CATTLE EYE EVISCERATION PROCEDURE

## Scleral Incision

1. Approximately 1 to 2 mm posterior to the limbus, a small full-thickness scleral incision is made.

## Cornea Removal

1. Westcott scissors are then used to make a circumferential incision around the globe to remove the cornea. If the cornea is to be left in place, the incision is stopped just short of completion leaving a small scleral hinge.

## Separation of Intra-ocular contents from sclera

1. The intraocular contents are then separated from the sclera using an evisceration spoon or Freer periosteal elevator.

## Haemostasis

1. Bleeding from the optic nerve or penetrating vessels can be controlled with gentle bipolar cautery.

## Pigment Removal

1. The pigment is meticulously removed using absolute alcohol on a cotton-tipped applicator.

## Irrigation of the Scleral Cavity

1. The scleral cavity is then copiously irrigated with antibiotic solution.

## Scleral Window Creation (four quadrants)

1. Windows oriented in an anterior to posterior direction are cut in the sclera in the four quadrants between the recti muscles using scissors. The sclera can also be opened around the optic nerve.
   1. These scleral windows allow for vascular ingrowth if a porous implant is placed.

## Anterior Scleral Window Creation

1. Scissors are then used to make two cuts at the anterior opening of the sclera in an inferior-medial and superior-lateral direction to facilitate implant placement into the sclera.

## Implant Placement

1. A sphere implant measuring from 14 to 18 mm is placed into the scleral cavity

## Scleral Trimming & Closure

1. Redundant sclera is trimmed and the sclera is closed with multiple interrupted 5-0 Mersiline sutures.

## Conjunctival Closure

1. Tenon's capsule is closed first with multiple interrupted 5-0 Vicryl sutures. The conjunctiva is then closed with a running suture.

Source:

http://www.eyecalcs.com/DWAN/pages/v5/v5c082.html