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Orbital implant exposure following enucleation or evisceration

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Purpose: To study the exposure rate of orbital implant post enucleation or evisceration procedures in two tertiary hospitals in Oman.

Design: A retrospective, descriptive, cross sectional study.

Materials & Methods: Patients' records were reviewed for patients' demographics, surgical indications, implant types, follow ups and any reported complications after surgeries. Patients with a minimum of one year follow up period were selected. All patients who underwent enucleation or evisceration with primary orbital implant were included in the study. Patients who underwent secondary orbital implant were excluded from the study.

Results: A total of 37 patients (age between 4 and 88-year-old, median age is 54-year-old) underwent enucleation or evisceration during 2008–2014. The most common indications for the surgical intervention were painful blind eye (35%), followed by trauma (16%), and perforated corneal ulcer (16%). Out of 37 patient's hydroxyapatite implant was implanted in 17 patients (46%), a glass or acrylic implant was implanted in 17 patients (46%), bioceramic implant was implanted in two patients (5%) and Molteno prosthesis was implanted in one patient (3%). There was no case of orbital implant exposure in any patients in this study.

Conclusions: No orbital implant exposure was recorded in this study. The surgical technique, end to end rectus muscles suturing used for enucleation/evisceration was the main reason for reduced implant exposure. In addition, the pre-existing ocular pathology did not affect the outcome of the study.

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