# Study of indication of destructive ocular surgeries at Sagarmatha Choudhary eye hospital, Lahan

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#### **Abstract**

**Background:** To determine the indications for destructive ocular surgery in our hospital so that it would be useful in planning strategies and to reduce avoidable eye loses and associated challenges after destructive ocular surgery. **Methods:** This is prospective study conducted at Sagarmatha choudhary eye hospital, lahan from January 2014 to December 2014. Patients were classified into 6 groups. 1) Trauma and its complications group. 2) Corneal ulcer and other related corneal diseases. 3) Glaucoma and its complications. 4) Endogenous endopthalmitis group. 5) Postoperative complications 6) Others **Results:** A total of 150 patients underwent destructive ocular surgery.81 males and 69 females with the M: F of 1.17. Evisceration - 148 (98.66 %) Enucleation on 2 (1.34 %) Exenteration on 0 75 eyes were right eye and 75 were left eye respectively. 1) Corneal ulcer and its complications -85 (56.75%). 2) Trauma and its complications contributes -24 (16.21%). 3) Glaucoma and its complications-12(8.1%) 4) Endogenous endopthalmitis -6 (4%) 5) Postoperative complications-8 (5.3%) 6) Others-16(10.6%) **Conclusion:** Destructive ocular surgery not only leads to vision loss but also psychological devastation of the patient. Prevention is better than cure. **Key Words:** Awareness, Enucleation Evisceration, Exenteration, Steroid.

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# **INTRODUCTION**

To study the indication of destructive ocular surgeries at sagarmatha choudhary eye hospital lahan. The destructive ocular surgery is performed to save other eye, to save life, to treat painful blind eye and for cosmetic reasons. The destructive surgery includes enucleation, evisceration and exenteration. In 1884, Mules developed a unique technique for evisceration where he used a hollow glass ball into the scleral cavity after removal of content of globe and cornea<sup>1,2,3</sup>. Enucleation is the removal of the eyeball and optic nerve, leaving the orbital contents in place. Exenteration is the removal of the orbital contents,

including the eyeball, orbital fat, extraocular muscles, and orbital bone. DOS is a dead end procedure with far reaching implications..the globe is lost with its main function (vision). DOS have economic and psychological effects on the patients, their relatives and the community. Therefore, eye surgeons should holistically, especially psychologically and emotionally, prepare both patients and their relatives before the surgery.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Type of study:** Prospective study **Duration:** One year (January 2014 to December 2014) **Place:** Sagarmatha Choudhary eye hospital, Lahan.

All the patients were admitted. detail ocular and systemic examination was done. Investigation like B-scan, hemoglobin, bleeding time, clotting time, elisa for hiv and elisa for hbsag was done. Diagnosis was confirmed. informed consent was taken from patient and his relatives. The following information is noted from patients admission paper. patient's demographic data, ocular examination findings, investigations (lab and radiologcal), causes of DOS, type of surgery performed, history of the use of Traditional Eye Medications was noted. Out of 150 patients, 81 were male and 69 were

How to cite this article: Natwarsingh Parihar, Paras Panjiyar. Study of indication of destructive ocular surgeries at Sagarmatha Choudhary eye hospital, Lahan. *MedPulse International Journal of Ophthalmology*. December 2017; 4(3): 62-65. https://www.medpulse.in/Ophthlmology/ female. Patients are classified into 6 groups. Patient who had lost vision due to recent trauma (penetrating or perforating unjury ) or its complications were placed in trauma and its complications group. Corneal ulcer cases which underwent evisceration were considered as corneal ulcer and other related corneal diseases. Painful blind eye cases because of glaucoma were kept under glaucoma and its complications. Patients who had no history of trauma and has developed endopthalmitis were considered in endogenous endopthalmitis group. Patients who do not fit into any of the criteria were classified as others. patient who underwent evisceration after complication due to any ocular surgery were kept in postoperative complications

**Statistics:** Data was double entered and analyzed by SPSS 16.0 a two sample t test was used to examine differences in mean values between cases and controls. A P value of 0.05 or less was considered as being statistically significant.

## **RESULTS**

A total of 150 patients underwent destructive ocular surgery. There were 81 males and 69 females with the M: F of 1.17. Evisceration was performed on 148 (98.66%) patients and enucleation on 2 (1.34 % ) patients. exenteration was not performed on any patient. Eviscaretion was more common than Enucleation. The DOS across different age groups are recorded.75 eyes were right eye and 75 were left eye respectively. Adults underwent more for destructive ocular surgery than child. The most common cause for evisceration following corneal ulcer and its complications 85 (56.75%).this was seen most commonly in patient of age group of 40 to 60 years of age. Amongst all ulcer cases, ulcer due to entry of vegetative matter is most common. Trauma and its complications contributes 24 (16.21 %) cases to evisceration.

All the surgeries were performed under local anaesthesia. people also underwent surgery for cosmetic purpose.

Table 1:				
Serial No.	Sex	Number	Percentage	
1	Male	81	54	
2	Female	69	46	





Table 2:					
	Serial No.	Surgery	Number	Percentage	
Ì	1	Evisceration	148	98.66	
	2	Enucleation	2	1.33	
	3	Exenteration	0	0	

Table 3:							
	Se	Serial no.		Numbe	er Perc	entage	
		1	Right	75		50	
		2	Left	75		50	
	Table 4:						
	Serial No	. Age	group(in y	/ears)	number	Percent	age
	1		0-15		14	9.3	
	2		16 - 40		34	22.60	5
	3		41 - 60		62	41.3	3
	5		61 - 90		40	26.6	ó



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Table 5:				
Serial No.	Diagnosis of patient	Number	Percentage	
1	Corneal ulcer and other complications	84	56	
2	Trauma and its complications	24	16	
3	Endogenous endopthalmitis	6	4	
4	Postoperative endopthalmitis	8	5.3	
5	Glaucoma and its complications	12	8.1	
6	Others	16	10.6	



#### DISCUSSION

Destructive ocular surgeries are performed when medical or surgical management fails to cure eye problem and the condition may harm life of patient or cause disfigurement. In our study, corneal ulcer was most common cause for evisceration.patients presenting to our hospital have jobs mostly related to agriculture<sup>8,10,11</sup>. Most of the cases of intraocular infections were secondary to vegetative matter injury. Self-medication with over-the-counter eye drops, possibly containing steroids, contributes to worsening infections with poorer outcomes. The use of traditional eye medicine by peasant farmers has also been reported to influence the incidence of infection-related destructive procedures. This is mainly seen among young and working age group of people<sup>14</sup>. This is preventable blindness which needs to deal with education and publc awareness. both sexes are almost equally affected. lack of knowledge, poverty, poor accessibility to heath care facilities, illiteracy also contributes to worseining of disease. traditional method and belief of patient also contribute to blindness. traumatic injuries contributes 24 cases (16%) to DOS. Trauma is reported amongst in children with sharp objects like iron rod, broken glasses and amongst adults while working in farm. corneal ulcer and ocular trauma are major contributor for ocular blindness in other parts of world also.(14-23). In contrast to our result, one study showed equal risk factor for both sex<sup>19</sup> in trauma patients who needed evisceration and the other study showed children at greater risk and decreasing risk for the young adult<sup>12</sup> for trauma. Patients should be encouraged to visit hospital for examination rather than buying over the counter drops. Public awareness is important esp in preventable diseases like corneal ulcer. patient who had trauma should immediately report to the hospital. trauma is commly seen at working places amongst adult and while playing in childrens. Patients who have Patients were councelled for prosthesis at the

time of discharge and it was given to them after 2 months. Prosthesis helps in building self confidence and a better appearance.

#### **CONCLUSION**

Destructive ocular surgery not only leads to vision loss but also psychological devastation of the patient. Awareness should be raised regarding preventive measures. Extra care need to be taken at working places and use of protective gadgets like goggle should be encouraged. Patients who are having eye problems should seek hospital early.

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