## Coverage Summary

### Vision Services, Therapy and Rehabilitation

**Policy Number:** V-001  
**Products:** UnitedHealthcare Medicare Advantage Plans  
**Original Approval Date:** 11/28/2006  
**Approved by:** UnitedHealthcare Medicare Benefit Interpretation Committee  
**Last Review Date:** 08/18/2020

**Related Medicare Advantage Policy Guidelines:**

- Computer Enhanced Perimetry (NCD 80.9)
- Corneal Topography
- Endothelial Cell Photography (NDC 80.8)
- Hydrophilic Contact Lenses (NCD 80.4)
- Hydrophilic Contact Lenses For Corneal Bandage (NCD 80.1)
- Intraocular Photography (NCD 80.6)
- Intraocular Lenses (IOLs) (80.12)
- Ocular Photodynamic Therapy (OPT) (NCD 80.2.1)
- Ocular Telescope
- Phaco-Emulsification Procedure – Cataract Extraction (NCD 80.10)
- Photodynamic Therapy (OPT) (NCD 80.2)
- Photosensitive Drugs (NCD 80.3)
- Refractive Keratoplasty (NCD 80.7)
- Retinal Prosthesis
- Use of Visual Tests Prior to and General Anesthesia during Cataract Surgery (NCD 10.1)
- Verteporfin (NCD 80.3.1)
- Vitrectomy (NCD 80.11)

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The benefit information in this Coverage Summary is based on existing national coverage policy, however, Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs) may exist and compliance with these policies is required where applicable.

There are instances where this document may direct readers to a UnitedHealthcare Commercial Medical Policy, Medical Benefit Drug Policy, and/or Coverage Determination Guideline (CDG). In the absence of a Medicare National Coverage Determination (NCD), Local Coverage Determination (LCD), or other Medicare coverage guidance, CMS allows a Medicare Advantage Organization (MAO) to create its own coverage determinations, using objective evidence-based rationale relying on authoritative evidence (Medicare IOM Pub. No. 100-16, Ch. 4, §90.5).

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I. COVERAGE

Coverage Statement: Vision services, therapy and rehabilitation are covered in accordance with Medicare coverage criteria.

Guidelines/Notes:

1. Eye Examination

   Eye examination by the member’s physician for the treatment or diagnosis for a specific illness, symptom, complaint or injury is covered.


   For visual acuity screening, see the Initial Preventive Physical Examination (IPPE) section in the Coverage Summary for Preventive Health Services and Procedures.

2. Services of an Optometrist and/or Ophthalmologist

   Services of an optometrist and/or ophthalmologist are covered when medically reasonable and necessary for the diagnosis and treatment of an eye disease or injury.

   Where more than one practitioner furnishes concurrent care, services furnished to a member by
both an ophthalmologist and another physician (including an optometrist) may be recognized for payment if it is determined that each practitioner’s services were reasonable and necessary.

See the Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, §30.4 – Optometrist’s Services. (Accessed August 12, 2020)

3. **Frames and Lenses**

   a. **Routine Corrective Refractive Frames and Lenses**

   Eye examinations for the purpose of prescribing, fitting, or changing eyeglasses; eye refractions by whatever practitioner and for whatever purpose performed are not covered by Medicare, however, some members may have this benefit, including the frames and lenses through their UnitedHealthcare Medicare Advantage plan. Refer to the member’s Schedule of Benefit (SOB) to determine eligibility for this benefit and the applicable copayment/coinsurance will apply, if any. In some cases, vision services may be provided by the medical group or by another vision services provider. Contact the Customer Services Department for assistance in determining the member’s assigned vision services provider.


   b. **Post Cataract Surgery Frames and Lenses**

   1) One pair of eyeglasses or contact lenses are covered after each cataract surgery, with the insertion of a conventional intraocular lens (IOL). See the NCD for Intraocular Lenses (IOLs) (80.12). Also see NCD for Refractive Keratoplasty (80.7). (Accessed August 12, 2020)

   Notes:

   - **Presbyopia-correction IOL**: Effective May 3, 2005, CMS issued a ruling concerning payment rules for the patient’s request for insertion of presbyopia-correction IOL instead of conventional IOL following cataract surgery. In this case, the patient is financially responsible for the following:
     - Payment of that portion of the facility charge that exceeds the facility charge for insertion of a conventional IOL
     - Payment of facility charges for resources required for fitting and vision acuity testing of a presbyopia-correcting IOL that exceeds the facility charges for resources furnished for a conventional IOL
     - Payment of that portion of the physician’s charge for the presbyopia-correcting IOL that exceeds the physician’s charge for a conventional IOL


   - There is no specific time frame after the cataract surgery when a member must receive the post-cataract lenses. However, to ensure that the lenses are still medically necessary, the lenses should be dispensed within 3 months of being ordered.

   2) For members who are aphakic and do not have an IOL, either because of surgery or congenital absence, the following lenses or combination of lenses are covered when determined to be medically necessary:

   a. Prosthetic bifocal lenses in frames (prescription eyeglasses);

   b. Prosthetic lenses in frames (prescription eyeglasses) for far vision and lenses in frames for near vision (prescription eyeglasses); or
c. When contact lenses for far vision are prescribed, coverage includes: contact lenses and prosthetic lenses in frames (prescription eyeglasses) for near vision, and prosthetic lenses in frames (prescription eyeglasses) for when the contacts are removed (i.e., coverage for contacts for far vision, eyeglasses for near vision to be worn with the contacts, and eyeglasses for far vision for when the contacts are removed)

*Note:* Prosthetic lenses (prescription eyeglasses) that have ultraviolet absorbing or reflecting properties may be covered in lieu of the regular (untinted) prosthetic lenses mentioned in (a),(b) and (c) above if it has been determined that such lenses are medically reasonable and necessary for the individual patient.

See the *Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, §120 – Prosthetic Devices.* (Accessed August 12, 2020)

Also see the *NCD for Intraocular Lenses (IOLs) (80.12).* (Accessed August 12, 2020)

c. **Hydrophilic Contact Lenses for Corneal Bandage**

- FDA-approved hydrophilic contact lens used as moist corneal bandages for the treatment of acute or chronic corneal pathology are covered:
  - Bullous keratopathy
  - Dry eyes
  - Corneal ulcers and erosion
  - Keratitis
  - Corneal edema
  - Descemetocele
  - Corneal ectasis
  - Mooren's ulcer
  - Anterior corneal dystrophy
  - Neurotrophic keratoconjunctivitis

- Hydrophilic contact lenses are not covered when used in the treatment of non-diseased eyes with spherical ametropia, refractive astigmatism and/or corneal astigmatism.

*Note:* Payment for the lens is included in the payment for the physician’s service to which the lens is incident.

See the *NCD for Hydrophilic Contact Lense For Corneal Bandage (80.1)* and the *NCD for Hydrophilic Contact Lenses (80.4).* (Accessed August 12, 2020)

d. **Hard/rigid Contact Lenses for the Treatment of Keratoconus**

Hard/rigid contact lenses for the treatment of keratoconus are covered.

*Note:* Routine physical checkups; eyeglasses, contact lenses, and eye examinations for the purpose of prescribing, fitting, or changing eyeglasses; eye refractions by whatever practitioner and for whatever purpose performed; hearing aids and examinations for hearing aids; and immunizations are not covered.

The routine physical checkup exclusion applies to (a) examinations performed without relationship to treatment or diagnosis for a specific illness, symptom, complaint, or injury; and (b) examinations required by third parties such as insurance companies, business establishments, or Government agencies.

The exclusions apply to eyeglasses or contact lenses, and eye examinations for the purpose of prescribing, fitting, or changing eyeglasses or contact lenses for refractive errors.

The exclusions do not apply to physician services (and services incident to a physician’s
service) performed in conjunction with an eye disease, as for example, glaucoma or cataracts, or to post-surgical prosthetic lenses which are customarily used during convalescence from eye surgery in which the lens of the eye was removed, or to permanent prosthetic lenses required by an individual lacking the organic lens of the eye, whether by surgical removal or congenital disease. See the Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 16, §90 – Routine Services and Appliances. (Accessed August 12, 2020)

e. Frames, lenses, contact lenses or plano lenses (non-prescription) are not covered except as described above. See the Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 16, §90 – Routine Services and Appliances. (Accessed August 12, 2020)

f. Low vision aids, progressive lenses, scratch coating for lenses, contact lens cleaner or solutions are not covered. See the Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 16, §90 – Routine Services and Appliances. (Accessed August 12, 2020)

Local Coverage Determinations (LCD) for refractive lenses exists and compliance with these policies is required where applicable. See the DME MAC LCD for Refractive Lenses (L33793). (Accessed August 12, 2020)

4. Vision therapy (e.g., ocular exercises, visual training, vision training, orthoptics, and any associated supplemental testing) (CPT code 92065)
   - Medicare does not have a National Coverage Determination (NCD) for vision therapy.
   - Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs)/Local Coverage Articles (LCAs) do not exist at this time.
   - For coverage guidelines; see the UnitedHealthcare Commercial Medical Policy for Visual Information Processing Evaluation and Orthoptic and Vision Therapy. (IMPORTANT NOTE: After searching the Medicare Coverage Database, if no LCD/LCA is found, then use the above referenced policy.)
   - Committee approval date: August 18, 2020
   - Accessed August 12, 2020

For rehabilitation services for vision impairment, refer to Coverage Summary for Rehabilitation: Medical Rehabilitation (OT, PT and ST, Including Cognitive Rehabilitation).

5. Annual Diabetic Retinal Examination

6. Glaucoma Screening: see the Coverage Summary for Preventive Health Services and Procedures

7. Scanning Computerized Ophthalmic Diagnostic Imaging (SCODI)/Scanning Laser Glaucoma Tests (SLGT)/Optical Coherence Test (OCT)/Scanning Laser Polarimetry (CPT codes 92132, 92133 and 92134)
   - Medicare does not have a National Coverage Determination (NCD) for SLGT/OCT/SCODI.
   - Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs)/Local Coverage Articles (LCAs) exist and compliance with these policies is required where applicable. For specific LCDs/LCAs, see the LCD/LCA Availability Grid (Attachment A).
   - For coverage guidelines for states/territories with no LCDs/LCAs, see the Wisconsin Physicians Service Insurance Corporation LCD for Scanning Computerized Ophthalmic Diagnostic Imaging (SCODI) (L34760). (IMPORTANT NOTE: After checking LCD/LCA Availability Grid and searching the Medicare Coverage Database, if no LCD/LCA is found,
then use the above referenced policy.)

- **Committee approval date:** August 18, 2020
- **Accessed August 12, 2020**

8. Verteporfin

Verteporfin is only covered when used in conjunction with ocular photodynamic therapy (OPT) for macular degeneration when furnished intravenously incident to a physician's service, when criteria are met.

*For specific indications and limitations of coverage, see the following NCDs:*
- **Photodynamic Therapy (OPT) (80.2)**
- **Ocular Photodynamic Therapy (OPT) (80.2.1)**
- **Photosensitive Drugs (80.3)**
- **Verteporfin (80.3.1)**

(Accessed August 12, 2020)

9. Keratoplasty/LASIK Procedure

a. Keratoplasty to treat specific lesions of the cornea is covered, such as phototherapeutic keratectomy that removes scar tissue from the visual field, deals with an abnormality of the eye and is not cosmetic.

*(Note: The use of lasers to treat ophthalmic disease constitutes ophthalmologic surgery. Coverage is restricted to practitioners who have completed an approved training program in ophthalmologic surgery.)*

b. Refractive keratoplasty is not covered to correct vision problems, e.g., myopia (nearsightedness) and hyperopia (farsightedness)

*See the NCD for Refractive Keratoplasty (80.7). (Accessed August 12, 2020)*

10. Rehabilitation Services for Members with Vision Impairment; see the **Coverage Summary for Rehabilitation: Medical Rehabilitation (OT, PT and ST, Including Cognitive Rehabilitation)** for coverage guideline.

11. Intraocular Photography (also known as Fundus Photography)

a. Intraocular Photography to Diagnose Conditions listed below (CPT code 92250)

Intraocular photography when used by an ophthalmologist is covered for the diagnosis of such conditions as macular degeneration, retinal neoplasms, choroid disturbances and diabetic retinopathy, or to identify glaucoma, multiple sclerosis and other central nervous system abnormalities.

*Note: Optometrists may be allowed to perform intraocular photography and other services, if the services are within the scope of practice permitted by state licensure. See Section II for the definition of optometrist services.*

*See the NCD for Intraocular Photography (80.6). (Accessed August 12, 2020)*

b. Remote Imaging to Detect Retinal Disease (e.g., retinopathy in patients with diabetes) (CPT code 92227)

- Medicare does not have a National Coverage Determination (NCD) for remote imaging to detect retinal disease.
- Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs)/Local Coverage Articles (LCAs) exist and compliance with these policies is required where applicable. For specific LCDs/LCAs, see the **LCD/LCA Availability Grid (Attachment B)**.
- For coverage guidelines for states/territories with no LCDs/LCAs, see the National
Government Services LCD for Ophthalmology: Posterior Segment Imaging (Extended Ophthalmoscopy and Fundus Photography) (L33567). (IMPORTANT NOTE: After checking the LCD/LCA Availability Grid and searching the Medicare Coverage Database, if no LCD/LCA is found, then use the above referenced policy.)

- Committee approval date: August 18, 2020
- Accessed August 12, 2020

**Note:** Fundus photography is not a substitute for an annual dilated examination by a qualified professional (e.g., in diabetic patients), and therefore not covered for this purpose.

d. Remote Imaging to Manage Active Retinal Disease (e.g., diabetic retinopathy) (CPT code 92228)
   - Medicare does not have a National Coverage Determination (NCD) for remote imaging to manage active retinal disease.
   - Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs)/Local Coverage Articles (LCAs) exist and compliance with these policies is required where applicable. For specific LCDs/LCAs, see the LCD/LCA Availability Grid (Attachment B).
   - For coverage guidelines for states/territories with no LCDs/LCAs, see the National Government Services LCD for Ophthalmology: Posterior Segment Imaging (Extended Ophthalmoscopy and Fundus Photography) (L33567). (IMPORTANT NOTE: After checking the LCD/LCA Availability Grid and searching the Medicare Coverage Database, if no LCD/LCA is found, then use the above referenced policy.)
   - Committee approval date: August 18, 2020
   - Accessed August 12, 2020

**12. Endothelial Cell Photography**

Endothelial cell photography is covered when one or more of the following are met:
- Have slit lamp evidence of endothelial dystrophy (cornea guttata),
- Have slit lamp evidence of corneal edema (unilateral or bilateral),
- Are about to undergo a secondary intraocular lens implantation,
- Have had previous intraocular surgery and require cataract surgery,
- Are about to undergo a surgical procedure associated with a higher risk to corneal endothelium; i.e., phacoemulsification, or refractive surgery (see §80.7 for excluded refractive procedures),
- With evidence of posterior polymorphous dystrophy of the cornea or irido-corneal-endothelium syndrome, or
- Are about to be fitted with extended wear contact lenses after intraocular surgery

When a pre-surgical examination for cataract surgery is performed and the conditions of this section are met, if the only visual problem is cataracts, endothelial cell photography is covered as part of the presurgical comprehensive eye examination or combination brief/intermediate examination provided prior to cataract surgery, and not in addition to it.

See the NCD for Endothelial Cell Photography (80.8). (Accessed August 12, 2020)

**13. Vitrectomy**

Vitrectomy is covered for the following conditions: vitreous loss incident to cataract surgery, vitreous opacities due to vitreous hemorrhage or other causes, retinal detachments secondary to vitreous strands, proliferative retinopathy, and vitreous retraction. See the NCD for Vitrectomy (80.11). (Accessed August 12, 2020)
14. **Phaco-Emulsification Procedure**

Phaco-emulsification procedure for cataract extraction is covered. See the [NCD for Phaco-Emulsification Procedure – Cataract Extraction (80.10)](http://www.cms.gov) (Accessed August 12, 2020)

**Bladeless, Computer Controlled Laser Cataract Surgery (Femtosecond Laser System, e.g., LenSx® Laser):**

CMS Rulings 05-01 and 1536-R allow facilities and physicians to charge patients only for the non-covered portion of a service that is furnished at the same time as a covered service.

Services that are part of cataract surgery with a conventional lens, including but not necessarily limited to the incision by whatever method, capsulotomy by whatever method, and lens fragmentation by whatever method, may not be charged to the patient. The patient may only be charged for those non-covered services specified above. (see Guideline 3.b)

Medicare coverage and payment for cataract surgery is the same irrespective of whether the surgery is performed using conventional surgical techniques or a bladeless, computer controlled laser. Under either method, Medicare will cover and pay for the cataract removal and insertion of a conventional intraocular lens.

If the bladeless, computer controlled laser cataract surgery includes implantation of a presbyopia intraocular lens (PC-IOL) or astigmatism correcting intraocular lens (AC-IOL), only charges for those non-covered services specified above) may be charged to the patient. (see Guideline 3.b)

These charges could possibly include charges for additional services, such as imaging, necessary to implant a PC-IOL or an AC-IOL but that are not performed when a conventional IOL is implanted. Performance of such additional services by a physician on a limited and non-routine basis in conventional IOL cataract surgery would not disqualify such services as non-covered services.

This guidance does not apply to the use of technology for refractive keratoplasty.


15. **Visual Tests Prior to and General Anesthesia during Cataract Surgery**

Pre-Surgery Evaluations: Where the only diagnosis is cataract(s), Medicare does not routinely cover testing other than one comprehensive eye examination (or a combination of a brief/intermediate examination not to exceed the charge of a comprehensive examination) and an A-scan or, if medically justified, a B-scan.

General Anesthesia: The use of general anesthesia in cataract surgery may be considered reasonable and necessary if, for particular medical indications, it is the accepted procedure among ophthalmologists in the local community to use general anesthesia.


16. **Computer Enhanced Perimetry**

Computer enhanced perimetry is covered when used in assessing visual fields in patients with glaucoma or other neuropathologic defects. See the [NCD for Computer Enhanced Perimetry (80.9)](http://www.cms.gov) (Accessed August 12, 2020)

17. **Glaucoma Surgical Treatments;** see the [Coverage Summary for Glaucoma Surgical Treatments](http://www.cms.gov)
18. **Avastin® (Bevacizumab):** see the Coverage Summary for Age Related Macular Degeneration (AMD) Therapy (Macugen®, Lucentis®, Avastin®, Mvasi™, Zirabev™, Beovu® and EYLEA®).

19. **Lucentis® (Ranibizumab):** see the Coverage Summary for Age Related Macular Degeneration (AMD) Therapy (Macugen®, Lucentis®, Avastin®, Mvasi™, Zirabev™, Beovu® and EYLEA®).

20. **Implantable Miniature Telescope (IMT) (CPT codes C1840 and 0308T)**
   - Medicare does not have a National Coverage Determination (NCD) for Implantable Miniature Telescope (IMT).
   - Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs)/Local Coverage Articles (LCAs) exist and compliance with these policies is required where applicable. For specific LCDs/LCAs, see the LCD/LCA Availability Grid (Attachment C).
   - For coverage guidelines for states/territories with no LCDs/LCAs, see the UnitedHealthcare Medical Policy for Macular Degeneration Treatment Procedures.
     (IMPORTANT NOTE: After checking LCD/LCA Availability Grid and searching the Medicare Coverage Database, if no LCD/LCA is found, then use the above referenced policy.)
   - Committee approval date: August 18, 2020
   - Accessed August 12, 2020

21. **Computerized Corneal Topography (CPT code 92025)**
   - Medicare does not have a National Coverage Determination (NCD) for computerized corneal topography.
   - Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs)/Local Coverage Articles (LCAs) exist and compliance with these policies is required where applicable. For specific LCDs/LCAs, see the LCD/LCA Availability Grid (Attachment D).
   - For coverage guidelines for states/territories with no LCDs/LCAs, see the CGS LCD for Computerized Corneal Topography (L34008). (IMPORTANT NOTE: After checking LCD/LCA Availability Grid and searching the Medicare Coverage Database, if no LCD/LCA is found, then use the above referenced policy.)
   - Committee approval date: August 18, 2020
   - Accessed August 12, 2020

22. **Corneal Pachymetry (Ophthalmic Ultrasound) (CPT Code 76514)**
   - Medicare does not have a National Coverage Determination (NCD) for corneal pachymetry or ophthalmic ultrasound.
   - Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs)/Local Coverage Articles (LCAs) exist and compliance with these policies is required where applicable. For specific LCDs/LCAs, see the LCD/LCA Availability Grid (Attachment E).
   - For coverage guidelines for states/territories with no LCDs/LCAs, see the National Government Services LCD for Corneal Pachymetry (L33630). (IMPORTANT NOTE: After checking the LCD/LCA Availability Grid and searching the Medicare Coverage Database, if no LCD/LCA is found, then use the above referenced policy.)
   - Committee approval date: August 18, 2020
   - Accessed August 12, 2020

23. **Retinal Prosthesis (HCPCS code 0100T)**
   - Medicare does not have a National Coverage Determination (NCD) for retinal prosthesis.
   - Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs)/Local Coverage Articles (LCAs) exist and compliance with these policies is required where applicable. For specific LCDs/LCAs, see the LCD/LCA Availability Grid (Attachment F).
• For coverage guidelines for states/territories with no LCDs/LCAs, see the UnitedHealthcare Commercial Medical Policy for Omnibus Codes. (IMPORTANT NOTE: After checking the LCD/LCA Availability Grid and searching the Medicare Coverage Database, if no LCD/LCA is found, then use the above referenced policy.)
• Committee approval date: August 18, 2020
• Accessed August 12, 2020

Note: HCPCS code 0100T is subject to HDE rule. See definition of HDE below.

24. Corneal Hysteresis Measurement
• Medicare does not have a National Coverage Determination (NCD) for corneal hysteresis measurement
• Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs)/Local Coverage Articles (LCAs) exist and compliance with these policies is required where applicable. For specific LCDs/LCAs, see the LCD/LCA Availability Grid (Attachment G).
• For coverage guidelines for states/territories with no LCDs/LCAs, see the UnitedHealthcare Commercial Medical Policy for Corneal Hysteresis and Intraocular Measurement. (IMPORTANT NOTE: After checking the LCD/LCA Availability Grid and searching the Medicare Coverage Database, if no LCD/LCA is found, then use the above referenced policy.)
• Committee approval date: August 18, 2020
• Accessed August 12, 2020

II. DEFINITIONS

Humanitarian Device Exemption (HDE): Is the application process. An HDE is similar in both form and content to a pre-market approval (PMA) application; however, the HDE is “exempt” from the effectiveness requirements of a PMA.

An HDE application DOES NOT REQUIRE the explanation of scientific results of a valid clinical investigation which demonstrates the device is effective for its intended purpose.

An HDE must contain sufficient information for the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to determine that the probable benefit to health outweighs the risk of injury or illness taking into account the probable risks and benefits of currently available devices or alternative forms of treatment. (See section 520(m) (2) (C)). An FDA approved HDE authorizes marketing of a Humanitarian Use Device (HUD). FDA – Medical Devices, HDE Approvals. (Accessed August 12, 2020)

Optometrist Services: Effective April 1, 1987, a doctor of optometry is considered a physician with respect to all services the optometrist is authorized to perform under State law or regulation. To be covered under Medicare, the services must be medically reasonable and necessary for the diagnosis or treatment of illness or injury, and must meet all applicable coverage requirements. See the Medicare General Information, Eligibility, and Entitlement Manual, Chapter 5, §70.5 – Optometrist. (Accessed August 12, 2020)

Presbyopia: Age associated type of refractive error that results in a progressive loss of ability to focus on objects at near distance or close-up. CMS Ruling 05-01 (May 3, 2005) – Requirements for Determining Coverage of Presbyopia-Correcting Intraocular Lenses. (Accessed August 12, 2020)

Vision Impairment Rehabilitation: Designed to improve the performance of activities of daily living in patients with vision impairment or vision loss whose vision cannot be corrected to normal or near normal by standard restorative processes. Vision impairment ranging from low vision to total blindness may result from primary eye disorders, such as macular degeneration, retinitis pigmentosa,
or glaucoma, or as a condition secondary to another primary diagnosis, such as diabetes mellitus, acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), infection, etc. Vision rehabilitation in these patients is intended to maximize the use of residual vision and to provide practical adaptations and training to increase functional ability, personal safety, and independence. Medicare Program Memorandum AB-02-078 – Rehabilitation Services for Visually Impaired, Change Request 2083, May 29, 2002. (Accessed August 12, 2020)

III. REFERENCES

See above

IV. REVISION HISTORY

08/18/2020 Attachments
• Updated Local Coverage Determination (LCD)/Local Coverage Article (LCA) Availability Grids to reflect the most current reference links

V. ATTACHMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID #</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Contractor Type</th>
<th>Contractor</th>
<th>States/Territories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L34061 (A56692)</td>
<td><strong>Scanning Computerized Ophthalmic Diagnostic Imaging (SCODI)</strong></td>
<td>A and B MAC</td>
<td>CGS Administrators, LLC</td>
<td>KY, OH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L33751 (A57804)</td>
<td><strong>Scanning Computerized Ophthalmic Diagnostic Imaging</strong></td>
<td>A and B MAC</td>
<td>First Coast Service Options, Inc.</td>
<td>FL, PR, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L34380 (A56537)</td>
<td><strong>Scanning Computerized Ophthalmic Diagnostic Imaging (SCODI)</strong></td>
<td>A and B MAC</td>
<td>National Government Services, Inc.</td>
<td>CT, IL, MA, ME, MN, NH, NY, RI, VT, WI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L35038 (A57600)</td>
<td><strong>Scanning Computerized Ophthalmic Diagnostic Imaging</strong></td>
<td>A and B MAC</td>
<td>Novitas Solutions, Inc.</td>
<td>CO, NM, OK, TX, AR, LA, MS, DE, DC, MD, NJ, PA</td>
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<tr>
<td>L34431 (A56825)</td>
<td><strong>Scanning Computerized Ophthalmic Diagnostic Imaging (SCODI)</strong></td>
<td>A and B MAC</td>
<td>Palmetto GBA</td>
<td>AL, GA, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L34760 (A56916)</td>
<td><strong>Scanning Computerized Ophthalmic Diagnostic Imaging (SCODI)</strong></td>
<td>MAC Part B</td>
<td>Wisconsin Physicians Service Insurance Corporation</td>
<td>IA, IN, KS, MI, MO, NE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Note: States notated with an asterisk should follow the other available state-specific LCD/LCA listed on this grid. This WPS LCD/LCA only applies to states without an asterisk.)
### Attachment B – LCD/LCA Availability Grid

#### Intraocular Photography (also known as Fundus Photography)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID #</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Contractor Type</th>
<th>Contractor</th>
<th>States/Territories</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L34399</td>
<td>Ophthalmology: Posterior Segment Imaging (Extended Ophthalmoscopy and Fundus Photography)</td>
<td>A and B MAC</td>
<td>CGS Administrators, LLC</td>
<td>KY, OH</td>
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<tr>
<td>L33567</td>
<td>Ophthalmology: Posterior Segment Imaging (Extended Ophthalmoscopy and Fundus Photography)</td>
<td>A and B MAC</td>
<td>National Government Services, Inc.</td>
<td>CT, IL, MA, ME, MN, NH, NY, RI, VT, WI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L33467</td>
<td>Ophthalmology: Extended Ophthalmoscopy and Fundus Photography</td>
<td>A and B MAC</td>
<td>Palmetto GBA</td>
<td>AL, GA, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**End of Attachment B**

### Attachment C – LCD/LCA Availability Grid

#### Implantable Miniature Telescope (IMT)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID #</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Contractor Type</th>
<th>Contractor</th>
<th>States/Territories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L33584</td>
<td>Implantable Miniature Telescope (IMT)</td>
<td>A and B MAC</td>
<td>National Government Services, Inc.</td>
<td>CT, IL, MA, ME, MN, NH, NY, RI, VT, WI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A53501</td>
<td>Implantable Miniature Telescope (IMT) for Macular Degeneration</td>
<td>A and B MAC</td>
<td>Palmetto GBA</td>
<td>AL, GA, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>(Note: States notated with an asterisk should follow the other available state-specific LCD/LCA listed on this grid. This WPS LCD/LCA only applies to states without asterisk.)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| L35490   | Category III Codes                                                     | MAC Part B      | Wisconsin Physicians Service Insurance Corporation | IA, IN, KS, MI, MO, NE |

**End of Attachment C**
### Attachment D – LCD/LCA Availability Grid

**Computerized Corneal Topography**

CMS website accessed August 12, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID #</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Contractor Type</th>
<th>Contractor</th>
<th>States/Territories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L34008</td>
<td>Computerized Corneal Topography</td>
<td>A and B MAC</td>
<td>CGS Administrators, LLC</td>
<td>KY, OH</td>
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<tr>
<td>(A56816)</td>
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<tr>
<td>L33810</td>
<td>Computerized Corneal Topography</td>
<td>A and B MAC</td>
<td>First Coast Service Options, Inc.</td>
<td>FL, PR, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A57699)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

End of Attachment D

### Attachment E – LCD/LCA Availability Grid

**Corneal Pachymetry (Ophthalmic Ultrasound)**

CMS website accessed August 12, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID #</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Contractor Type</th>
<th>Contractor</th>
<th>States/Territories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L33999</td>
<td>Corneal Pachymetry</td>
<td>A and B MAC</td>
<td>CGS Administrators, LLC</td>
<td>KY, OH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A56457)</td>
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<tr>
<td>L33630</td>
<td>Corneal Pachymetry</td>
<td>A and B MAC</td>
<td>National Government Services, Inc.</td>
<td>CT, IL, MA, ME, MN, NH, NY, RI, VT, WI</td>
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<tr>
<td>(A56548)</td>
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<tr>
<td>L34512</td>
<td>Corneal Pachymetry</td>
<td>A and B MAC</td>
<td>Palmetto GBA</td>
<td>AL, GA, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV</td>
</tr>
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<td>(A56611)</td>
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</table>

End of Attachment E

### Attachment F – LCD/LCA Availability Grid

**Retinal Prosthesis**

CMS website accessed July 7, 2020 August 12, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID #</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Contractor Type</th>
<th>Contractor</th>
<th>States/Territories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A54327</td>
<td>Billing and Coding: ArgusM II Retinal Prosthesis System</td>
<td>A and B MAC</td>
<td>CGS Administrators, LLC</td>
<td>KY, OH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A53044</td>
<td>ArgusM II Retinal Prosthesis System</td>
<td>A and B MAC</td>
<td>Palmetto GBA</td>
<td>AL, GA, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

End of Attachment F

### Attachment G – LCD/LCA Availability Grid

**Corneal Hysteresis Measurement**

CMS website accessed August 12, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID #</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Contractor Type</th>
<th>Contractor</th>
<th>States/Territories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A56248</td>
<td>Corneal Hysteresis</td>
<td>A and B MAC</td>
<td>National Government Services, Inc.</td>
<td>CT, IL, MA, ME, MN, NH, NY, RI, VT, WI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L38211</td>
<td>Corneal Hysteresis</td>
<td>MAC Part A</td>
<td>Wisconsin Physicians Service Insurance Corporation</td>
<td>AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT*, DE, FL, GA, HI, IA, ID, IL*, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA*, MD, ME*, MI, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH*, NJ, NM, NV, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI*, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT*, WA, WI*, WV, WY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Note: States notated with an asterisk should follow the other available state-specific LCD/LCA listed on this grid. This WPS LCD/LCA only applies to states without asterisk.)
### Attachment G – LCD/LCA Availability Grid

**Corneal Hysteresis Measurement**

CMS website accessed August 12, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID #</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Contractor Type</th>
<th>Contractor</th>
<th>States/Territories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L38211</td>
<td>Corneal Hysteresis</td>
<td>MAC Part B</td>
<td>Wisconsin Physicians Service Insurance Corporation</td>
<td>IA, IN, KS, MI, MO, NE</td>
</tr>
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</table>

End of Attachment G