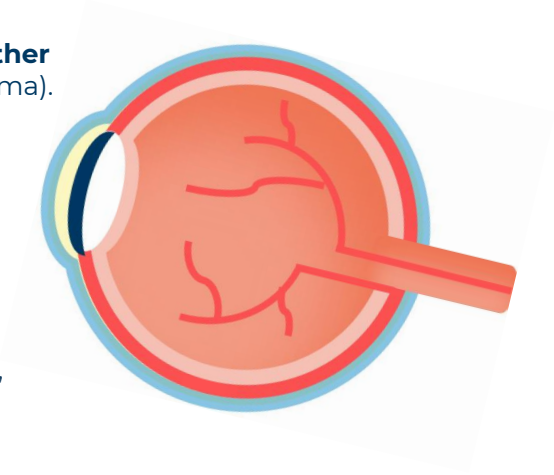
Other Eye Diseases

Retinal vein occlusion (RVO) is another condition that obstructs blood flow from the retina, ranking second to diabetic retinopathy in causing retinal vascular blindness. Macular edema, a complication of RVO, can also lead to vision loss due to fluid buildup in the central retina. Separately, vitreous hemorrhage, while often caused by diabetic retinopathy, can result from various factors like injury or retinal damage, leading to blood filling the eye chamber and obstructing vision. Finally, proliferative sickle cell retinopathy (PSR) is a serious complication of sickle cell disease (SCD) that can threaten vision. SCD, caused by a mutation in the HBB gene leading to abnormal hemoglobin, can cause blockages in blood vessels in the retina. This blockage triggers the growth of new, abnormal blood vessels in the retina, a process called retinal neovascularization. These abnormal vessels are prone to bleeding and leakage, potentially causing vision loss.

Best Documentation Practices



Specify the type of eye condition, the affected eye(s), and other characteristics (e.g., retinal neovascularization or macular edema).

Note the patient's presenting symptoms, including their duration, along with pertinent medical background information, such as personal and family history of eye conditions, systemic diseases (e.g., diabetes, hypertension), medications (including eye drops), and smoking status.

Document the current examination results in comparison with prior assessments to note any changes in characteristics, such as size, shape, or appearance, indicating disease advancement or improvement.

Record any treatment the patient is actively receiving, visits with specialists, surgery or procedures, and the outcomes.

M.E.A.T. the Condition

Proper documentation requires at least one of these four elements be present in the documentation for each condition

M
Monitor

How is the patient doing?

Document signs, symptoms, disease progression/regression or ongoing surveillance

E
Evaluate

What is the current state of the condition?

Document current state, test results, medication effectiveness or response to treatment

A
Address/Assess

How will the condition be evaluated?

Document discussion, review of records, counseling, or ordering further tests

T
Treatment

What is being done to help the condition?

Document care, prescribed medications, referral to specialist or other modalities

CMS requires **annual coding and reporting of all chronic conditions**. A condition is not considered present in a given year unless it is appropriately documented and coded in that year.

Other Eye Diseases ICD-10 Category Reference Guide

This partial list of Risk Adjustment condition categories and ICD-10 codes (showing only the first four or five digits) is not exhaustive. **For complete codes and all applicable coding instructions, refer to the current ICD-10-CM Alphabetic Index and Tabular List.**

Other Eye Diseases	
H34.81XX	Central retinal vein occlusion
H34.83XX	Tributary (branch) retinal vein occlusion
H36.8XX	Proliferative sickle-cell retinopathy
H43.1X	Vitreous hemorrhage

Coding Examples

Example 1	
Documentation	**Reason for Visit:** AWV **Subjective:** Completed routine screenings: Eye exam, colonoscopy, dental, mammogram. **ROS:** Patient denies any issues. Specifically denies blurry/distorted vision. **Assessment & Plan:** Central retinal vein occlusion diagnosed by Dr. Stevers based upon review of yearly eye exam. F/U with Dr. Stevers, ophthalmology as directed for ongoing management of CRVO.
ICD-10 Code(s)	H34.819 Central retinal vein occlusion, unspecified eye
Rationale	While the provider noted a recent specialist visit for CRVO, the documentation lacks specifics. It is unclear which eye is affected or whether macular edema or retinal neovascularization are present. Therefore, the ICD-10 code must reflect CRVO unspecified.

Example 2	
Documentation	**CC:** Vitreous hemorrhage, left eye **HPI:** Patient presents today for evaluation of a vitreous hemorrhage in the left eye. Onset occurred approximately 2 weeks ago when he was involved in a motor vehicle crash sustaining blunt force trauma to the left side of his face/head. Symptoms at onset were floaters and hazy vision. **Fundus Exam:** Very mild presence of vitreous hemorrhage compared to last exam. **Assessment & Plan:** Vitreous Hemorrhage, left eye - Improved since last exam. Will continue to monitor for now.
ICD-10 Code(s)	H43.12 Vitreous hemorrhage, left eye
Rationale	The patient's chief complaint for the visit was vitreous hemorrhage, which the provider clearly addressed in the assessment and plan, including the cause, severity, and management.

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