

Eye Exams for Patients with Diabetes – Coding Best Practices

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Diabetic eye exams are an important preventive service for members with diabetes and should be completed regularly. In Measurement Year (MY) 2024, Neighborhood's rate increased to **74.29%**, demonstrating that continued efforts can lead to improvement. To help maintain this progress, it is essential to consistently use CPT II codes when submitting claims.

HEDIS® Measure Description: Eye Exams for Patients with Diabetes (EED)

This measure captures the percentage of patients aged 18–75 with type 1 or type 2 diabetes who had a retinal eye exam. Screening or monitoring for diabetic retinal disease may be identified through administrative data or medical record review. This includes patients who had:

- A retinal or dilated eye exam by an eye care professional (optometrist or ophthalmologist) during the measurement year.
- A negative retinal or dilated eye exam (no evidence of retinopathy) by an eye care professional in the year prior to the measurement year.
- Bilateral eye enucleation any time in the patient's history through December 31 of the measurement year.

CPT II Coding Guidance

All specialties submitting EED claims (including Eye Doctors and PCPs) should include one of the following appropriate CPT-II codes:

Value Set Name	Codes
Eye Exam With Evidence of Retinopathy	2022F, 2024F, 2026F
Eye Exam Without Evidence of Retinopathy	2023F, 2025F, 2033F

Note: Using CPT code **92229** (Imaging of Retina for Detection or Monitoring of Disease) alone does **not** document the retinopathy result and will not meet the measure.

Benefits of CPT-II Codes

- Counts toward the current or previous measurement year
- Does not require a specialty designation
- Indicates the retinopathy result
- Eliminates the need for chart review.

As the National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA) transitions to electronic data collection, accurate use of CPT-II codes is critical for capturing diabetic eye exams.