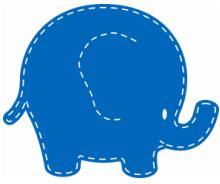


Paediatric Ophthalmology Department

Squint surgery

Information for parents and carers



Introduction

Your child's Consultant/Doctor has advised you that your child needs to have squint surgery. This fact sheet aims to support the discussion you had with the clinician and to enable you to make an informed decision.

What is squint surgery?

Squint surgery is a very common eye operation. It usually involves weakening/strengthening or moving one or more of the eye muscles on one or both eyes. These muscles are attached quite close to the front of the eye under the conjunctiva, the clear surface layer. On some occasions, only muscles of the squinting eye are operated on. At other times it may be necessary to operate on muscles of the non squinting eye as well, as this may give better results (by 'balancing' the eyes).

The doctor will explain what is to be done and why this approach has been chosen. Stitches are used to attach the muscles in their new positions. These stitches usually dissolve.

Overall, about 75% of patients are within the pre-operative target range of the correction of their squint after surgery.¹ However the squint might not be completely corrected by the operation and this might not be the aim. Although your child's eyes could be straight just after surgery, some children require more than one operation in their lifetime. If the squint returns, it might 'drift' in either the same or opposite direction. It is not possible to predict when that drift might occur.

What are the benefits of my child having squint surgery?

The aim of the surgery usually is:

- To improve appearance by making the squint less obvious.
- In some patients, to improve how the eyes work together.
- Occasionally, to improve an abnormal position of the head.

What are the risks of my child having squint surgery? 2,3

Squint surgery is generally a safe procedure. However, as with any operation, complications can occur. Generally, these are relatively minor but on rare occasions they could be serious:

- Under and overcorrection

As the results of squint surgery are not completely predictable, the original squint might still be present (under-correction) or the squint direction could change (over-correction).

Occasionally, a different type of squint might occur. These problems could require another operation.

- Double vision

Your child might experience double vision after surgery, as the brain adjusts to the new position of the eyes. This is normal and often settles in days or weeks. Some might continue to experience double vision when they look to the side. Rarely, the double vision

can be permanent in which case further treatment might be needed.

- Redness

The redness in your child's eye can take as long as three months to go away. Occasionally, the eye does not completely return to its normal color, particularly with repeated operations.

- Scarring

Most of the scarring of the conjunctiva (skin of the eye) is not noticeable by three months, but occasionally visible scars will remain, especially with repeat operations. It is important to use any drops or ointment prescribed after the operation to reduce the chance of scarring.

- Allergy/stitches

Some patients might have a mild allergic reaction to the medication they have been prescribed after surgery. This results in itching/irritation and some redness and puffiness of the eyelids. It usually settles very quickly when the drops are stopped.

Children might develop an infection or abscess around the stitches. A cyst can develop over the site of the stitches, which could need further surgery to remove it.

- Lost or slipped muscle

Rarely, one of the eye muscles might slip back from its new position during the operation or shortly afterwards. If this occurs, the eye is less able to move around and, if severe, further surgery can be required. Sometimes, it is not possible to correct this. The risk of slipped muscle requiring further surgery is about 1 in 1,000.

- Perforation of globe

If the stitches are too deep or the white of the eye is thin, a small hole in the eye can occur, which might require some laser treatment to seal the puncture site. Depending on the location of the hole, the sight could be affected. The risk of the needle passing too deeply is about 0.08%.

- Severe Infection

Infection is a risk with any operation and, although rare (0.06%), can result in loss of the eye or vision.

It is important to use the drops prescribed after the operation to reduce the risk of infection.

- Sight - threatening

Although very rare, threatening of vision in the eye being operated can occur from this surgery. Risk of serious damage to the eye or vision is approximately 1.6 in 1000 operations.

Remember: these complications are detailed for your information – the vast majority of patients have no significant problems.

Does the surgery cure the need for glasses or a lazy eye?

No, the operation does not aim to change the vision or the need for glasses or patching. Sometimes, more patching is needed after the operation.

Will this squint surgery hurt my child?

After your child's operation, their eye(s) will be red and sore and their vision may be blurry. Start the drops that evening, and use painkillers suitable for children, such as paracetamol and

ibuprofen, as required. The pain usually wears off within a few days. The redness and mild discomfort can last for up to three months, particularly with repeat squint operations.

Are there any alternatives to this procedure?

Squint surgery, when advised by your doctor, is the only surgical way to treat the eye misalignment.

What will happen if I decide my child will not have squint surgery?

Please discuss this with your doctor and clarify your reasons.

What sort of anesthetic will my child be given?

Your child will have a general anaesthetic. General anaesthesia is drug-induced unconsciousness: it is always provided by an anaesthetist, who is a doctor with specialist training.

Appropriate pain relief will be given whilst your child is under anaesthesia, and further pain relief provided as necessary for your child to be as comfortable as possible after their operation.

Occasionally, general anaesthesia can cause side effects and complications. Fortunately, side effects are uncommon, and are usually short-lived: they include nausea, vomiting, headache and sore throat. Serious complications are very rare, if you wish to discuss this further please ask your anaesthetist on the day of surgery.

There is a small risk of damage to teeth, particularly caps or crowns and veneers. Your anaesthetist will take every care, but occasionally damage can occur. Please discuss any concerns with the anaesthetist.

Before the day of surgery

A pre-operative assessment is performed in the weeks leading up to your child's operation date.

On the day of surgery

You will be asked to come early so that your child can be prepared for surgery. Your child should not drink or eat before the operation: the exact timings of this will be given before the day of the operation.

You may go down to the operating theatre with your child and stay until he/she is asleep. The operation usually takes up to 60 minutes depending on the number of muscles that need surgery.

What should I expect to happen once my child has had their operation?

When your child has recovered from the anesthetic and the nurses are happy for him/her to be discharged, you are free to go home – usually a few hours later. Before being discharged you will receive eye drops with instructions, and a follow-up appointment.

How long will my child be in hospital?

Squint surgery is nearly always a day-case procedure, so your child should be in and out of hospital on the same day.

Caring for your child's wound

After your child's operation, their eye(s) will be swollen, red and sore. Start the drops prescribed after the operation that evening. Please resume wearing spectacles, if worn before surgery.

Discharge information

Before you go home the nursing staff will give you all the eye drops your child will need

Getting back to normal

Normal activity including sports (apart from swimming) can be resumed as soon as your child feels comfortable to take part. Swimming should be avoided within the first four weeks after surgery.

Returning to school

Your child might need a few days or one week off school or nursery.

Further appointment information

We will give or send you an outpatient appointment to come back after the operation to see the orthoptist and the doctor. This is an important appointment. If you have any concerns before this please do not hesitate to contact us.

For further information

This leaflet aims to answer some of the questions you might have about your child's squint surgery. This leaflet doesn't cover everything as every child and squint is different. Your surgeon will discuss your child's particular case with you. Please ask the clinical staff about anything you want to be made clear.

Useful Phone Numbers

Eye Clinic: 0151252 5215 (8.30 am – 5.00 pm Monday to Friday). After that time you will need to contact Alder Hey Hospital on 0151 228 4811 and ask for the on-call ophthalmologist

Useful website: www.squintclinic.com

This information can be made available in other languages and formats if requested

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2. Bradbury J, What information can we give to the patient about the risks of strabismus surgery, Eye (Lond). 2015 Feb; 29(2): 252-7
3. Bradbury JA, Taylor RH. Severe complications of strabismus surgery. J AAPOS 2013; 17(1): 59-63.