The reader is strongly encouraged to review federal and state laws, regulations, code sets (including ICD-10), and official instructions promulgated by Medicare and other payers. This document is not an official source nor is it a complete guide on reimbursement. The reader is reminded that this information, including references and hyperlinks, changes over time, and may be incorrect at any time following publication.

© 2018 Corcoran Consulting Group. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means, or stored in a retrieval system, without the written permission of the publisher. CPT is a registered trademark of the American Medical Association.

Provided Courtesy of Optos, Inc. (800) 854-3039 www.optos.com

1 QUESTION: What is the Optos® Monaco Ultra-widefield imaging and OCT imaging system?

ANSWER: According to Optos, it is a 200 degree single capture retinal imaging system with ultra-widefield color depth imaging and autofluorescence (FAF) combined with integrated OCT. High resolution single capture improves pathology detection and disease management. Central pole OCT provides comprehensive multi-modal imaging with automated protocols which enable super-fast image capture.

2 QUESTION: Does Medicare cover SCODI of the posterior segment (SCODI-P)?

ANSWER: Medicare covers SCODI-P if the patient presents with a complaint that leads you to perform this test or as an adjunct to management and treatment of a known disease. If the images are taken as baseline documentation of a healthy eye or as preventative medicine to screen for potential disease, then the test is not covered (even if disease is identified). Also, this test is not covered if performed for an indication that is not cited in the local contractor's coverage policy. Check with your Medicare Administrative Contractor (MAC) for specific coverage limitations.

3 QUESTION: What are the indications for SCODI-P?

ANSWER: Medicare will reimburse for SCODI-P based on the medical necessity of the service. The list of valid diagnoses includes glaucoma and posterior segment disease such as exudative macular degeneration. Local policies vary so check your own Medicare contractor's website.

4 QUESTION: What documentation is required in the medical record to support claims for SCODI-P?

ANSWER: A physician's interpretation and report are required. A brief notation such as "abnormal" does not suffice. In addition to the images or a reference to where they are stored, the medical record should include:
- order for the test with medical rationale
- date of the test
- the reliability of the test (if compromised)
- test findings (e.g., printout of OCT)
- comparison with prior tests (if applicable)
- a diagnosis (if possible)
- the impact on treatment and prognosis
- physician's signature

A form suitable for documenting the interpretation of fundus photos and other tests is available on our website. It may also be adapted for use within an EMR system.

5 QUESTION: What CPT code should we use to describe SCODI-P?

ANSWER: There are two CPT codes to describe SCODI-P. They are:

92133  Scanning computerized ophthalmic diagnostic imaging, posterior segment, with interpretation and report, unilateral or bilateral; optic nerve

92134  Scanning computerized ophthalmic diagnostic imaging, posterior segment, with interpretation and report, unilateral or bilateral; retina

Note the distinction between a test performed on the optic nerve (usually glaucoma) and the retina (retinal or macular diseases such as AMD or diabetic retinopathy).

May 8, 2018
**QUESTION:** How much does Medicare allow for this test?

**ANSWER:** The 2018 Medicare Physician Fee Schedule allowable amounts are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Global</th>
<th>Technical</th>
<th>Professional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>92133</td>
<td>$38.52</td>
<td>$15.48</td>
<td>$23.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92134</td>
<td>$42.48</td>
<td>$15.84</td>
<td>$26.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since Medicare defines the test as bilateral, these amounts apply whether one or both eyes are tested. Actual payments are adjusted in each area by local indices. Other payers set their own rates, which may differ significantly from Medicare fees.

92133 and 92134 are subject to Medicare’s Multiple Procedure Payment Reduction (MPPR). This reduces the allowable for the technical component of the lesser-valued test when more than one test is performed on the same day.

---

**QUESTION:** Is the physician’s presence required while SCODI-P is being performed?

**ANSWER:** Under Medicare program standards, this test requires general supervision. **General supervision** means the procedure is furnished under the physician’s overall direction and control, but the physician’s presence is not required during the performance of the procedure.

---

**QUESTION:** How often may SCODI-P be repeated?

**ANSWER:** In general, diagnostic tests are reimbursed when medically indicated. Clear documentation of the reason for testing is always required. Most often, the justification is an indication of progression of a chronic disease.

In 2016, the CMS ophthalmology utilization rate for 92133 was 9%. That is, for every 100 exams for Medicare beneficiaries, Medicare paid for this service nine times. For 92134, the 2016 utilization was 28%. Optometric utilization was about 7% for each test.

Some MACs publish policies that provide upper limits on the number of tests that will be reimbursed in a year. Commonly, the policies state 1 or 2 times per year for glaucoma (92133), and more often for some retinal diseases (92134). Check your MAC’s website for specific policies in your area. Too-frequent testing can garner unwanted attention from Medicare and other third party payers.

---

May 8, 2018