

Primary Care Referral Guidelines –Ophthalmology

IMMEDIATE REFERRAL TO THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

Please discuss all urgent referrals with our Eye Admitting Officer - call switchboard 03 9929 8666

- Sudden onset of new distortion of central vision
- Sudden loss of central vision
- For other indications for referral, please see below

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IMAGE REQUIREMENTS FOR RETINAL REFERRALS

We are currently trialling the use of direct electronic images for Vitreo-Retinal related referrals as per condition specific directives listed- please ensure that you have your patient's consent before forwarding any images via email to the Eye & Ear

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1. Ophthalmology conditions <u>not accepted</u>

The following conditions are not routinely seen at The Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital and may be appropriately managed by a local ophthalmologist or optometrist until they reach the clinical thresholds identified in these Referral Guidelines.

Condition	Description	
Age-related Macular	AMD for review	
Degeneration (AMD)	 Family history but asymptomatic 	
	 Retinal Pigment Epithelial changes (previously called dry AMD) Drusen 	
	 Patients receiving anti-VEGF treatment already in the community including interstate 	
Blepharitis	Chronic (not severe)	
	• Itchy eyes	
	 No lid or corneal changes 	
	 Without an Optometric/Ophthalmic report 	
Blocked Nasolacrimal Duct	Child less than 2 years old	
Cataract	Without an Optometric/Ophthalmic report	
	• BCVA in affected eye $\leq 6/9$ (some exceptions)	
	 Congenital Cataract in a child <18yrs old 	
	 Patient does not want surgery 	
Chalazion	 Present less than 8 weeks and no other contraindications 	
	Child less than 2 years old	
Conjunctivitis	No other signs or symptoms	
	With mild symptoms	
	 Without an Optometric/Ophthalmic Report 	
Cosmetic Contact Lens	New or replacement	
Diabetes	Newly diagnosed or established for fundus exam	
	 (screening), including during pregnancy Non-proliferative (background) diabetic retinopathy (minimal-mild) 	
Driving Assessment	• All vision assessments for the suitability of driving to be completed by community optometrist or ophthalmologist	



Condition	Description
Dry eyes	 Longstanding Without an Optometric/Ophthalmic report
Entropion/ Ectropion	 No corneal involvement or lid irritation
Epiphora (watery eye)	Child less than 2 years old
	 Intermittent watery Blocked tear duct
	 Without Optometric/Ophthalmic report
Epiretinal membrane	Asymptomatic VA 6/9 or better and no significant distortion
Excess Eyelid Skin	Not obscuring line of sight (excess skin of upper eyelids with a big NOT matting any the leaders in always between the second
(Dermatochalasis)	with skin NOT resting on the lashes in straight ahead gaze and therefore NOT obscuring line of sight)
Flashes	 With associated history of migraine
Floaters	 Longstanding with no other symptoms
Genetic Eye Conditions	Without an Optometric/Ophthalmic report
Headaches	When reading
	 Migraine with no ophthalmic symptoms Tension headaches with no ophthalmic symptoms
Itchy eyes	Longstanding
	 Children Without an Optometric/Ophthalmic Report
Narrow Angles	Without an Optometric/Ophthalmic Report
Neuro-Ophthalmology	 Non-existing RVEEH patients will be forwarded to the Alfred Hospital Neuro-Ophthalmology Unit (unless under 18yrs of age)
	 Including: Optic Neuritis, diplopia, sudden ptosis, papilloedema, BIH, pupil defects
Oculoplastics	Dermatochalasis NOT affecting vision
Pharmaceutical toxicity	 Baseline check prior to commencement of Ethambutol or Plaquenil
	 Review of Ethambutol toxicity (or suspected)



Condition	Description	
Prosthesis / Artificial Eye	Scleral shell contact lens	
- -	Review of existing Prosthesis	
	 Replacement of lost or damaged prosthesis 	
Pterygium/ Pingueculum	Asymptomatic and does not require surgery	
Ptosis	Child under 2 years old	
Red eye	Chronic	
	 No associated visual loss 	
Refraction	For glasses check	
	Refractive laser surgery	
	Blurred vision check	
Retinal	 Asymptomatic Epiretinal Membrane (ERM – stablenon- sight threatening retinal disease which is asymptomatic) 	
Toxoplasmosis	Inactive	
Trichiasis	With no corneal involvement	
	 Removal of eyelash in primary health care sector 	
Visual Field Assessment	 Post stroke or other known neurological/neurosurgical condition 	
	 Estermann (for driving assessment) 	



2. Clinic Timeframe Categories

The following table gives an indication of the timeframe within patients of different acuity are expected to be seen.

Category	Definition
Emergency	A patient whose condition is identified from referral details as having an acute sight or life-threatening condition where immediate medical or surgical intervention is required
	<i>Discuss with the Admitting Officer in the Emergency Department – call switch on 03 9929 8666 – to confirm immediate referral to the Emergency Department</i>
Urgent: (within 1 week) Waiting list: Category 1A	A patient whose condition is identified from referral details as having the potential to deteriorate quickly to the point that it may become an emergency.
Urgent: (1 week to 30 days) Waiting list: Category 1B	A patient whose condition is identified from referral details as having the potential to deteriorate quickly, with significant consequences for health and quality of life, if not managed promptly.
Routine (30-90 days) Waiting list: Category 2	A patient whose condition is identified from referral details as causing some pain, dysfunction or disability, but which is not likely to deteriorate quickly or become an emergency.
Routine: (90-365 days) Waiting list: Category 3	Patients whose condition is identified from referral details as being unlikely to deteriorate quickly and does not have the potential to become an emergency.
Primary Care - not accepted	Patients whose condition is identified from referral details as requiring primary care, and not reaching the threshold criteria for the hospital's specialist services. Refer to the <u>Primary Care Management Guidelines</u> . Patients over 45 years of age should have regular eye examinations with an ophthalmologist/optometrist every three years.



3. Referral Resources

In order to triage accurately to the most appropriate specialist clinic, within a clinically suitable timeframe, it is critical that we receive accurate and detailed referral information. In some cases, this **may require a report from local ophthalmologists or optometrists within the last 3 months**.

If available, email an OCT with the patient's name and date of birth on the image for all referrals for macular conditions to

<u>vruelectronicimages@eyeandear.org.au</u>. Please ensure you have the patient's consent to email the image.

The referring GP must include:

- Clear statement of symptoms
- Duration of problem
- Functional impact
- Risk factors
- Date of last eye examination (within last 3 months) include report
- Current diagnostic report from Optometrist or private Ophthalmologist if indicated in the referral guidelines

These guidelines are not designed to assist with a definitive diagnosis, but rather to identify key clinical thresholds requiring referral to the Eye and Ear Hospital for specialist diagnosis.

If the GP is unable to ascertain the clinical information required to identify the thresholds, this can be obtained from an Ophthalmologist or Optometrist.

Ophthalmologist and Optometrist directory

 Local ophthalmologists and optometrists can be located at <u>https://about.healthdirect.gov.au/</u>

(Type in 'Suburb/Town or Postcode' > Select the 'Practitioner' tab > Select Ophthalmologist or Optometrist in 'Specialty' > Select 'Site search' for clinics or 'Practitioner Search' for specific people).

- Optometrists can also be located through <u>https://www.optometry.org.au/gps-health-care-professional/gps</u>
- Ophthalmologists can also be located through https://ranzco.edu



4. Referral Guidelines

	Threshold Criteria/	Tertiary Care
Diagnosis	Referral Guidelines	Management at the Eye and Ear
AMD	1	
Evaluation		ry Care Management
Choroidal Neovascularization (CNV), also known as Wet AMD	Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report including VA, refraction & retinal examination performed in the last 3 months	 Prompt treatment to preserve central vision
Blurred or distorted central	 New Patients will only receive 3 anti- VEGF treatments at the Eye and Ear 	
 vision <u>Amsler grid</u> showing central vision changes 	 Patients already receiving anti- VEGF treatment in the community will not be accepted as a patient at the Eye and Ear to continue this management 	
Cataract Evaluation	Threshold Criteria/Referral Guidelines Tertia	ry Care Management
Best Corrected Visual Acuity (BCVA) - with distance glasses	 Optometrist/ophthalmologist report including best corrected visual acuity, type of cataract, refraction and dilated retinal examination performed in the last 3 months 	 Cataract Surgery: Surgical removal of the natural lens and implantation of an Intra- ocular Lens
	Refer:	
	 Worse than or equal to 6/12 BCVA in cataract affected eye 	
	 Symptomatic cortical or posterior- subcapsular cataract regardless of vision 	
	 Worse than 6/9 vision and a professional driver 	
	Only functional eye	
	 Functional impacts of symptoms on daily activities including impact on work, study or carer role 	
	 Patients confirms they want surgery 	
	Provide if available:	
	 If unable to visualise the retina during the eye assessment 	
	• If person is a commercial driver	
	• If the person is a carer	



 Posterior Capsular Opacity Symptomatic Reduced visual acuity as compared to 1/12 post- Cataract surgery Glare bothersome 	 If the person is a falls risk If the person identifies as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report including VA, refraction & retinal examination performed in the last 3 months 	YAG Laser capsulotomy
Corneal Evaluation	Threshold Criteria/ Referral Guidelines Tertia	ry Care Management
 Corneal decompensation Bullous keratopathy Endothelial keratopathy 	 Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report performed in the last 3 months Refer urgently 	 Medical or surgical management of corneal disease
Corneal graft rejection	 Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report performed in the last 3 months Refer urgently 	Medical management
Fuch's dystrophy	 Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report performed in the last 3 months With corneal decompensation and bullae- Refer urgently 	Medical management
Keratoconus	 With hydrops Refer urgently With progression for treatment, needs optometrist/ophthalmologist report to include best corrected visual acuity and refraction (shows evidence of progression with past refractions and/or corneal topography) 	 Management with contact lenses Corneal Cross Linking



 Keratitis (Marginal, Microbial) Red eye, Foreign body sensation, photophobia, epiphora, blurred vision 	 Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report performed in the last 3 months Refer immediately to ED 	 Medical or surgical treatment of keratitis to reduce pain and improve vision
Pterygium • symptomatic	 Red / irritated / distorting vision Patient wants surgery 	 Surgical removal +/-conjunctival grafting

Diabetic Eye Disease	Threshold Criteria/ Referral Guidelines Tertia	iry Care Management
Diabetic Retinopathy Diabetic Macular Oedema (DMO) Vitreous Haemorrhage	 Optometrist or Ophthalmologist report including best corrected visual acuity, refraction, and retinal assessment performed in the last 3 months. Refer: Moderate - severe non- proliferative diabetic retinopathy Proliferative diabetic retinopathy Proliferative diabetic retinopathy Provide if available: Type of diabetes, duration of disease Any previous eye treatments e.g. retinal laser, surgery, intravitreal injections Optical coherence tomography (OCT) result Recent HbA1c result Fasting lipid results Blood pressure readings If the person identifies as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander 	 Medical, Laser and Surgical management of diabetic retinopathy for the preservation of vision
Diabetes with sudden Loss of Vision	Refer immediately to ED	 Medical management



Evaluation	fection Threshold Criteria/ Referral Criteria Te	ertiary Care Management
Viral / bacterial conjunctivitis with discharge	 Failure to respond to topical treatment within 3 days Refer immediately to ED 	Medical management
 Red eye with reduced vision 		
Suspected iritis		
 Suspected corneal ulcer 		
 Suspected herpes simplex infection 		
 Herpes zoster ophthalmicus with eye involvement 		
 Allergic eye disease (Vernal catarrh) A form of conjunctivitis, often in younger age group Severe itch Stringy mucoid discharge Typical thickened swollen "leathery" inferior fornix +/- cobblestone papillae, 	 Severe or with decreased vision - Refer immediately to ED Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report with detailed symptoms Children - Refer urgently Adults - Refer 	Topical antihistamines
upper lid. Punctal stenosis	Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report performed in the last 3 months	Surgery -DCR
 Watery eye 	 Refer adults and children (>2 years of age) 	
Peri-orbital (Preseptal) + Orbital cellulitis • Big puffy eye • Swollen lid ++ • Unable to open eye • Diplopia • Loss of vision	Refer immediately to ED	 Medical management

Eyelids/ Malposition		
Evaluation	Threshold Criteria/ Referral Criteria	Tertiary Care Management



Blepharospasm	 Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report performed within last 3 months, specify if: Intermittent or constant 	 Medical management
 Blepharitis Severe and persistent blepharitis with corneal or lid changes Longstanding not responding to treatment 	 Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report performed within last 3 months detailing past treatment 	 Medical management
 Ectropion & Entropion With corneal involvement or lid irritation Unmanageable pain Corneal damage 	 Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report performed within last 3 months 	 Prevention of corneal disease Check for corneal damage with fluorescein
Excess eyelid skin (Dermatochalasis)	 Obscuring line of sight (Excess skin of upper eyelids with skin resting on the lashes in straight ahead gaze and obscuring line of sight, as per MBS definition 45617 	 Surgical management
 Ptosis Drooping upper eyelid Unilateral or Bilateral With or without neurological signs Obscuring line of sight 	 Sudden onset and with diplopia (adult & children) – Refer urgently 	 Diagnosis and management of underlying neurological cause
 Chalazion/Stye Chronic (>8 weeks) which is non- responsive to warm compresses 	 For surgical excision Children: Duration >8/52 if over 7 years old >4-6/52 duration if under 7 years old (amblyogenic) Infected and possible cellulitis- Refer immediately to ED 	Surgical removal of chalazion
Lid lesionsBCC & SCCNon-specific lid lesion	 Non-specific lid lesion increasing in size, changing colour -Refer urgently Provide pathology report if available 	Surgical removal of cancerous and non- cancerous lesions
Prosthesis	Replacement of existing prosthesis will only	Management of
	Issued by Specialist Clinics April 2022	12



Poor fitInfection	 be considered for patients who have had previous eye surgery at RVEEH Any review of an existing prosthesis can be arranged in the community with an Ocularist 	prosthesis
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Eye pain/ Discomfort		
Evaluation	Threshold Criteria/ Referral Guidelines Tertia	ry Care Management
Corneal or Sub-Tarsal Foreign Body	Refer immediately to ED	 Check for corneal damage with fluorescein
If unable to remove FB		 Management of pain and corneal injury
With rust ring		
Contact Lens WearerEye discomfort	 Pain and discomfort- refer immediately to ED 	 Management of pain
 Cease contact lens wear 	 Non-acute pain, mild irritation: optometrist/ophthalmologist report performed in the last 3 months 	Prevention of vision
Acute Angle Closure Glaucoma		
See Glaucoma		
Corneal Ulcer	Refer immediately to ED	 Treatment of ulcer to manage pain and improve vision
Proptosis	Sudden onset: Refer immediately to ED	Emergency
 Acute, chronic, endocrine 	• With loss of vision: Refer urgently	treatment to prevent vision loss
associated • Red eye with pain	In presence of Thyroid Eye Disease	
 Pain on eye movements with reduction of vision 	 Acute pain Refer urgently Inactive non-inflammatory 	
Orbital Masses	Include imaging report if available	
 Optic Neuritis Pain on eye movements with reduction of vision 	Refer immediately to ED	 Emergency medical treatment to prevent vision loss



Genetic Eye Disease		
Evaluation	Threshold Criteria/Referral Guidelines Tertian	ry Care Management
 Inherited Eye Diseases For genetic counselling or electrophysiology testing 	 Optometrist/ ophthalmologist report performed within the last 3 months Where patient is requesting genetic testing/genetic family planning - <u>Refer</u> <u>urgently</u> 	 Electrodiagnostic testing to confirm diagnosis Genetic investigation to confirm diagnosis and heritability of disease Genetic counselling
Genetic Disease with Ophthalmic Component • For genetic counselling or	 Optometrist/ophthalmologist report performed within the last 3 months 	 Electrodiagnostic testing to confirm diagnosis Genetic investigation to confirm diagnosis and
electrophysiology testing		heritability of disease
	1	Genetic counselling
Glaucoma		
Evaluation	Threshold Criteria/ Referral Guidelines Tertia	ry Care Management
The following will be identified by a glaucoma assessment by local ophthalmologist or optometrist: Glaucoma with evidence of progression Significant increased Intraocular Pressure (IOP) ≥26 mmHg Narrow Angles Advanced Glaucoma/ Uncontrolled Glaucoma End stage glaucoma	 Optometrist/ophthalmologist report including VA, refraction, IOP, gonioscopy, pachymetry, visual fields & disc assessment performed in the last 3 months Glaucoma with evidence of progression Uncontrolled IOP/> 26 mmHg Refer urgently Narrow Angles Provide if available: Optical coherence tomography (OCT) including retinal never fiber layer results Optic disc photos If the person identifies as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander 	 Control of the IOP with: Eye drops Laser treatment Surgical treatment Prophylactic Iridotomy To prevent acute angle closure glaucoma Co-management with community providers where possible/clinically appropriate
 Acute Angle Closure Glaucoma History of glaucoma Red painful eye Significant reduction or loss of vision Photophobia Partly opaque cornea Hard, painful eye 	Refer immediately to ED	Emergency medical management



Evaluation	Threshold Criteria/Referral Guidelines	Tertiary Care Management
Raised intracranial pressure	Refer immediately to ED	 Emergency medical management
 +/- Neurological signs/symptoms (proptosis, diplopia, visual disturbance) Headache 		
Giant cell arteritis and other vascular disease	 With vison loss: Refer to ED immediately 	Emergency medical management
 Immediate discussion with ophthalmologist for acute sight threatening giant cell arteritis is mandatory 	 If pathology is suspected with confirmatory signs/symptoms and raised ESR/CRP- Refer urgently 	
 Immediate ESR/CRP/FBE (no need to wait for results) 		
Headache with Ocular Pathology	Refer immediately to ED	
Associated with: • Diplopia • Loss pf vison • Swollen optic nerve (papilloedema)		

If available, email an OCT with the patient's name and date of birth on the image for all referrals for macular conditions to <u>vruelectronicimages@eyeandear.org.au</u> Please ensure you have the patient's consent to email the image.

Evaluation	Threshold Criteria/Referral Guidelines	Tertiary Care Management
Epiretinal membrane	 Optometrist/ ophthalmologist report performed within the last 3 months 	Surgical management
Distorted vision	• Symptomatic and VA \leq 6/12	
	With traction, for possible surgery	
	 Include OCT (colour) report if available via email to <u>vruelectronicimages@eyeandear.org.au</u> 	
 Macular hole Partial thickness Full thickness 	 Optometrist/ophthalmologist report performed within last 3 months 	 Surgical management



	 Include OCT (colour) report if available via email vruelectronicimages@eyeandear.org.au 	
Retinal Vein occlusionCentralBranch	 Optometrist/ophthalmologist report performed within last 3 months- Refer urgently 	 Medical management
Retinal Artery OcclusionCentralBranch	Refer immediately to ED	Medical management
Retinitis PigmentosaSuspected	Optometrist/ophthalmologist report performed within last 3 months	 Electrodiagnostic testing to confirm diagnosis
Vitreous Haemorrhage	 Optometrist/ophthalmologist report performed within last 3 months Know diabetic retinopathy post PRP laser- Refer urgently New vitreous haemorrhage – no previous history- Refer immediately to ED Include OCT (colour) report if available via email to vruelectronicimages@eyeandear.org.au 	Surgical management
 Central Serous Retinopathy Distorted central vision Amsler grid changes 	 Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report performed within last 3 months New onset- Refer urgently 	Medical management
Choroidal Naevus	 Optometrist/ ophthalmologist report performed within last 3 months Raised- Refer urgently 	Monitoring of lesion
Intraocular melanoma	 Optometrist/ophthalmologist report performed within last 3 months Refer urgently 	Surgical and medical treatment for the preservation of vision and the prevention of metastatic disease
Strabismus (Squint) Evaluation	Threshold Criteria/ Referral Guidelines Ter	tiary Care Management
Strabismus (Squint)/ Ocular Misalignment	Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report performed within last 3 months	Surgical management of ocular misalignments
Amblyopia (lazy	 Adults/ Children sudden onset – Refer urgently 	Monitored occlusion therapy to treat



 eye), diplopia and thyroid eye disease Adults and children with developmental, 	 Children with amblyogenic conditions (e.g. Strabismus, anisometropia) under the age of 8 - Refer urgently Children (8-18 years) with longstanding 	 amblyopia in children Prescription of prism aids to reduce or eliminate double vision.
neurological and	squint	
other problems.	 Adults longstanding squint for consideration of surgery 	
 Esotropia (ET) (convergent) 		
 Exotropia (XT) (divergent) 		
 Thyroid Eye Disease (TED) / Thyroid Associated Ophthalmopathy (TAO) 		
Nerve Palsies		

Trauma		
Evaluation	Threshold Criteria/ Referral Guidelines	Tertiary Care Management
 Adnexal (lid) trauma Full thickness lacerations of the upper lid Suspected canalicular or levator disruption 	Refer immediately to ED	 Surgical repair of damage caused by trauma to maintain functional anatomical integrity
 Blunt trauma Hyphema Traumatic mydriasis Loss of vision 	Refer immediately to ED	 Medical management
 Chemical burns Irrigate all chemical injuries immediately for at least 10 mins with Saline, Hartmann's solution or Water 	 Provide History (acid, alkali, other) Phototoxic burns/UV burns_Refer immediately to ED 	 pH neutralisation of ocular surfaces Management of resulting injury
Contact lens wearer	 If acute, or associated ulcer – Refer immediately to ED 	Medical management
Foreign bodies	Refer immediately to ED	Removal of foreign body
 Within pupil zone Under upper eyelid If difficult, incomplete or unable to 		 Management of wound/injury



remove • If pain persists or increases • Intra-ocular • If in doubt Globe Rupture, Penetrating Injury, suspected Intra-Ocular Foreign Body	 Refer immediately to ED 	Surgical repair
Orbital fracture Recent 	 Refer immediately to ED With known orbital wall fracture not yet treated- Refer urgently For diplopia assessment (With orbital wall fracture already treated) Provide imaging report (CT scan) if available 	Surgical repair of fractures and removal of entrapped orbital contents
 Retinal Detachments/Tears Sudden unilateral loss of vision With or without preceding floaters or flashes History of trauma History of severe short- sightedness A "veil" over the vision 	Refer immediately to ED	Surgical or laser management of the detachment/ tear
SYMPTOMS Diplopia		
 Evaluation Diplopia strabismus, amblyopia (lazy eye), diplopia and thyroid eye disease Adults and children with developmental, neurological and other problems. Esotropia (ET) (convergent) Exotropia (XT) 	 Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report performed within last 3 months Adults, sudden inset- Refer urgently Children with amblyogenic conditions (e.g. strabismus, anisometropia) under the age of 8 - Refer urgently 	 Surgical management of ocular misalignments Monitored occlusion therapy to treat amblyopia in children Prescription of prism aids to reduce or eliminate double vision.



Thyroid Eye	id Eye	Disease (TE
Disease (TED) /	se (TED) /	Thyroid Ass
Thyroid Associated	id Associated	Ophthalmoı
Dphthalmopathy	almopathy	(TAO)

Eye infections/inflammations				
Evaluation	Threshold Criteria/ Referral Guidelines	Tertiary Care Management		
 Red Painful +/Watery Eye If any of the following occur: Fluorescein dye inserted in the eye cannot be blown from the nose after five minutes Photophobia/redness Hazy and enlarged cornea Frank suppuration Excessive lacrimation 	 Acquired - Refer immediately to ED Long standing inflammation not responsive to treatment" Optometrist/ ophthalmologist report performed within the last 3 months 	Medical management		

Eye pain/ Discomfort		
Evaluation	Threshold Criteria/ Referral Guidelines Tert	iary Care Management
 Dry eye Associated with known Sjogren's syndrome Conjunctival inflammatory condition With ocular pemphigoid 	 Optometrist/ophthalmologist report performed within last 3 months Painful and unresponsive to sustained lubrication over 2/52 	 Management of ocular discomfort Prevention of secondary corneal disease
Red eye with constant pain	Refer immediately to ED	Emergency management
Visual Disturbance/ V Evaluation	/ision Loss (non-cataract) Threshold Criteria/ Referral Guidelines Terti	ary Care Management
Sudden loss of vision • With/without pain on eye movements	Refer immediately to ED	
Blurred vision	 With red eye - Refer immediately to ED With headache - Refer urgently Idiopathic- optometrist/ophthalmologist report performed within last 3 months 	Medical management
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 Children with difficulty with long distance vision (>age 12) with longstanding 	Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report performed within last 3 months	Management of visual problems and prevention of future vision loss
reduced vision		
 Neuro-Ophthalmic Disorders Sudden unilateral or bilateral loss of vision Sudden Lid Ptosis Sudden Double Vision Pain on eye movements Sudden visual field loss - confrontation field or formal field test results 	Refer immediately to ED	Medical management
White pupil reflex in children	Refer urgently	 Management of sight threatening and potentially life-threatening condition
 Floaters/ flashes With reduced vision OR cobwebs/curtain over vision 	Refer immediately to ED	 Medical and/or surgical management