REFERRAL GUIDELINES FOR OCULAR PATHOLOGY IN GREATER MANCHESTER

Mar 22	Emergency	Emergency	Urgent/Priority	Routine
Mar 22	As soon as possible	Within 24 hours	May wait overnight/weekend	Routine or appropriate direct referral pathway
Conditions				
Anterior	Red eye (non traumatic) Acute Angle Closure Glaucoma Painful recent post- op/hypopyon/blebitis Corneal graft rejection Red eye (traumatic) Chemical burns- irrigate & refer asap Penetrating injuries	Red eye (non traumatic) Scleritis Infective keratitis Herpetic infection: simplex & zoster Iritis/Uveitis Severe corneal abrasion Acute dacryocystitis Red eye (traumatic) Hyphaema Embedded foreign body	 Iris rubeosis Repeatable IOP >32mmHg Marginal keratitis 	 Symptomatic entropion/ectropion Chronic Exophthalmos/proptosis Persistent lid disease/cysts/hordeolum Longstanding ptosis Severe dry eye Pterygium (affecting visual axis) Persistent epiphora Keratoconus Recurrent corneal erosion syndrome Corneal dystrophy (reduced VA) Allergic conjunctivitis Naso-lacrimal duct obstruction Cataract IOP >=24mmHg <32mmHg Follow Local Glaucoma Pathway
Visual Loss	Possible Temporal Arteritis with visual symptoms	Sudden visual loss unknown cause (<24hrs)	Amaurosis fugax: refer via GP same day for TIA work-upOptic neuritis	Gradual loss of VA >4weeks with no sudden loss
Posterior	 Retinal artery occlusion <24hours Retinal detachment: macular on 	 Floaters/photopsia <48 hours + tobacco dust Retinal tears & breaks Retinal detachment: macular off Papilloedema PVD related vitreous haemorrhage 	 Vitreous haemorrhage (non-PVD) Nystagmus with other neurological signs Wet AMD CRVO Myopic CNV THE PATIENT'S AREA Diabetic proliferative retinopathy Refer to Eye Cas if DR appears to be new and Px not recently seen in HES 	 Retinal haemorrhages Branch retinal vein occlusion Central Serous Retinopathy if not electronic you must check the referral is processed Suspect glaucoma/abnormal discs Dry AMD requiring registration/LVA Retinitis Pigmentosa Macular hole Epiretinal membrane Diabetic maculopathy Refer to Eye Cas if DR appears to be new and Px not recently seen in HES
Other	 Orbital cellulitis Acute proptosis Acute onset diplopia/ squint/ptosis/nerve palsy 		 Suspected retinal cancers Suspected compressive lesion New pupillary defects 	 Repeatable suspicious field defects Long standing squint requiring correction Children's manifest squint, amblyopia/reduced VA REFER VIA DIRECT ORTHOPTIC PATHWAY

Making referrals



You should refer electronically using the Opera GOS18 referral module or extended service module where appropriate

Referral pathways for all GM areas are at www.gmlocs.co.uk - follow 'Referrals' for the patient's GP areas. The GP search can be used to locate the GP area