## REFERRAL GUIDELINES FOR OCULAR PATHOLOGY IN GREATER MANCHESTER

|                              | Emergency   | Emergency  | Emergency  | Urgent Urgent   | Routine  |  |
|------------------------------|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| Sept<br>2025                 | As soon as possible   | Within 24 hours  | May wait overnight/weekend   | 2-4 week wait   | Routine or appropriate referral pathway  |  |
|                              | Conditions  |  |  |   |  |  |
| A n t e r i o r              | Red eye (non-traumatic)  Acute angle closure glaucoma Painful recent (<2/12) post-op complications (e.g. hypopyon /blebitis/endophthalmitis) Corneal graft rejection  Red eye (traumatic) Chemical burnsirrigate first & refer 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 (consider referral to CUES)  Other IOPs 35mmHg or over (ideally repeatable measurements) | <ul> <li>Iris rubeosis</li> <li>Marginal keratitis</li> </ul>                                | IOP 32mmHg to <35mmHg     (ideally repeatable measurements)   | <ul> <li>Symptomatic entropion/ectropion</li> <li>Chronic exophthalmos/proptosis</li> <li>Persistent lid disease/cysts/hordeolum (after 6/12 conservative management) *</li> <li>Longstanding ptosis</li> <li>Benign eyelid lesions *</li> <li>Severe dry eye</li> <li>Pterygium (affecting visual axis)</li> <li>Persistent epiphora</li> <li>Keratoconus</li> <li>Recurrent corneal erosion syndrome</li> <li>Corneal dystrophy (reduced VA)</li> <li>Allergic conjunctivitis</li> <li>Suspected naso-lacrimal duct obstruction</li> <li>Cataract *</li> <li>IOP 24mmHg to &lt;32mmHg Follow</li> <li>Local GRR or GERS pathway</li> </ul> |  |
| Vi<br>s<br>u<br>al<br>L<br>o | Suspected temporal arteritis with visual symptoms   | Sudden visual loss<br>unknown cause (<24hrs)   | Amaurosis fugax:     plus referral to GP for same     day for TIA work-up     Optic neuritis | New suspected neurological field<br>defect referral to neuro-ophthalmology<br>plus same day referral to GP/A&E for<br>general medical management  | Gradual loss of VA >4weeks     Repeatable suspicious field defects     (non-neurological) (consider if GRR     appropriate)  |  |
| P o s t e r i o r            | Retinal artery occlusion     <24hours     Retinal detachment:     macula on   | <ul> <li>Floaters / photopsia &lt;48 hours + tobacco dust</li> <li>Retinal tears &amp; breaks</li> <li>Retinal detachment: macula off</li> <li>Papilloedema</li> <li>PVD related vitreous haemorrhage</li> </ul>   | Vitritis     Vitreous haemorrhage (non-PVD)     Nystagmus with other neurological signs      | Wet AMD – Wet AMD pathway Myopic CNV- WET AMD pathway New diabetic proliferative retinopathy CRVO (plus referral to GP for urgent blood work up) BRVO with macula oedema (plus referral to GP for urgent blood work up) Central serous retinopathy Full thickness macula hole | referral to GP for urgent blood work up)  Suspect glaucoma/abnormal discs  Dry AMD requiring registration/LVA  Retinitis Pigmentosa  |  |
| Ot<br>h<br>er                | <ul> <li>Orbital cellulitis</li> <li>Acute proptosis</li> <li>Acute onset<br/>diplopia/<br/>squint/ptosis/nerve palsy</li> </ul>  | New painful Horner pupillary defect  | <ul><li>Suspected compressive lesion</li><li>Other New pupillary defects</li></ul>           | Suspected retinal cancers (2-week pathway)  | Long standing strabismus requiring correction *  Children's manifest strabismus, amblyopia/reduced VA (referral to local/community Orthoptic department)   |  |

## Making referrals



Referral should be made electronically using OPERA GOS18 Referral module or extended service module where appropriate

Referral pathways for all GM areas are at <a href="www.gmlocs.co.uk">www.gmlocs.co.uk</a> - follow 'Referrals' for the patient's GP areas. The GP search can be used to locate the GP area \* Effective Use of resource (EUR) policies are available at: <a href="https://www.gmlocs.co.uk/gmlocs/information-for-practitioners/">https://www.gmlocs.co.uk/gmlocs/information-for-practitioners/</a>

This list is not exhaustive & practitioners should always apply their clinical judgement when deciding on the appropriate clinical pathway for a patient.

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