

## Clinical Policy: Low Vision Evaluation, Rehabilitation and Aids

Reference Number: OC.UM.CP.0071

Last Review Date: 11/2022

Coding Implications
Revision Log

See <u>Important Reminder</u> at the end of this policy for important regulatory and legal information.

### **Description**

Low vision is the term for vision impairment that cannot be corrected by standard eyeglasses or by medical or surgical treatment. Low vision may result from many different ocular diseases or from neurological disorders such as cerebral vascular accidents. This policy describes the medical necessity requirements for low vision evaluations, rehabilitation and aids.

### Policy/Criteria

- I. It is the policy of health plans affiliated with Envolve Vision, Inc.® (Envolve) that low vision evaluations, rehabilitation and aids are **medically necessary** when all of the following indications are met:
  - A. Moderate or severe visual impairment, one of the following:
    - 1. Best-corrected visual acuity is 20/70 or worse in the better eye;
    - 2. Visual field of 20 degrees or less in the better seeing eye;
  - B. A reasonable expectation exists that evaluation, rehabilitation and/or aids will make a meaningful contribution to the improvement of the patient's ability to perform activities of daily living.

#### **Background**

Patients with severe, profound, near-total, or total visual impairment meet the criteria for the status of legal blindness or "statutory visual impairment," a designation that has traditionally been used to determine eligibility for disability benefits in the United States. The Social Security Administration's definition of legal blindness is visual acuity 20/200 or less with the use of a correcting lens or visual field diameter 20 degrees or less in the better-seeing eye using both automated visual fields and visual acuity charts that measure lower levels of acuity. Low vision is a visual impairment that is not correctable by standard eyeglasses, contact lenses, medicine, or surgery, that interferes with a patient's ability to perform activities of daily living. Low vision is not the same as blindness, as patients with low vision have useful vision that may be optimized by the use of low vision aids. Eye care providers who subspecialize in providing vision rehabilitation should aim to optimize patients' reading, activities of daily living, safety, participation in their community despite vision loss, and psychosocial well-being.

The vast majority of patients with low vision present later in life due to increased risk of macular degeneration, glaucoma, diabetes or other causes. Visual deficits are common with acquired brain injury, and they frequently mix with motor, language, and cognitive deficits to create a complex disability picture that requires a multidisciplinary approach to rehabilitation, including occupational therapy. The rehabilitative needs of patients vary considerably: some patients simply require an increase in reading add and others benefit from a wide range of interventions that include training to use adaptive devices. In general, objects at near can be enlarged or magnified for viewing at a closer distance. Objects at distance can be enlarged by moving closer or by viewing them with a telescopic device. Peripheral visual field defects may be addressed

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with the use of peripheral sector prisms. Adaptive, non-optical devices may be used to address some goals. The effectiveness, ergonomics, appropriateness and cost effectiveness of the devices should be considered with respect to improving patient participation in activities of daily living.

## **Coding Implications**

This clinical policy references Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®). CPT® is a registered trademark of the American Medical Association. All CPT codes and descriptions are copyrighted 2020, American Medical Association. All rights reserved. CPT codes and CPT descriptions are from the current manuals and those included herein are not intended to be all-inclusive and are included for informational purposes only. Codes referenced in this clinical policy are for informational purposes only. Inclusion or exclusion of any codes does not guarantee coverage. Providers should reference the most up-to-date sources of professional coding guidance prior to the submission of claims for reimbursement of covered services.

### Low Vision Evaluation & Rehabilitation

<b>CPT</b> ®	Description Control Co	
Codes	· ·	
92002	Ophthalmological services: medical examination and evaluation with initiation of diagnostic and treatment program; intermediate, new patient	
92004	Ophthalmological services: medical examination and evaluation with initiation of diagnostic and treatment program; comprehensive, new	
92012	Ophthalmological services: medical examination and evaluation, with initiation or continuation of diagnostic and treatment program; intermediate, established patient	
92014	Ophthalmological services: medical examination and evaluation, with initiation or continuation of diagnostic and treatment program; comprehensive, established patient, 1 or more visits	
97165	Occupational therapy evaluation, low complexity, requiring these components: an occupational profile and medical and therapy history, which includes a brief history including review of medical and/or therapy records relating to the presenting problem; an assessment(s) that identifies 1-3 performance deficits (i.e., relating to physical, cognitive, or psychosocial skills) that result in activity limitations and/or participation restrictions; and clinical decision making of low complexity, which includes an analysis of the occupational profile, analysis of data from problem-focused assessment(s), and consideration of a limited number of treatment options. Patient presents with no comorbidities that affect occupational performance. Modification of tasks or assistance (e.g., physical or verbal) with assessment(s) is not necessary to enable completion of evaluation component. Typically, 30 minutes are spent face-to-face with the patient and/or family.	
97166	Occupational therapy evaluation, moderate complexity, requiring these components: an occupational profile and medical and therapy history, which includes an expanded review of medical and/or therapy records and additional review of physical, cognitive, or psychosocial history related to current functional performance; an assessment(s) that identifies 3-5 performance	



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CPT®	Description	
Codes	deficits (i.e., relating to physical, cognitive, or psychosocial skills) that result in activity limitations and/or participation restrictions; and clinical decision making of moderate analytic complexity, which includes an analysis of the occupational profile, analysis of data from detailed assessment(s), and consideration of several treatment options. Patient may present with comorbidities that affect occupational performance. Minimal to moderate	
	modification of tasks or assistance (e.g., physical or verbal) with assessment(s) is necessary to enable patient to complete evaluation component. Typically, 45 minutes are spent face-to-face with the patient and/or family.	
97167	ccupational therapy evaluation, high complexity, requiring these emponents: an occupational profile and medical and therapy history, which cludes review of medical and/or therapy records and extensive additional eview of physical, cognitive, or psychosocial history related to current anctional performance; an assessment(s) that identifies 5 or more erformance deficits (i.e., relating to physical, cognitive, or psychosocial cills) that result in activity limitations and/or participation restrictions; and inical decision making of high analytic complexity, which includes an ealysis of the patient profile, analysis of data from comprehensive essessment(s), and consideration of multiple treatment options. Patient resents with comorbidities that affect occupational performance. Significant codification of tasks or assistance (e.g., physical or verbal) with assessment(s) necessary to enable patient to complete evaluation component. Typically, 60 inutes are spent face-to-face with the patient and/or family.	
99202	Office or other outpatient visit for the evaluation and management of a new patient, which requires these 3 key components: An expanded problem focused history; An expanded problem focused examination; Straightforward medical decision making. Counseling and/or coordination of care with other physicians, other qualified health care professionals, or agencies are provided consistent with the nature of the problem(s) and the patient's and/or family's needs. Usually, the presenting problem(s) are of low to moderate severity.	
99203	Office or other outpatient visit for the evaluation and management of a new patient, which requires these 3 key components: A detailed history; A detailed examination; Medical decision making of low complexity. Counseling and/or coordination of care with other physicians, other qualified health care professionals, or agencies are provided consistent with the nature of the problem(s) and the patient's and/or family's needs. Usually, the presenting problem(s) are of moderate severity.	
99204	Office or other outpatient visit for the evaluation and management of a new patient, which requires these 3 key components: A comprehensive history; A comprehensive examination; Medical decision making of moderate complexity. Counseling and/or coordination of care with other physicians, other qualified health care professionals, or agencies are provided consistent with the nature of the problem(s) and the patient's and/or family's needs. Usually, the presenting problem(s) are of moderate to high severity	



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<b>CPT</b> ®	Description		
Codes			
99205	Office or other outpatient visit for the evaluation and management of a new patient, which requires these 3 key components: A comprehensive history; A comprehensive examination; Medical decision making of high complexity. Counseling and/or coordination of care with other physicians, other qualified health care professionals, or agencies are provided consistent with the nature of the problem(s) and the patient's and/or family's needs. Usually, the presenting problem(s) are of moderate to high severity		
99212	Office or other outpatient visit for the evaluation and management of an established patient, which requires at least 2 of these 3 key components: A problem focused history; A problem focused examination; Straightforward medical decision making. Counseling and/or coordination of care with other physicians, other qualified health care professionals, or agencies are provided consistent with the nature of the problem(s) and the patient's and/or family's needs. Usually, the presenting problem(s) are self-limited or minor.		
99213	Office or other outpatient visit for the evaluation and management of an established patient, which requires at least 2 of these 3 key components: An expanded problem focused history; An expanded problem focused examination; Medical decision making of low complexity. Counseling and coordination of care with other physicians, other qualified health care professionals, or agencies are provided consistent with the nature of the problem(s) and the patient's and/or family's needs. Usually, the presenting problem(s) are of low to moderate severity.		
99214	Office or other outpatient visit for the evaluation and management of an established patient, which requires at least 2 of these 3 key components: A detailed history; A detailed examination; Medical decision making of moderate complexity. Counseling and/or coordination of care with other physicians, other qualified health care professionals, or agencies are provided consistent with the nature of the problem(s) and the patient's and/or family's needs. Usually, the presenting problem(s) are of moderate to high severity.		
99215	Office or other outpatient visit for the evaluation and management of an established patient, which requires at least 2 of these 3 key components: A comprehensive history; A comprehensive examination; Medical decision making of high complexity. Counseling and/or coordination of care with other physicians, other qualified health care professionals, or agencies are provided consistent with the nature of the problem(s) and the patient's and/or family's needs. Usually, the presenting problem(s) are of moderate to high severity.		

## **Low Vision Aids**

Low vision rads		
HCPCS	Description	
Codes		
V2600	Hand held low vision aids and other non-spectacle mounted aids	
V2610	Single lens spectacle mounted low vision aids	
V2615	Telescopic and other compound lens system, including distance vision	
	telescopic, near vison telescopes and compound microscopic lens system	



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# ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes that Support Coverage Criteria + Indicates a code requiring an additional character

ICD-10-CM	Description	
Code		
H53.411	Scotoma involving central area, right eye	
H53.412	Scotoma involving central area, left eye	
H53.413	Scotoma involving central area, bilateral	
H53.461	Homonymous bilateral field defects, right side	
H53.462	Homonymous bilateral field defects, left side	
H53.47	Heteronymous bilateral field defects	
H53.481	Generalized contraction of visual field, right eye	
H53.482	Generalized contraction of visual field, left eye	
H53.483	Generalized contraction of visual field, bilateral	
H54.0X33	Blindness right eye category 3, blindness left eye category 3	
H54.0X34	Blindness right eye category 3, blindness left eye category 4	
H54.0X35	Blindness right eye category 3, blindness left eye category 5	
H54.0X43	Blindness right eye category 4, blindness left eye category 3	
H54.0X44	Blindness right eye category 4, blindness left eye category 4	
H54.0X45	Blindness right eye category 4, blindness left eye category 5	
H54.0X53	Blindness right eye category 5, blindness left eye category 3	
H54.0X54	Blindness right eye category 5, blindness left eye category 4	
H54.0X55	Blindness right eye category 5, blindness left eye category 5	
H54.1131	Blindness right eye category 3, low vision left eye category 1	
H54.1132	Blindness right eye category 3, low vision left eye category 2	
H54.1141	Blindness right eye category 4, low vision left eye category 1	
H54.1142	Blindness right eye category 4, low vision left eye category 2	
H54.1151	Blindness right eye category 5, low vision left eye category 1	
H54.1152	Blindness right eye category 5, low vision left eye category 2	
H54.1213	Low vision right eye category 1, blindness left eye category 3	
H54.1214	Low vision right eye category 1, blindness left eye category 4	
H54.1215	Low vision right eye category 1, blindness left eye category 5	
H54.1223	Low vision right eye category 2, blindness left eye category 3	
H54.1224	Low vision right eye category 2, blindness left eye category 4	
H54.1225	Low vision right eye category 2, blindness left eye category 5	
H54.2X11	Low vision right eye category 1, low vision left eye category 1	
H54.2X12	Low vision right eye category 1, low vision left eye category 2	
H54.2X21	Low vision right eye category 2, low vision left eye category 1	
H54.2X22	Low vision right eye category 2, low vision left eye category 2	
H54.8	Legal blindness, as defined in USA	

### **CLINICAL POLICY**





Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Date	Approval Date
Original approval date		12/2019
Converted to new template	08/2020	10/2020
Annual Review	12/2020	12/2020
Annual Review	12/2021	12/2021
Annual Review	11/2022	11/2022

#### References

- 1. American Academy of Ophthalmology Vision Rehabilitation Committee, Preferred Practice Pattern® Guidelines, Vision Rehabilitation for Adults, San Francisco, CA: American Academy of Ophthalmology, 2017, <a href="https://www.aao.org/preferred-practice-pattern/vision-rehabilitation-ppp-2017">https://www.aao.org/preferred-practice-pattern/vision-rehabilitation-ppp-2017</a>.
- 2. World Health Organization, "Blindness and Vision Impairment". Updated: 8 Oct 2019. <a href="https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/blindness-and-visual-impairment">https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/blindness-and-visual-impairment</a>.
- 3. Ecosse L. Lamoreux; Elaine Chong; Jie Jin Wang; Seang Mei Saw; Tin Aung; Paul Mitchell; Tien Yin Wong. Visual Impairment, Causes of Vision Loss, and Falls: The Singapore Malay Eye Study. Investigative Ophthalmology & Visual Science February 2008, Vol.49, 528-533.

#### **Important Reminder**

This clinical policy has been developed by appropriately experienced and licensed health care professionals based on a review and consideration of currently available generally accepted standards of medical practice; peer-reviewed medical literature; government agency/program approval status; evidence-based guidelines and positions of leading national health professional organizations; views of physicians practicing in relevant clinical areas affected by this clinical policy; and other available clinical information. The Health Plan makes no representations and accepts no liability with respect to the content of any external information used or relied upon in developing this clinical policy. This clinical policy is consistent with standards of medical practice current at the time that this clinical policy was approved. "Health Plan" means a health plan that has adopted this clinical policy and that is operated or administered, in whole or in part, by Envolve Vision, Inc., or any of such health plan's affiliates, as applicable.

The purpose of this clinical policy is to provide a guide to medical necessity, which is a component of the guidelines used to assist in making coverage decisions and administering benefits. It does not constitute a contract or guarantee regarding payment or results. Coverage decisions and the administration of benefits are subject to all terms, conditions, exclusions and limitations of the coverage documents (e.g., evidence of coverage, certificate of coverage, policy, contract of insurance, etc.), as well as to state and federal requirements and applicable Health Plan-level administrative policies and procedures.

This clinical policy is effective as of the date determined by the Health Plan. The date of posting may not be the effective date of this clinical policy. This clinical policy may be subject to applicable legal and regulatory requirements relating to provider notification. If there is a discrepancy between the effective date of this clinical policy and any applicable legal or regulatory requirement, the requirements of law and regulation shall govern. The Health Plan

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retains the right to change, amend or withdraw this clinical policy, and additional clinical policies may be developed and adopted as needed, at any time.

This clinical policy does not constitute medical advice, medical treatment or medical care. It is not intended to dictate to providers how to practice medicine. Providers are expected to exercise professional medical judgment in providing the most appropriate care, and are solely responsible for the medical advice and treatment of members. This clinical policy is not intended to recommend treatment for members. Members should consult with their treating physician in connection with diagnosis and treatment decisions.

Providers referred to in this clinical policy are independent contractors who exercise independent judgment and over whom the Health Plan has no control or right of control. Providers are not agents or employees of the Health Plan.

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**Note: For Medicaid members**, when state Medicaid coverage provisions conflict with the coverage provisions in this clinical policy, state Medicaid coverage provisions take precedence. Please refer to the state Medicaid manual for any coverage provisions pertaining to this clinical policy.

**Note: For Medicare members,** to ensure consistency with the Medicare National Coverage Determinations (NCD) and Local Coverage Determinations (LCD), all applicable NCDs, LCDs, and Medicare Coverage Articles should be reviewed <u>prior to</u> applying the criteria set forth in this clinical policy. Refer to the CMS website at http://www.cms.gov for additional information.

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