

3

Record the numerical tear osmolarity test results and indicate if the results were “normal” or “abnormal”.

It is not sufficient to just document the test results, you need to show that someone reviewed the test results to determine if they were “normal” or “abnormal”, as per published reference values or your dry eye protocol. You must indicate that the laboratory test was used to manage the patient during that visit, and determining if the test results were normal or abnormal is critical documentation. This can be a simple check box in the chart, or a comment in the progress notes.

RIGHT EYE (mOsm/L)	_____	LEFT EYE (mOsm/L)	_____
Osmolarity	<input type="checkbox"/> Normal	<input type="checkbox"/> Abnormal	
Schedule for Dry Eye Workup	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	

Return visits for therapeutic monitoring must have previous test results documented for comparison to current test results and support a change in the status of the patient’s condition.

4

Determine the Treatment/Management Plan, i.e. the medical action taken as a result of the tear osmolarity test, and reference the test results in the plan.

This is important, as payers will not pay for a test that is not used to manage the patient, as indicated in point #3. Even if the test results are “normal” that should be indicated in the progress notes, because it has direct impact on the final diagnosis or management plan.

Laboratory tests will be covered if results are either “Normal” or “Abnormal”. Either result must be used in the management of the patient, i.e. “Tear Osmolarity ‘Normal’, Dry Eye no longer considered, Dx Ocular Allergy”

Be sure that osmolarity testing is noted for the next follow-up appointment, if it’s part of the management plan. This can be referenced for the day of the test:

“Patient returning per doctor directed orders for evaluation of the tear film, osmolarity findings, and retinal macular evaluation secondary to ocular surface disease noted at last visit 3 months ago.”

5

Ensure the clinician signed the record indicating that everything in the chart that day was reviewed and confirmed as medically necessary.

As discussed in point #2, a verbal order is not unusual for an in-office laboratory test, and the clinician’s signature in the chart indicates the

doctor’s “intent that the clinical diagnostic test be performed”. If you are using a paper symptom questionnaire, the doctor’s initials on the questionnaire provide additional documentation that the symptoms leading to the ordering of the test were properly reviewed.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY - OSMOLARITY MEASURE	
Doctor's Order Initials _____	Date _____
RIGHT EYE (mOsm/L) _____	LEFT EYE (mOsm/L) _____
Osmolarity	<input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Abnormal

