

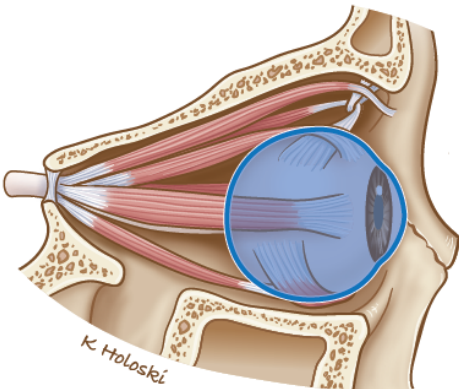


Orbital Enucleation

An Orbital Enucleation involves the removal of the entire eyeball, including the globe and the sclera. Other orbital (eye socket) contents will stay in place. It is performed for infections, cancers within the globe of the eye, and cases of trauma to the eye.

Before Surgery

- You will receive specific instructions on when you need to stop eating and drinking, and your medication regimen before surgery.
- A few days before your operation, the anesthesiologist will ask you a few questions so that they can create a comprehensive anesthesia plan based on your medical history.
- On the day of your surgery, you will arrive at the hospital a few hours before your scheduled procedure. The nurses, anesthesiologist, and surgery team will check in with you. If you have any last minute questions, this is a good time to ask them.



Enucleation: The entire eye, including the globe, is removed but the orbital contents (extraocular muscles, lacrimal gland, optic nerve) are left in place.



Please note that this information is intended for educational purposes. It does not replace consultation with your doctor, and it should not be interpreted as medical advice. We encourage you to speak to your health care provider if you have further questions or concerns regarding your medical care.

For more information scan this code or visit:

<https://thancguide.org/cancer-basics/treatments/surgery/ablative/eviceration/>

The Surgery

- This procedure is performed by an eye surgeon (ophthamologist).
- It can be completed with a small dose of anesthesia for sedation or general anesthesia to put you to sleep.
- The surgery team will remove the entire eyeball, including the globe and the sclera, but leave the rest of the orbital contents in place including the extraocular muscles, lacrimal gland and optic nerve. This procedure requires the extraocular muscles to be disconnected from the sclera.
- Like any surgery, the major risks are bleeding and infection. In these rare events, you may need to be treated with medication or additional surgery.
- A small risk of infection of the brain also exists due to the proximity between the orbital cavity and the brain.

After Surgery

- After the procedure, you will no longer have vision in the eye that is operated on.
- The duration of time spent in the hospital post-surgery is case-dependent, but is typically only a day or two.
- Once the head and neck surgery team is confident you are ready to be discharged, a discharge planning team will work with you and your family to determine the best route forward.
- After discharge, additional treatment and reconstruction options can be discussed. This might include placing an artificial eye, which can be done a few months after your initial surgery.



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