

Policy: MP049

Section: Medical Benefit Policy

Subject: Visual Field Testing

I. Policy: Visual Field Testing

II. Purpose/Objective:

To provide a policy of coverage regarding Visual Field Testing

III. Responsibility:

- A. Medical Directors
- B. Medical Management

IV. Required Definitions

1. Attachment – a supporting document that is developed and maintained by the policy writer or department requiring/authoring the policy.
2. Exhibit – a supporting document developed and maintained in a department other than the department requiring/authoring the policy.
3. Devised – the date the policy was implemented.
4. Revised – the date of every revision to the policy, including typographical and grammatical changes.
5. Reviewed – the date documenting the annual review if the policy has no revisions necessary.

V. Additional Definitions

Medical Necessity or Medically Necessary means Covered Services rendered by a Health Care Provider that the Plan determines are:

- a. appropriate for the symptoms and diagnosis or treatment of the Member's condition, illness, disease or injury;
- b. provided for the diagnosis, and the direct care and treatment of the Member's condition, illness disease or injury;
- c. in accordance with current standards of good medical treatment practiced by the general medical community.
- d. not primarily for the convenience of the Member, or the Member's Health Care Provider; and
- e. the most appropriate source or level of service that can safely be provided to the Member. When applied to hospitalization, this further means that the Member requires acute care as an inpatient due to the nature of the services rendered or the Member's condition, and the Member cannot receive safe or adequate care as an outpatient.

Medicaid Business Segment

Medical Necessity shall mean a service or benefit that is compensable under the Medical Assistance Program and if it meets any one of the following standards:

- (i) The service or benefit will, or is reasonably expected to, prevent the onset of an illness, condition or disability.
- (ii) The service or benefit will, or is reasonably expected to, reduce or ameliorate the physical, mental or development effects of an illness, condition, injury or disability.
- (iii) The service or benefit will assist the Member to achieve or maintain maximum functional

capacity in performing daily activities, taking into account both the functional capacity of the Member and those functional capacities that are appropriate for members of the same age.

DESCRIPTION:

Visual field testing is a process to test the function of the retina, optic nerve and optic pathways, and to determine defects in the field of vision. The testing may be static or kinetic. In kinetic testing (i.e. Goldmann or tangent screen), the stimulus is moved to various areas and the point at which it is first seen by the patient is identified and marked. In static perimetry, a specific point is chosen and the stimulus is increased until its threshold is determined.

INDICATIONS:

Visual field testing is considered medically necessary for any of the following:

- Disorders of the eyelids potentially affecting the visual field
- Glaucoma, or suspected glaucoma as evidenced by increased intraocular pressure, asymmetric intraocular pressure, or optic nerve examination that reveals asymmetric cupping, disc hemorrhage or an absent or thinned temporal rim.
- Disorder of the optic nerve, neurologic visual pathway or retina
- Recent intracranial hemorrhage or recent measurement of increased intracranial pressure with or without visual symptomatology
- Occlusion or stenosis of the cerebral or precerebral arteries
- Transient cerebral ischemia
- Giant cell arteritis
- Cerebral aneurysm
- Pituitary tumor
- Occipital tumor
- Visual field defect demonstrated by confrontational testing
- Eye injury
- Disorder of the orbit, potentially affecting the visual field
- Congenital ptosis
- Workup for buphthalmous
- Workup for congenital anomalies of the posterior segment
- Unexplained visual loss
- Initial evaluation for macular degeneration or central visual loss resulting in vision measured at or below 20/70.
- Pale or swollen optic nerve on recent exam
- Current use of medication which has a high risk for potentially affecting the visual system

Instrument-based vision screening in the pediatric population with age appropriate, valid methods is considered to be medically necessary.

Photoscreening and hand-held auto-refraction are acceptable methods of visual screening in children 6 months to 5 years of age, or in older non-verbal children in whom standard vision charts would be ineffective.

EXCLUSIONS:

Visual Field testing is not considered medically necessary and is **NOT COVERED** for any of the following:

- Pretreatment for a previous diagnosis of retinal detachment
- Previous diagnosis of cataracts unless other presenting symptomatology is documented
- As a screening test prior to cataract extraction in the absence of glaucoma or other presenting symptomatology
- Repeated testing for macular degeneration or central vision loss unless visual changes have occurred

Screening visual fields in the absence of associated signs, symptoms or complaints are not considered medically necessary and are **NOT COVERED**.

Note: A complete description of the process by which a given technology or service is evaluated and determined to be experimental, investigational or unproven is outlined in MP 15 - Experimental Investigational or Unproven Services or Treatment.

CODING ASSOCIATED WITH: Visual Field Testing

The following codes are included below for informational purposes and may not be all inclusive. Inclusion of a procedure or device code(s) does not constitute or imply coverage nor does it imply or guarantee provider

reimbursement. Coverage is determined by the member specific benefit plan document and any applicable laws regarding coverage of specific services. Please note that per Medicare coverage rules, only specific CPT/HCPCS Codes may be covered for the Medicare Business Segment. Please consult the CMS website at www.cms.gov or the local Medicare Administrative Carrier (MAC) for more information on Medicare coverage and coding requirements.

- 92081 Visual field examination, unilateral or bilateral, with interpretation and report; limited examination (e.g., tangent screen, Autoplot, arc perimeter, or single stimulus level automated test, such as Octopus 3 or 7 equivalent)
- 92082 intermediate examination (e.g., at least 2 isopters on Goldmann perimeter, or semiquantitative, automated suprathreshold screening program, Humphrey suprathreshold automatic diagnostic test, Octopus program 33)
- 92083 extended examination (e.g., Goldmann visual fields with at least 3 isopters plotted and static determination within the central 30o, or quantitative, automated threshold perimetry, Octopus program G-1, 32 or 42, Humphrey visual field analyzer full threshold programs 30-2, 24-2, or 30/60-2)
- 99172 Visual function screening, automated or semi-automated bilateral, quantitative
- 99173 Visual acuity screening, quantitative, bilateral
- 99174 Ocular photoscreening, interpretation and report, bilateral

Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®) © American Medical Association: Chicago, IL

LINE OF BUSINESS:

Eligibility and contract specific benefits, limitations and/or exclusions will apply. Coverage statements found in the line of business specific benefit document will supersede this policy. For Medicare, applicable LCD's and NCD's will supercede this policy. For PA Medicaid Business segment, this policy applies as written.

REFERENCES:

Riemann CD, Hanson S, Foster JA, "A Comparison of Manual Kinetic and Automated Static Perimetry in Obtaining Ptois Fields", *Archives of Ophthalmology*, 118(1):65-69, Jan 2000.

Wong AMF, Sharpe JA, "Representation of the Visual Field in the Human Occipital Cortex: A Magnetic Resonance Imaging and Perimetric Correlation", *Archives of Ophthalmology*, 117(2):208-217, Feb 1999.

Rasker MTE, Enden A, Baker D, Hoyng PFJ, "Rate of Visual Field Loss in Progressive Glaucoma", *Archives of Ophthalmology*, 118(4):481-488, Apr 2000.

Keltner JL, Johnson CA, "Short-Wavelength Automated Perimetry in Neuro-Ophthalmologic Disorders", *Archives of Ophthalmology*, 113(4):475-481, Apr 1995.

Care of the Adult Patient with Cataract, American Optometric Association, Clinical Practice Guideline No. 16; 1996

Comprehensive Adult Medical Eye Evaluation, American Academy of Ophthalmology, Preferred Practice Pattern, Sept 2000.

Cataract in the Adult Eye, American Academy of Ophthalmology, Preferred Practice Pattern, 1996.

Martini FH, Sensory Function:Vision. In: Fundamentals of Anatomy and Physiology, 4th Edition, Prentice Hall, New Jersey, Simon and Schuster; 1998: 550-569.

Purvin VA, Trobe JD, Kosmorsky G, "Neuro-ophthalmic Features of Cerebral Venous Obstruction", *Archives of Neurology*, 52(9):880-885, Sept 1995.

Girkin CA, Emdadi A, et.al., "Short Wavelength Automated Perimetry and Standard Perimetry in the Detection of Progressive Optic Disc Cupping", *Archives of Ophthalmology*, 118(9):1231-1236, Sept 2000.

Henderer J, "Understanding Visual Field Testing", Wills Eye Hospital, <http://willsglaucoma.org/testing/vf.htm>

Freeman WR, El-Bradley M, Plummer DJ. Scanning Laser Entopic Perimetry for the Detection of Age-Related Macular Degeneration. *Arch Ophthalmol* 2004;122:1647-1651.

Boden C, Blumenthal EZ, Pascual J, McEwan G, Weinreb RN, Medeiros F, Sample PA. Patterns of Glaucomatous Visual Field Progression Identified by Three progression Criteria. Am J Ophthalmol. 2004 Dec;138(6):1029-36.

American Academy of Pediatrics. Instrument-based pediatric vision screening policy statement. Pediatrics 2012;130(5):983-986.

This policy will be revised as necessary and reviewed no less than annually.

Devised: 12/01

Revised: 12/02 (add medical necessity definition); 12/03 definition; 12/04; 12/05; 12/06; 12/07; 5/15

Reviewed: 12/08, 5/09, 5/10(ref), 5/11, 5/12, 5/13, 5/14, 5/16, 4/17, 4/18, 4/19, 4/20