A low-cost, moderate-fidelity model eye for scleral indentation: review of a forgotten letter from 1993

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Original letter





Purpose

- Scleral indentation is a skill seldom used in a 21st century clinic, however it remains important to master, allowing for a dynamic retinal assessment and is crucial for early detection of peripheral retinal abnormalities requiring intervention.
- This study reports on use of a model eye to practice this invaluable skill previously described in a letter to *Eye* in 1993

Setting/Venue

Multi-centre survey and feedback from a tertiary referral centre and a university teaching hospital

Methods



A model eye was produced following instruction from Chew & Gray 1993, (see QR code) including the formation of peripheral retinal tears.

Doctors with varying degrees of scleral indentation experience tested the model and provided feedback.

Survey questions included **grade** of tester, previous scleral indentation **experience**, is model eye a useful tool for doctors prior to starting scleral indentation on patients? Does the set-up with model eye simulate an indent and tear(s) adequately when viewed through the condensing lens? Retinal tears seen and number of tears?

Results

 Of the eight clinicians testing the model, three were consultants, two were post CCT fellows and three were ST4+ registrars, they had extensive (>100)/ some (20-100)/ limited (10-20) indentation experience, respectively.

Sandwell and West Birmingham Hospitals

- They unanimously agreed set-up with model eye simulated an indent and tear(s) adequately when viewed through the condensing lens and that it was a useful tool for residents/ trainees prior to starting scleral indentation on patients. Most clinicians saw at least one retinal tear.
- Missed tears were due to clinicians not performing a 360-degree assessment. Misalignment was also a factor in less experienced clinicians missing tears.

Conclusion

This study confirms the validity of this previously described low-cost eye model for scleral indentation. It may serve as a stepping stone for novices to learn principles of this important skill prior to performing indentation on patients.