Trillium HEALTH RESOURCES

HEDIS Provider Tip Sheet

Eye Exam for Patients With Diabetes (EED)

EED Measure Description[1]

Assesses the percentage of members 18–75 years of age with diabetes (type 1 or type 2) who had a retinal eye exam.

Why is EED Important?[1]

Diabetes is a chronic condition marked by high blood sugar due to the body's inability to make or use insulin. Left unmanaged, diabetes can lead to serious health conditions, including vision loss and blindness. Diabetes is the leading cause of new cases of blindness among adults 18–64 years of age. Adults with diabetes should receive regular eye exams to help detect and manage visual complications. Regular eye exams are the best way to reduce the risk of blindness and maintain a healthy and productive life.

Best Practices

- ✓ Provide member education on risks of Diabetic Eye Disease and encourage scheduling annual exam.
- ✓ Obtain eye exam reports. Notate eye care provider name and demographics in chart if report not available.
- ✓ The dilated or retinal exam: it is best practice to have a bilateral retinal exam unless there is history of a unilateral eye enucleation.
- ✓ Examination of macula, vessels and periphery without eye dilation meets criteria for a "retinal exam."
- ✓ Must indicate performed by Optometrist or Ophthalmologist.

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[1] Source: https://www.ncqa.org/report-cards/health-plans/state-of-health-care-quality-report/
[2] Source: HEDIS MY 2026 Tech Specs Manual Vol. 2

HEDIS Provider Tip Sheet

Numerator Compliance[2]

Screening or monitoring for diabetic retinal disease as identified by administrative data. This includes people with diabetes who had one of the following:

- A retinal or dilated eye exam by an eye care professional in the measurement year.
- A *negative* retinal or dilated eye exam (negative for retinopathy) by an eye care professional in the year prior to the measurement year.

Any of the following meet criteria:

- Retinal eye exams billed by an eye care professional (optometrist or ophthalmologist) during the measurement year or the year prior, with a diagnosis of diabetes without complications.
- An eye exam with or without evidence of retinopathy billed by any provider type during the measurement year or the year prior.
- Retinal imaging with interpretation and reporting by a qualified reading center or an autonomous eye exam billed by any provider type during the measurement year.
- Diabetic retinal screening negative in prior year billed by any provider type during the measurement year.
- Any combination that indicates findings from a retinal exam for diabetic retinopathy performed in both the left and right eye by any provider, or a combination that indicates one eye is enucleated and the other was examined.

Note: Blindness is not an exclusion for a diabetic eye exam because it is difficult to distinguish between individuals who are legally blind but require a retinal exam and those who are completely blind and therefore do not require an exam.

Summary of Changes to HEDIS MY 2026[2]

- No changes to this measure.

Data Collection Method[2]

Administrative (Claims)

Trillium Percentages/National Averages[3]

EED	Measurement Year	Trillium	National Average
Total	2025	18.41	-

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[2] Source: HEDIS MY 2025 Tech Specs Manual Vol. 2
[3] Source:https://www.ncqa.org/programs/data-and-information-technology/data-purchase-and-licensing/quality-compass/