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Patients' visual experience during phacoemulsification cataract surgery and associated fear

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Abstract

Background: Data from several published studies indicate that patients undergoing phacoemulsification cataract surgery can experience a variety of visual sensations which can result in fear. This phenomenon has not been studied in Pakistan to-date. We examined the visual experience and its associated fear among patients undergoing phacoemulsification cataract surgery under topical anaesthesia.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was carried out in Aga Khan University Hospital, a tertiary care hospital, in Karachi, Pakistan from August 2010 to July 2011. Adults >18 years of age scheduled to undergo cataract surgery (phacoemulsification with intraocular lens implantation) under topical anaesthesia by a single surgeon were included. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data on socio-demographics, intraoperative visual experiences and subsequent reaction to these sensations. Participants were asked if they experienced visual sensations such as colours, shapes and movements during surgery. Moreover, they were asked if they developed fear due to these sensations.

Results: Fifty three patients (mean age: 60.4 ± 12.4 years) were enrolled. Thirty (56.6%) of them were men and 23 (43.4%) were women. All of them reported having experienced visual sensations during surgery, the most common being light perception (100%), different colours (77.4%), movements of instruments or surgeon's hands (37.7%) and different shapes (7.5%) such as circles, clouds and patches. The most common colours perceived included white (46.2%), blue (35.8%), red (30.2%) and yellow (30.2%). One out of every four (26.4%) participants reported having developed fear due to these visual sensations. Only 4 (7.5%) reported having received preoperative counselling regarding such sensations.

Conclusion: Patients in our study experienced a variety of visual sensations during cataract surgery under topical anaesthesia. The prevalence of frightening visual sensations is higher than that reported in all previous published studies on the subject and needs to be addressed through targeted interventions.

Background

Cataract is the leading cause of avoidable blindness and visual impairment in the world [1]. As a result, cataract surgery is one of the most common surgical procedures performed worldwide [2]. The two most common surgical procedures for removing cataracts are phacoemulsification and extra-capsular cataract extraction (ECCE). Most of the cataract surgeries can be performed using either local or topical anesthesia. Only a small proportion of these patients require general anesthesia. The choice between

topical and local anesthesia generally varies according to the preference and expertise of the surgeon and patients' characteristics such as age, personality type and pain perception [3].

A series of studies have reported that a significant proportion of patients undergoing cataract surgery may experience a multitude of visual sensations intraoperatively [4-11]. These sensations may be affected by the type of anesthesia as patients who receive topical anesthesia (TA) are able to see more in comparison with patients who are administered regional anesthesia (RA). This is mainly due to the fact that TA does not usually affect visual function whereas RA, such as a retrobulbar injection, has been

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shown to temporarily compromise the function of the optic nerve [9].

The study of subjective visual experiences of patients during phacoemulsification cataract surgery has attracted considerable attention over the last two decades. However, this phenomenon has not yet been explored in a developing country's setting. We conducted a cross-sectional study to examine the visual experience and its associated fear among patients undergoing phacoemulsification cataract surgery under topical anesthesia.

Methods

A cross-sectional study was conducted from August 2010 to July 2011 at the Aga Khan University Hospital (AKUH), Karachi. The inclusion criteria was adults >18 years of age scheduled to undergo cataract surgery (phacoemulsification with intraocular lens implantation) under topical anaesthesia by a single surgeon. Patients with communication barriers were excluded. The topical anaesthetic agents used were proparacaine hydrochloride 2% eye drops/gel or lignocaine 2% eye drops. The operating microscope used was Carl Zeiss S88. None of these patients received sedation in the pre-, intra- and post-operative periods, as is the routine practice in our unit.

Ethics approval was obtained from the Ethical Review Committee of the Aga Khan University, Karachi. Informed consent was obtained from all participants. Each participant was interviewed 10–20 minutes after completion of the cataract surgery. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data, which included questions about the characteristics of the subjects, their intraoperative visual experience and subsequent reaction to these sensations. Self-perceived visual sensations were examined by asking the question: which of the following did you perceive in the operated eye during surgery? Light, colours, shapes, movements of instruments, movements of surgeon's hands or none of these. Those who reported colours and movements were asked to specify the colour, or type of movement, respectively. Moreover, subjects were asked if they experienced any fear due to the different visual stimuli experienced during the procedure. Data were entered and analysed using SPSS version 19.0. Descriptive analysis was done to generate frequencies and proportions. Chi-square test or Fisher's exact test was used, as appropriate, for significance testing. A p-value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

A total of 53 patients undergoing cataract surgery under topical anaesthesia were interviewed. The mean (\pm SD) age of study participants was 60.4 \pm 12.4 years. Thirty (56.6%) of them were men and 23 (43.4%) were women (Table 1). All of them reported having experienced visual sensations during surgery (Table 2). The most common

Table 1 Socio-demographic characteristics of study participants (n = 53)

Variable	Count	%	
Age group	< 60 years	25	47.2
	\geq 60 years	28	52.8
Sex	Male	30	56.6
	Female	23	43.4
Level of education	Below primary	7	13.2
	Primary	2	3.8
	Secondary	13	24.5
	Graduate	24	45.3
	Post graduate	7	13.2
Mother tongue	Balochi	3	5.7
	Pakhtoon	3	5.7
	Punjabi	3	5.7
	Sindhi	10	18.9
	Urdu	25	47.2
Preoperative visual acuity	\geq 6/18	37	69.8
	< 6/18	16	30.2

sensations experienced were light perception (100%), different colours (77.4%), movements of instruments or surgeon's hands (37.7%) and different shapes (7.5%) such as circles, clouds and patches. Of the different colours perceived, the most common ones were white (46.2%), blue (35.8%), red (30.2%) and yellow (30.2%). The overall prevalence of fear associated with visual sensations was

Table 2 Visual sensations experienced by patients (n = 53) during cataract surgery under topical aesthesia

Type of visual experience	Frequency	%
Able to see anything during surgery	53	100.0
Able to see light	53	100.0
Colours seen	41	77.4
White	18	46.2
Blue	19	35.8
Red	16	30.2
Yellow	16	30.2
Green	13	24.5
Orange	8	15.1
Pink	2	3.8
Movements	20	37.7
Water	10	18.9
Instruments	10	18.9
Fingers\hands	9	17.0
Different shapes	4	7.5

26.4%. There was no significant association between the presence of fear and covariates such as age, sex, level of education, previous eye surgery or visual acuity (Table 3). Only 4 (7.5%) participants reported having received pre-operative counselling regarding possible visual sensations during surgery and all of them thought it was helpful in reducing their fear.

Discussion

This is one of the first studies to examine visual sensations during cataract surgery in a developing country's setting. Consistent with previous literature, our study indicates that patients experience a wide range of visual sensations during cataract surgery under topical anaesthesia which included light, colours, movements and different shapes [4-11].

In our study, one out of every four subjects reported having experienced fear due to the sensations they experienced. This prevalence of frightening visual sensations (26.4%) is higher than that reported in all previous published studies on this subject [6,7,11-13]. A possible reason for higher than expected prevalence of fear in our study population could be the fact that TA was used in all cases. Another reason could be the lack of pre-operative counselling in our setting. Previous literature has reported that fear is a response to perceived threat which can be minimised by appropriate health education interventions [14]. In one such study, Voon and colleagues

reported a mean fear score of 0.3 in patients who received preoperative counselling compared to a mean fear score of 0.9 in those who did not [13]. It is well-known that topical anaesthesia preserves optic nerve function [15] and thus patients can experience a vast range of visual stimuli. Therefore, anaesthesia-specific counselling could be of value for every patient scheduled to undergo phacoemulsification cataract surgery, in particular, regarding various possible stimuli such as touch of water, noise, movements etc. Information on frightening visual sensations could be included in cataract surgery information leaflets.

An interesting finding of our study was that there was no statistically significant association between fear and covariates such as age, gender, level of education, previous eye surgery and pre-operative visual acuity. This lack of association may be explained, at least in part, by the relatively small number of cases selected through convenience sampling. Some variability in visual sensations would be expected in a more representative sample and future studies should address this issue in an effective way and should include a control population (undergoing cataract surgery under regional anaesthesia) as well.

Conclusion

Our study shows that patients undergoing cataract surgery under topical anaesthesia experience a wider range of visual stimuli. The prevalence of frightening visual sensations is higher than that reported in all previous published studies on the subject and fear reduction interventions are needed.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

TAC, MZT and KA conceived the report and developed the questionnaire. KA performed the statistical analysis. TAC, AA, KA, AJ and KA drafted the manuscript. All authors contributed to review, and to the revision of the report. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Sehreen Mumtaz for helping with data collection and entry.

Received: 26 July 2013 Accepted: 11 September 2014

Published: 20 September 2014

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Table 3 Prevalence of frightening visual sensations among study participants

Variable		Interviewed (n = 53)	Individuals with frightening visual sensations	P
All		53	14	26.4
Age group	< 60 years	25	8	32.0
	≥ 60 years	28	6	21.4
Sex	Male	30	7	23.3
	Female	23	7	30.4
Level of education	Secondary or less	22	8	36.4
	More than secondary	31	6	19.4
Previous history of eye surgery	Yes	38	12	31.6
	No	15	2	13.3
Preoperative visual acuity	≥ 6/18	37	12	32.4
	<6/18	16	2	12.5
Type of visual sensation	Light*	53	14	26.4
	Colours	41	12	29.3
	Movements	20	7	35.0
	Different shapes	4	1	25.0

*All patients reported seeing light during surgery.

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doi:10.1186/1756-0500-7-663

Cite this article as: Chaudhry et al.: Patients' visual experience during phacoemulsification cataract surgery and associated fear. *BMC Research Notes* 2014 **7**:663.

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