

Surgical Procedure	Indications
Oculoplastic/Orbit*	
Brachytherapy	Intraocular malignancy
Cantholysis/ Canthotomy	Sight-threatening conditions
Frontalis sling	Sight-threatening congenital ptosis
Probing of nasolacrimal duct	Dacryocystocele
Decompression of dacryocele**	Neonate with obstructive respiratory compromise
Decompression of orbit	Orbital tumour with risk of vision loss
Drainage of abscess	Orbital cellulitis
Reconstruction of ocular surface or other tectonic procedures	Acute chemical injury, or acute Stevens Johnson Syndrome
Repair of canalicular laceration	Canaliculus injury or trauma
Repair of eyelid/face	Lacerations of eyelid or face
Tarsorrhaphy	Impending corneal compromise
Enucleation	Ocular trauma, infection, intractable glaucoma, globe perforation, intractable pain, or intraocular malignancy
Evisceration	Sight-threatening infection or intractable pain
Excision of tumours	Malignancy or sight-threatening tumour
Exenteration	Life-threatening infection
Exploration of orbit	Life-threatening or sight-threatening conditions
Biopsy of orbit	Suspected malignancy or immediate sight-threatening condition
Biopsy of temporal artery	Suspected giant cell arteritis
Cataract	
Cataract surgery	Congenital cataract with risk of amblyopia, monocular patients with documented vision loss precluding driving, reading or self-care, lens-induced glaucoma, angle-closure glaucoma, acute lens complications, or severe anisometropia of fellow eye post recent lens extraction in first eye
Cornea	
Transplantation	Paediatric patients with corneal blindness in both eyes in their amblyopic period
Repair of anterior segment or cornea	Lacerations, blunt rupture, or deeply embedded corneal foreign body
Repair of perforation or impending perforation of cornea or sclera	Corneal and scleral injury or trauma
Repair of dehiscence of corneal graft	Wound dehiscence or other wounds, including dislocated LASIK flaps

or other anterior segment wound	
Repair of extrusion or complication of keratoprosthesis	Complications with implanted devices in their cornea or anterior segment
Washout of the anterior chamber	Sight-threatening hyphema
Neurophthalmology	
Fenestration of optic nerve sheath	Progressive vision loss
Glaucoma	
Trabeculectomy	Uncontrolled intraocular pressure that is sight-threatening
Goniotomy ab externo or ab interno	Uncontrolled intraocular pressure that is sight-threatening
Insertion of drainage implant with or without graft	Catastrophic or rapidly progressive glaucoma
Closure of cyclodialysis cleft	Sight-threatening hypotony due to trauma
Removal of aqueous drainage implant	Endophthalmitis, corneal touch, corneal decompensation, or exposed plate
Revision of drainage implant with or without graft	Implant/tube exposure that might be sight threatening, endophthalmitis, malpositioned tube endangering eye or excessive inflammation, a tube that might worsen vision due to corneal oedema or iritis or cystoid macular oedema, or with a severe tube malposition causing rapid visual loss
Repair of operative wound(s)	Bleb leaks, wound leaks, overfiltration, underfiltration, bleb scarring, sight-threatening hypotony, or shallow anterior chamber
Synechiolysis	Lens-induced glaucoma or angle-closure glaucoma
Trabeculotomy	Uncontrolled intraocular pressure that is sight-threatening
Transscleral cyclophotocoagulation	Uncontrolled glaucoma or absolute glaucoma with a blind and painful eye
Vitreoretinal Surgery	
Pars plana lensectomy	Acute lens complications
Peeling of epiretinal membrane/internal limiting membrane	Proliferative diabetic retinopathy, proliferative vitreoretinopathy, complex preretinal membrane, complex macular pathology, or macular hole
Pneumatic retinopexy	Retinal detachment
Laser indirect retinopexy – complex	Retinal detachment, retinal tear, or ocular trauma
Removal of intraocular foreign body	Presumed intraocular foreign body
Drainage of choroidals	Appositional choroidal effusion, suprachoroidal haemorrhage, or flat anterior chamber
Retrobulbar injection	Pain due to ocular diseases causing significant compromise of quality of life
Scleral buckle	Retinal detachment, ocular trauma, intraocular infection, vitreous haemorrhage, retinal tear, or intraocular foreign body
Vitrectomy	Retinal detachment, ocular trauma, intraocular infection, vitreous haemorrhage, retinal tear, intraocular foreign body, misdirected aqueous, ciliary block glaucoma, malignant glaucoma, a vitreous prolapse, or a tube shunt that blocks filtration
Strabismus/ Paediatrics	

Strabismus surgery	Torn or lost extraocular muscle
Laser photocoagulation	Paediatric patients with retinopathy of prematurity (if this can't be in NICU)
Examination under anaesthesia	Paediatric patients with retinoblastoma, endophthalmitis, Coats Disease, uveitis, glaucoma, ocular trauma, retinal detachment, or presumed intraocular foreign body

Supplemental data 1 – Urgent Ophthalmological procedures – adapted from American Academy of Ophthalmology, and Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Ophthalmologists.

* Due to the high risk of COVID-19 infection from the nasopharynx, all nasal syringing, lacrimal surgery and nasal endoscopy should be avoided.

** Dacryocystocele (paediatric CNLDO with nasal involvement not resolving/acutely infected) should be treated medically first. If requires surgery, prefer percutaneous drainage, avoid DCR due to COVID-19 risk.