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| ***SUBCONJUNTIVAL ANTIBIOTIC ADMINISTRATION*** | |
| ***AIM:***  Subconjunctival administration of antimicrobials aims to reduce treatment costs and total dosages of drug while achieving higher ocular drug concentrations. | ***MECHANISM OF ACTION:***  Direct diffusion across the sclera and choroid; alternatively, the drug may gradually leak from the injection site, entering the tear film and eventually the eye via the cornea as if it were applied topically. This allows therapeutic drug concentrations to reach all the infected ocular tissues directly. |
| ***PROCEDURE:***   * The upper and lower eyelids are retracted upwards and downwards simultaneously using the thumb and index finger. * Slight pressure is applied pushing down on the dorsal and ventral borders of the eyeball/globe. This will allow the vet to see the location of the bulbar conjunctiva clearly and also prevent the movements of the eye ball. * After the bulbar conjunctiva has been located, use a 25g 1 inch needle and with an angle of 40 degrees make a prick into the bulbar conjunctiva of the eye and advance the needle 2mm under the conjunctiva. * Slowly insert the antibiotics while looking for a small bleb or swelling of the conjunctiva.   ***SEE:*** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=11&v=A947psxBDFk> | |
| ***COMPLICATIONS:***  Administering drugs that are irritating to the eyes: Conjunctivitis.  Injection under the palpebral conjunctiva is not effective.  Don’t administer drugs formulated for topical administration via subconjunctival route.  Ensure that only the conjunctiva is penetrated and not the globe itself: Blindness (traumatic damage & Hemorrhage). | ***SITES OF DRUG ADMINISTRATION IN TO THE EYE***  **A**, Topically application on the corneal and conjunctival surface.  **B**, Subconjunctival injections.  **C**, Intraocular (intracameral or intravitreal) injection.  **D**, Systemically administered drugs (oral or parenteral).  image |