



Michigan Eyes on Diabetes  
 3044 W. Grand Boulevard Suite 1-253  
 Detroit, Michigan 48202-3075

## DIABETIC RETINOPATHY EVALUATION

### Patient Information

Patient Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Patient DOB: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of Exam: \_\_\_\_\_ Patient Health Plan ID: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Last Dilated Exam: \_\_\_\_\_ Health Plan: \_\_\_\_\_

### Primary Care Physician Information

Physician: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
 City: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_  
 State: \_\_\_\_\_

### FINDINGS

- No diabetic retinopathy is found in either eye.
- RETINAL EXAM ABNORMALITIES DETECTED, AS FOLLOWS
- Background changes noted in:
    - Right Eye (Circle Grade) Mild Moderate Severe Clinically significant diabetic macular edema?  YES  NO
    - Left Eye (Circle Grade) Mild Moderate Severe Clinically significant diabetic macular edema?  YES  NO
  - Proliferative changes noted in:
    - Right Eye (Circle Grade) Active Regressed / Stable
    - Left Eye (Circle Grade) Active Regressed / Stable

### FOLLOW UP

- Routine follow-up exam is recommended in one year.
- Follow-up of abnormalities in my office is recommended in \_\_\_\_\_ (time frame)
- Referral to Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ is recommended in \_\_\_\_\_ (time frame)
- Cataract or glaucoma detected OR laser treatment is needed. Letter to follow.

Did PCP Refer for Exam?  YES  NO

Thank you for referring this patient for diabetic retinal evaluation. Sincerely, \_\_\_\_\_ (Practitioner's Signature)

(Practitioner's Printed Last Name, Address, Phone)

*Please fax or mail this document to the patient's Primary Care Physician identified above.*

Diabetes diagnosis codes	Ophthalmic Complications
250.00 DM II ctrld w/o complications	367.81 Transient Refractive change
250.01 DM I ctrld w/o complications	362.02 Proliferative Retinopathy
250.02 DM II unctrl w/o complications	362.04 Mild Non-proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy
250.03 DM I unctrl w/o complications	362.05 Moderate Non-proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy
250.50 DM II ctrld w/ complications	362.06 Severe Non-proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy
250.51 DM I ctrld w/ complications	362.07 Diabetic Macular Edema
250.52 DM II unctrl w/ complications	364.42 Rubeosis iridis
250.53 DM I unctrl w/ complications	366.41 Diabetic Cataract
648. __ Gestational - .83 - ante .84 post-partum	365.44 Glaucoma associated with DM
648. __ Gestational - Complicated Pregnancy - .03 ante- .04 post-	378.51 Paralysis CN-III, Partial
251.6 __ DM w/ neurologic manifestations	378.52 Paralysis CN-III, Total
	378.53 Paralysis CN-IV, Total
	378.54 Paralysis CN-VI, Total

## Facts on Diabetic Retinopathy

People with diabetes should have a dilated eye examination at least once a year to check for early signs of diabetic retinopathy, the most common eye disease among people with diabetes. Diabetic retinopathy occurs when diabetes damages the tiny blood vessels inside the retina, the light sensitive tissue at the back of the eye.

### Who is at risk?

All people with diabetes — both Type 1 and Type 2

### What are the symptoms?

At first, people may have no symptoms or changes in vision. However, diabetic retinopathy can worsen over time and cause vision loss and possible blindness.

- Blood vessels in the retina swell and leak fluid
- New, abnormal blood vessels grow on surface of the retina and leak
- Leaking blood and fluid cause vision loss or even blindness

### How is diabetic retinopathy detected?

The only way to detect diabetic retinopathy is through a dilated eye examination in which an eye care professional puts drops in the eye to dilate (widen) the pupil to get a better look at the back of the eye.

### Can the disease be treated?

Yes! Your eye care provider may refer you to a retinal specialist for laser surgery in which a high power light beam is aimed onto the retina to shrink or seal the abnormal vessels. The laser beam effects only the tissue it is focused on and does not damage other tissue on its way to the back of the eye. Laser surgery often cannot restore vision that has already been lost but may prevent further loss. With early detection and treatment, the risk of blindness is reduced by 95 percent.

### What is Michigan Eyes on Diabetes?

Michigan Eyes on Diabetes is a group of community agencies and eye care providers dedicated to educating persons with diabetes on the importance of having an annual dilated eye examination. If you do not have an eye care provider or if you do not have medical insurance and have no ability to pay for a dilated eye examination, please contact us at (313) 872-6011 for a list of participating providers.