

Evisceration with preservation of the cornea



Dr. Bassem Morshed
Oculoplastic surgery specialist
Ass. Lecturer of Ophthalmology

Background

- First described by James Bear in 1917
- Noyes and Mules added modifications in late 19th century

Indications

- Disfiguring blind eye
- Painful blind eye
- Endophthalmitis
- Penetrating ocular trauma
- Phthisis bulbi (relative)

The technique

- 360° conjunctival peritomy
- 270° corneal incision
- Scleral incision (between inferior and lateral recti)



The technique

- Evisceration of intra-ocular contents
- Insertion of orbital implant



The technique

- Scleral closure (5.0 silk)
- Corne-scleral closure (5.0 silk)
- Conjunctival closure (5.0 vicryl)



Cases

- 32 cases;
- 1 corneal melting
- 1 orbital implant exposure

Advantages

- Psychologically more acceptable
- Larger orbital implants
- Better motility of the prosthesis

Disadvantages

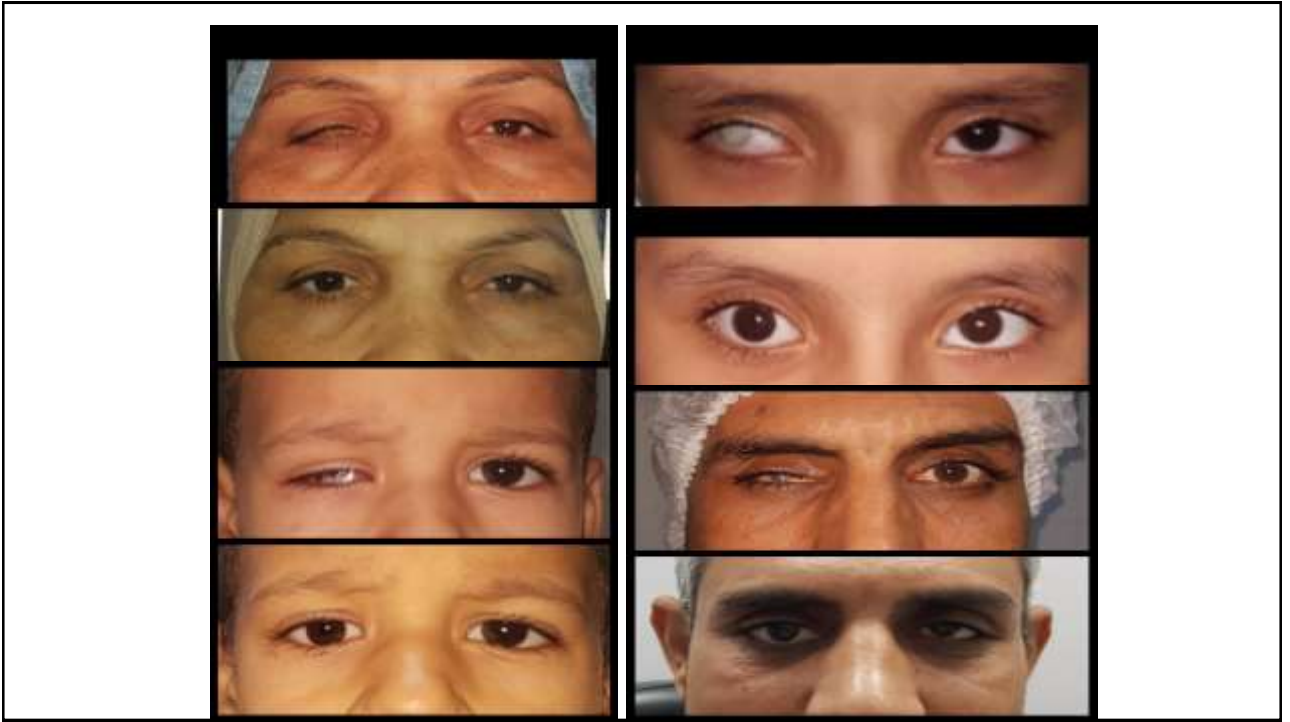
- Corneal melting

Conclusion

Evisceration with preservation of the cornea;

- Safe
- Effective
- More accepted and appealing to the patient
- Satisfactory

DO TRUST THE CORNEA!!!



THANK YOU