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| **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 or other anterior segment wound** | Wound dehiscence or other wounds, including dislocated LASIK flaps |
| **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.