**ENUCLEATION- TRANSPALPEBRAL APPROACH**

* Restrain the animal using a halter and chute with its head firmly secured to one side.
* Clip/Cut off vibrissae and cilia with scissors around the animal’s eyes and prepare surgical site aseptically.
* Give local anaesthetic via the 4 point retrobulbar block or Peterson’s block.

*STEP 1- Freeing Globe*

* Suture the upper and lower eyelids together using ford interlocking pattern leaving long ends at either side *(puts traction on eye during procedure).*
* Approximately 5mm from the eyelid edges make an elliptical incision.
* Start at the ventral incision with blunt and sharp dissection of the orbicularis oculi muscle, fascia, and subcutaneous tissue 3600 around the globe continuing down to the caudal aspect of the orbit using a Mayo scissors *(use the bony orbit as a guide).*
* Dissect the medial canthus lastly due to haemorrhage from the angularis oculi vein.

*STEP 2- Transect Optic nerve & remove globe*

* Transect retrobulbar muscle and clamp the optic nerve sheath using a curved haemostat.
* Incise the nerve with curved scissors 5 mm behind globe between the globe and clamp.
* Sever any remaining attachments and remove globe.
* Pack the orbit with gauze for 5 minutes the ligate any bleeders.

*STEP 3- Closure*

*Technique 1 Technique 2*

* Subcutaneous suture with 2.0 absorbable suture in a continuous or trampoline suture pattern.
* Premise is that this will minimize the sunken appearance by providing a scaffold for fibrous tissue.
* Close skin with non-absorbable suture.
* To aid haemostasis, apply a pressure bandage for 24 hours. (optional)
* Solely skin closure using interrupted horizontal pattern using 0 non absorbable suture.