



FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Please ask your orthoptist at your next appointment if you have any further questions to ask; they will be happy to help!

Hertfordshire Community 
NHS Trust

Squint surgery

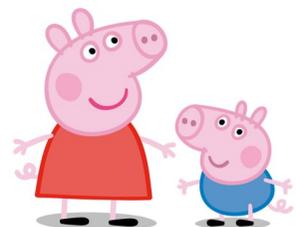


CHILDREN'S EYE SERVICE

St Albans Children's Centre
Church Crescent
St Albans
AL3 5JB

Marlowes Health and Wellbeing Centre
39—41 The Marlowes
Hemel Hempstead
HP1 1LD

Tel: 01923 470680 option 2



Squint surgery



What is the aim of squint surgery?

Either:

- To improve the alignment of the eyes to make the squint appear smaller and less obvious
- To reduce or remove symptoms of double vision
- To improve 3D vision
- To improve an abnormal tilt of turn of the head

Before the surgery

A pre-assessment is performed before the operation date where the orthoptist will take up to date measurements of the squint and make sure the size of the squint is stable.

How is the surgery performed?

Squint surgery is a very common eye operation performed under general anaesthetic and is normally a day-case.

It usually involves tightening or moving the eye muscles on the surface of the eyeball. The eye is never taken out of the socket.

After the surgery

Your child's vision may be blurry and their eye will be swollen, sore and red after the operation. This should improve within a few days. You will be given a course of eye drops to use after the operation to prevent infection and aid healing.



What are the risks of the operation?

Squint surgery is generally a safe procedure. However, like with any operation, complications can and sometimes do occur.

The risks are listed below for your information; majority of people have no significant problems from squint surgery. Your consultant will be able to go into more detail.

- Under and overcorrection
- Double vision
- Allergy or infection
- Redness or scarring
- Lost or slipped muscle
- Needle penetration
- Loss of vision
- Anaesthetic risks