

### **Measure 14: Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD): Dilated Macular Examination**

**Reporting Option:** Claims or Registry

**Quality Domain:** Effective Clinical Care

**Instructions:** This measure is to be reported a minimum of once per reporting period for patients, aged 50 years and older, seen during the reporting period. It is anticipated that clinicians who provide the primary management of patients with age-related macular degeneration (in either one or both eyes) will submit this measure.

#### **Definitions:**

**Macular thickening** – Acceptable synonyms for “macular thickening” include: intraretinal thickening, serous detachment of the retina, pigment epithelial detachment

**Severity of macular degeneration** – Early, intermediate and advanced

#### **Category II Codes:**

**2019F** Dilated macular exam performed, including documentation of the presence or absence of macular thickening or hemorrhage and the level of macular degeneration severity;

*or*

**2019F 1P** Documentation of medical reason(s) for not performing a dilated macular examination;

*or*

**2019F 2P** Documentation of patient reason(s) for not performing a dilated macular examination;

*or*

**2019F 8P** Dilated macular exam was not performed, reason not otherwise specified

**CPT Codes:** 92002, 92004, 92012, 92014, 99201, 99202, 99203, 99204, 99205, 99212, 99213, 99214, 99215, 99304, 99305, 99306, 99307, 99308, 99309, 99310, 99324, 99325, 99326, 99327, 99328, 99334, 99335, 99336, 99337

#### **Diagnosis Codes:**

Diagnosis for age-related macular degeneration (ICD-9-CM) [for use 1/1/2015-9/30/2015]: 362.50, 362.51, 362.52

Diagnosis for age-related macular degeneration (ICD-10-CM) [for use 10/01/2015-12/31/2015]: H35.30, H35.31, H35.32

**Clinical Recommendation Statements:** According to the American Academy of Ophthalmology, a stereo biomicroscopic examination of the macula should be completed. Binocular slit lamp biomicroscopy of the ocular fundus is often necessary to detect subtle clinical clues of CNV. These include small areas of hemorrhage, hard exudates, subretinal fluid, or pigment epithelial elevation.