and explain why this is different than a screening for glasses or contacts.
- Educate patients about the importance of routine screening and medication compliance.
- Review diabetic services needed at each office visit.

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