

Ophthalmic Medications

Anesthetics

Topical

Tetracaine 0.5% gtts; used prior to prepping the eye on clear Cornea cataract surgery and as a supplement to intracameral anesthesia.

Lidocaine 4% MPF (Xylocaine); used prior to intracameral anesthesia.

Xylocaine Jelly 2% (Lidocaine); used pre-operatively as a topical anesthetic.

Local

Marcaine 0.75% (Bupivacaine; Sensorcaine); used as topical drops or on pledgets pre-operatively or in conjunction with Lidocaine 2% plain and Wydase for retrobulbar anesthesia.

Lidocaine 2% plain; used with Marcaine 0.75% and Wydase for retrobulbar anesthesia.

Lidocaine 2% w/epi; used generally for lid procedures.

Lidocaine 1% MPF (preservative free); used intercamerally (in the anterior chamber) mainly to anesthetize the iris.

Wydase 150 units; potentiates effect and absorption of local anesthetics; used with Marcaine 0.75% and Lidocaine 2% plain for retrobulbar anesthesia.

Epi-Shugarcaine- BSS 9ml plus Lidocaine 4% 3ml
Epinephrine PF 1:1000 4ml

Mydriatics - dilate the pupil

Mydrin – Phenylephrine HCl 2.5%; given pre-operatively.

Neo-Synephrine – Phenylephrine HCl 2.5% and 10%; give pre-operatively.

Gel compound-dilator, local anesthetic, antibiotic

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Mydriatics/Cycloplegics – dilate the pupil, inhibit ciliary body function (focusing mechanism) and reduce intraocular muscle spasm due to inflammation.

Atropine Sulfate 1%; given preoperatively; also post-op for retinal procedures.

Cyclogyl; given pre-op.

Mydriacyl; (Tropicamide); given pre-op.

Miotics – constrict the pupil as well as lower intraocular pressure.

Miochol; given intraocular at end of cataract procedures.

Pilocarpine 2% gtts; topical at end of cataract procedures.

Pilocarpine gel; topical before dressing.

Beta Blockers – lower IOP by decreasing the rate of aqueous production; does not affect pupil size or accommodation.

Timoptic gtts 0.5%; topical at end of procedures.

Carbonic Anhydrase Inhibitors – lower IOP by suppressing the secretion of aqueous humor.

Trusopt gtts

Diamox (Acetazolamide); given orally post-op or IV intra-operatively

Anti-inflammatories

Corticosteroids - steroidal anti-inflammatories.

Solu-Medrol 40mg; ½ cc given post-op injection.

Dexamethasone; post-op injection.

Pred-Forte gtts (Prednisolone); post-op

Kenalog 40 mg-(.2 used)

NSAIDS – non-steroidal anti-inflammatories.

Ocufen (Flurbiprofen) gtts; Post-op.

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Antibiotics – used as post-op injection, gtts or w/ collagen shields.

Ciloxan gtts.

Tobrex gtts or ointment (Tobramycin)

Occuflox gtts

Bacitracin ointment

Ancef / Cefazolin / Refzol

Gentamycin / Garamycin

Antibiotic / Corticosteroid Combinations – used as post-op injections, gtts. Or w/ collagen shields.

Maxitrol (Neomycin, Polymyxin B & Dexamethasone)

Tobradex gtts and ointment (Tobramycin & Dexamethasone)

Other Medications

Adrenaline 1:1000; 0.5cc used in 500cc BSS or BSS Plus irrigation bottles or 1:7 mixture on the field for intracameral instillation; decreases bleeding and aids in pupil dilation.

UltraTears / Muracel (Methylcellulose); used as a topical lubricant.

Iopidine; lowers IOP after Argon or ND:YAG laser procedures.

Vancomycin 0.2cc (10mg); used in 500cc bottles of BSS as an intracameral antibiotic irrigation.

Viscoelastics – maintains chamber and protects cornea, lubricates lens

Healon

Healon GV

Viscoat

Amvisc Plus

ProVisc

Duo-Visc

I.C Green 1.25 mg/0.5ml/syringe used to visualize vessels. Has iodine-should not be used on patients with iodine allergy.

Triescence-corticosteroid used for visualization during vitrectomy.

Fluorascein Dye – Need Woodslamp

Mannitol

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