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%; (Bupivicaine; 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

Mydfrin – 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% gtt**: 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 gtt 0.5%**: topical at end of procedures.

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

- **Trusopt gtt**
- **Diamox (Acetazolamide)**: given orally post-op or IV intra-operatively

**Anti-inflammatory**

- **Corticosteriods** - steroidal anti-inflammatories.
  - **Solu-Medrol 40mg**: ½ cc given post-op injection.
  - **Dexamethasone**: post-op injection.
  - **Pred-Forte gtt** (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.
**Visoelastics** – 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.

Fluorasein Dye – Need Woodslamp

Mannitol

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