



Guidance document for processing PM-JAY packages

Retinal Laser Photocoagulation

Procedures covered: 2

Specialty: Ophthalmology

Package name	Procedure name	HBP 1.0 code	HBP 2.0 code	Package price (INR)
Retinal Laser Photocoagulation	For retinal tear repair Per Eye Per Sitting	New Package	SE029A	1,500
Retinal Laser Photocoagulation	Pan Retinal Photocoagulation (PRP) - Retinal Laser including 3 sittings / package of retino laser photocoagulation (3 sittings per eye for both eyes)	New Package	SE029B	8,500

ALOS: 1 Day

Minimum qualification of the treating doctor:

Essential: MD/MS/ DNB/ PG Diploma/ equivalent (in Ophthalmology); specialist training in Retina

Special empanelment criteria/linkage to empanelment module: None

Disclaimer:

For monitoring and administering the claim management process of **Retinal Laser Photocoagulation**, NHA shall be following these guidelines. This document has been prepared for guidance of PROCESSING TEAM and TRANSACTION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM of AB PM-JAY for the claims of procedures mentioned above. The hospitals can also refer to this document so that they have the insight on how the claims will be processed. However, this document doesn't provide any guidance on clinical and therapeutic management of patient. In that respect the hospitals and physicians may refer to other relevant material as per the extant professional norms.

PART I: GUIDELINES FOR CLINICIANS AND HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS

1.1 Objective:

The purpose of this section is to act as a guidance & a clinical decision support tool for the clinicians in deciding the line of treatment, plan clinical management of patient and decide referral of cases to the appropriate level of care (as required) for treatment of patients under PMJAY and selection of corresponding Health Benefit Package.

It will also serve as a tool for hospitals to determine and submit the mandatory documents required for claiming reimbursement of health benefit package under PMJAY.

1.2 Clinical key pointers:

Proceed for Laser treatment only if diagnosis made is backed by clinical signs, symptoms, ophthalmic examination.

Retinal laser photocoagulation is a minimally invasive procedure utilizing laser therapy for treating leaking blood vessels in the retina which occur as a result of serious retinal conditions such as diabetic retinopathy and macular edema.

Indications: This procedure is used for the treatment of-

- Proliferative diabetic retinopathy
- Diabetic macular edema
- Retinal ischemia
- Retinal neovascularization
- Retinal tears
- Retinoblastoma
- Retinopathy of prematurity (ROP)

Signs & Symptoms: Loss of vision (painless in case of diabetic retinopathy), dark painless floaters

Investigations: Fundus examination (Direct/ Indirect ophthalmoscope), slit lamp examination, B-scan ultrasound

Management:

Laser photocoagulation techniques can be classified as *Panretinal, Focal, or Grid*.

Panretinal photocoagulation, also referred to as scatter photocoagulation, is used commonly for the treatment of proliferative diabetic retinopathy. It may be done in more than one session.

Focal and grid photocoagulation are used for the treatment of diabetic macular edema.

1.3 Mandatory documents- For healthcare providers

Following documents should be uploaded by the concerned hospital staff at the time of pre-authorization and claims submission:

Mandatory document	For retinal tear repair Per Eye Per Sitting	PanRetinal Photocoagulation (PRP) - Retinal Laser including 3 sittings / package of retino laser photocoagulation (3 sittings per eye for both eyes)
i. At the time of Pre-authorization		
a. Clinical notes	Yes	Yes
b. Admission Notes	Yes	No
ii. At the time of claim submission		



a. Detailed Discharge summary	Yes	Yes
b. Procedure notes/ Operative notes	Yes	Yes
c. Intra-Procedure photograph with time and date (optional)	Yes	Yes

PART II: GUIDELINES FOR PROCESSING TEAM

PART III: GUIDELINES FOR IT

3.1 Objective: To enable setting up of cross check mechanisms/rule engines within the IT platform (TMS) to ensure compliance with STGs and to prevent fraud / abuse of the Health Benefit Package.

3.2 Below mentioned are the scenarios where a provision would be built in TMS for pop-ups:

- Did the patient history, symptoms (dark spots/ floaters in the vision) and clinical examination correlate with the findings suggesting the need for retinal laser photocoagulation? Yes

Till the time the functionality is being developed, the processing doctors shall check the above manually.

References:

- Panretinal Photocoagulation, Eyewiki, American Academy of Ophthalmology, Jan 2020, https://eyewiki.aao.org/Panretinal_Photocoagulation
- Recent developments in retinal lasers and delivery systems, Indian Journal of ophthalmology, 2014, <http://www.ijo.in/article.asp?issn=0301-4738;year%3D2014;volume%3D62;issue%3D1;spage%3D50;epage%3D54;aulast%3DYadav>
- Retinal Laser Photocoagulation, Medical Journal of Malaysia, Mar 2010, <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21265262/>
- Operational Guidelines, Clinical Protocol Guidelines, Ophthalmology Surgery, Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Jan Arogya Yojana, Government of Maharashtra, <https://www.jeevandayee.gov.in/>
- Standard Treatment Guidelines, Ophthalmology, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, <http://clinicalestablishments.gov.in/WriteReadData/6251.pdf>