



## VisuALL ETS C-Suite (Comprehensive Testing Suite)

### Comprehensive Eye Examination

The comprehensive Eye visit codes (92004 and 92014) require all 12 elements of the examination (see checklist below), whereas you can submit the intermediate codes (92002 and 92012) if you've performed at least three, but fewer than 12, of them.

### History

- Chief complaint
- Personal and Family History

### Examination

- Visual acuity (**VisuALL**)
- Gross or confrontation visual fields (**VisuALL**)
- Extraocular motility (**VisuALL**)
- Pupil and iris (**VisuALL**)
- Color vision (**VisuALL**)

- Intraocular pressure
- Ocular adnexa
- Biomicroscopy: Conjunctiva and cornea
- Biomicroscopy: Anterior chamber
- Biomicroscopy: Lens
- Optic nerve discs
- Retina and vessels
- Dilation: As medically necessary. If not dilated, document why.

One of the many advantages of the VisuALL C-Suite is that it standardizes the examination process, diminishing the subjective component and the inter-technician variability.

## Visual Acuity

The VisuALL visual acuity examination uses the Landolt C method. This method brings some advantages over the traditional Snellen method. For example, it can be used by illiterate individuals. The level of difficulties between "lines" (spatial resolutions) are identical; in this regard, the Landolt C is superior to even the LogMAR (ETDRS) method.

The VisuALL visual acuity tests the spatial resolution of the eye, commonly the spatial resolution of the fovea, the anatomical area that we use for reading and other visual tasks. The test detects the smaller optotype that patients can see monocularly or binocularly.

## Visual Field

The confrontation visual field tests have always been a gross method that is inaccurate and very inconsistent. The VisuALL quick "confrontation" visual field test adds consistency and a standardized methodology. The spatial relationship between the stimulus and the patient's eyes is always constant in the VisuALL, rather than the imprecise manual confrontation trials currently used. The VisuALL C-Suite Visual Field test introduces an additional level of quantification which was not previously available.

The VisuALL visual field tests the differential light sensitivity of the central 60 visual field degrees. The visual field test is an essential part of the examination because some life-threatening diseases may affect the visual field while maintaining visual acuity intact.

## Extraocular motility

The VisuALL C-Suite extraocular motility test was designed to be used in HMDs with and without eye-tracking. Testing the extraocular muscle activity is one of the most challenging parts of the comprehensive examination. The VisuALL C-Suite eases the task for technicians and introduces an additional level of quantification that was not previously available.

Extraocular muscle testing examines the function of the external eye muscles. Doctors observe the movement of the eyes in eight different directions. Eye movement disorders may be due to abnormalities of the muscles, the brain, or the nerves that connect to them.

## Pupils and Iris

Until now, pupil examinations have had difficult reproducibility and are subjective. The VisuALL C-Suite introduces a new reproducible and objective method to quantify the pupil's diameter in different light conditions and its reactivity to light stimulation. The VisuALL C-Suite fixes one of pupil examination's main problems, the standardization of the environmental light (testing light conditions). The quantification of the pupil function at the office will help patients with diseases like Diabetes. Diabetes affects pupil function, but it has been clinically undetected until now.

