

Medical Coverage Policies

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Photography, Fluorescein Angiography, Indocyanine-Green Angiography

EFFECTIVE DATE	02/05/2008	LAST UPDATED	02/05/2008
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Description:

The retinal fundus is the interior lining of the eyeball and is the area that can be seen through the pupil during an eye examination. Fundus photography uses a retinal camera to photograph the vitreous, retina, choroid, and optic nerve. Fundus photography is used to document abnormalities of the eye or disease progression and may be used for conditions such as macular degeneration, glaucoma, neoplasms of the retina and choroid (benign and malignant), retinal hemorrhages, ischemia, retinal detachment, choroid disturbances, and diabetic retinopathy. It may also be used for assessment of recently performed retinal laser surgery.

Fluorescein and indocyanine-green angiography utilize fluorescent dyes that are injected in a vein in a patient's arm. The dye circulates in the blood vessels of the eye and a series of photographs of the retina are taken to analyze the blood circulation of the retina and choroid. The pattern of the blood vessels indicate if there are circulation problems, swelling, leaking, or abnormal blood vessels. Fluorescein angiography is used in the diagnosis of macular degeneration, retinal detachment, diabetic retinopathy, blocked retinal blood vessels, microaneurysms, papilledema (swelling of the optic disc), and cancer. Indocyanine-green angiography is often used following fluorescein angiography as it provides greater illumination of the choroid vessels. Indocyanine-green angiography is used in evaluating retinal and choroidal neovascularization, serous and hemorrhagic detachment of retinal pigment epithelium, and retinal hemorrhage.

Fundus Photography

Fundus photography is covered for the evaluation of neoplasms of the retina and choroid (benign and malignant), retinal hemorrhages, ischemia, exudative detachment, and retinal defects without detachment. They are also covered for other ocular disorders, including intraocular foreign bodies, diabetic retinopathy, background retinopathy with retinal vascular changes and also glaucoma.

Fundus photography is typically used as a method of documentation and also in determining the progression and treatment for any of the following ICD-9 diagnoses codes:

- 115.02 Retinitis, infection by histoplasma capsulatum
- 115.92 Unspecified histoplasmosis; retinitis
- 130.2 Chorioretinitis due to toxoplasmosis
- 190.5 Malignant neoplasm of retina
- 190.6 Malignant neoplasm of choroid
- 224.5 Benign neoplasm of retina
- 224.6 Benign neoplasm of choroid
- 228.03 Hemangioma of retina
- 228.09 Hemangioma of other sites
- 360.00 Purulent endophthalmitis, unspecified
- 360.21 Progressive high (degenerative) myopia
- 360.54 Foreign body, magnetic, in vitreous
- 360.55 Foreign body, magnetic, in posterior wall
- 360.64 Foreign body, in vitreous
- 360.65 Foreign body, in posterior wall
- 361.00-361.07 Retinal detachment with retinal defect
- 361.10-361.19 Retinoschisis and retinal cysts
- 361.2 Serous retinal detachment
- 361.30-361.33 Retinal defects without detachment
- 361.81 Traction detachment of retina
- 362.01-362.02 Diabetic retinopathy
- 362.03 Nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy NOS
- 362.04 Mild nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy
- 362.05 Moderate nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy

362.06 Severe nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy
 362.07 Diabetic macular edema
 362.10 Background retinopathy, unspecified
 362.15 Retinal telangiectasia
 362.18 Retinal vasculitis
 362.21 Retrolental fibroplasia
 362.29 Other nondiabetic proliferative retinopathy
 362.31 Central retinal artery occlusion
 362.32 Arterial branch occlusion
 362.33 Partial arterial occlusion
 362.35 Central retinal vein occlusion
 362.36 Venous tributary (branch) occlusion
 362.37 Venous engorgement
 362.41 Central serous retinopathy
 362.42 Serous detachment of retinal pigment epithelium
 362.43 Hemorrhagic detachment of retinal pigment epithelium
 362.50-362.57 Degeneration of macula and posterior pole
 362.63 Lattice degeneration
 362.75 Other dystrophies primarily involving the sensory retina
 362.76 Dystrophies primarily involving the retinal pigment epithelium
 362.81 Retinal hemorrhage
 362.82 Retinal exudates and deposits
 362.83 Retinal edema
 362.84 Retinal ischemia
 363.00-363.08 Focal chorioretinitis and focal retinochoroiditis
 363.10-363.15 Disseminated chorioretinitis and disseminated retinochoroiditis
 363.20-363.22 Other and unspecified forms of chorioretinitis and retinochoroiditis
 363.30 Chorioretinal scar, unspecified
 363.40-363.43 Choroidal degenerations
 363.50-363.57 Hereditary choroidal dystrophies
 363.61-363.63 Choroidal hemorrhage and rupture
 363.70-363.72 Choroidal detachment
 365.01 Open angle with borderline findings
 365.04 Ocular hypertension
 365.10-365.15 Open-angle glaucoma
 365.20-365.24 Primary angle-closure glaucoma
 365.31-365.32 Corticosteroid-induced glaucoma
 365.42 Glaucoma associated with anomalies of the iris
 365.44 Glaucoma associated with systemic syndromes
 365.52 Pseudoexfoliation glaucoma
 365.62 Glaucoma associated with ocular inflammations
 365.63 Glaucoma associated with vascular disorders
 365.65 Glaucoma associated with ocular trauma
 368.15 Other visual distortions and entopic phenomena
 377.00-377.04 Papilledema
 377.10-377.16 Optic atrophy
 377.21 Drusen of optic disc
 377.23 Coloboma of optic disc
 377.24 Pseudopapilledema
 377.30 Optic neuritis, unspecified
 377.31 Optic papillitis
 377.32 Retrobulbar neuritis (acute)
 377.33 Nutritional optic neuropathy
 377.34 Toxic optic neuropathy
 377.41 Ischemic optic neuropathy
 377.42 Hemorrhage in optic nerve sheaths
 871.5 Penetration of the eyeball with magnetic foreign body
 871.6 Penetration of the eyeball with nonmagnetic foreign body
 V58.69 Encounter for long term (current) use of other medications

FluoresceinAngiography

Fluorescein angiography is covered as an adjunct to the diagnosis of chorioretinal vascular abnormalities especially relating to choroid neovascularization, non-infective vasculitis and age related macular degeneration

It is also covered in the evaluation of intraocular tumors, visual loss in systemic disease, and optic disc edema.

Fluorescein angiography is typically used as an adjunct in the diagnosis, treatment, evaluation, and monitoring for any of the following ICD-9 diagnoses codes:

- 115.02 Infection by histoplasma capsulatum, retinitis
- 115.90 Histoplasmosis, unspecified without mention of manifestation
- 115.92 Histoplasmosis, retinitis, unspecified
- 135 Sarcoidosis
- 190.5 Malignant neoplasm of retina
- 190.6 Malignant neoplasm of choroid
- 224.5 Benign neoplasm of retina
- 224.6 Benign neoplasm of choroid
- 28.03 Hemangioma of retina
- 228.09 Hemangioma of other sites
- 340 Multiple sclerosis
- 360.12 Panuveitis
- 360.21 Progressive high (degenerative) myopia
- 360.30-360.34 Hypotony of eye
- 361.10-361.19 Retinoschisis and retinal cysts
- 361.2 Serous retinal detachment
- 362.01-362.02 Diabetic retinopathy
- 362.03 Nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy NOS
- 362.04 Mild nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy
- 362.05 Moderate nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy
- 362.06 Severe nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy
- 362.07 Diabetic macular edema
- 362.12 Exudative retinopathy
- 362.13 Changes in vascular appearance
- 362.14 Retinal microaneurysms NOS
- 362.15 Retinal telangiectasia
- 362.16 Retinal neovascularization NOS
- 362.17 Other intraretinal microvascular abnormalities
- 362.18 Retinal vasculitis
- 362.29* Other nondiabetic proliferative retinopathy
- 362.30 Retinal vascular occlusion, unspecified
- 362.31 Central retinal artery occlusion
- 362.32 Arterial branch occlusion
- 362.34 Transient arterial occlusion
- 362.35 Central retinal vein occlusion
- 362.36 Venous tributary (branch) occlusion
- 362.37 Venous engorgement
- 362.41 Central serous retinopathy
- 362.42 Serous detachment of retinal pigment epithelium
- 362.43 Hemorrhagic detachment of retinal pigment epithelium
- 362.50 Macular degeneration (senile), unspecified
- 362.51 Nonexudative senile macular degeneration
- 362.52 Exudative senile macular degeneration
- 362.53 Cystoid macular degeneration
- 362.54 Macular cyst, hole, or pseudohole
- 362.55 Toxic maculopathy
- 362.56 Macular puckering
- 362.57 Drusen (degenerative)
- 362.60-362.66 Peripheral retinal degenerations
- 362.70 Hereditary retinal dystrophy
- 362.73 Vitreoretinal dystrophies
- 362.74 Pigmentary retinal dystrophy
- 362.75 Other dystrophies primarily involving the sensory retina
- 362.76 Dystrophies primarily involving the retinal pigment epithelium
- 362.77 Dystrophies primarily involving Bruch's membrane
- 362.81 Retinal hemorrhage
- 362.83 Retinal edema
- 362.84 Retinal ischemia
- 363.00-363.08 Focal chorioretinitis and focal retinochoroiditis
- 363.10 Disseminated chorioretinitis, unspecified
- 363.15 Disseminated retinitis and retinochoroiditis, pigment epitheliopathy

363.20-363.22 Other and unspecified forms of chorioretinitis and retinochoroiditis
363.31 Solar retinopathy
363.42 Diffuse secondary atrophy of choroid
363.43 Angioid streaks of choroid
363.55 Choroideremia
363.56 Other diffuse or generalized dystrophy of choroid, partial
363.63 Choroidal rupture
|363.71 Serous choroidal detachment
363.72 Hemorrhagic choroidal detachment
364.42 Rubeosis iridis
365.63 Glaucoma associated with vascular disorders
368.14 Visual distortions of shape and size
377.03 Papilledema associated with retinal disorder
377.21 Drusen of optic disc
377.24 Pseudopapilledema
377.41 Ischemic optic neuropathy
379.07 Posterior scleritis
E931.4 Antimalarials and drugs acting on other blood protozoa
V67.51 Follow-up examination following completed treatment with high-risk medications, not elsewhere classified

* use for sickle cell retinopathy

Indocyanine-Green Angiography

Indocyanine-Green Angiography is covered for the diagnosis and treatment of ill-defined choroidal neovascularization (e.g., associated with age-related macular degeneration). Indocyanine Green Angiography is also covered as a diagnostic adjunct to fluorescein angiography in evaluating sub-retinal neovascularization; serous detachment of retinal pigment epithelium; hemorrhagic detachment of retinal pigment epithelium; and sub-retinal hemorrhage.

Indocyanine-green angiography is typically used in diagnosis and treatment and also as a diagnostic adjunct to fluorescein angiography in evaluating the following ICD-9 Diagnoses codes:

362.16 Retinal neovascularization NOS
362.42 Serous detachment of retinal pigment epithelium
362.43 Hemorrhagic detachment of retinal pigment epithelium
362.52 Exudative senile macular degeneration
362.81 Retinal hemorrhage
363.20 Chorioretinitis, unspecified
363.61 Choroidal hemorrhage, unspecified
363.62 Expulsive choroidal hemorrhage
363.72 Hemorrhagic choroidal detachment
364.00 Acute and subacute iridocyclitis, unspecified
364.10 Chronic iridocyclitis, unspecified

Medical Criteria:

Not applicable as this is a reimbursement policy.

Policy:

Fundus photography, fluorescein angiography, and indocyanine-green angiography are covered services.

Coverage:

Benefits may vary between groups and contracts. Please refer to the appropriate benefit booklet, subscriber agreement, or R/Ite Care contract for the applicable "Diagnostic Imaging, Lab, and Machine Tests" benefits/coverage.

Coding:

92235
92240
92250

Also Known As:

Not applicable.

Related Topics:

Not applicable.

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Professionally Speaking, January 1996
Focus on Policy, April 16, 1993 (Vol 2, Issue 2)
Policy Update, April 2007
BCBSRI.com, April 2007
Provider Update, 2008

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