**INTRAOPERATIVE ENUCLEATION COSIDERATIONS**

When is performing a surgery of this nature; three main aspects must be addressed namely

restraint, pain management and anti-infective care. Since enucleation is somewhat relatively

simple to perform; these elements are essential for making them uncomplicated.

* Appropriate and adequate methods of restraint must be taken to ensure the safety of

both handler and animal. Squeeze chutes, head/nose bars, nose tongues and halter

should be used if available. In addition, chemical restraint is a vital tool as it minimizes

the need for physical restraint; therefore the use of sedatives such as Xylazine can be

used which leads to the next consideration.

* Pain management prior, during and post-operatively must be taken into account for this

procedure. Not only is this an animal welfare issue but it also renders the animal more

manageable during the process.

* One should ensure the efficacy of the local anesthesia and you do this by checking for

the palpebral reflex which will indicate if the area of interest is fully anaesthetized.

* In similarity to other invasive procedures, possible infection is a top consideration In

order to avoid infection firstly cleanliness of the tools and operator is necessary and

incases where multiple animals are operated on, it helps to prevent the spread of

diseases.

* Another consideration is the approach the personnel would take with regards to the

surgery. The approach is determined by the severity of problem associated with the eye.

If the eye is infected then you would use the transpalpebral approach while if it is

contaminated then you would use the subconjunctival approach.

* Hemorrhage is another major concern. Although if done correctly this procedure should

not result in massive bleeding even though there is still a risk due to inexperienced

operators and clotting disorders of the animal and thus apparatus such as hemostats

and gauze should be readily available. The operator should ligate the blood vessels.

* Another important concern while doing the procedure is to damage or over pull of the

optic nerve. This is important because activation of this nerve will cause a vago-vagal

response resulting in the animal being severely bradychardia which would have been

initiated by perioperative analgesics.

* After completing the surgery the operator should tightly suture the site with

appropriate suture material and technigue. The skin incision can be closed in a variety of

patterns with a nonabsorbable suture such as No. 3 nylon. Common patterns include

the Ford interlocking, cruciate or simple continuous.