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Outcomes of strabismus surgery: Why not!

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Monitoring the outcomes of surgical interventions to correct strabismus was found to be limited in literature. The first step to improve quality of care given to patients is imperative to have a full discussion with patients/family about outcomes, long term and short term, of surgery. Reasons identified for the limited monitoring of outcomes where the different etiology of strabismus, age groups variability, and wide variations of outcome measures definitions. In this review we did a retrospective audit, using a modified goal determined audit tool suggested by Ehrenberg et.al in 2014. The audit was done at King Fahad Medical City, a tertiary care center for pediatrics and neuro-science in Saudi Arabia. Outcomes of surgeries done over a five year period, with minimum follow up of six months, and up to three years post-surgery. The risk factors for poor surgical outcomes were identified using a Pareto chart, a process used most frequently used in quality studies to identify causes of failure. Quality improvement processes like the goal determined outcome tool, and the Pareto chart are simple to use and helpful for monitoring outcomes in a variable etiology surgical outcomes.

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