

DOCUMENTATION

Medical record documentation must support that the beneficiary is a member of one of the high risk groups previously discussed. The documentation must also support that the appropriate screening (i.e., either a dilated eye examination with IOP measurement and a direct ophthalmoscopic examination OR a slit-lamp biomicroscopic examination) was performed.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) has developed a variety of educational resources as part of a broad outreach campaign to promote awareness and increase utilization of preventive services covered by Medicare.

For more information about coverage, coding, billing, and reimbursement of Medicare-covered preventive services and screenings, visit http://www.cms.hhs.gov/MLNProducts/35_PreventiveServices.asp on the CMS website.

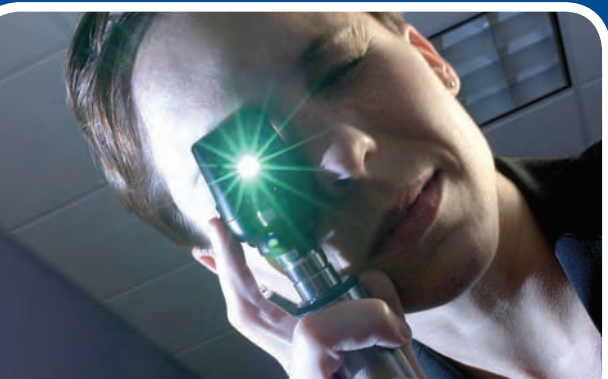
MEDICARE LEARNING NETWORK (MLN)

The Medicare Learning Network (MLN) is the brand name for official CMS educational products and information for Medicare fee-for-service providers. For additional information visit the Medicare Learning Network's web page at <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/MLNGenInfo> on the CMS website.

BENEFICIARY-RELATED INFORMATION

The official U.S. Government website for people with Medicare is located on the web at <http://www.medicare.gov>, or more information can be obtained by calling 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227). TTY users should call 1-877-486-2048.

This brochure was prepared as a service to the public and is not intended to grant rights or impose obligations. This brochure may contain references or links to statutes, regulations, or other policy materials. The information provided is only intended to be a general summary. It is not intended to take the place of either the written law or regulations. We encourage readers to review the specific statutes, regulations and other interpretive materials for a full and accurate statement of their contents.



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Medicare
Preventive
Services



Glaucoma Screening



*For Physicians, Providers, Suppliers,
and Other Health Care Professionals*





The summary of information presented in this brochure is intended for Medicare fee-for-service physicians, providers, suppliers, and other health care professionals who furnish or provide referrals for and/or file claims for the Medicare-covered preventive benefit discussed in this brochure.

GLAUCOMA

Glaucoma represents a family of diseases commonly associated with optic nerve damage and visual field changes (a narrowing of the eyes' usual scope of vision). It is the second leading cause of irreversible blindness in the United States.¹ Of the various forms of glaucoma (such as congenital, angle-closure, and secondary), open-angle glaucoma is the most common.²

It is estimated that over 4 million Americans have glaucoma. However, only half of these individuals are aware that they have it.³

Glaucoma occurs when increased fluid pressure in the eye presses against the optic nerve, causing damage. The damage to optic nerve fibers can cause blind spots to develop. These blind spots usually go undetected until the optic nerve is significantly damaged. If the entire optic nerve is destroyed, blindness results.⁴ Since glaucoma progresses with little or no warning signs or

¹The Glaucoma Research Foundation. 2007. Some Statistics About Glaucoma [online]. San Francisco, CA: The Glaucoma Research Foundation, 2007 [cited 13 June 2007]. Available from the World Wide Web: (http://www.glaucoma.org/learn/glaucoma_facts.html).

²Ibid.

³Ibid.

⁴The Foundation of the American Academy of Ophthalmology. 2007. Glaucoma [online]. San Francisco, CA: Eye Care America, The Foundation of the American Academy of Ophthalmology, 2007 [cited 13 June 2007]. Available from the World Wide Web: (<http://eyecareamerica.org/eyecare/conditions/glaucoma/index.cfm>).

symptoms, and vision loss from glaucoma is irreversible, it is very important that people at high risk for the disease receive an annual screening.

Studies have shown that the early detection and treatment of glaucoma, before it causes major vision loss, is the best way to control the disease. The glaucoma screening covered by Medicare includes:

- A dilated eye examination with an intraocular pressure (IOP) measurement, and
- A direct ophthalmoscopy examination or a slit-lamp biomicroscopic examination.

Increased IOP is common with glaucoma. In the past, it was thought that an increased IOP measurement indicated glaucoma; however, an IOP measurement using non-contact tonometry (more commonly known as the "air puff test") alone was commonly used to diagnose glaucoma. Health care professionals now know that glaucoma can be present with or without increased IOP, which makes the examination of the eye and optic nerve (along with the IOP measurement) a critical part of the glaucoma screening.

RISK FACTORS

Anyone can develop glaucoma, however, some risk factors that may increase an individual's chances of developing glaucoma include age, race, family history, and medical history. Medicare provides coverage of an annual glaucoma screening for beneficiaries in at least one of the following high risk groups:

- Individuals with diabetes mellitus,
- Individuals with a family history of glaucoma,
- African-Americans age 50 and over, and
- Hispanic-Americans age 65 and over.

Because of the prevalence of glaucoma found in these groups, it is of special importance for these individuals to receive regular glaucoma screenings. According to the National Eye Institute (NEI), African-Americans between the ages of 45–64 are 15 times more likely to go blind from glaucoma than Caucasians

from the same age group⁵ and the incidence of glaucoma increases with age.

Adults with diabetes are nearly twice as likely to develop glaucoma as other adults, and the longer a person has had diabetes, the more likely he or she is to develop glaucoma.⁶

COVERAGE INFORMATION

Medicare provides coverage for an annual glaucoma screening (i.e., at least 11 months have passed following the month in which the last Medicare-covered glaucoma screening examination was performed) for eligible beneficiaries in at least one of the high risk groups identified previously in this brochure.

Medicare provides coverage of an annual glaucoma screening as a Medicare Part B benefit. Both the deductible and the coinsurance apply.

Medicare will pay for glaucoma screening examinations when they are furnished by or performed under the direct supervision in the office setting of an optometrist or ophthalmologist, legally authorized to perform the services under State law.

Note: Medicare does not provide coverage for routine eye refractions.

⁵The National Eye Institute, July 2009. Glaucoma [online]. Bethesda, MD: The National Eye Institute, The National Institutes of Health, The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009 [cited 1 July 2009]. Available from the World Wide Web: (http://www.nei.nih.gov/health/glaucoma/glaucoma_facts.asp).

⁶The National Eye Institute. 2006. Diabetic Eye Disease FAQ: Prevention and Treatment [online]. Bethesda, MD: The National Eye Institute, The National Institutes of Health, The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2006 [cited 13 June 2007]. Available from the World Wide Web: (<http://www.nei.nih.gov/diabetes/content/english/faq2.asp>).

