

## The day of surgery:

Your ophthalmologist may ask you not to eat any solid food at least 6 hours before your surgery.

Cataract removal surgery may be done in an outpatient surgery center or in a hospital. Here is what will happen:

- Your eye will be numbed with eye drops or with an injection around the eye. You may also be given a medicine to help you relax.
- You will be awake during surgery. You may see light and movement during the procedure, but you will not see what the doctor is doing to your eye.
- Your surgeon will enter into the eye through tiny incisions (cuts, created by blade or a laser) near the edge of your cornea (the clear covering on the front of your eye). The surgeon uses these incisions to reach the lens in your eye. Using very small instruments, they will break up the lens with the cataract and remove it. Then your new lens is inserted into place.
- Usually your surgeon will not need to stitch the incisions closed. These “self sealing” incisions will close by themselves over time. A shield will be placed over your eye to protect it while you heal from surgery.

- You will rest in a recovery area for about 15–30 minutes. Then you will be ready to go home.

## Days or weeks after surgery:

- You may have to use eye drops after surgery. Be sure to follow your doctor’s directions for using these drops.
- Avoid getting soap or water directly in the eye.
- Do not rub or press on your eye. Your ophthalmologist may ask you to wear eyeglasses or a shield to protect your eye.
- You will need to wear a protective eye shield when you sleep.
- Your ophthalmologist will talk with you about how active you can be soon after surgery. They will tell you when you can safely exercise, drive or do other activities again.

**Cataract surgery will not restore vision lost from other eye conditions such as macular degeneration, glaucoma, or diabetic retinopathy.**

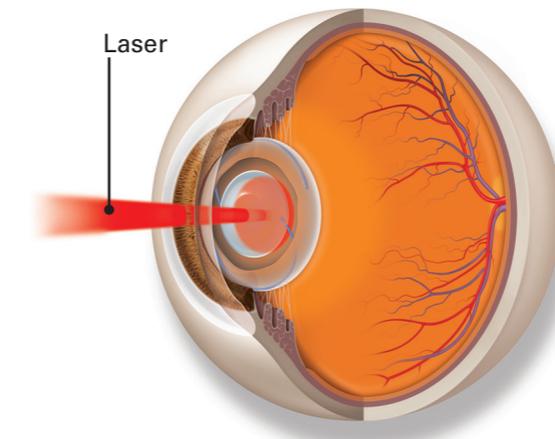
## What are risks of cataract surgery?

Like any surgery, cataract surgery carries risks of problems or complications. Here are some of those risks:

- Eye infection.
- Bleeding in the eye.
- Ongoing swelling of the front of the eye or inside of the eye.
- Swelling of the retina (the nerve layer at the back of your eye).
- Detached retina (when the retina lifts up from the back of the eye).
- Damage to other parts of your eye
- Seeing halos, glare and dark shadows.
- Pain that does not get better with over-the-counter medicine.
- Vision loss.
- The IOL implant may become dislocated, moving out of position.

Your vision could become cloudy or blurry weeks, months or years after cataract surgery. This is not unusual. If you notice cloudy vision again, you might need to have a laser procedure called a posterior capsulotomy. This procedure helps restore clear vision.

Your ophthalmologist will talk with you about the risks and benefits of cataract surgery.



**Posterior capsulotomy:** A laser is used to make an opening in the cloudy lens capsule.

## Summary

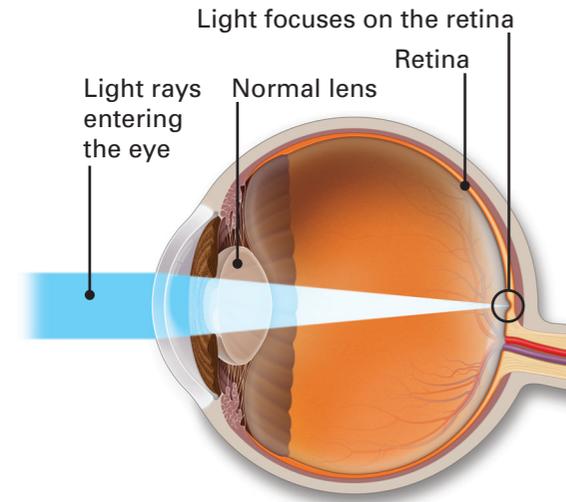
Cataract surgery is when your eye’s cloudy lens is removed to restore clear vision. During cataract surgery, your natural lens is removed and replaced with a clear artificial lens. That lens is called an **intraocular lens (IOL)**.

If you have any questions about your vision, speak with your ophthalmologist. They are committed to protecting your sight.

## What is cataract surgery?

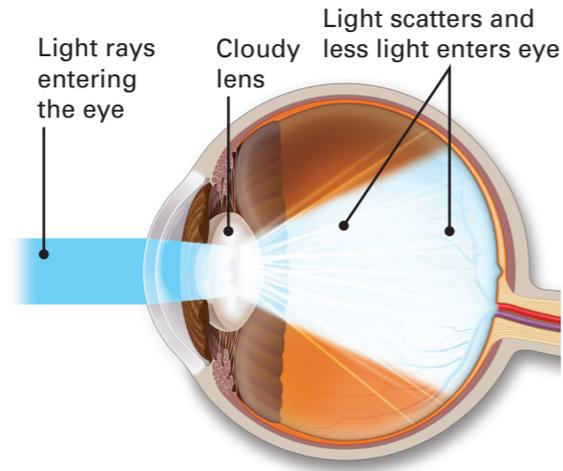
Cataract surgery is an operation to remove your eye's lens when it is cloudy.

The purpose of your lens is to bend (refract) light rays that come into the eye to help you see. Your own lens should be clear, but with a cataract it is cloudy. Having a cataract can be like looking through a foggy or dusty car windshield. Things may look blurry, hazy or less colorful.



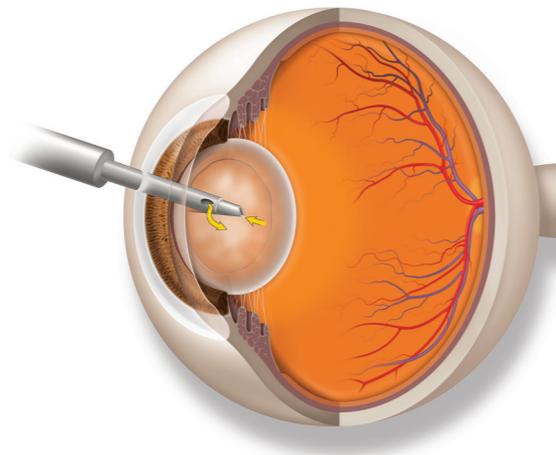
Light rays entering the eye with a clear lens are focused properly on the retina.

1



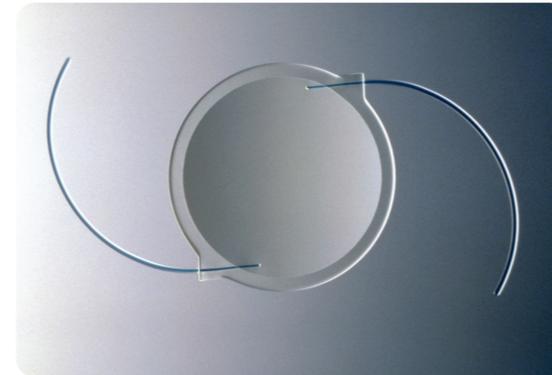
Light rays entering an eye with a cataract are not focused properly on the retina.

The only way to remove a cataract is with surgery. Your ophthalmologist will recommend removing a cataract when it keeps you from doing things you want or need to do.



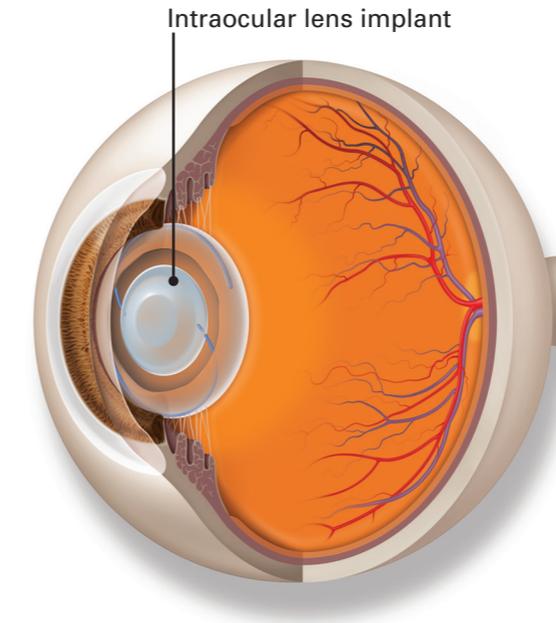
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During cataract surgery, your cloudy natural lens is removed and replaced with a clear artificial lens. That lens is called an intraocular lens (IOL). Your ophthalmologist will talk with you about IOLs and how they work.



An intraocular lens (IOL) implant

3



In cataract surgery, the intraocular lens replaces the eye's natural lens.

4

## What to expect with cataract surgery

### Before surgery:

Your ophthalmologist will measure your eye to set the proper focusing power for your IOL. Also, you will be asked about any medicines you take. You might be asked not to take some of these medicines before surgery.

You may be prescribed eyedrop medicines to start before surgery. These medicines help prevent infection and reduce swelling during and after surgery.

The American Academy of Ophthalmology is the world's largest association of eye physicians and surgeons. A global community of 32,000 medical doctors, we protect sight and empower lives by setting the standards for ophthalmic education and advocating for our patients and the public. For more information, visit [www.aao.org](http://www.aao.org).

COMPLIMENTS OF:

Watch a cataract video from the American Academy of Ophthalmology's EyeSmart program at [aao.org/cataract-surgery-link](http://aao.org/cataract-surgery-link).

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