

## **Orbital Surgery**

### **Introduction**

Orbit is an important structure for protecting eye ball and its adjacent soft tissue. Different kinds of orbit diseases or trauma may affect the normal function of eye.

Orbit diseases may include:

- Orbital tumour / inflammatory or infective lesion
- Orbital fracture
- Thyroid eye disease
- Other

### **The Procedure**

Operation is usually performed under general anaesthesia, but may occasionally be done under local anaesthesia if appropriate.

- Orbital tumour excision or orbital lesion biopsy: removing the tumour completely or partially for therapeutic or tissue biopsy purpose
- Orbital fracture repair +/- implant: surgically relief the entrapped eye muscle or soft tissue from fracture site, with or without placement of implant to cover up the fracture site
- Thyroid eye disease: orbit decompression surgery - part of the orbit bone or fat is removed to enlarge the orbit volume with the aim of decompressing the orbit.

As clinical condition varies, patients are advised to discuss with the concern medical staffs and understand the detail of orbital surgery before operation.

### **Possible Risk and Complication**

- Risks and complications of general and local anaesthesia
- Risks and complications of orbital surgery as below:
- Dry eye
- Scar
- Lid oedema or haematoma or bruises

- Squint, double vision
- Ptosis
- Protruding of eye ball due to haematoma
- Sunken eye ball due to post-operation fat atrophy
- Post-operation orbit infection / abscess
- Decrease or abnormal skin sensation adjacent to orbit
- for Orbit tumour - nature of the some tumor may render it not possible to be removed completely
- for Orbit tumour - tumour may grow or recur and for malignant tumour , may spread
- for Orbit fracture - if implant is inserted, complications such as infection or extrusion may occur
- for Orbit fracture - double vision, or squint may persist after operation
- Blindness
- Cerebrospinal fluid leakage or intracranial injuries

Due to the diversity nature of orbit surgery, the above risks and complications are not exhaustive. Please discuss with your doctor or medical staffs concern before operation.

### **Before the Procedure**

- May need computerized tomography (CT) scan / magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan or other investigations before operation.
- May need assessment or treatment from other disciplines e.g. medical unit, surgical unit, ear, nose, throat (ENT) unit, plastic unit, oncology and radiotherapy unit.
- If taking medications for long term diseases (including Traditional Chinese medicine), especially antiplatelet agent or anticoagulant therapy, doctor must be informed. To prevent uncontrolled bleeding antiplatelet or anticoagulant therapy may have to be stop before operation, according to doctor`s instruction.

### **After the Procedure**

- Take care of your eyes or wound according to medical staffs instruction.
- Take medication according to doctor`s prescription
- Need regular follow up

### **Follow Up**

- May need CT scan / MRI scan or other investigations for monitoring after operation.
- May need follow up or treatment from other disciplines e.g. medical unit, surgical unit, ENT unit, plastic unit, oncology and radiotherapy unit.

### **Remarks**

This is general information only and the list of complications is not exhaustive. Other unforeseen complications may occasionally occur. The actual risks may be different for different patients. During the operation, unpredictable condition may arise, and additional procedures may be performed if necessary. For further information, please contact your doctor.