|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **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
 |