[TODAY retinopathy grading](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3661825/" \l "B2)

The Fundus Photograph Reading Center at the University of Wisconsin certified retinal photographers at participating sites, and photographs were evaluated centrally by experienced graders according to an abbreviated and modified version of the Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study Final Retinopathy Severity Scale for Persons; the scale has 17 steps, ranging from no retinopathy in either eye to high-risk proliferative retinopathy in both eyes ([2](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3661825/#B2)).

2. Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study Research Group Grading diabetic retinopathy from stereoscopic color fundus photographs—an extension of the modified Airlie House classification (ETDRS report number 10). *Ophthalmology* 1991;98:S786–S806 [[PubMed](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/2062513)] [[Google Scholar](https://scholar.google.com/scholar_lookup?journal=Ophthalmology&title=Grading+diabetic+retinopathy+from+stereoscopic+color+fundus+photographs%E2%80%94an+extension+of+the+modified+Airlie+House+classification+(ETDRS+report+number+10)&volume=98&publication_year=1991&pages=S786-S806&)]

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

[SEARCH retinopathy measurement](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4495729/)

Diabetic retinopathy was determined by grading 45° colour digital fundus images centred on the disc and macula of both eyes taken using a non-mydriatic camera (Visucam Pro N; Carl Zeiss Meditech, Jena, Germany) under a standardized protocol. The University of Wisconsin Ocular Epidemiology Reading Center (RK) was responsible for conduct of centralized training and certification of study staff, quality control of retinal photos and reading of the photos for diabetic retinopathy presence and severity. Diabetic retinopathy severity was based on the worse eye and categorized as none, minimal non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy, mild–moderate nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy to proliferative [[11](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4495729/#R11)].

11. Klein R, Klein BE, Magli YL, Brothers RJ, Meuer SM, Moss SE, et al. An alternative method of grading diabetic retinopathy. *Ophthalmology.*1986;93:1183–1187. [[PubMed](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/3101021)] [[Google Scholar](https://scholar.google.com/scholar_lookup?journal=Ophthalmology&title=An+alternative+method+of+grading+diabetic+retinopathy.&author=R+Klein&author=BE+Klein&author=YL+Magli&author=RJ+Brothers&author=SM+Meuer&volume=93&publication_year=1986&pages=1183-1187&pmid=3101021&)]

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| R\_DIAB\_RET\_LEVEL\_RET | Diabetic Retinopathy level - Right eye | Numeric | Range: 9-88 |
| L\_DIAB\_RET\_LEVEL\_RET | Diabetic Retinopathy level - Left eye | Numeric | Range: 9-88 |