



The Eye Exam Explained

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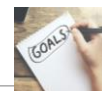
Learning Objectives

1. Explain why **capturing good history** on a patient is important to the patient care.
2. List the **common components of the technician work-up**, including the **purpose** of each test, a quick overview of **proper technique**, common errors, and how to trouble shoot for the most accurate results.
3. Explain how to **properly document** the results into the patient's medical records.
4. Describe what constitutes **normal and abnormal readings** for common exam components, things the technician should consider if the results are abnormal, including consulting with the provider before proceeding.



Importance of History Taking

COLLECTING CLUES TO ASSIST THE PROVIDER WITH PATIENT CARE



History Taking GOALS

1. Capture an accurate history so that all patient complaints may be addressed
2. Use the History Taking to drive the exam... HPI questions, testing, imaging
3. Provide accurate/relevant information to the doctor so that he/she may more efficiently diagnosis and determine a plan for treatment
4. Document adequate information in the chart notes to bill at appropriate levels (avoid over-billing)



Technician Work-up Components

TESTS, PURPOSE, COMMON ERRORS, AND HOW TO TROUBLESHOOT

Tech Work-up Components

Pre-Screening	Testing With Connection	Testing Without Correction	Histories
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review summary page - DOB/Patient verification - Autorefraction - Lensometry - Allergies - Ocular History - CC/HPI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visual Acuity - Dominant eye - Amsler Grid - Color Vision - Stereopsis - Motility and Alignment - Contact lens use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CVF - Refraction - Glare - Pupils - Angles - Blood pressure - IOP - Dilate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary Care Provider - Pharmacies - Medications - Medical History - Surgical History - Family History - Social History

Pre-Screening



Initial Patient History



- **Introduce** who you are, what you'll be doing, how long it will take
- **Patient Verification**- Do the patient and the chart match?
- Testing on the way to the Exam Lane
 - **Auto-Refraction**
 - **Lensometry**
- **Summary Page** (EMR may have an overview page)

Initial Patient History



- **Chief Complaint/ HPI:**
 - **CC:** Reason for visit (condition, diagnosis, sign, or symptom)
 - **HPI:** Details that support the reason for visit
 - HPI questions and diagnostic testing and imagining should be relevant to the CC

Qualifiers for HPI



- Location
- Frequency
- Duration
- Onset
- VA Affected
- Timing
- Severity
- Quality
- Context
- Associated signs & symptoms
- Pertinent Negatives (Patient denies...)
- Previous Treatments (prescribed or self-care)

Initial Patient History



- **Ocular History**- What else is going on with the eye over time?
- **Allergies**- Important to update at every visit, especially before instilling (or prescribing) medications



Testing with Correction

Tests Performed with Correction

Visual Acuity (DVA, NVA, IVA, PH, Low Vision)- Assess vision clarity

Amsler Grid- Assess central 20° of visual field

Color Vision- Assess for any color deficiencies

Motility & Alignment

- Cover tests assess alignment
- Big H/Double H assess motility

Stereopsis- Assess ability to see in 3-D, fusion, suppression

Dominant Eye- Determine dominant eye, important for mono-vision

Testing Without Correction



Tests Performed without Correction

Confrontation Visual Fields- Assess peripheral visual field

Refraction (DV, NV)- Assess best corrected vision

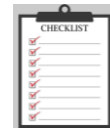
- **Glare Test**- Assess amount of decreased vision resulting from glare source
- **Contrast Sensitivity Testing**- Assess amount of decrease in vision resulting from decreased contrast

Pupillary Assessment- Assess size, shape, symmetry, reaction to light, accommodation, and presence of a RAPD

Angles Assessment- Determine if angles are open, narrow, or closed; important for determining safety of dilation

Tonometry- Measures the intraocular pressure; important for determining safety of dilation

Dilation- Widens the pupils so that physician may examine the back of the eye (retina, vitreous, optic nerve, retinal/choroidal vasculature)



Detailed Patient History

While the patient is dilating....

Patient History- Other Key Caregivers

- **Referring Doctor**- important for 2-way correspondence, patient care
- **PCP/ Specialists**- important for correspondence, questions
- **Pharmacy**- Able to send in prescriptions to correct pharmacy



Patient History- Systemic Interactions

- **Medication Reconciliation**- Update names, strength, dose, route
- **Medical History**- Important for medical/surgical treatments
- **Surgical History**- May be relevant to future surgeries



Patient History- The Rest of the Story

- **Family History**- Some conditions at higher risk if runs in the family
- **Social History**- Tobacco Use, etc. (MIPS Measures?), vision needs for hobbies and occupation



Proper Documentation

COMPLETE, ACCURATE, IN REAL TIME

COMPLETE Documentation

- Documentation should include all final results
- May include multiple readings
- May be an average of results, eliminating outliers
- Additional relevant details documented as needed



ACCURATE Documentation

- Documentation should reflect actual readings
- Double check your work, avoid transcription errors
- Documentation should never be fabricated or falsified



REAL TIME Documentation

Documented Results SHOULD:

- Documented by the person who performed the test
- Be the results of TODAY'S visit

Documented Results should NOT:

- Be pulled forward from previous exam



no time like
the present

Documentation of Test Results

Relevant HPI Questions:

- Visual Acuity:** • 20/xx^{1/2} (ex. 20/40^{1/2} or 20/20¹), CF, HM, LP, LPP, NLP
- Motility:** • Ortho or RE Esotropia or Exophoria (At least... abnormal OD)
- Alignment:** • Full (Full range of motion) or misalignment in L gaze
- CVF:** • FTFC or FTFM or note defect(s)
- Angles:** • Deep, open or... shallow, narrow, or... closed
- Pupils:** • Dim: 6, 6, Bright: 4, 4, Equal, Round, Reactive, No RAPD or... note any irregular shape, note which eye has RAPD if present
- Tonometry:** • # # mmHg (ex. 14, 16 mmHg)
- Refraction:** • Ask about difficulties seeing at night, driving into oncoming headlights, or in the rain



Normal vs. Abnormal Results

DISTINGUISHING THE DIFFERENCE AND MAKING DECISIONS

Normal vs. Abnormal

- Visual Acuity:**
 - Stable, "20/Happy"
 - Significant change, Less than happy
- EOM:**
 - Smooth, Full range of motion, Aligned
 - Restricted movement, Misalignment, Jerky movements
- CVF/ Amster Grid:**
 - FTFC (or FTHM), Normal
 - Defects noted, Missing/Distorted
- Angles:**
 - Open, Deep
 - Narrow, Closed
- Pupils:**
 - Equal, Round, Reactive
 - APD, Anisocoria, Irregular shape
- Tonometry:**
 - 10-21 mmHg
 - ≤ 5 mmHg or ≥ 25 mm Hg
- Refraction:**
 - Improves vision to satisfactory level (within reason)
 - Unable to improve vision
- Glare/ Contrast Testing:**
 - Does not significantly affect VA
 - Glare or Contrast tests significantly worsen vision

If Abnormal, What Should You Ask?

Relevant HPI Questions:

- Visual Acuity:**
 - Ask about vision changes, when, timing, severity
- EOM:**
 - Ask about history, start dates, related injury, changes in meds
- CVF/ Amster Grid:**
 - Ask about history, start dates, any other symptoms, describe defects
- Angles:**
 - Any headaches, History of glaucoma or Ocular HTN
- Pupils:**
 - Ask about history, start dates, related injury, changes in meds
- Tonometry:**
 - Ask if taking any IOP reducing meds, any previous eye surgery
- Refraction:**
 - Ask about vision changes, start dates for change
- Glare/ Contrast Testing:**
 - Ask about difficulties seeing at night, driving into oncoming headlights, or in the rain

If Abnormal, What Should You Do?

Relevant Testing:

- Visual Acuity:**
 - Pinhole, verify glasses made to Rx (lensometry)
- EOM:**
 - Perform additional tests, note for doctor, check for prism
- CVF/ Amster Grid:**
 - Defects noted, Describe details
- Angles:**
 - Narrow- Do **NOT** dilate, ask doctor (or point person)
- Pupils:**
 - New abnormal- Do **NOT** dilate, ask doctor (or point person)
- Tonometry:**
 - Low- Ask doctor, High, Do **NOT** dilate, ask doctor (or point person)
- Refraction:**
 - Recheck starting point, ask for help, make note for doctor to check
- Glare/ Contrast Testing:**
 - Make note of it



Parameters

GLASSES ON OR OFF? LIGHTS ON OR OFF? OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Test Name	Glare cover?	Shed lights on/off	Target	Equipment	Cleaning Method
Auto-Refraction	OFF	OD, OS, OU	Test Target	Auto-refractor	Clean with Preformed non-alkohol wipe
Visual Acuity Assessments: Distance	On (or off depending on pt's vision)	OD, OS, OU	Distance	Visual Acuity Chart (Etalux), Occluder	Occluder- alcohol wipe
Visual Acuity Assessments: Intermediate	On (or off depending on pt's vision)	OD, OS, OU	Hear card at 20-30 inches	Read Vision Card, Occluder	Occluder- alcohol wipe
Visual Acuity Assessments: Near	On (or off depending on pt's vision)	OD, OS, OU	Hear card at 14-16 inches	Read Vision Card, Occluder	Occluder- alcohol wipe, NY Care- gentle cleaner
Pinhole Visual Acuity	On (if helps for DTR)	Both eyes open	Distance	Distance Visual Acuity Chart, occluder	Occluder- alcohol wipe
Concomitant Eye Testing	On (if helps for DTR)	Both eyes open	Distance	Distance target	NA
Amster Grid	On (if helps for DTR)	OD, OS	OD in center	Amster Grid Chart	NA
Color Vision Testing	On (if helps for DTR)	OD, OS	Test page	Color Vision Test Booklet	NA
Ocular Mobility	On	Both eyes open	Head tilt, eyes follow Examiner's moving target	NA	NA
Ocular Alignment- Cover Tests	On	Both eyes open	Distance	Distant Target	NA
Stereo Acuity Testing	On (if helps for DTR)	Both eyes open	Test page	Stereo Fly Test, Polarized glasses	Polarized glasses- alcohol wipe, lenses use lens wipe
Confirmation Visual Fields	OFF	OD, OS	Examiner's eye-mirror image	None	NA
Auto-Lensometry	OFF	OD, OS	NA	Lensometer	NA
Manual Lensometry	OFF	OD, OS	NA	Lensometer	NA

See Handout

Test Name	Glasses used?	WHA, pupil, IOL, etc.	Light on/off	Target	Equipment	Cleaning Method
Refraction	Off	OD, OS, OU	Off	Distance, Near if checking for ADD power	Phoropter (or trial frames, DVA, chart, occluder, adaptation, bubble, lenses)	Phoropter/bowditch case gloves, alcohol wipes, do NOT use alcohol on lenses
Pupillary Assessments for Size, Shape, Equal, Response	Off	Both eyes open	Off	Distance	Transillumination pen light	Transillumination pen light - alcohol wipe
Pupillary Assessment for IRT	Off	Both eyes open	Off	Distance	Transillumination pen light	Transillumination pen light - alcohol wipe
Pupillary Assessment for Accommodation	Off	Both eyes open	On	Distance AND Near	Distance and Near Target	Alcohol wipe
Angular Assessment with the slit lamp	Off	OD, OS, OU	Off	Examiner's ear	Slit lamp	One red, alcohol wipe - alcohol wipe
Angular Assessment with the Transillumination	Off	OD, OS, OU	Off	Distance	Transillumination pen light	Transillumination pen light - alcohol wipe
Instillation of Eye Drops	Off	OD, OS, OU	On	Look up	Drops	Wash your hands or hand sanitizer. Keep bottle tips clean, do not touch down on the counter
Tonometry by Applanation Tonometry	Off	OD, OS, OU	Off	Examiner's ear	Fluorescein dye strip, alcohol wipe	One red, fluorescein - alcohol wipe. Tonometer tip - alcohol wipe (DISINFECT) or 1 to bleach solution for 10 min, rinsed x 2 min, dried
Tonometry by Icare Tonometry	Off	OD, OS, OU	On	Distance	Icare tonometer, one-use probes	Dispose of probe after each patient. Forward case - alcohol wipe, handle - gentle clean
Tonometry by Tonopen Tonometry	Off	OD, OS, OU	On	Distance	Tonopen, one-use covers	Dispose of Tonopen cover after each patient. Tonopen - alcohol wipe
Pachymetry	Off	OD, OS, OU	On	Distance	Pachymeter	Wipe down case/handle as needed - alcohol wipe

See Handout

After the Tech Work-up

TESTING, DOCTOR EXAM, SURGERY SCHEDULING

Additional Testing

Cornea: Corneal Topography, Pachymetry, Endothelial Cell Counts, Anterior OCT, variety of Dry Eye Tests, Refraction

Cataract: Optical Biometry, A-scans, Corneal Topography, Keratometry, OCT, Dominant eye, Refraction (Glare and Contrast Sensitivity), PAM

Glaucoma: Visual Fields, OCT (Optic Nerve), Stereo Disc Photography, Pachymetry, Applanation Tonometry, Gonioscopy

Retina: OCT (Macula), Fluorescein Angiograms, Fundus Photography, ICG Angiography, ERG, B-Scans, Color Vision Tests, Amsler Grid

Plastics: Goldman Visual Fields (Normal and Lids taped), Facial Scanners, Exophthalmometry, MRI, MRA, X-rays

Pediatrics/Strabismus: Advanced level motility testing, Hirshberg, Kimms Test, Stereopsis, Worth 4-Dot, Maddox Rod

Neuro: Advanced level motility testing, Pupillary exam, Optokinetic Drum, MRI, MRA, blood work

The Doctor's Exam

• **Patient Interview:** Acknowledge patient complaints, review history

• **External Exam** findings: General exam of the face and eyes, overall appearance of the patient

• **Slit Lamp Exam** findings: Microscopic examination the adnexa and anterior segment (lids, lashes, cornea, conjunctiva, sclera, anterior chamber, iris, lens)

• **Dilated Fundus Exam** findings: Dilated examination the posterior segment (vitreous, retina, optic nerve, retinal vasculature)

• **Test result interpretations:** Review test results



Impression & Plan

• **Impression:** Documentation of diagnoses found on exam

• **Plan:** Documentation of discussed options for treatment and follow-up for each diagnosis listed

Example: **Impression:** 1. NS Cataracts- OU
2. Dry eyes- OU

Plan: 1. Cataract surgery with IOL, OD first
2. Continue PFAT OU PRN, Return if worsens

Billing & Coding Documentation

• **Diagnosis Codes:** List of codes that match diagnoses documented

• **Procedure Codes:** List of codes that match testing and procedures (or surgery) performed that day. (Also may need to document for planned upcoming procedures for insurance pre-authorization and appeals)

• **Modifiers:** List of sub-codes added to the procedure codes to clarify and justify exceptions

Counseling

- **Patient Education:** Educate the patient on their condition, medical and surgical options, drop instructions, explain recommended appointments, etc.
- **Patient Assistance:** Connect patient with Patient Assistance programs for discounts, financial assistance, and delivery of medications, visual aids, and self care
- **Surgical Counseling:** Discuss details of surgery, elective options, costs, scheduling, pre- and post-operative care and appointments
- **Financial Counseling:** Provide patient with financial assistance options to help cover costs of procedures, medications, injections, appointments, testing, and surgery

Task Complete



Any Questions?
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