



## GERIATRIC EYE GROUP

### **Eye Care High Risk Criteria**

#### **Ocular Criteria**

1. Cataracts
2. Macular Degeneration
3. Glaucoma
4. Intraocular Lens Implants – previous cataract surgery
5. Dry Eye Syndrome
6. Chronic Red Eye
7. Other ocular diseases
8. Known decrease in vision, blurred vision

#### **Systemic Criteria**

1. Diabetes

#### **High Risk Medications**

1. Topiramate (Topomax) – ocular hypertension and secondary angle closure glaucoma
2. Amiodarone (Cordarone, Pacerone) – corneal damage
3. Hydroxychloroquine (Plaquenil) – macular (retinal) damage
4. Prednisone (oral or inhaled\*) – increase in intraocular pressure and posterior subcapsular cataracts
5. Seroquel (Quetiapine) – cataracts
6. Warfarin (Coumadin) – subconjunctival hemorrhages and retinal hemorrhages
7. Tamoxifen (Nolvadex) – keratopathy and retinopathy
8. Chlorpromazine (Thorazine) – stellate cataracts
9. Thioridazine (Mellaril) – irreversible macular damage

**\*Inhaled steroids:** Advair discus, Aerobid, Azmacort, Beclovent, Flovent, Pulmicor, Vanceril and QVAR

#### **Other Considerations**

1. African Americans over age 50 are glaucoma suspects
2. Hispanic over age 65 are glaucoma suspects
3. Currently on any ocular medications
4. Family history of glaucoma, cataracts, or retinal degeneration
5. Failing the Visual Acuity Screening or ocular complaints upon admission to facility.

**Any of these conditions warrants a request for an eye evaluation, because it meets Medicare's requirements for a medically necessary exam.**