IMMEDIATE REFERRAL TO THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

CORNEA

- Corneal Ulcers/Corneal foreign body [see pg 13]
- Keratitis (Marginal, Microbial) [see pg 14]
- Contact Lens Wearer with pain and discomfort [see pg 18]

EYE INFECTIONS and INFLAMMATION

- Peri-orbital + Orbital cellulitis [see pg 16]
- Viral / bacterial conjunctivitis with discharge, red eye with reduced vision, suspected iritis, suspected corneal ulcer, suspected herpes simplex, Infection Herpes zoster with eye involvement [see pg 15]
- Allergic eye disease (Vernal catarrh) with severe and decreased vision [see pg 15]
- Sudden onset with red eye, pain, blurred vision, or acute discharge [see pg 25]

EYELID MALPOSITION

- Sub-Tarsal Foreign Body, if unable to remove FB or has rust ring [see pg 16]
- Chalazion / Stye if infected and possible cellulitis [see pq 17]

NEURO-OPHTHALMOLOGY

- Optic Neuritis suspected in an Adult or Child [see pg 18]
- Suspected Intracranial Hypertension [see pq 20]
- Giant Cell Arteritis Headache with throbbing sensation on one side of head, jaw pain/blurred vision/vision loss [see pg 20]
- Headache with ocular pathology/Papilledema over 16yrs [see pg 20] Children under 16yrs should be advised to attend RCH ED
- Pupil Defects Newly detected with visual symptoms/ptosis [see pg 21]

RETINA

- Sudden onset of new distortion of central vision
- Diabetes with sudden Loss of vision [see pg 14]
- Vitreous Haemorrhage New VH, no previous history [see pg 22]
- Retinal Artery Occlusion-CRAO/BRAO [see pg 22]
- Flashes with reduced vision or cobwebs/curtain over vision [see pg 27]
- Retinal Detachments /Tears/Holes [see pg 23]

GLAUCOMA

Acute Angle Closure Glaucoma [see pg 20]

VISUAL DISTURBANCE/VISION LOSS (NON-CATARACT)

- Sudden loss of vision with or without pain on eye movements [See pg 26]
- Binocular visual field loss (nonglaucomatous) or acute VF defects with systemic symptoms [see pg 26]
- Neuro-Ophthalmic Disorders [see pg 27]

TRAUMA

- Lid Trauma, Blunt Trauma, Chemical Burns [See pg 24]
- Globe Rupture, Penetrating Injury, Suspected Intra-Ocular Foreign Body [See pg 25]
- Suspected Orbital Fracture [see pg 25]



Urgent referrals to specialist eye clinics

Please **fax** all urgent (specialist eye clinic) referrals to the Eye and Ear Hospital Patient Services and Access team on 9929 8408, to ensure these are processed without delay.



About

These guidelines have been developed in line with the Victorian Statewide Referral Criteria, to ensure there is timely access for patients to specialist clinics in public hospitals, by improving the quality and appropriateness of referrals. For more information regarding the Statewide referral criteria, please visit src.health.vic.gov.au/about.

These guidelines are also 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.



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1. Ophthalmology conditions not accepted

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 Degeneration (AMD)	 AMD for review Family history but asymptomatic Retinal Pigment Epithelial changes (previously called 'dry AMD') in a patient >55 yrs old Stable Drusen Early Intermediate, or stable Geographic Atrophy (GA) Patients already treated with anti-VEGF in the community, including interstate or overseas
Blepharitis	 Chronic (not severe) with 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 ≤6/9 (some exceptions) Congenital Cataract in a child <18yrs old Patient does not want surgery Lens opacities that do not have an impact on the patient's activities of daily living
Chalazion	Not accepted unless cellulitis is suspected, present to ED
Conjunctivitis	 With no other signs or symptoms With mild symptoms (unless child on ocular steroids) Without an Optometric/Ophthalmic Report
Cosmetic Contact Lens	New or replacement (functional or cosmetic)
Defence Vision Exam	All vision assessments for Defence Services are to be completed by a community ophthalmologist
Diabetes	 Newly diagnosed or established for fundus exam (screening), including during pregnancy Non-proliferative (background) diabetic retinopathy (minimal to moderate NPDR) Non-centre involving macular oedema Previously treated with anti-VEGF in the community, including interstate or overseas
Condition	Description



Driving Assessment	All vision assessments for the suitability of driving are to be completed by a community optometrist or ophthalmologist	
Dry eyes	 Longstanding (even if no relief of symptoms with regular use of lubricants) Without corneal changes Without an Optometric/Ophthalmic report 	
Entropion/ Ectropion	No corneal involvement or lid irritation	
Epiphora (watery eye)	 Child less than 2 years old Intermittent watery Without Optometric/Ophthalmic report 	
Epiretinal membrane	Asymptomatic, VA 6/9 or better and no significant distortion	
Excess Eyelid Skin (Dermatochalasis)	Not obscuring line of sight (excess skin of upper eyelids 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 (>6/52) with no other symptoms Posterior Vitreous Detachment (PVD) for review and no new symptoms 	
Genetic Eye Conditions	Without an Optometric/Ophthalmic report (unless for family planning)	
Glaucoma	 Requests for the diagnosis or ongoing management of: Glaucoma suspect Ocular hypertension Stable early and moderate glaucoma 	
Headaches	When reading Migraine with no ophthalmic symptoms Tension headaches with no ophthalmic symptoms	
Itchy eyes	 Longstanding Children or adults with no other symptoms Without an Optometric/Ophthalmic Report 	
Narrow Angles	Without an Optometric/Ophthalmic Report	
NDIS assessment	Needs to be completed by community optometrist	



Condition	Description	
Neuro-Ophthalmology	Children under 16yrs of age with BIH or	
	Children with Optic Nerve Coloboma; needs to be referred to Royal Children's Hospital (RCH)	
	 Children under 16yrs with suspected papilloedema; should be advised to attend RCH ED 	
	 Unless under 18yrs of age, non-existing RVEEH patients may be forwarded to the Alfred Hospital Neuro-Ophthalmology Unit 	
	o Including: Optic Neuritis, sudden onset diplopia (adults), sudden ptosis, suspected optic disc drusen, BIH, possible pupil defects, adult with Ethambutol toxicity, acquired nystagmus, neurofibromatosis review, suspected myasthenia gravis, intracranial tumours, recent CVA for assessment, and second opinion for any neuro-ophthalmological condition	
Oculoplastics	Dermatochalasis NOT affecting vision	
	Children under 2yrs with suspected or known blocked nasolacrimal duct; needs to be referred to RCH	
Pharmaceutical toxicity	Baseline screening or check prior to commencement of Ethambutol or Plaquenil (refer to the Australian College of Optometry)	
	 Review of adult with known, high risk, or suspected Ethambutol toxicity (unless existing RVEEH patient) 	
Prosthesis / Artificial Eye	Scleral shell contact lens	
	Review of existing Prosthesis	
	Replacement of lost or damaged prosthesis	
	*Refer directly to Ocularist	
Pterygium / Pingueculum	Asymptomatic pterygium and does not require surgery	
	Pinguecula with symptoms of dry eyes and irritation	
Ptosis	Child under 2 years old (needs to be referred to Children's Hospital)	
Recurrent Corneal Erosion (RCES)	 History of RCES or currently not 'active' Monitoring of previously discharged Corneal Clinic patient with no indication of progression 	
Red eye	Chronic and mild No associated I vision loss or pain	
Refraction	 For glasses check or any refractive investigation Refractive laser surgery Blurred vision check (adult or child) 	



Condition	Description	
Retinal	 Asymptomatic Epiretinal Membrane (ERM), with VA 6/9 or better, and no impending macular hole or schisis 	
	Chronic or old artery occlusion (BRAO/CRAO) with no new symptoms	
Toxoplasmosis	 Inactive (even if on prophylactic treatment); For optometry review 	
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 visual field test (for driving assessment)	



2. Clinic Timeframe Categories

The following table gives an indication of the timeframe within which 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
	Discuss with the Admitting Officer in the Emergency Department – call switch on 9929 8666 – to confirm immediate referral to the Emergency Department
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 Primary Care Management Guidelines - The Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital
	Patients over 45 years of age should have regular eye examinations with an ophthalmologist/optometrist every three years.

the royal victorian eye and ear hospital

Primary Care Referral Guidelines - Ophthalmology

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 most cases, this <u>will require a report from local ophthalmologist or optometrist within the last 3 months</u>.

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

Referral information

All referrals 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
- · If the person identifies as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander

*Additional information may be required for specific ocular conditions - please refer to the referral guidelines below for further details.

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

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

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

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



4. Referral Guidelines

DIAGNOSIS

AMD

Evaluation

Threshold Criteria/Referral Guidelines

Tertiary Care Management

Choroidal Neovascularization (CNV), also known as Wet AMD

- Blurred or distorted central vision
- Amsler grid showing central vision changes
- Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report including BCVA, refraction & retinal examination performed in the last 3 months
- RVEEH will accept newly diagnosed untreated patients, and where possible will facilitate their discharge for ongoing management in the community once stable (in line with SRC)
- New patients will only receive 3 anti-VEGGF treatments at the Eye and Ear
- Patients that have received ANY anti-VEGF treatment in the community, including interstate or overseas, will not be accepted as a patient at RVEEH for continued management

 Urgent treatment to preserve central vision

Cataract / Lens

Evaluation

Threshold Criteria/Referral Guidelines

Tertiary Care Management

Cataract

- Patient wants surgery
- Best Corrected Visual Acuity (BCVA)
- Cataract type
- Symptomatic

 Optometrist/ophthalmologist report including BCVA, type of cataract, refraction details (each eye) and dilated retinal examination performed in the last 3 months

Refer

- BCVA of cataract affected eye is CF/HM/LP refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics)
- Worse than or equal to 6/12 BCVA in cataract affected eye
- Symptomatic cortical or posteriorsubcapsular cataract (regardless of vision)
- Known history of angle closure or narrow AC's
- Professional driver and BCVA 6/9 or worse
- Only functional eye

Cataract Surgery:

 Surgical removal of the natural lens and implantation of an Intraocular Lens



Cataract cont'd	Also provide details where applicable:	
	• If patient is diabetic and there is a poor/no view of the retina during the eye assessment	
	Past history of vitrectomy in affected eye	
	Symptomatic anisometropia	
	• If the person is a carer	
	• If the person is a falls risk	
Posterior Capsular Opacity (PCO) Symptomatic Reduced visual acuity as compared to 1/12 post- Cataract surgery	Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report including BCVA, refraction & retinal examination performed in the last 3 months	YAG Laser capsulotomy
Cornea/Conjunctiva Evaluation	Threshold Criteria/ Referral Guidelines	Tertiary Care Management
Corneal Ulcers	Refer immediately to ED	 Medical management Treatment of ulcer to manage pain and improve vision
 Corneal foreign body If unable to remove FB With rust ring 	Refer immediately to ED	 Check for corneal damage with fluorescein Management of pain and corneal injury
 Corneal decompensation Bullous keratopathy Endothelial keratopathy Band Keratopathy 	 Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report performed in the last 3 months Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics) 	Medical or surgical management of corneal disease
Corneal graft rejection	 Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report performed in the last 3 months Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics) 	Medical management
Fuch's dystrophy	Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report performed in the last 3 months	Medical management
	 With corneal decompensation and bullae Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics) 	



Keratoconus	 Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report performed in the last 3 months With hydrops - Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics) With CCT <410 microns - Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics) With progression for treatmentmust include evidence of progression (with past refractions and/or corneal topography) 	 Management with contact lenses Corneal Cross Linking Surgical treatment
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
Corneal or Conjunctival lesion	 Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report performed in the last 3 months Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics) 	Medical or surgical treatment
PterygiumPatient wants surgeryRed / irritated / distorting vision	Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report performed in the last 3 months	Surgical removal +/-conjunctival grafting
Diabetic Eye Disease Evaluation	Threshold Criteria/ Referral Guidelines	Tertiary Care Management
Severe Non-Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy Diabetic Macular Oedema (DMO) • Centre involving only Vitreous Haemorrhage	Optometrist or Ophthalmologist report including best corrected visual acuity, refraction, and retinal assessment performed in the last 3 months. Refer: Diabetes with sudden Loss of Vision; Refer immediately to ED Vitreous Haemorrhage; Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics)	Medical, Laser and Surgical management of diabetic retinopathy for the preservation of vision
	Provide: Type of diabetes, duration of disease Any previous eye treatments (e.g. intravitreal injections, retinal laser, surgery) Optical coherence tomography (OCT) result to vruelectronicimages@eyeandear.org.au (mandatory)	



Diabetic Eye Disease cont'd	 Recent HbA1c result & Fasting lipid results Blood pressure readings Patients that have received ANY anti-VEGF treatment in the community, including interstate or overseas, will not be accepted 	
Eye inflammation/ in	fection	
Evaluation	Threshold Criteria/ Referral Criteria	Tertiary Care Management
Viral / bacterial conjunctivitis with discharge • Red eye with reduced vision • Suspected iritisSuspected corneal ulcerSuspected herpes simplex infectionHerpes zoster ophthalmicus with eye involvement	Failure to respond to topical treatment within 3 days Refer immediately to ED	Medical management
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, upper lid.	 Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report with detailed symptoms Severe or with decreased vision - Referimmediately to ED Child using ocular steroids - Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics) Adult or child with moderately severe symptoms - Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics) 	Topical antihistamines
Nasolacrimal Duct Obstruction (NLDO) Punctal stenosis Watery eye	 Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report performed in the last 3 months NLDO with dacryocystitis - Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics) Refer adults and children (>2 years of age) 	Surgery -DCR



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
 Sub-Tarsal Foreign Body If unable to remove FB With rust ring 	Refer immediately to ED	 Management of pain and removal of FB
Blepharospasm	Intermittent or constant	Medical management
Severe and persistent blepharitis with corneal or lid changes Not responding to treatment with warm compressions and lid scrubs	 Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report performed within last 3 months detailing past treatment With photophobia and/or blurred vision - Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics) 	Medical management
With corneal involvement Lid irritation or watery eyes Unmanageable pain	Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report performed within last 3 months	 Prevention of corneal disease Check for corneal damage with fluorescein Surgical management
Excess eyelid skin (Dermatochalasis)	 Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report performed within last 3 months 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	Sudden onset (adult & children) – Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics)	Diagnosis and management of
Unilateral or BilateralWith or without	Over 2 years of age	underlying neurological cause
neurological signs Obscuring line of sight		
Chalazion / Stye	Not Accepted	
	 Not Accepted Infected and possible cellulitis- Refer 	
	immediately to ED	
Lid lesions	Presumed (or confirmed) BCC, SCC –	Surgical removal of
BCC & SCC	Presumed (or confirmed) BCC, SCC – Refer Urgently (to specialist eye clinics)	cancerous and non- cancerous lesions
Non-specific lid lesionBenign papilloma	 Non-specific lid lesion increasing in size, changing colour - Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics) 	currect ous resions
5	Provide pathology report if available	
	Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report performed within last 3 months <u>if benign</u> papilloma or non-specific lid lesion	
Prosthesis	Refer if existing prosthesis not fitting well	Management of
• Poor fit	and may require further surgery	prosthesis
InfectionExposure	With discharge/infection or extrusion/exposure of prosthesis/implant – Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics)	
	Publicly funded replacement of existing prosthesis will only be considered for patients who have had previous eye surgery at RVEEH (as patient of the Oculoplastic or Ocular Oncology clinic)	
	 General review of any existing prosthesis (including replacement of lost or damaged prosthesis) is to be managed in the community by an Ocularist 	
Eye pain/ Discomfort		
Evaluation	Threshold Criteria/ Referral Guidelines	Tertiary Care Management
Corneal Ulcer	See "Corneal/Conjunctiva" section	
Corneal Foreign Body		
Contact Lens Wearer	Pain and discomfort- Refer	Management of
Eye discomfort	immediately to ED	pain • Prevention of vision
 Cease contact lens wear 	 Non-acute pain, mild irritation: optometrist/ophthalmologist report performed in the last 3 months 	loss



		+
Sub Tarsal Foreign Body	See "Eyelids/Malposition" section	
Proptosis • Acute, chronic, endocrine associated	Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics) if: Sudden/recent onset With vision loss (or threat to vision) With redness and pain – including on eye movements With diplopia or restricted eye movement In presence of a space occupying lesion Thyroid Eye Disease with inflammation Routine referral if: Stable and longstanding In presence of inactive Thyroid Eye Disease Non-inflammatory Idiopathic / no cause provided No vision loss/threat to vision	Emergency treatment to prevent vision loss
	Include imaging report if available	
Optic NeuritisSuspectedNew diagnosis (child)	 Suspected optic neuritis (adult or child) - Refer immediately to ED Sudden loss of vision Pain on eye movements Child with new diagnosis of Optic Neuritis - Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics) 	Emergency medical treatment to prevent vision loss



Evaluation	Threshold Criteria/Referral Guidelines	Tertiary Care Management
 Inherited Eye Diseases For genetic counselling or electrophysiology testing 	 Optometrist/ ophthalmologist report performed within the last 3 months (unless family planning) Where genetic testing/genetic family planning is requested and patient or patient's partner is pregnant – Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics) For Lebers Hereditary Optic Neuropathy – Refer Urgently (to specialist eye clinics) 	 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 electrophysiology testing	 Optometrist/ophthalmologist report performed within the last 3 months For Para-neoplastic syndromes requesting electrophysiology testing – Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics) 	 Electrodiagnostic testing to confirm diagnosis Genetic investigation to confirm diagnosis and heritability of disease Genetic counselling
Glaucoma		
Evaluation	Threshold Criteria/ Referral Guidelines	Tertiary Care Management
The following will be identified by a glaucoma assessment by local ophthalmologist or optometrist:	Referral must include optometrist/ ophthalmologist report including VA, refraction, IOP and visual field tests performed in the last 3 months, as well as the presence of:	 Control of the IOP with: Eye drops Laser treatment Surgical treatment
Glaucoma with evidence	Secondary glaucoma	Prophylactic Iridotomy
of progression	If the patient has only one seeing eye	 To prevent acute
	If the patient has only one seeing eye	angle closure
Significant increased	Multiple ocular surgeries	angle closure glaucoma
_		glaucoma o Co-management with community providers where
Intraocular Pressure (IOP) ≥26 mmHg	Multiple ocular surgeriesOcular trauma	glaucoma o Co-management with community
Intraocular Pressure (IOP) ≥26 mmHg Narrow Angles Advanced Glaucoma/	 Multiple ocular surgeries Ocular trauma In addition: Unstable, mild or moderate progressive glaucoma – must provide evidence of progression over 3 months on visual field test 	glaucoma o Co-management with community providers where possible/clinically
Intraocular Pressure (IOP) ≥26 mmHg Narrow Angles Advanced Glaucoma/ Uncontrolled Glaucoma	 Multiple ocular surgeries Ocular trauma In addition: Unstable, mild or moderate progressive glaucoma – must provide evidence of progression over 3 months on visual field test OCT including RNFL results must be 	glaucoma o Co-management with community providers where possible/clinically
Intraocular Pressure (IOP) ≥26 mmHg Narrow Angles Advanced Glaucoma/ Uncontrolled Glaucoma End stage glaucoma	 Multiple ocular surgeries Ocular trauma In addition: Unstable, mild or moderate progressive glaucoma – must provide evidence of progression over 3 months on visual field test OCT including RNFL results must be included Uncontrolled IOP/> 26 mmHg – Refer 	glaucoma Co-management with community providers where possible/clinically appropriate Discharge Management Continue care for the
Intraocular Pressure (IOP) ≥26 mmHg Narrow Angles Advanced Glaucoma/ Uncontrolled Glaucoma	 Multiple ocular surgeries Ocular trauma In addition: Unstable, mild or moderate progressive glaucoma – must provide evidence of progression over 3 months on visual field test OCT including RNFL results must be included 	glaucoma Co-management with community providers where possible/clinically appropriate Discharge Management Continue care for the reason of referral until
Intraocular Pressure (IOP) ≥26 mmHg Narrow Angles Advanced Glaucoma/ Uncontrolled Glaucoma End stage glaucoma Note: Requests for the	 Multiple ocular surgeries Ocular trauma In addition: Unstable, mild or moderate progressive glaucoma – must provide evidence of progression over 3 months on visual field test OCT including RNFL results must be included Uncontrolled IOP/> 26 mmHg – Referurgently (to specialist eye clinics) Provide if available: Ocular trauma Provide if available: Ocular trauma Drovide if available: Ocular trauma Ocular trauma	glaucoma Co-management with community providers where possible/clinically appropriate Discharge Management Continue care for the reason of referral until condition is deemed by the medical practitione
Narrow Angles Advanced Glaucoma/ Uncontrolled Glaucoma End stage glaucoma Note: Requests for the diagnosis or ongoing	 Multiple ocular surgeries Ocular trauma In addition: Unstable, mild or moderate progressive glaucoma – must provide evidence of progression over 3 months on visual field test OCT including RNFL results must be included Uncontrolled IOP/> 26 mmHg – Referurgently (to specialist eye clinics) Provide if available: Central corneal thickness measurement of 	glaucoma Co-management with community providers where possible/clinically appropriate Discharge Management
Intraocular Pressure (IOP) ≥26 mmHg Narrow Angles Advanced Glaucoma/ Uncontrolled Glaucoma End stage glaucoma Note: Requests for the diagnosis or ongoing management of glaucoma	 Multiple ocular surgeries Ocular trauma In addition: Unstable, mild or moderate progressive glaucoma – must provide evidence of progression over 3 months on visual field test OCT including RNFL results must be included Uncontrolled IOP/> 26 mmHg – Referurgently (to specialist eye clinics) Provide if available: Ocular trauma Provide if available: Ocular trauma Drovide if available: Ocular trauma Ocular trauma	glaucoma Co-management with community providers where possible/clinically appropriate Discharge Management Continue care for the reason of referral until condition is deemed by the medical practitione



glaucoma will not be accepted	If the person identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	
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
Neuro-Ophthalmologi Evaluation	Threshold Criteria/Referral Guidelines	Tertiary Care Management
Raised intracranial pressure (ICP) + +/- Neurological signs/symptoms	 Suspected intracranial hypertension - Refer immediately to ED Benign intracranial hypertension for review or second opinion (routine referral) 	Emergency medical management
Giant cell arteritis (GCA) and other vascular disease Immediate discussion with ophthalmologist for acute sight threatening giant cell arteritis is mandatory Immediate ESR/CRP/FBE (no need to wait for results)	 Headache with throbbing sensation on side of back of head, jaw pain, blurred vison/vision loss - Refer immediately to ED If pathology is suspected with confirmatory signs/symptoms and raised ESR/CRP- Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics) 	Emergency medical management
Headache with ocular pathology/symptoms Associated with: Diplopia or blurred vision Visual disturbance or reduced vison Symptoms of Amaurosis Fugax	Refer immediately to ED	
Papilloedema (swollen optic nerve) Detected on routine eye exam Suspected with headache or intracranial hypertension	With headache or raised ICP - Referimmediately to ED* * Under 16 years of age (with or without headache) - Refer to Royal Children's Hospital ED	



	•	Detected on routine eye exam with no headache, normal visual field – Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics)	
Pupil Defects Newly detected +/- visual symptoms or ptosis Possible defects including anisocoria, Horner's, Aide's	•	Newly detected with visual symptoms and/or ptosis – Refer immediately to ED Newly detected (no visual symptoms or ptosis) – Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics)	

Ocular Oncology

Any referral to the Oncology Unit must contain the following details/information:

- Name, date of birth
- Address, telephone number (incl mobile number if available)
- GP name, address and fax number
- Relevant ocular and systemic details
- Results of any recent blood tests or scans (Conjunctival biopsies should not be done and referral should not be delayed because of any pending investigations)
- Any old photographs of tumour (including the patient's name and D.O.B on each image) email to vruelectronicimages@eyeandear.org.au* Please ensure you have the patient's consent to email the images.
- Patient's special needs and preferences

Referrals for possible cancer should reach the hospital within 48 hours of presentation. Patients should be given the hospital contact centre phone number (9929 8500) if hospital has not been in contact with an appointment offer within two weeks.

Evaluation	Threshold Criteria/Referral Guidelines	Tertiary Care Management
Iris Lesion/Iris Cyst	 Optometrist/ophthalmologist report performed within the last 3 months Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics) 	Oncological management
Ectropion Uveae	 Optometrist/ophthalmologist report performed within the last 3 months Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics) 	Oncological management
Conjunctival Melanoma	 Optometrist/ophthalmologist report performed within the last 3 months Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics) 	Oncological management



Choroidal Naevus Raised with pigment Flat for opinion	Optometrist/ ophthalmologist report performed within last 3 months	Monitoring of lesion
	Raised with pigment- Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics)	
Intraocular Melanoma (presumed)	Optometrist/ ophthalmologist report performed within last 3 months Raised with pigment- Refer urgently (to	Oncological management
	specialist eye clinics)	•
	•	

Retinal Disorders

Email all electronic OCT results (including the patient's name and D.O.B on each image) to vruelectronicimages@eyeandear.org.au

* Please ensure you have the patient's consent to email the images.

Evaluation	Threshold Criteria/Referral Guidelines	Tertiary Care Management
Epiretinal membrane (ERM)	Optometrist/ophthalmologist report performed within the last 3 months	Surgical management
Distorted vision	Symptomatic and VA ≤ 6/12	
	With traction, for possible surgery	
	Mandatory to include OCT (colour) report 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
T dir directiness	Mandatory to include OCT (colour) report via email to vruelectronicimages@eyeandear.org.au	
Retinal Vein occlusion Central (CRVO) Branch (BRVO	Optometrist/ophthalmologist report performed within last 3 months - Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics)	Medical management
Retinal Artery Occlusion Central (CRAO) Branch (BRAO)	Refer immediately to ED	Medical management
Retinitis Pigmentosa • Suspected	Optometrist/ophthalmologist report performed within last 3 months	Electrodiagnostic testing to confirm diagnosis
Vitreous Haemorrhage	Optometrist/ophthalmologist report performed within last 3 months	Surgical management
	Known diabetic retinopathy post PRP laser – Refer urgently	
	New vitreous hemorrhage - no previous history - Refer immediately to ED	



	Include OCT (colour) report if available via email to vruelectronicimages@eyeandear.org.au	
Retinal Detachments/Tears/Holes • Sudden unilateral loss of vision • History of trauma Retinal detachments/ Tears/Holes cont'd • With or without preceding floaters, flashes, or a "veil" over the vision • History of severe shortsightedness	Refer immediately to ED	Surgical or laser management of the detachment/tear/hole
Central Serous Retinopathy • Distorted central vision • Amsler grid changes	 Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report performed within last 3 months New onset- Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics) 	Medical management
Choroidal Naevus Raised with pigment Flat for opinion	 Optometrist/ ophthalmologist report performed within last 3 months Raised with pigment- Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics) Include OCT (colour) report if available via email to vruelectronicimages@eyeandear.org.au 	Monitoring of lesion
Intraocular melanoma/ intraocular mass • Presumed/confirmed	 Optometrist/ophthalmologist report performed within last 3 months Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics) 	Surgical and medical treatment for the preservation of vision and the prevention of metastatic disease
Strabismus (Squint) Evaluation	Threshold Criteria/ Referral Guidelines	Tertiary Care Management
Strabismus (Squint)/ Ocular Misalignment • Amblyopia (lazy eye) • Adults and children with developmental, neurological and	 Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report performed within last 3 months Adults/Children sudden onset - Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics) Children with new or longstanding strabismus or amblyogenic conditions (eg: anisometropia) - Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics) 	 Surgical management of ocular misalignments Monitored occlusion therapy to treat amblyopia in children Prescription of prism aids to reduce or eliminate double vision.



 other problems With intermittent diplopia Thyroid Eye Disease (TED) / Thyroid Associated Ophthalmopathy Cranial Nerve Palsies 	 TED with acute/recent onset diplopia – Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics) Adults longstanding squint for consideration of surgery (routine referral) 	
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 Vitreous Hemorrhage 	Refer immediately to ED	Medical management
 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 - Referimmediately 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 Corneal within pupil zone Under upper eyelid If difficult, incomplete, or unable to remove If pain persists or increases Intra-ocular	Refer immediately to ED	 Removal of foreign body Management of wound/injury



Globe Rupture, Penetrating Injury, suspected Intra-Ocular Foreign Body	Refer immediately to ED	Surgical repair
Orbital fracture Recent trauma Known fracture untreated Treated for diplopia assessment	 Recent trauma - Refer immediately to ED With known orbital wall fracture not yet treated - Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics) For diplopia assessment (orbital wall fracture already treated) Provide imaging report (CT scan) if available 	Surgical repair of fractures and removal of entrapped orbital contents
Tears/Holes SYMPTOMS	See "Retinal Disorders" section	
Diplopia Evaluation	Threshold Criteria/ Referral Guidelines	Tertiary Care Management
Strabismus, Adults and children with developmental, neurological and other problems. Thyroid Eye Disease (TED) Nerve Palsies Myasthenia Gravis	Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report performed within last 3 months If any of the following - Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics) Sudden onset Children under 18yrs of age With known orbital fracture not treated yet With proptosis or known orbital mass With diabetes With TED and recent/acute onset diplopia Post ocular surgery	 Surgical management of ocular misalignments Monitored occlusion therapy to treat amblyopia in children Prescription of prism aids to reduce or eliminate double vision.
Eye infections / Infla	mmation 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	Sudden onset with red eye, with pain, blurred vision, or acute discharge - Refer immediately to ED Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report performed within the last 3 months needed for:	Medical management
from the nose after five minutes ◆ Photophobia/redness	 Long standing watery eye not responsive to treatment 	



 Hazy and enlarged cornea Frank suppuration Excessive lacrimation 	Intermittent, or chronic (moderate or severe) red eye	
Eye pain/ Discomfort Evaluation	Threshold Criteria/ Referral Guidelines	Tertiary Care Management
Dry eye • With corneal changes • 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 pain	Refer immediately to ED	Emergency management
Visual Disturbance / V	Vision Loss (non-cataract) Threshold Criteria/ Referral Guidelines	Tertiary Care Management
Sudden loss of vision • With/without pain on eye movements	Refer immediately to ED	
Blurred vision	With red eye or headache - Refer immediately to ED	Medical management
	Idiopathic - optometrist/ophthalmologist report performed within last 3 months	
Visual Field Defect	Optometrist/ophthalmologist report performed within last 3 months – must include VF test results	Medical management
	If binocular visual field loss (non- glaucomatous) or acute VF defects with systemic symptoms – Refer immediately to ED	
	If not acute, not binocular and no loss of vision – Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics)	
	 In presence of intracranial tumour, space occupying lesion, CVA or Optic Neuritis – Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics) 	
Children's vision • with difficulty with long	Optometrist/Ophthalmologist report performed within last 3 months	Management of visual problems and prevention of future vision loss
distance vision • with longstanding	If under 8yrs of age and unequal vision – Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics)	



reduced vision			
Neuro-Ophthalmic Disorders	Refer immediately to ED	•	Medical management
 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 			
White pupil reflex in children	Refer urgently (to specialist eye clinics)	•	Management of sight threatening and potentially life-threatening condition
Floaters/ flashes		٠	Medical and/or surgical
 With reduced vision OR cobwebs/curtain over vision 	Refer immediately to ED		management