

COMPLICATION

1. Graft failure
2. Granuloma formation
3. Conjunctiva infection
4. Suture detachment
5. Delayed healing
6. Recurrence

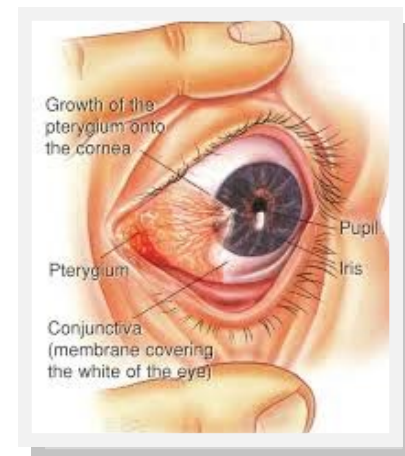
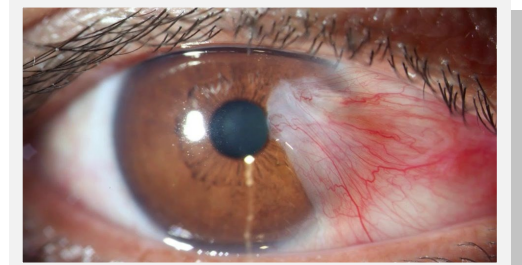
HEALTH EDUCATION

1. Avoid exposure to sunlight.
2. Use dark sunglasses.
3. Topical steroid antibiotic drops, topical NSAIDS, artificial tears.
4. Topical medication should be tapered lubricant should remain for 3 months.
5. Come for follow up
6. Take medication as prescribed by doctor such as paracetamol for relieve pain.

USEFUL CONTACT NUMBER

EYE clinic (Monday – Friday)
03-7949 2396 / 2353

Eye Surgery **PTERYGIUM**



PTERYGIUM

What is pterygium?

- A **pterygium** is a growth that develops on the conjunctiva or mucous membrane that covers the white parts of eye.
- It's benign growth that's shape like a wedges.

Causes of pterygium

1. Unknown causes
2. Too much exposure to ultraviolet (UV).
3. Exposure to certain elements e.g pollen, sand, smoke, wind and etc.

PROCEDURE

- Pterygium is done by surgery when causes loss of vision or astigmatism (blurry vision).

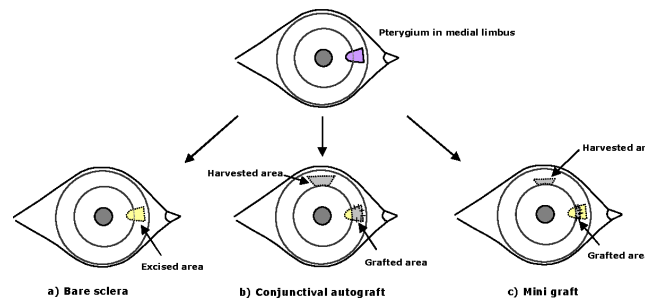


FIG. 2: Schematic diagram depicting the three types of surgery a) bare sclera. b) conjunctival autograft and

Preparation before procedure

1. Place local anesthesia or topical vasoconstrictor.
2. Prep skin and draping.
3. Ask patient to look opposite side of pterygium.

During the procedure

1. Pterygium removed from outer layer of eye, leaving bare surface.
2. A graft of normal conjunctiva is taken from surface eye.
3. Conjunctiva graft is stitched into position to cover the bare of surface.
4. Donor site usually heals over several days.
5. The bare corneal surface usually heals in 24 to 48 hours.

After the procedure

1. Put CMC ointment.
2. Wear eyepad for a few hours.