

HEDIS® Tip Sheet

Eye Exam for Patients with Diabetes (EED)

Point32Health's HEDIS Tip Sheets offer insights into specific HEDIS measures. These best practices and tips can optimize HEDIS scores and identify opportunities to improve patient care.



The EED measure assesses the percentage of patients 18-75 years of age with diabetes (types 1 and 2) who had a retinal eye exam by an eye care professional. This includes:

- A **negative** retinal or dilated eye exam (negative for retinopathy) by an optometrist or ophthalmologist in the measurement year or year prior
- A **positive** retinal or dilated eye exam by an optometrist or ophthalmologist in the measurement year



Provider Best Practices

- **Educate** patients on the importance of screening and the difference between routine and dilated or retinal eye exams.
- **Refer** patients to an optometrist or ophthalmologist annually for dilated or retinal eye exams.
- **Document** the date of the dilated or retinal exam, results, and eye care provider name and credentials in the patient's medical record.
- **For patient-reported eye exams**, document date, results, and eye care provider name and credentials in the patient's medical record.
- **Review** exam reports and record any eye abnormalities on the patient's active problem list.



Screening Tips

- **Eye exams** must be completed by an optometrist or an ophthalmologist.
- **Routine eye exams** for glasses, glaucoma, or cataracts do not meet screening criteria.
- **An eye exam result** documented as "unknown" does not meet criteria.
- **Fundus photography** may be used if:
 - It is clear the results were reviewed by an optometrist or an ophthalmologist, or the results were read by a qualified reading center under the direction of a retinal specialist
 - The fundus/retinal photography documentation includes the date, result, and eye care professional name with credentials
- **Optical coherence tomography** is considered imaging and is eligible for use.



Billing codes for optometrists and ophthalmologists

The following codes billed by an optometrist or ophthalmologist during the measurement year (or year prior to the measurement year with a diagnosis of diabetes without complications) may be used for the EED numerator:

Description	Code Type	Codes
Retinal Eye Exams	CPT	92002, 92004, 92012, 92014, 92018, 92019, 92134, 92201, 92202, 92230, 92235, 92250, 99203, 99204, 99205, 99213, 99214, 99215, 99242, 99243, 99244, 99245
Retinal Eye Exams	HCPCS	S0620, S0621, S3000
Diabetes Without Complications	ICD-10-CM	E10.9, E11.9, E13.9

Any provider can use the following codes for the EED numerator:

Description	Code Type	Codes
Evidence of Retinopathy	CPT-CAT-II	2022F 2024F 2026F
No Evidence of Retinopathy*	CPT-CAT-II	2023F 2025F 2033F
Low Risk for Retinopathy (no evidence of retinopathy in the prior year)	CPT-CAT-II	3072F
Retinal Imaging or Digital Eye Exam	CPT	92137 92227 92228 92229

* These codes also count when billed in the year prior to the measurement year.

Note: Blindness is not an exclusion for a diabetic eye exam because it is difficult to distinguish between individuals who are legally blind but require a retinal exam and those who are completely blind and therefore do not require an exam.

Additional Resources

- [The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention \(CDC\) website](#)
- [The National Institutes of Health \(NIH\) National Eye Institute](#)