

VSP® DIABETIC EYECARE PLUS PROGRAM



Created for Capistrano USD

The VSP Diabetic Eyecare Plus Program goes beyond routine eyecare and provides additional coverage for your members with diabetes, diabetic eye disease, glaucoma, or age-related macular degeneration (AMD). Plus, members will have the reassurance and convenience of visiting the same eyecare provider who knows their eyes best.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Retinal Screening

VSP members with diabetes who do not have diabetic eye disease receive a covered-in-full retinal screening. These retinal photos help doctors detect and manage health conditions. Images can be compared side-by-side, year after year, to discover even subtle changes and help monitor eye health over time.

Additional Services

VSP members with diabetic eye disease, glaucoma, or age-related macular degeneration (AMD) receive:

- medical follow-up exams and services to monitor and track disease progression
- an additional exam with refraction for changes in vision due to diabetes medication(s)
- fundus photography with interpretation and report
- visual field and acuity tests
- diagnostic imaging of the retina and optic nerve
- scanning laser imaging including optical coherence tomography (OCT)
- specialized diagnostic tests to measure intraocular pressure (IOP) and cornea thickness for glaucoma diagnosis and management

Copay

A standard \$20 copay applies for exams. Copays do not apply to additional professional services (e.g., retinal screening).

The VSP Diabetic Eyecare Plus Program is considered supplemental medical eye care coverage. The member's health insurance carrier should be billed as the primary payer when other coverage exists, and the doctor participates on the health plan's network. Some health plans may require a referral by a primary care physician. The plan provides a standardized set of services that can be performed by optometrists in most states. Contact your VSP representative for more information regarding specific coverage.

Glossary

Acuity test: Measures the eye's ability to see the details of a letter or symbol from a specific distance.

Age-related macular degeneration: Deterioration of the small central portion of the retina that causes loss in the center of the field of vision.

Diabetic eye disease: Group of eye conditions that includes diabetic retinopathy, diabetic macular edema, cataracts, and glaucoma.

Diabetic macular edema: Accumulation of fluid in the macula—part of the retina that controls most detailed vision abilities—due to leaking blood vessels caused by diabetic retinopathy.

Diagnostic imaging: Photos of the eye used to diagnose conditions.

Fundus photography with interpretation and report: Photography of the back of the eye (macula, retina, and optic nerve) to evaluate and monitor ophthalmic conditions. Includes documentation of treatment plans, when required.

Glaucoma: Condition that causes damage to the eye's optic nerve.

Retinal screening: High-resolution pictures of the inside of the eye taken as baseline documentation of a healthy eye.

Scanning laser imaging: Uses diagnostic imaging to take measurements of the optic nerve and retina.

Visual field test: Measures central and peripheral vision to help determine blind spots.