



# Eye Exams for Patients with Diabetes (EED)

## HEDIS® Measurement Year 2024

**Measure description:** The percentage of members 18 - 75 years of age (December 31 of the measurement year) with diabetes (types 1 and 2) who had a retinal eye exam. Patients with positive retinopathy a retinal or dilated eye exam must be performed annually, and every two years for patients without evidence of retinopathy.

### Numerator codes

The early diagnosis and treatment of diabetic retinopathy helps reduce the risk of vision loss.

**The following are just a few of the approved codes. For a complete list, refer to the NCQA website at [www.ncqa.org](http://www.ncqa.org).**

Retinal Eye Exam		Description
CPT	67028, 67030, 67031, 67036, 67039-67043, 67101, 67105, 67107, 67108, 67110, 67113, 67121, 67141, 67145, 67208, 67210, 67218, 67220, 67221, 67227, 67228, 92002, 92004, 92012, 92014, 92018, 92019, 92134, 92201, 92202, 92227-92230, 92235, 92240, 92250, 92260	
CPT II	2022F, 2024F	Eye Exam with Evidence of Retinopathy
CPT II	2023F, 2025F	Eye Exam Without Evidence of Retinopathy
HCPCS	S0620, S0621, S3000	

### Strategies for improvement

- Educate diabetic patients about the importance of regular eye exams in preventing vision loss and detecting diabetic retinopathy early.
- Use patient-friendly materials (brochures, videos) to explain the risks of diabetic eye diseases
- Implement reminder systems using phone calls, text, or emails to notify patients when they are due for eye exams.
- Utilize electronic health record (EHR) alerts to remind the providers to discuss eye exams during patient visits.