OVERVIEW
Extended ophthalmoscopy is a detailed examination of the retina and includes a true drawing of the retina, with interpretation and report. Fundus photography involves the use of a retinal camera to document abnormalities of the retina and disease processes affecting the eye, in order to follow the progress of such disease.

PRIOR AUTHORIZATION
Prior authorization is not required.

POLICY STATEMENT
Blue CHiP for Medicare and Commercial
Extended ophthalmoscopy and fundus photography are medically necessary for the covered indications noted in this policy. All other indications are not medically necessary as there is insufficient evidence in published peer-reviewed medical literature to support the use of this treatment.

MEDICAL CRITERIA
Not applicable.

BACKGROUND
An ophthalmoscope is a handheld instrument with a magnifying lens and an illumination system that enables a doctor to examine the inside of a person's eye. Ophthalmoscopy is useful for viewing the vitreous humor, retina, optic nerve, retinal veins and arteries, and associated structures. A routine ophthalmoscopy is part of general and special ophthalmologic services whenever indicated, and is not reported separately.

Extended Ophthalmoscopy
An extended ophthalmoscopy is a meticulous evaluation of the eye with detailed documentation of a severe ophthalmologic problem when photography is not adequate or appropriate. Extended ophthalmoscopy is used for evaluation of tumors of the retina and choroid, retinal tears, detachments, hemorrhages, exudative detachments, and retinal defects without detachment, as well as other ocular defects. The physician is required to create detailed drawings that reveal the extent of the examination and findings, along with an interpretation and report.

Extended ophthalmoscopy is most frequently performed utilizing an indirect lens, although it may be performed using contact lens biomicroscopy. It may require scleral depression and is usually performed with the pupil dilated. It is performed by the physician when a more detailed examination (including that of the periphery) is needed, following routine ophthalmoscopy. Extended ophthalmoscopy is indicated when the level of examination requires a complete view of the posterior segment of the eye and documentation is greater than that required for general ophthalmoscopy.

Fundus Photography
Fundus photography (also called fundography) is the creation of a photograph of the interior surface of the eye, including the retina, optic disc, macula, and posterior pole (i.e. the fundus). Fundus photography is used by optometrists, ophthalmologists, and trained medical professionals for monitoring progression of a disease, diagnosis of a disease (combined with retinal angiography), or in screening programs and epidemiology.
Compared to ophthalmoscopy, fundus photography generally needs a considerably larger instrument, but has the advantage of availing the image to be examined by a specialist at another location and/or time, as well as providing photo documentation for future reference. Modern fundus photographs generally recreate considerably larger areas of the fundus than what can be seen at any one time with handheld ophthalmoscopes. Fundus photography is typically used as a method of documentation and also in determining the progression and treatment.

Fundus photography may be indicates to document abnormalities of disease process affecting the eye, or to follow the progress of such disease. Photographs and an interpretation and report may be necessary to document a disease process, to follow the progress of a disease, or to plan treatment for a disease process.

Extended ophthalmoscopy and fundus photography are medically necessary for the indications noted in the coding section. All other indications are not medically necessary as there is insufficient evidence in published peer-reviewed medical literature to support the use of this treatment.

**COVERAGE**
Benefits may vary between groups and contracts. Please refer to the appropriate Evidence of Coverage or Subscriber Agreement for the applicable diagnostic test benefits/coverage.

**CODING**
**BlueCHiP for Medicare and Commercial**
The following CPT codes are covered when filed with the diagnosis codes listed below:

- 92225, 92226, 92250

The following ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes are covered for **extended ophthalmoscopy** when filed with the above CPT codes:

- [ICD 9 codes for Extended Ophthalmoscopy.pdf](#)
- [ICD 10 codes for Extended Ophthalmoscopy.pdf](#)

The following ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes are covered for **fundus photography** when filed with the above CPT codes:

- [ICD 9 codes for Fundus Photography.pdf](#)
- [ICD 10 codes for Fundus Photography.pdf](#)

**RELATED POLICIES**
Not applicable.

**PUBLISHED**
- Provider Update Sep 2014
- Provider Update Dec 2013
- Provider Update Aug 2012
- Provider Update Aug 2011
- Provider Update Sep 2010
- Provider Update Aug 2009
- Policy Update Jun 2008
REFERENCES

1. National Government Services (NGS). Local Coverage Determination (LCD) FOR OPHTHALMOLOGY: POSTERIOR SEGMENT IMAGING (EXTENDED OPHTHALMOSCOPY AND FUNDUS PHOTOGRAPHY) (L25466)


