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| **Ocular Subspecialty** | **Disease Categories** | **Diagnoses Within the Category** |
| **Cornea** | Allergic Conjunctivitis or Blepharitis | * Allergic contact dermatitis * Allergic conjunctivitis (Acute & Chronic) * Vernal * Atopic * Epidemic Keratoconjunctivitis (EKC) * Eczematous dermatitis |
|  | Aphakia | -Aphakia |
|  | Band Keratopathy | * Band-shaped keratopathy * Band keratopathy |
|  | Bullous Keratopathy | * Corneal edema (idiopathic, secondary) * Corneal guttata |
|  | Cataract | * Unspecified * Age-related (nuclear, cortical, combined-forms, posterior-subcapsular, posterior-subcapsular polar) * Cortical * Nuclear sclerotic * Cataract in inflammatory disorder * Incipient * Juvenile nuclear * Localized traumatic * Uveitic |
|  | Conjunctival or Corneal Malignancies | * Squamous cell carcinoma of conjunctiva * Corneal intraepithelial neoplasia * Conjunctival intraepithelial neoplasia * Conjunctival tumor * Carcinoma in situ, conjunctiva * Malignant melanoma of conjunctiva |
|  | Conjunctivitis, Non-viral | * Unspecified conjunctivitis (acute & chronic) * Follicular (acute & chronic) * Purulent * Bacterial * Pseudomembranous * Papillary |
|  | Contact Lens-Associated Disorder | * Sterile keratitis associated with contact lens * Contact lens induced keratopathy * Contact lens overwear |
|  | Corneal Abrasion or Erosion | * Corneal abrasion (initial, subsequent, sequelae, history of) * Corneal epithelial defect * Corneal erosion * Recurrent corneal erosion |
|  | Corneal Dystrophies | * Anterior basement membrane dystrophy (ABMD) * Endothelial corneal dystrophy * Fuchs dystrophy * Lattice dystrophy * Map-dot-fingerprint * Corneal epithelial and basement membrane dystrophy |
|  | Corneal Grafts or Stem Cell Deficiency | * H/o cornea transplant * Cornea replaced by transplant * Corneal transplant status * History of deep anterior lamellar keratoplasty * History of Descemet membrane endothelial keratoplasty (DMEK) * Failed corneal transplant * Limbal stem cell deficiency * Mechanical complication due to cornea graft * Other complication of corneal transplant * Post-corneal transplant * Presence of corneal transplant * Rejection of corneal transplant (corneal graft rejection) * Corneal graft malfunction |
|  | Corneal Scar | * Corneal opacity * Scar with opacity * Subepithelial haze * Corneal neovascularization |
|  | Corneal Ulcer | * Central corneal ulcer * Corneal ulcer or ulceration (including herpetic, with hypopyon) * Marginal corneal ulcer * Marginal keratitis |
|  | Dry Eye, Blepharitis, or Meibomian Gland Dysfunction | * Chronically dry eye * Dry eye syndrome due to meibomian gland dysfunction * Dry eye syndrome * Dry eyes due to decreased tear production * Keratitis sicca (due to decreased tear production, not due to Sjogren’s syndrome) * Sjogren’s syndrome (with keratoconjunctivitis sicca - with other organ involvement) * Squamous blepharitis * Ulcerative blepharitis * Tear film insufficiency * Ocular rosacea |
|  | Exposure Keratopathy | * Exposure keratoconjunctivitis |
|  | Foreign Body Sensation and Photophobia | * Photophobia * Irritation of eyes * Sensation of foreign body in eye |
|  | Glare | * Glare sensitivity |
|  | Infectious Keratitis | * Acanthamoeba keratitis |
|  | Keratitis, Not Specified | * Interstitial Keratitis * Keratitis * Superficial punctate keratitis * Filamentary keratitis * Punctate epithelial keratopathy |
|  | Keratoconus and Ectasias | * Keratoconus (w/ & w/o acute hydrops) * Pellucid marginal degeneration * Corneal delle |
|  | Lens Dislocation | * Dislocated intraocular lens (initial encounter, subsequent encounter, sequela) * Dislocation of IOL into vitreous * Posterior dislocation of IOL * Mechanical complication due to intraocular lens implant * Uveitis-glaucoma-hyphema syndrome * Anterior dislocation of lens Ectopia lentis * Lens dislocation and subluxation subluxation of lens * Traumatic dislocation of lens |
|  | Neurotrophic Cornea | * Neurotrophic Keratitis * Neurotrophic cornea |
|  | Corneal Diseases, Not Otherwise Specified | * Bitot’s spots * Phlyctenular conjunctivitis * Chemosis of conjunctiva * Detachment of Descemet’s membrane * Conjunctival concretions * Conjunctival cyst * Conjunctivochalasis * Irregular contour of cornea * Keratic precipitates * Keratopathy * Superior limbic keratoconjunctivitis |
|  | Peripheral Corneal Diseases | * Peripheral ulcerative keratitis * Corneal melt * Corneal thinning |
|  | Posterior Capsular Opacification | * After-cataract * Posterior Capsule Opacification * Pupillary Membrane * Secondary cataract |
|  | Pseudophakia | * S/p Cataract Extraction and Insertion of Intraocular Lens |
|  | Pterygium and Pinguecula | * Pterygium * Pinguecula |
|  | Refractive Surgery, History of | * History of laser refractive surgery * S/p LASIK (laser assisted in situ keratomileusis) * S/p Photorefractive Keratectomy (PRK) |
|  | Viral Conjunctivitis | -Viral conjunctivitis |
|  | Viral Keratitis | * Herpetic keratitis * Herpes Zoster (keratitis, stromal keratitis, keratoconjunctivitis, pseudodendrites) * HSV keratitis (stromal, epithelial, dendritic) * herpes stromal keratitis |
| **Glaucoma** | Angle Closure Glaucoma | * Angle-closure glaucoma (mild, moderate, severe, indeterminate stage secondary) * Acute angle-closure glaucoma * Acute primary angle-closure glaucoma * Chronic angle-closure glaucoma * Chronic primary angle-closure glaucoma * Intermittent angle closure glaucoma * Residual stage of angle closure glaucoma |
|  | Angle Closure Glaucoma Suspect | * Anatomical narrow angle * Primary angle closure of both eyes without glaucoma damage * Primary angle closure suspect * Narrow angle glaucoma suspect |
|  | Aniridia | * glaucoma with aniridia |
|  | Congenital or Juvenile Glaucoma | * Congenital glaucoma * Glaucoma associated with anterior segment anomaly * Glaucoma of childhood * Juvenile OAG (open angle glaucoma) * Glaucoma due to congenital lens dislocation * Juvenile open angle glaucoma associated with mutation in MYOC gene |
|  | Glaucoma Suspect | * At high risk for open angle glaucoma * Ocular hypertenstion * Borderline glaucoma (with ocular hypertension) * Cupping of optic disc * Elevated IOP * Glaucoma suspect * OAG (open-angle glaucoma) suspect * Open angle glaucoma suspect with borderline findings * Open angle with cupping of optic discs * Optic cupping * Raised intraocular pressure * Glaucomatous cupping of optic disc |
|  | Hypotony or Phthisis Bulbi | * Phthisis bulbi * Hypotony (due to fistula) * Secondary hypotony |
|  | Inflammatory Glaucoma | * Uveitic glaucoma (mild, moderate, severe, indeterminate, unspecified stage) * Glaucoma secondary to eye inflammation |
|  | Neovascular Glaucoma | * Neovascular glaucoma (NVG) * Rubeosis iridis |
|  | Other Glaucomatous Disorders, Not Otherwise Specified | * Glaucoma secondary to drugs * Glaucoma due to silicone oil steroid-induced glaucoma * Glaucoma following surgery * Glaucoma associated with ocular trauma * Traumatic glaucoma * Low-tension glaucoma * Aphakic glaucoma * Angle recession * Glaucoma due to combination of mechanisms * End stage glaucoma * Other glaucoma * Malignant glaucoma |
|  | Phakomatoses | * Port-wine stain of face * Sturge-weber syndrome * Neurofibromatosis type I |
|  | Pigmentary Glaucoma and Suspects | * Pigmentary dispersion syndrome * Pigmentary glaucoma (mild, moderate, severe, indeterminate, unspecified stage) |
|  | Primary Open Angle Glaucoma | * Primary open angle glaucoma (mild, moderate, severe, indeterminate, unspecified stage) Chronic open angle glaucoma (mild, moderate stages) * Open angle glaucoma with borderline intraocular pressure * Open angle glaucoma (mild, moderate, severe, indeterminate, unspecified stages) * Open angle glaucoma cupping of optic discs |
|  | Pseudoexfoliation Glaucoma | * Capsular glaucoma with pseudoexfoliation (PXF) (mild, moderate, indeterminate stage) * Pseudoexfoliation (PXF) glaucoma (mild, moderate, indeterminate stage) * Pseudoexfoliation of lens capsule |
|  | Secondary Glaucomas | * Secondary angle closure glaucoma (severe, indeterminate stage) * Secondary glaucoma (mild, moderate, severe, indeterminate, unspecified stage) * Secondary open angle glaucoma, glaucoma associated with underlying disease * glaucoma secondary to other eye disorders * Secondary glaucoma due to combined mechanisms |
| **Low Vision** | Legal Blindness and Low Vision | * Blind painful eye * Legal blindness * Low vision * Blind painful eye with normal vision in contralateral eye |
| **General Ophthalmology - Trauma** | Closed globe injury | * Blunt eye trauma (initial, subsequent encounter, sequela) eye injury non-penetrating * Ocular trauma (initial, subsequent encounter) * Traumatic injury of globe |
|  | Collagen vascular disease screening | -Marfan syndrome  -Ehlers Danlos syndrome |
|  | Corneal trauma | * Corneal perforation * Corneal foreign body (initial encounter, with residual material) * Corneal laceration * Foreign body in conjunctival sac * Chemical burn of cornea (initial, subsequent encounter) * Chemical injury to eye * Conjunctival laceration * Traumatic conjunctivitis * Abrasion of conjunctiva * Chemical burn due to alkali conjunctiva or cornea * Thermal injury to conjunctiva or cornea |
|  | Endophthalmitis | * Infectious endophthalmitis * Fungal endophthalmitis |
|  | Eye pan | * Pain around eye * Pain in eye * Pain in periorbital region * Pain of orbit * Ocular pain * History of eye pain * Acute post-operative pain |
|  | Eyelid and canalicular trauma | * Eyelid laceration (initial, subsequent, sequela) * Canalicular laceration * Abrasion of eyelid * Facial laceration |
|  | Family History of Eye Disease Screening Exam | * Encounter for ocular screening examination |
|  | Hypertension | * Essential hypertension |
|  | Hyphema | * Traumatic hyphema |
|  | Intraocular Foreign Body | * Intraocular foreign body (magnetic, subsequent) |
|  | Iris Abnormalities | * Progressive iris atrophy * Iridocorneal endothelial syndrome * Iris bombe * Synechiae of iris * Posterior synechiae * Tear of iris stroma * Lisch nodules * Degeneration of ciliary body |
|  | Ocular Surgery History, Not Otherwise Specified | * Glaucoma shunt device * Post-procedural blebitis of eye * Bleb associated endophthalmitis * Cataract fragments in eye following cataract surgery * S/p evisceration * Anophthalmos (acquired) * History of eye enucleation * Broken suture * Eroded suture * Suture retraction * Post-operative state * Mechanical complication due to implant |
|  | General Ophthalmology Conditions, Not Otherwise Specified | -Patient left without being seen  -Pre-operative visit |
|  | Systemic Medical Conditions | -Anemia  -Obesity  -Sleep apnea  -Homelessness  -Pregnancy  -Hypothyroidism  -Dizziness  -Angioedema |
|  | Pupillary Abnormalities | * Horner syndrome * Relative afferent pupillary defect * Anisocoria * Tonic pupil * Traumatic mydriasis |
|  | Red Eyes | * Ocular Hyperemia of both eyes |
|  | Refractive error | * Anisometropia * Astigmatism following corneal transplant * Astigmatism (with presbyopia * Irregular, regular, myopic, hyperopic) * high myopia * Hyperopia (with astigmatism, presbyopia) * Myopia (with astigmatism, presbyopia) * Pathologic myopia * Presbyopia * Refractive error * High myopia * Impaired visual accommodation |
|  | Research Patient Visit | * Enrolled in clinical trial of drug * Examination of participant in clinical trial * Research exam * Research study participant * Research subject |
|  | Ruptured Globes | * Rupture of globe (following blunt trauma, with uveal prolapse   initial, subsequent, sequela) |
|  | Screening Exam for an Eye Condition | * Encounter for medical screening examination |
|  | Subconjunctival Hemorrhage | * Subconjunctival hematoma |
|  | Systemic Malignancy | * Mesothelioma * Malignant neoplasm of breast * Lung nodule * Prostate cancer metastatic to central nervous system * Lymphoma of lymph nodes in pelvis * Chronic myeloid leukemia * Metastasis to eye * Secondary malignant melanoma of lung |
|  | Systemic Neuropsychiatric Disorders | * Agorophobia with panic attacks * Anxiety * Claustrophobia * Post-concussion syndrome * Inflammatory neuropathy * Paraneoplastic neurologic disorder * Anoxic brain injury, seizures |
|  | Vasculitides, Ocular Exam to Rule Out Complications | -Granulomatosis with polyangiitis  -Temporal arteritis  -Takayasu arteritis  -Churg Strauss  -Lupus  -Systemic lupus erythematosis |
|  | Visual Disturbance or Distortion | * Blurred vision * blurry vision * decreased vision * vision changes * Vision loss * Visual disturbance * Visual impairment * Visual symptoms * Subjective visual disturbance * Transient monocular blindness * Transient vision disturbance * Transient visual disturbance * Binocular visual disturbance * Asthenopia * Eye strain * Loss of vision * Visual distortions of shape and size * Amaurosis fugax * Moderate vision impairment * Impaired contrast sensitivity |
| **Neuro-ophthalmology** | Color Vision Disorder | -Achromatopsia  -Red green color deficiency |
|  | Facial Nerve Palsy | * Facial nerve palsy * Bell’s palsy |
|  | Facial Spasm | * Meige syndrome * Blepharospasm (benign essential) * Hemifacial spasm (clonic) * ocular torticollis |
|  | Third Nerve Palsy | * Total 3rd nerve palsy |
|  | Fourth Nerve Palsy | * Trochlear nerve palsy |
|  | Migraine | * Atypical Migraine * Migraine (with or without aura & with or without status miraninosus) * Intractable migraine * Ophthalmic migraine * Vestibular migraine * Ocular migraine * Acute post-traumatic headache * Hemicrania continua * New daily persistent headache * Temporal headache |
|  | Multiple Sclerosis | * MS (multiple-sclerosis) |
|  | Myasthenia Gravis | * Myasthenia gravis * Ocular myasthenia * Generalized myasthenia gravis |
|  | Neuralgia | * Supraorbital neuralgia * Trigeminal neuralgia * Occipital neuralgia * Post-herpetic neuralgia |
|  | Optic Neuritis | * Optic papillitis * Retrobulbar optic neuritis * Optic neuritis with optic disc edema |
|  | Optic Neuropathies | * Optic neuropathy * Hereditary optic neuropathy * Ischemic optic neuropathy (neuritis) * Non-arteritic anterior ischemic optic neuropathy * Arteritic anterior ischemic optic neuropathy |
|  | Neuro-ophthalmic Tumors | * Astrocytoma * Pilocytic astrocytoma * Meningioma * Pituitary macroadenoma * Pituitary adenoma * Craniopharyngioma * Hemangiopericytoma ganglioglioma * Brain tumor * Pituitary tumor * Rathke’s cyst * Pituitary cyst * Brain mass |
|  | Cerebrovascular Diseases | * Venous sinus thrombosis (cerebral, dural) * Transient ischemic attack * Cerebrovascular accident due to embolism * Occipital stroke * Carotid artery disorder * Chiari malformation (Type I & II) |
|  | Nystagmus | * Spasmus nutans * Nystagmus |
|  | Optic Atrophy | * Optic disc pallor * Temporal pallor of optic disc |
|  | Optic Disc Edema | * Papilledema (due to increased intracranial pressure) * Optic nerve swelling * Optic nerve edema |
|  | Other Neuro-ophthalmic Disorders, Not Otherwise Specified | * Vestibular dysfunction * Parinaud’s syndrome * Double elevator palsy * Nyctalopia * Superior oblique tendon sheath syndrome * Limited ocular motility |
|  | Optic Nerve Disorders, Not Otherwise Specified | * Pseudopapilledema * Other disorders of optic disc * Neural-optical lesion * Optic nerve glioma * Anomalous optic nerve * Chorioretinal coloboma * Optic nerve hypoplasia * Myelinated optic nerve fiber layer * Primary meningioma of optic nerve sheath |
|  | Intracranial Hypertension | * Pseudotumor cerebri * Idiopathic intracranial hypertension * Obstructive hydrocephalus * S/p VP shunt |
|  | Scotomas and Visual Field Abnormalities | * Visual field defect * Visual field loss * Paracentral scotoma * Central scotoma * Absolute scotoma * Arcuate scotoma * Altitudinal scotoma * Enlarged blind spot * Visual field constriction (concentric) * Loss of peripheral visual field * Other localized visual field defect * Homonymous hemianopia, bitemporal hemianopsia * Tunnel visual field constriction * Scintillating scotoma * Visual loss, one eye no light perception |
|  | Sixth Nerve Palsy | * Abducens (sixth) nerve palsy * Abducens nerve paresis * Traumatic injury of abducens nerve |
| **Oncology** | Choroidal Mass | * Choroidal melanoma * Choroidal malignant melanoma * Malignant melanoma of choroid * Hemangioma of choroid * Neoplasm of uncertain behavior of choroid |
|  | Iris and Ciliary Body Melanoma | * Ciliary body tumor * malignant melanoma of ciliary body |
|  | Choroidal Nevus | * Choroidal nevus * Nevus of choroid |
|  | Primary Acquired Melanosis | * Melanosis of conjunctiva * PAM (primary acquired melanosis) |
|  | Retinoblastoma | -Retinoblastoma |
| **Oculoplastic Surgery** | Benign Eyelid Lesions | * Benign tumor of eyelid including canthus * Conjunctival papilloma * Sebaceous cyst of eyelid * Nevus of eyelid * Skin tag * Lesion of canthus * Eyelid lesion (upper lid / lower lid) |
|  | Chalazion | * Chalazion (upper / lower eyelid & unspecified) |
|  | Dermatochalasis | * Dermatochalasis |
|  | Eyelid Malposition | * Entropion of eyelid * Cicatricial entropion * Ectropion of eyelid * Senile ectropion * Paralytic ectropion * Cicatricial lagophthalmos * Paralytic lagophthalmos |
|  | Eyelid Malignancy | * Basal Cell Carcinoma * Squamous cell cancer |
|  | Hordeolum | * Hordeolum externum * Hordeolum internum * Meibomianitis |
|  | Orbital Inflammation or Infection | * Mucormycosis * Abscess of right orbit * Orbital cellulitis * Orbital inflammation inflammatory orbital pseudotumor * Cellulitis * Preseptal cellulitis |
|  | Oculoplastic Disorders, Not Otherwise Specified | * Floppy eyelid syndrome * Edema of eyelid * Swelling of eyelid * Eyelid abnormality * Ecchymosis of eye * Enophthalmos due to silent sinus syndrome * Periorbital swelling * Nasopharyngeal mass * Apraxia of eyelid opening |
|  | Nasolacrimal Duct Obstruction | * Epiphora (due to excess lacrimation) * Dacryocystitis (acute) * Canaliculitis (acute) * Nasolacrimal duct obstruction (neonatal, congenital, acquired) * Punctal stenosis * Presence of punctal plug |
|  | Orbital Fractures | * Closed fracture of frontal bone * Orbital floor (blow-out) fracture * Open orbital fracture * Closed fracture of orbit with routine healing |
|  | Ptosis | * Ptosis of eyelid * Involutional ptosis (acquired) * Mechanical ptosis * Myogenic ptosis * Congenital ptosis |
|  | Thyroid Eye Disease | * Proptosis (due to thyroid disorder) * Graves ophthalmopathy * Graves disease * Thyroid eye disorder * Restriction of extraocular movement due to thyroid disorder |
|  | Trichiasis | * Trichiasis of eyelid without entropion * Trichiasis (upper, lower, unspecified) |
|  | Orbital Tumors | * Lymphangioma * Orbital mass * Sarcoma of orbit |
| **Retina** | Central Serous Chorioretinopathy | * Central serous chorioretinopathy * Central Serous retinopathy (CSR) * Central serous retinopathy with small retinal pigment epithelial detachment |
|  | Choroidal Neovascularization | * Choroidal neovascularization (due to chorioretinitis, due to angioid streaks, due to pathologic myopia) * Choroidal neovascular membrane / CNVM * Classic choroidal neovascular membrane * Neovascular membrane of choroid artery * Retinal neovascularization * Idiopathic choroidal neovascularization |
|  | Choroidal Scar | * Chorioretinal scar(s) * Retinal scar * Peripheral chorioretinal scars * Chorioretinal scar after retinal detachment surgery |
|  | Cystoid Macular Edema | * Cystoid macular degeneration (of retina) * Cystoid macular edema (CME) * Macular edema * Retinal edema * Uveitis related cystoid macular edema * Postoperative cystoid macular edema * CME following cataract surgery * Irvine-gass syndrome |
|  | Diabetic Eye Exam | * Uncontrolled (type 1 or type 2) diabetes * Controlled (type 1 or type 2 diabetes (with or without) complication * Uncontrolled type 1 or type 2 diabetes (with or without) complication * Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes mellitus (with or without) complication, (with or without) long-term current use of insulin * (Type 1 or Type 2) diabetes mellitus (with or without) complications (or with unspecified complications) (with or without) long-term current use of insulin * Prediabetes * Diabetes (type 1 or type 2), no ocular involvement * Diabetic eye exam * Diabetes mellitus (type 1 or type 2), insulin-dependent * Diabetes mellitus without complication * Diabetes mellitus (type 1 or type 2) without retinopathy * Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes mellitus without ophthalmic manifestations |
|  | Epiretinal Membrane | * Macular pucker * Epiretinal membrane |
|  | Exudative Age Related Macular Degeneration, Active | * Wet AMD with active choroidal neovascularization * Exudative AMD with active choroidal neovascularization |
|  | Exudative Age Related Macular Degeneration, Inactive | * Exudative AMD with inactive choroidal neovascularization * Exudative AMD with inactive scar * Wet AMD with inactive scar * Exudative AMD unspecified stage |
|  | Hypertension Retinopathy | * Hypertensive retinopathy (grades 1-4) |
|  | Macular Holes | * Full thickness macular hole * Macular hole * Early stage macular hole * Lamellar macular hole |
|  | Macular Scars and Telangectasias | * Retinal telangiectasia * Type 2 macular telangiectasia * Idiopathic macular telangiectasia type 1 * Macular scar * Macular scars of posterior pole (post-inflammatory / post-traumatic) |
|  | Myopia- Associated Retinal Disorders | * Uncomplicated degenerative myopia * Degenerative myopia with choroidal neovascularization * Degenerative myopia with retinal detachment * Degenerative myopia with foveoschisis * Severe myopia with complication * Myopic macular degeneration |
|  | Non-Exudative Age-Related Macular Degeneration | * Age-Related macular degeneration * Intermediate stage dry AMD * Non-exudative AMD, intermediate dry stage * Advanced dry AMD (with or without) subfoveal involvement * (Early, intermediate, or advanced) stage dry AMD * Intermediate AMD * Intermediate stage nonexudative AMD * Non-exudative AMD, advanced atrophic (with or without) subfoveal involvement * Drusen (degenerative) of retina or macula * Retinal or macular drusen * AMD with central geographic atrophy |
|  | Non-Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy with Cystoid Macular Edema | * (Mild, moderate, severe) NPDR with macular edema associated with (Type 1 or Type 2) diabetes mellitus (with or without) long-term current use of insulin * Diabetic macular edema * Diabetic retinopathy with macular edema associated with diabetes mellitus due to underlying condition (mild, moderate, severe, unspecified severity) * Diabetic visual loss (moderate vision impairment, total vision impairment, blindness of both eyes) with macular edema associated with (Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes) * Controlled (type 1 or type 2) diabetes mellitus affected by (mild, moderate, severe) NPDR and macular edema * Uncontrolled (type 1 or type 2) diabetes mellitus affected by moderate NPDR and macular edema |
|  | Non Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy without Cystoid Macular Edema | * (Mild, moderate, severe) NPDR (without macular edema or macular edema presence unspecified) associated with (Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes) (with or without) long-term current use of insulin * Diabetes mellitus with background retinopathy * (Controlled or uncontrolled) NPDR (Type 1 or Type 2) diabetes with severe NPDR macular edema presence unspecified |
|  | Other Vitreoretinal Disorders, Not Otherwise Specified | * Macular areolar choroidal atrophy * Chorioretinal degeneration * Serpiginous choroidal systrophy * Suprachoroidal hemorrhage * Choroidal rupture * Choroidal detachment * Choroidal lesion * Choroidal folds * Choroidal granuloma * Macular (subretinal) hemorrhage * Retinal hemorrhage (noted on examination) * Subretinal hemorrhage * Idiopathic polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy * Retinal pigment epitheliopathy * Macular pigment epithelial tear * (Retinal or Macular) pigment epithelial detachment * (Macular) RPE mottling * Congenital hypertrophy of Retinal pigment epithelium (CHRPE) * Proliferative retinopathy / vitreoretinopathy (non-diabetic) * Commotio retinae (initial, subsequent encounter) * History of vitrectomy * Family history of retinal detachment * Other specified retinal disorders * Maculopathy * Multiple defects of retina without detachment * Purtscher’s retinopathy * Retinopathy * Retinal microaneurysm * Coat’s disease * Angioid streaks * Retinal degeneration * Retinal lesion * Retinal macular atrophy * Stickler’s syndrome * Radiation retinopathy * Diabetic visual loss * Autoimmune retinopathy * Bilateral diffuse uveal melanocytic proliferation * Retinal hemangioblastomatosis * Radiation damage to optic nerve * Post-radiation retinopathy |
|  | Peripheral Retinal Degenerations | * Lattice degeneration (of retina) * Microcystoid degeneration of retina * Cobblestone retinal degeneration * Pavingstone retinal degeneration * Senile reticular pigmentary degeneration * Cystic retinal tuft * Peripheral retinal degeneration |
|  | Photopsias | * Flashing lights seen * vitreous flashes |
|  | Posterior Vitreous Detachments, Floaters, or Syneresis | * Floaters in visual field * Vitreous floaters * Vitreous opacities * Vitreous syneresis * Floaters * Symptomatic Posterior vitreous detachment (PVD) * Vitreous degeneration (and/or detachment) * Posterior vitreous detachment (PVD) * Vitreoretinal degeneration * Degeneration of posterior vitreous body |
|  | Proliferative Diabetes with Cystoid Macular Edema | * Proliferative diabetic retinopathy with macular edema associated with (Type 1 or Type 2) diabetes mellitus (with or without or unspecified) long-term current use of insulin * Proliferative diabetic retinopathy associated with diabetes mellitus due to underlying condition (macular edema presence unspecified, with traction retinal detachment involving macula) * (controlled or uncontrolled) (Type 1 or Type 2) diabetes mellitus with macular edema (with or without) long-term current use of insulin * PDR with macular edema determined by examination associated with (type 1 or type 2 diabetes mellitus) |
|  | Proliferative Diabetes without Cystoid Macular Edema | * Proliferative diabetic retinopathy without macular edema (or macula edema presence unspecified) associated with (Type 1 or Type 2) diabetes mellitus (with or without) long-term current use of insulin * stable proliferative diabetic retinopathy associated with (type 1 or type 2) diabetes, (with or without) long-term current use of insulin * Proliferative diabetic retinopathy associated with diabetes mellitus due to underlying condition (macular edema presence unspecified, with traction retinal detachment involving macula) * Proliferative diabetic retinopathy with combined traction and rhegmatogenous retinal detachment (involving macula, not involving macula), associated with (type 1 or type 2) diabetes mellitus * Proliferative diabetic retinopathy with traction retinal detachment (involving macula, not involving macula), associated with (type 1 or type 2) diabetes mellitus |
|  | Rhegmatogenous Retinal Detachments | * (Macula-off or Macula-on) rhegmatogenous retinal detachment * Retinal detachment with (retinal break, single break, multiple breaks, multiple retinal tears) * Rhegmatogenous retinal detachment * Retinal detachment with giant retinal tear * Recent subtotal retinal detachment * Total retinal detachment * Retinal detachment, old (total or subtotal) * Retinal detachment |
|  | Retinal Artery Occlusions | * Central retinal artery occlusion, * Partial retinal artery (branch) occlusion * Branch macular artery occlusion * Branch retinal artery occlusion |
|  | Retinal Dystrophies | * Macular dystrophy * Pigmentary retinopathy * Retinitis pigmentosa * Stargardt’s disease * Dystrophies primarily involving the retinal pigment epithelium * Adult onset vitelliform macular dystrophy * Macular pattern dystrophy * Pattern dystrophy of macula |
|  | Retinal Tears or Holes, Non-Macular | * Retinal break * Horseshoe retinal tear * Retinal tear * Peripheral retinal hole * Retinal hole |
|  | Retinal Vein Occlusions with Macular Edema | * (Central or Branch) retinal vein occlusion with macular edema * Hemispheric retinal vein occlusion with macular edema * Central retinal vein occlusion with neovascularization |
|  | Retinal Vein Occlusions without Macular Edema | * Stable central retinal vein occlusion * Hemispheric retinal vein occlusion * (Central or Branch) retinal vein occlusion with neovascularization * Retinal venous engorgement |
|  | Ocular Exam in Patients with Hemoglobinopathies | -Hemoglobin SC disease  -Sickle Cell  -Thalassemia |
|  | Vitreomacular Traction Syndrome | * Vitreomacular adhesion * Vitreomacular traction syndrome * Vitreomacular traction |
|  | Vitreous Hemorrhage | * Vitreous hemorrhage due to (type 1 or type 2 diabetes mellitus) * Vitreous hemorrhage |
| **Pediatric Ophthalmology** | Albinism | -Albinism  -Tyrosinase deficiency  -Oculocutaneous albinism |
|  | Amblyopia | * Amblyopia * Deprivation amblyopia * Refractive amblyopia * Anisometropic amblyopia |
|  | Congenital Anatomic Abnormalities | * Peters plus syndrome * Anophthalmia * Anterior segment dysgenesis |
|  | Disorders of Convergence, Divergence, or Accomodation | * Convergence insufficiency * Divergence insufficiency * Accomodative insufficiency |
|  | Diplopia | * Diplopia * Binocular vision disorder with diplopia * Double vision * Monocular diplopia |
|  | Duane syndrome | -Duane syndrome (types 1-3) |
|  | Esotropia | * Esotropia * Pseudoesotropia * alternating esotropia * intermittent esotropia * Accommodative esotropia |
|  | Exotropia | * Intermittent exotropia * Alternating Exotropia * Sensory deprivation exotropia * Exotropia |
|  | Phorias | * Exophoria * Esophoria |
|  | Pediatric Ophthalmic Disorders, Not Otherwise Specified | * Abnormal red reflex * Restrictive strabismus * Spasm (infantile) * Leukocoria |
|  | Retinopathy of Prematurity | * Retinopathy of prematurity (Stage 1 – 5, Zone 1-3, with or without plus disease) |
|  | Ocular Exam in Patients with Chromosomal Abnormalities or Inborn Errors of Metabolism | -Down syndrome  -Turner Syndrome  -Biotinidase deficiency  -Cystic fibrosis |
|  | Vertical Strabismus | * Vertical diplopia * Hypertropia |
| **Uveitis** | Birdshot Chorioretinitis | * Birdshot choroidopathy * Birdshot chorioretinitis |
|  | Cicatrizing Disorders of the Conjunctiva | * Cicatricial lagophthalmos * Conjunctival scarring * Benign mucous membrane pemphigoid with ocular involvement * Mucous membrane pemphigoid * Ocular cicatricial pemphigoid |
|  | Cytomegalovirus Retinitis | * CMV retinitis |
|  | High Risk Medication Use | * Encounter for monitoring NSAID therapy * NSAID long term use * Long term (current) use of systemic steroids * On prednisone therapy * On methotrexate therapy * Long term use of hydroxychloroquine * Encounter for eye exam due to high risk medication * Long term current use of immunosuppressive drug * Long term use of high risk medication * Encounter for long term (current) use of medications * Long-term use of Plaquenil * on cellcept therapy * Long term use of immunosuppressant medication * high risk medication use |
|  | Episcleritis | -Episcleritis |
|  | Herpetic Disease, Non-corneal | * Herpes infection * Herpes simplex virus infection * Ramsay-hunt syndrome * Herpes zoster (with & without complication) * Herpes zoster ophthalmicus * Iridocyclitis due to herpes zoster * Zoster scleritis * Shingles of eyelid * Acute retinal necrosis |
|  | Ocular Exam in Patients with HIV | * HIV disease * HIV infection * AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) |
|  | HLA B27+ Associated Uveitis | * Iridocyclitis associated with HLA-B27 positivity |
|  | Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis-Associated Uveitis | * Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis (JRA) * Chronic polyarticular juvenile rheumatoid arthritis * Juvenile idiopathic arthritis * Juvenile idiopathic arthritis associated chronic anterior uveitis |
|  | Multifocal Choroiditis with Panuveitis | * Multifocal choroiditis * Multifocal choroiditis and panuveitis |
|  | Uveitis, Not Otherwise Specified | * Granulomatous uveitis * Uveitis * Chronic uveitis * History of uveitis |
|  | Posterior Uveitis | * Posterior uveitis * Choroiditis * Chorioretinitis * Serpiginous choroiditis * Retinal vasculitis * Acute zonal occult outer retinopathy (AZOOR) * Focal chorioretinal inflammation of posterior pole * Disseminated choroiditis and chorioretinitis * Generalized disseminated chorioretinal inflammation |
|  | Presumed Ocular Histoplasmosis Syndrome | -Presumed ocular histoplasmosis syndrome |
|  | Primary Intraocular Lymphoma | * Ocular lymphoma * Vitreoretinal lymphoma |
|  | Punctate Inner Choroidopathy | -Punctate Inner Choroidopathy |
|  | Scleritis | * Scleritis * Scleritis and Episcleritis * Scleritis due to Granulomatosis with polyangiitis * anterior scleritis * posterior scleritis * necrotizing scleritis * scleromalacia * sclerokeratitis * sclerouveitis |
|  | Syphilitic Uveitis | * Positive Serology for Syphilis * Syphilitic uveitis |
|  | Toxoplasmosis Retinitis | * Toxoplasma chorioretinitis |
|  | Undifferentiated Anterior Uveitis | * Iridocyclitis (acute or subacute) * Acute anterior uveitis * Acute iridocyclitis * Acute iritis * Anterior uveitis * Recurrent iritis * Recurrent (acute) iridocyclitis * Chronic iridocyclitis * Chronic anterior uveitis * Chronic iritis * Chronic uveitis * Iridocyclitis, iritis |
|  | Undifferentiated Intermediate Uveitis | * Posterior cyclitis * Pars planitis * Posterior cyclitis * Intermediate uveitis |
|  | Undifferentiated Panuveitis |  |
|  | Uveitis- Associated with Other Rheumatological Disorders | * Reactive arthritis * Mixed connective tissue disease * Behcet’s disease * Ankylosing spondylitis (of cervical, lumbar region) * Rheumatoid arthritis of multiple sites with negative Rheumatoid factor * ANA positive * Rheumatoid factor positive * HLA-B27 positive * Sarcoidosis * Neurosarcoidosis |
|  | Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada Syndrome and Sympathetic Ophthalmia | * Sympathetic ophthalmitis * Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada syndrome * Vogt-Koyanagi syndrome |