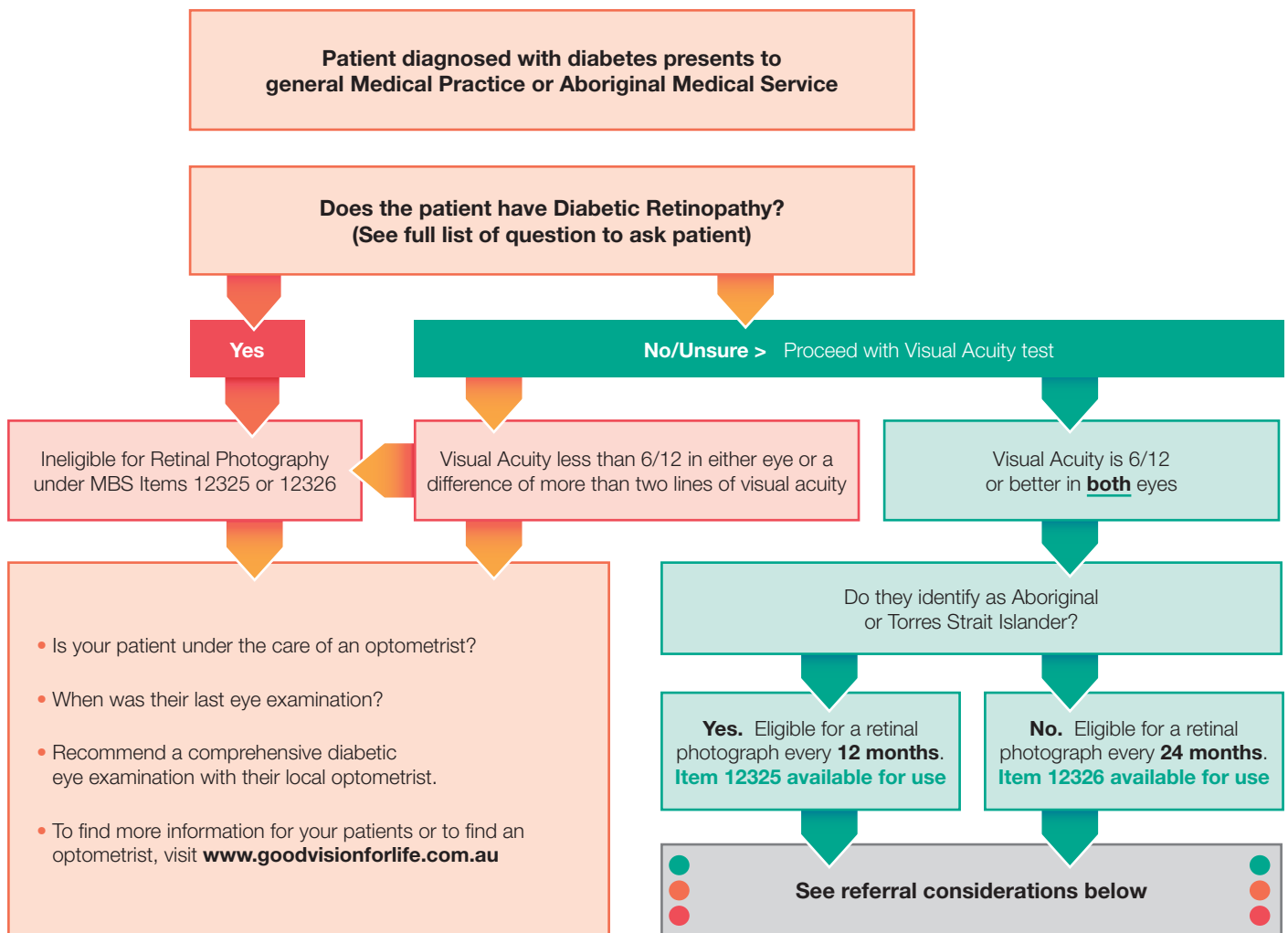
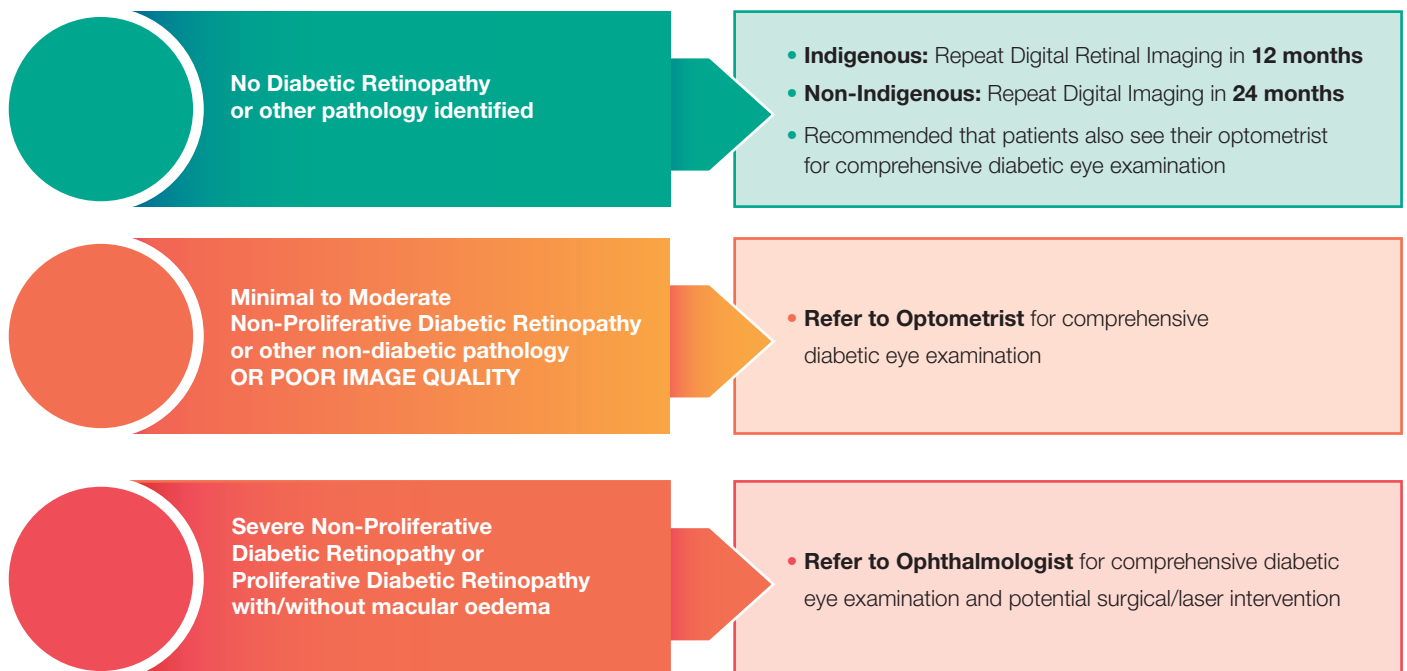


A guide for General Practitioners on the use of Digital Retinal Photography

MBS Items 12325 and 12326 *



Referral Considerations



A guide for General Practitioners on the use of Digital Retinal Photography

MBS Items 12325 and 12326

History: Questions to ask patient

- When was your last eye examination?
- Who was your last eye examination with?
- Have you had a retinal photo taken by a GP and if so, when was the last one?
- Are you under the care of an optometrist or an ophthalmologist?
- Have you had a dilated eye examination (examination of the inside of your eye using drops) before?
- Have you been told that you have diabetic retinopathy or problems with your eyes from diabetes?
- Have you been diagnosed with any other eye conditions (e.g. glaucoma, AMD)?

Retinal Camera Set Up:

- ✓ The room lights needs to be dim or off to maximise the patient's pupil dilation and ensure adequate quality of retinal image.
- ✓ Ensure the patient is comfortably placed at the retinal camera.
- ✓ Ensure head rest and chin rest are both adequately sterilised with an alcohol swab or other disinfecting agent.
- ✓ When imaging the other eye, wait until the pupils re-dilate to a sufficient size before capturing the second image.

Optometrists – working with you to help your patients maintain good vision for life
For more information or to find your local optometrist, visit www.optometry.org.au

Diabetic Retinopathy Grading:

Any of these images should trigger an immediate written referral to an optometrist or ophthalmologist

Non-Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy (NPDR)*

Minimal – Mild NPDR

> Refer to Optometrist



Moderate NPDR

> Refer to Optometrist



Severe NPDR

> Refer to Ophthalmologist



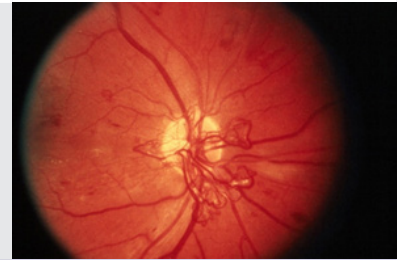
Examples of pathology other than DR that may be seen on retinal images

- Age related Macular Degeneration
- Hypertensive Retinopathy
- Artery or vein occlusions
- Glaucoma
- Choroidal or other ocular tumours
- Hollenhorst Plaque – retinal emboli
- Epiretinal membranes

Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy

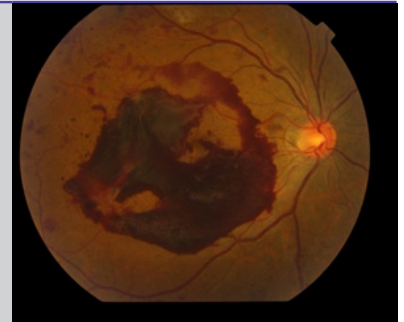
Neovascularisation

> Refer to Ophthalmologist



Vitreous/Pre-Retinal Haemorrhage

> Refer to Ophthalmologist



Diabetic Macula Oedema

DMO > Refer to Ophthalmologist



Reasons for poor image quality

- Dry eye
- Cataract
- Vitreous opacities or floaters
- Lid ptosis
- Eyelashes
- Photophobia and blinking
- Corneal pathology
- Poor fixation
- Vitreous haemorrhage