

Surgery Prioritization Strategy — Typical Ophthalmic Case*

Emergent	Urgent	Semi-Urgent	Semi-Elective	Elective
 Endophthalmitis 	 Temporal artery biopsy 	 Infantile cataract 	 Pediatric cataract – less 	Adult strabismus
 Intraocular foreign body 	 Retinal detachment - macula on 	 Adult cataract unable to drive, 	critical for impact on	without diplopia
• Open globe	 Exam under anesthesia for tumor, 	work, fall risk, or intolerable	amblyopia or ADL	 Adult ptosis
 Cantholysis/canthotomy 	infection, retinal detachment	anisometropia	 Childhood strabismus 	 Blepharoplasty
 Orbital cellulitis 	 Corneal foreign body 	 Pediatric cataract at risk for 	 Adult cataract – less 	Ectropion
 Orbital cellulitis/abscess 	 Ocular surface reconstruction with 	amblyopia	critical/disabling impact on	
 Acute dacryocystitis 	progressive melting, impending	 Intravitreal injection 	ADL	
 Canalicular lacerations 	perforation, Descemetocele	 Brachytherapy 	• Corneal transplant- no pain,	
 Traumatic extraocular 	 Nasolacrimal duct probe for 	 Drain choroidal(s) 	less critical/disabling impact	
muscle tear	infection	 Infantile ptosis 	on ADL	
Compressive optic	 Lid, facial lacerations 	• Retinal detachment - macula off	 Progressive pterygium 	
neuropathy	 Orbital, facial fractures 	• Proliferative diabetic retinopathy	 Glaucoma with stable VF, 	
Orbital decompression for	 Retrobulbar injection for pain 	 Proliferative vitreoretinopathy 	nerve	
vision loss	 Neonatal dacryocystocele 	Macular hole	 Infantile ptosis 	
 Orbital abscess 	 Lid Lacerations 	 Retisert placement 	• Epiphora	
 Anterior chamber tap 	 Orbital Fractures 	 Enucleation for melanoma 	 Symptomatic entropion 	
 Angle closure glaucoma 	 Tarsorrhaphy for corneal 	• Basal cell, squamous cell cancer	 Adult strabismus with 	
	compromise	of eyelids and conjunctiva	diplopia	
	 Orbit/eyelid/intraocular 	 Glaucoma procedures (all) if 	 Epiretinal membrane 	
	malignancy	progressing	Definitions	1
	 Enucleation for pain, infection, 	• Bleb leak	of	
	tumor	 Hypotony/cyclodialysis cleft 	Procedures	
	 Evisceration for pain, tumor 	 Corneal biopsy for undiagnosed 	<i>Emergent</i> If delayed would	present a substantial
	 Exenteration for infection 	corneal ulcer	threat to visual fu	nction
	 Optic nerve sheath fenestration 	 Conjunctival biopsy for 	orgent If delayed beyond	d several hours to
	 Anterior chamber washout for 	cicatrizing conjunctivitis	threat to visual fu	nction
	hyphema	 Ocular surface reconstruction 	Semi-urgent If delayed beyond	several days to several
	 Remove/revise aqueous drainage 	 Pediatric corneal transplant at 	weeks, would res	ult in significant and
	implant	risk for amblyopia	permanent comp	romise to visual
	 Infantile glaucoma 	 Corneal transplant unable to 	function or intole	rable limitation on daily
	 Flat anterior chamber 	drive or with pain	Semi- Delay beyond 6-1	2 weeks would result in
	 Phacomorphic glaucoma 		elective significant and po	tentially permanent
	 Glaucoma, uncontrolled 		functional compre	omise to form or non-
			life sustaining fun	ction
			Elective Any procedure for	r a medical condition
			that does not in t	and for bodily function
			threaten me, imp	, and or bodily function

Surgery performed in an ambulatory surgery center (ASC) setting will likely have less impact on medical resources than hospital outpatient departments and inpatient work and may follow locally modified start rules. In general, ophthalmic surgery has some features reducing demand on resources, such as:

Nearly all outpatient

Most with only sedation anesthesia

No blood demand

Small operating teams

*This listing is not exhaustive. Diagnoses not listed would fit where similar conditions are listed. This prioritization strategy is based upon the timing rules for each description listed above.