# NOD Cataract Audit Eligibility

Ninth year of the prospective National Cataract Audit

July 2026

Document authors

Paul HJ Donachie

John Buchan

## Version History

| Version # | Implemented By | Revision Date | Approved By | Approval Date | Reason |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.1 | Paul Donachie | 08/04/2019 | John Sparrow | 08/04/2018 | New VR indications added |
| 1.3 | Paul Donachie | 06/05/2020 | John Sparrow | 17/08/2020 | Audit year 4 changes |
| 1.4 | Paul Donachie | 19/11/2021 | John Buchan | 01/12/2021 | Audit year 5 changes |
| 1.5 | Paul Donachie | 03/02/2022 | John Buchan | 03/02/2022 | Audit year 5 additional change |
| 1.6 | Paul Donachie | 09/05/2023 | John Buchan | 09/05/2023 | Audit year 6 additional change |
| 1.7 | Paul Donachie | 08/04/2024 | John Buchan | 09/04/2024 | Audit year 7 additional change |
| 1.8 | Paul Donachie | 28/03/2025 | John Buchan | 28/03/2025 | Audit year 8 additional change |
| 1.9 | Paul Donachie | 22/07/2026 | John Buchan | 22/07/2026 | Audit year 9 updating |

# Contents

# 1 Abbreviations

| Abbreviation | Description |
|---|---|
| C2F6 | Perfluoroethane gas |
| C3F8 | Perfluoropropane gas |
| EMR | Electronic Medical Record |
| FB | Foreign Body |
| IOL | Intraocular lens |
| NHS | National Health Service |
| NOD | National Ophthalmology Database |
| PPV | Pars plana vitrectomy |
| RCOphth | Royal College of Ophthalmologists |
| RD | Retinal Detachment |
| SF6 | Sulphur hexafluoride gas |

# 2 Acknowledgment

The Royal College of Ophthalmologists' National Ophthalmology Database Audit (RCOphth NOD) is governed by the RCOphth and conducts the National Cataract Audit.

We acknowledge the support of the hospitals that are participating in the national ophthalmology audit and thank our medical and non-medical colleagues for the considerable time and effort devoted to data collection. All participating centres are listed on the RCOphth NOD website (www.nodaudit.org.uk).

# 3 Introduction

The Royal College of Ophthalmologists (RCOphth) is the governing authority for the National Ophthalmology Database Audit (NOD) and conducts the National Cataract Audit on data concerning cataract surgery. The audit is open to all providers of National Health Service (NHS) or privately funded cataract surgery in England, Guernsey, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales. The data is collected as part of routine clinical care on electronic medical record (EMR) systems or in-house data collection systems and the analysis is performed by the RCOphth NOD Audit statisticians based in Cheltenham General Hospital.

The RCOphth NOD receives data collected on multiple systems that can have different formats for recording the information. For this reason, the terminology used in this document is the wording used in the supplied information.

National Cataract Audit results are reported to The Care Quality Commission, available on the audit website (www.nodaudit.org.uk), in annual reports and peer-reviewed publications. At the end of a reporting cycle, aggregated centre level data is uploaded to www.data.gov.uk and is accessed by the Getting It Right First Time programme, and hyperlinks to fully qualified surgeons results on the audit website can be provided to the Private Healthcare Information Network. Centre level results include operations performed by trainee surgeons, but publicly available named surgeon results do not.

Due to the different geographical locations and funding agreements, results can be reported for a devolved nation, NHS funded or private funded surgery depending on the reporting destination.

# 4 Cataract Inclusion/Exclusion criteria

## Eligibility for any cataract analysis

The definition of an eligible operation is constructed to include all cases in which the intention had been to undertake a phacoemulsification cataract extraction and lens implant as a standalone procedure (potentially accompanied by other adjuncts such as pupil stretching or injections of therapeutic substances that are either intrinsic to the cataract operation or are incidental additions which would not be expected to impact intra-operative complications).

Cataract operations are included in RCOphth NOD analyses if they comply with the conditions listed below, if not then they are excluded from cataract analyses:

- Operation performed in adults (aged 18 or above).
- Operation included a phacoemulsification procedure.
- Operation has a recorded date of surgery.
- Operative data includes a surgeon identifier.
- Operative data includes a valid grade of surgeon.
- Operation included a “cataract” indication for surgery (section 5).
- Operation without any of the ineligible cataract indications for surgery or diagnoses (section 6)
- Operation did not include any ineligible operative procedures (section 8).
- Operations that included a pars plana vitrectomy with no vitreoretinal indication for surgery and no other vitreoretinal procedures except for sponge and scissor vitrectomy or automated anterior vitrectomy.

## National Ophthalmology Database Cataract Audit specific criteria

For the national ophthalmology database audit of cataract surgery further criteria apply, these are:

- For named centre and named surgeon results, at least 50 eligible operations are required.
- For published named surgeons a valid General Medical Council number is required.
- For post-operative complications of cataract surgery, operations performed in the final 2 months of an audit year are not included.
- For post-cataract visual acuity (VA) loss, both a preoperative and postoperative VA measurement is required, and there has to be <40% of operations with missing VA data for a result to be produced for a centre or surgeon.

## 5 Eligible “Cataract” indications for surgery

When an indication for surgery is recorded, there must be at least one of the eligible cataract surgery indications for surgery for the eye to be included in analysis. When an indication for surgery is recorded and not as one of the valid “cataract” indications for surgery, the operation is excluded. When no indication for surgery is recorded, the eye is considered eligible under the assumption that cataract extraction is the reason for surgery when phacoemulsification is performed.

The following indications for surgery from the available data are classified as “cataract” indications for surgery:

- 1+ cortical cataract
- 1+ nuclear sclerotic cataract
- 1+ posterior subcapsular cataract
- 2+ cortical cataract
- 2+ nuclear sclerotic cataract
- 2+ posterior subcapsular cataract
- 3+ cortical cataract
- 3+ nuclear sclerotic cataract
- 3+ posterior subcapsular cataract
- Age-related cataract
- Aniseikonia
- Anisometropia
- Anterior polar cataract
- Anterior subcapsular cataract
- Atopic cataract
- Blue spot cataract
- Brunescent cataract
- Cataract
- Cataract extraction for anisometropia
- Cataract extraction for refractive reasons
- Cataract extraction for other reasons
- Cataract extraction for unknown aetiology

- Cataract extraction for visual improvement
- Cataract extraction to improve fundal view
- Cataract secondary to uveitis
- Clear lens extraction for anisometropia
- Clear lens extraction for refractive reasons
- Christmas tree cataract
- Coronary cataract
- Cortical cataract
- Diabetic cataract
- Drug induced cataract
- Familial cataract
- Hypermature cataract
- Immature cortical cataract
- Incipient cataract
- Intumescent cataract
- Lamellar cataract
- Mature / white cataract
- Metabolic cataract
- Morgagnian cataract
- Non-significant cataract
- Nuclear sclerotic cataract
- Phacomorphic cataract
- Post-vitrectomy cataract
- Posterior subcapsular cataract
- Punctate cataract
- Retrodot cataract
- Suture tip cataract
- Watercleft cataract

## 6 Ineligible "Cataract" indications for surgery and diagnoses

If any of the following indications for surgery are recorded as the indication for the cataract surgery then the operation is excluded from analysis. For the specified diagnosis, if any of these are recorded at any point prior to and including the day of cataract surgery, then the operation is excluded from analysis. When an ocular co-pathology is recorded as "other" and there is text to detail the condition, this information is treated as a diagnosis for exclusion purposes. Some of the conditions in Table 1 are recorded as indications for surgery, some as diagnoses and some as the accompanying text with ocular co-pathology data. For many, they can be recorded as an indication for surgery and/or a diagnosis. Some terms have been condensed as there are multiple methods or sub-types. As data can be submitted for both eyes from a patient, the terms in Table 1 may not be recorded for the cataract operated eye, instead recorded for the patient's fellow eye.

**Table 1:** Ineligible indications for surgery and diagnoses

| Indication / diagnosis | Exclude if indication for surgery | Exclude if a recorded diagnosis |
|---|---|---|
| Abscess of eye | Yes | Yes |
| Absent anterior chamber of eye | Yes | Yes |
| Adhesions and disruptions of iris and ciliary body | No | Yes |
| Anophthalmos* | No | Yes |
| Angle foreign body | Yes | Yes |
| Anterior chamber angle recession | No | Yes |
| Anterior chamber cleavage syndrome | Yes | Yes |
| Anterior dislocation / luxation of lens | Yes | Yes |
| Anterior segment dysgenesis | Yes | Yes |
| Aphakia – Elschnig's pearls | Yes | Yes |
| Avulsion of eyelid | Yes | Yes |
| Avulsion of periorbital region | Yes | Yes |
| Blind eye | Yes | Yes |
| Blow out fracture of orbit | Yes | Yes |
| Blunt injury of eye | Yes | Yes |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Burn of periorbital region | Yes | No |
| Capsular tension ring in vitreous cavity | Yes | Yes |
| Cataract extraction for narrow/closed angle glaucoma | Yes | No |
| Cataract following rupture of capsule | Yes | Yes |
| Chorioretinal rupture | Yes | Yes |
| Chorioretinitis sclopetaria | Yes | Yes |
| Choroidal haemorrhage and rupture | Yes | Yes |
| Choroidal rupture | Yes | Yes |
| Closed angle glaucoma (congenital anomaly) | Yes | Yes |
| Closed fracture of orbit | No | Yes |
| Coloboma of lens | Yes | Yes |
| Congenital anomaly of eye | Yes | Yes |
| Congenital aphakia | Yes | Yes |
| Congenital cataract | Yes | Yes |
| Congenital cataract and lens anomalies | Yes | Yes |
| Congenital cysts of the posterior segment | Yes | No |
| Congenital ectopic lens | Yes | Yes |
| Congenital glaucoma (Broad thumb syndrome) | Yes | Yes |
| Congenital glaucoma (Chromosomal anomaly) | Yes | Yes |
| Congenital glaucoma (Other) | Yes | Yes |
| Congenital hereditary endothelial dystrophy | Yes | Yes |
| Congenital anterior polar cataract | Yes | Yes |
| Congenital polar cataract | Yes | Yes |
| Congenital posterior polar cataract | Yes | Yes |
| Congenital retinoschisis | Yes | No |
| Congenital telecanthus | Yes | No |
| Complete luxation of lens | Yes | Yes |
| Concussion cataract | Yes | Yes |
| Contusion of orbital tissues | No | Yes |
| Dislocation of lens | Yes | Yes |
| Dog bite of eye region | Yes | Yes |
| Dropped nucleus | Yes | Yes |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dropped nucleus / retained lens fragments | Yes | Yes |
| Dropped nucleus / retained lens fragments into posterior chamber | Yes | Yes |
| Ectopia lentis | Yes | Yes |
| Ectopia lentis associated with anterior uveal tumour | Yes | Yes |
| Ectopia lentis associated with homocysteinuria | Yes | Yes |
| Ectopia lentis associated with hyperlysinaemia | Yes | Yes |
| Ectopia lentis associated with a hypermature cataract | Yes | Yes |
| Ectopia lentis associated with a large globe | Yes | Yes |
| Ectopia lentis associated with Marfan syndrome | Yes | Yes |
| Ectopia lentis associated with Weill-Marchesani syndrome | Yes | Yes |
| Ectopia lentis – dislocated cataractous crystalline lens | Yes | Yes |
| Ectopia lentis – dislocated clear crystalline lens | Yes | Yes |
| Ectopia lentis et pupillae | Yes | Yes |
| Ectopia lentis simple (no systemic associations / conditions) | Yes | Yes |
| Ectopia lentis – subluxed cataractous crystalline lens | Yes | Yes |
| Ectopia lentis – subluxed clear crystalline lens | Yes | Yes |
| Ectopic pupil | Yes | No |
| Elschnig pearls | Yes | Yes |
| Enophthalmos due to trauma | Yes | Yes |
| Enucleated eye | Yes | Yes |
| Exenterated eye | Yes | Yes |
| Eyelid laceration (lower and/or upper lid) | Yes | No |
| Eye damage due to birth trauma | Yes | Yes |
| Eye trauma – closed | Yes | Yes |
| Focal anterior synechiae of iris | Yes | No |
| Foreign body in anterior chamber | Yes | Yes |
| Foreign body in anterior segment of eyeball | Yes | Yes |
| Foreign body in lens | Yes | Yes |
| Foreign body in sclera | Yes | Yes |
| Foreign body in vitreous cavity | Yes | Yes |
| Fracture of lateral wall of orbit | Yes | Yes |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fracture of medial wall of orbit | Yes | Yes |
| Full thickness corneal laceration | Yes | Yes |
| Full thickness eyelid laceration | Yes | Yes |
| Glaucoma associated with ocular trauma | Yes | Yes |
| Hyphaema completely filling anterior chamber | Yes | Yes |
| IOL-capsular bag complex in vitreous cavity | Yes | Yes |
| IOL in vitreous cavity | Yes | Yes |
| Infantile, juvenile and presenile cataracts | Yes | Yes |
| Infantile cataract | Yes | Yes |
| Injury due to explosion | Yes | Yes |
| Injury of conjunctiva | Yes | Yes |
| Injury of globe of eye | Yes | Yes |
| Injury of iris and ciliary body | Yes | Yes |
| Injury of lens | Yes | Yes |
| Injury of orbit | Yes | Yes |
| Injury to vitreous body | Yes | Yes |
| Intraocular foreign body in vitreous | Yes | Yes |
| Intravitreal foreign body | Yes | Yes |
| Irido-chorioretinal coloboma | Yes | Yes |
| Iris incarceration to scleral tunnel | Yes | Yes |
| Iris trauma | Yes | Yes |
| Irvine-gass syndrome | Yes | Yes |
| Laceration (full thickness) of cornea and sclera | Yes | Yes |
| Laceration of eye region | Yes | No |
| Laceration of eyelid, full thickness, not involving lacrimal drainage structures | Yes | Yes |
| Lamellar (partial thickness) laceration of cornea and sclera | Yes | Yes |
| Leber congenital amaurosis | Yes | No |
| Lens fragments in Anterior chamber | Yes | Yes |
| Lenticonus – anterior / posterior | Yes | Yes |
| Lenz microphthalmia syndrome | Yes | Yes |
| Localised traumatic opacity | Yes | Yes |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Luxation of eye | Yes | Yes |
| Macular hole due to traumatic injury (disorder) | Yes | Yes |
| Magnetic foreign body penetrating eyeball | Yes | Yes |
| Marfan’s syndrome | Yes | Yes |
| Mechanical complication of eye orbit prosthesis | Yes | Yes |
| Microcornea | Yes | Yes |
| Microphthalmos ± cyst | Yes | Yes |
| Microspherophakia | Yes | Yes |
| Nanophthalmos | Yes | Yes |
| No capsule present | Yes | Yes |
| Nonmagnetic foreign body penetrating eyeball | Yes | Yes |
| Non perforating wound of cornea | Yes | Yes |
| Non perforating scleral wound | Yes | Yes |
| Ocular hypertension due to ocular trauma | Yes | Yes |
| Old intraocular nonmagnetic foreign body in anterior chamber | Yes | Yes |
| Old intraocular nonmagnetic foreign body in vitreous | Yes | Yes |
| Open angle glaucoma (Anterior chamber cleavage syndrome) | No | Yes |
| Open wound of eyebrow / eyeball / eyelid | Yes | Yes |
| Open globe injury | Yes | Yes |
| Orbital floor fracture | Yes | Yes |
| Orbital deformity due to trauma | Yes | Yes |
| Orbital foreign body / lesion | Yes | Yes |
| Penetrating eye injury | Yes | Yes |
| Penetrating eye injury (entry wound) | Yes | Yes |
| Penetrating injury by sharp / unknown object | Yes | Yes |
| Penetrating injury due to glass | Yes | Yes |
| Penetrating wound of eye | Yes | Yes |
| Penetrating wound of orbit | Yes | Yes |
| Penetrating wound of orbit ± foreign body | Yes | Yes |
| Penetration of eyeball with nonmagnetic foreign body | Yes | Yes |
| Perforating corneoscleral wound | No | Yes |
| Perforating eye injury (entry and exit wound) | Yes | Yes |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Perforating scleral wound | Yes | Yes |
| Perforating wound of eyelid | Yes | Yes |
| Persistent primary vitreous | Yes | Yes |
| Peter’s anomaly | Yes | Yes |
| Polar cataract | Yes | Yes |
| Posterior capsular rupture (finding) | Yes | Yes |
| Posterior dislocation of lens | Yes | Yes |
| Posterior lenticonus | Yes | Yes |
| Postoperative cataract syndrome | Yes | Yes |
| Post-operative intraocular lens associated inflammation | Yes | Yes |
| Post-traumatic endophthalmitis | Yes | Yes |
| Post-traumatic macular / choroid / retina scar | Yes | Yes |
| Post-traumatic uveitis | yes | Yes |
| Previous YAG capsulotomy | Yes | Yes |
| Primary congenital glaucoma | No | Yes |
| Pseudophakic | Yes | Yes |
| Pseudophakic – IOL centred | Yes | Yes |
| Pseudophakic – IOL decentred | Yes | Yes |
| Pseudophakic – IOL dislocated | Yes | Yes |
| Pseudophakic – IOL in ciliary sulcus | Yes | Yes |
| Pseudophakic – IOL in the bag | Yes | Yes |
| Pseudophakic – IOL partly in the bag | Yes | Yes |
| Pseudophakic – IOL subluxed | Yes | Yes |
| Pseudophakic – accommodating IOL | Yes | Yes |
| Pseudophakic – angle-supported IOL | Yes | Yes |
| Pseudophakic – multifocal IOL | Yes | Yes |
| Pseudophakic – multifocal toric IOL | Yes | Yes |
| Pseudophakic – scleral-fixated IOL | Yes | Yes |
| Pseudophakic – toric IOL | Yes | Yes |
| Pseudophakic bullous keratopathy | Yes | Yes |
| Pseudophakic corneal oedema | Yes | Yes |
| Pseudophakic macular oedema | Yes | Yes |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pseudophakic retinal detachment | Yes | Yes |
| Pseudophakic with a sutured posterior chamber IOL | Yes | Yes |
| Pseudophakic with an anterior chamber IOL | Yes | Yes |
| Pseudophakic with an iris claw / clip IOL | Yes | Yes |
| Retained foreign body in the eyelid | No | Yes |
| Retained magnetic intraocular foreign body | Yes | Yes |
| Retained non-magnetic intraocular foreign body | Yes | Yes |
| Retained nuclear material in vitreous | Yes | Yes |
| Retrobulbar foreign body | Yes | Yes |
| Rieger syndrome | Yes | Yes |
| Rupture of eye with partial loss of intraocular tissue | Yes | Yes |
| Rupture of globe | Yes | Yes |
| Rupture of sphincter of pupil | Yes | Yes |
| Scleral rupture | Yes | Yes |
| Secondary ocular hypertension due to ocular trauma | Yes | Yes |
| Sequelae of injury of eye and orbit | Yes | Yes |
| Siderosis of eye | Yes | Yes |
| Spherophakia | No | Yes |
| Spontaneous dislocation of lens | Yes | Yes |
| Spontaneous subluxation of lens | Yes | Yes |
| Subluxed cataractous / clear / crystalline lens | Yes | Yes |
| Trauma firework causing toxic effect | Yes | Yes |
| Trauma foreign body in posterior wall eye | Yes | Yes |
| Trauma foreign body in wound | Yes | Yes |
| Trauma injury of eye region | Yes | Yes |
| Trauma retinitis sclopetaria | Yes | Yes |
| Traumatic | Yes | Yes |
| Traumatic aniridia | Yes | Yes |
| Traumatic blindness | Yes | Yes |
| Traumatic blister of eyelid | Yes | Yes |
| Traumatic cataract | Yes | Yes |
| Traumatic cicatrisation of the conjunctiva | Yes | Yes |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Traumatic corneal abrasion | Yes | No |
| Traumatic cyclodialysis | Yes | Yes |
| Traumatic dislocation of lens | Yes | Yes |
| Traumatic ectopia lentis | Yes | Yes |
| Traumatic enophthalmos | Yes | Yes |
| Traumatic enucleation | Yes | Yes |
| Traumatic glaucoma due to birth trauma | Yes | Yes |
| Traumatic hyphaema | Yes | Yes |
| Traumatic injury of abducens nerve | Yes | Yes |
| Traumatic injury of globe of eye | Yes | Yes |
| Traumatic injury of trochlear nerve | Yes | Yes |
| Traumatic iridodialysis | Yes | Yes |
| Traumatic iris atrophy | Yes | Yes |
| Traumatic iritis | Yes | Yes |
| Traumatic macular hole | Yes | Yes |
| Traumatic mydriasis | Yes | Yes |
| Traumatic orbital haemorrhage | Yes | Yes |
| Traumatic optic nerve injury | Yes | Yes |
| Traumatic optic neuropathy | Yes | Yes |
| Traumatic / perioperative choroidal detachment | Yes | Yes |
| Traumatic retraction of the eyelid | Yes | Yes |
| Traumatic subluxation of lens | Yes | Yes |
| Traumatic telecanthus | Yes | Yes |
| Traumatic wound dehiscence | Yes | Yes |
| Trauma to the head | Yes | No |
| Treacher Collins syndrome | Yes | Yes |
| Type 1 congenital vitreous anomaly | No | Yes |
| Unstable IOL | Yes | Yes |
| Vitreocorneal adhesions | Yes | Yes |
| Vitreous in anterior chamber | Yes | Yes |

## 7 Combined vitreoretinal indication for surgery and pars plana vitrectomy

If any of the following vitreoretinal indications for surgery are recorded as the indication for the surgery and combined with a pars plana vitrectomy during cataract surgery, then the operation is excluded from analysis.

- 1 quadrant of retina detached
- 2 quadrants of retina detached
- 3 quadrants of retina detached
- 4 quadrants of retina detached
- Cataract extraction as part of planned PPV
- Central serous retinopathy associated with retinal detachment
- Chronic rhegmatogenous retinal detachment
- Chronic rhegmatogenous retinal detachment - macula off
- Chronic rhegmatogenous retinal detachment - macula on
- Epiretinal membrane
- Epiretinal membrane associated with a macular hole
- Epiretinal membrane with macular pseudohole
- Epiretinal membrane with vitreomacular traction
- Idiopathic epiretinal membrane
- Lamellar macular hole
- Lamellar retinal hole
- Macular hole
- Macular hole associated with high myopia
- Pseudo-macular hole
- Removal of silicone oil
- Retinal detachment
- Retinal detachment associated with myopia
- Retinal folds associated with epiretinal membrane
- Retinal hole associated with myopia
- Rhegmatogenous retinal detachment

- Rhegmatogenous retinal detachment - macula off
- Rhegmatogenous retinal detachment - macula on
- Rhegmatogenous retinal detachment (> 2 previous operations for RD)
- Rhegmatogenous retinal detachment (1 previous operation for RD)
- Rhegmatogenous retinal detachment (2 previous operations for RD)
- Rhegmatogenous retinal detachment (primary)
- Rhegmatogenous retinal detachment associated with myopia
- Stage I macular hole
- Stage II macular hole
- Stage III macular hole
- Stage IV macular hole
- Unsuccessfully treated retinal detachment
- Untreated retinal break caused failed retinal detachment surgery
- Vitreomacular adhesion
- Vitreomacular traction
- Vitreomacular traction with incomplete posterior vitreous detachment

## 8 Ineligible operative procedures

If any of the operative procedures listed below were performed during cataract surgery then the operation is excluded from analysis. Some terms have been condensed as there are multiple methods or sub-types.

- AB-interno canaloplasty
- Amniotic membrane transplant to cornea
- Anterior chamber tap
- Anterior lamellar keratoplasty
- Anterior segment trauma repair
- Argon laser peripheral iridoplasty
- Argon laser trabeculoplasty
- Artificial iris
- Biopsy of lesion of cornea / conjunctiva /eyebrow / iris / sclera / skin
- Biopsy of retina / choroid – external approach
- Biopsy of retina / choroid – internal approach
- Bleb needling
- Bleb resuture / conjunctival suture
- Bleb revision
- Botulinum toxin to extraocular muscles
- Capsulectomy (when combined with PPV)
- Cautery of lesion of cornea / conjunctiva / sclera / skin
- Chelation of cornea
- Cleaning of corneal flap
- Conductive keratoplasty
- Conjunctiva symblepharon repair
- Conjunctiva tumour excision
- Conjunctival stem cell transplant
- Corneal collagen cross-linking
- Corneal epithelial debridement
- Corneal gluing
- Corneal limbal cell transplant

- Cryotherapy to ciliary body
- Cryotherapy to lesion of conjunctiva / cornea / retina
- Cyclodialysis surgery
- Cyclodiode
- Debridement of lesion of cornea
- Deep lamellar keratoplasty
- Deep sclerectomy with spacer
- Deep sclerectomy without spacer
- Descemet stripping automated endothelial keratoplasty
- Destruction of lesion of cornea
- Division of adhesions of conjunctiva
- Drainage of choroidal effusion
- Drainage of subretinal fluid through retina
- Drainage of supra-choroidal haemorrhage
- Ectropion repair - (by any method)
- Endocyclophotocoagulation
- Endoresection of choroidal / retinal lesion
- Entropion repair other - (by any method)
- Entropion repair sutures
- Epi-LASIK
- Epimacular brachytherapy
- Epiretinal membrane peel
- Excision of lesion of canthus
- Excision of lesion of eyelid / iris / sclera
- Extracapsular cataract extraction ± IOL
- Excision of skin lesion / conjunctiva excision
- Exploration of cornea
- Eyelid excisional / miscellaneous biopsy
- Eyelid miscellaneous excisional biopsy
- Eyelid scar revision
- Eyelid surgery miscellaneous (other)
- Eyelid trauma full thickness laceration repair

- Facial palsy repair tarsorrhaphy
- Fibrovascular membrane delamination
- Fibrovascular membrane segmentation
- Fixation of iris
- Flap lift – replacement
- Free conjunctival autograft
- Glaucoma examination under anaesthesia
- Gonioscopy assisted transluminal trabeculectomy
- Goniosynaechiolysis
- Goniotomy
- Harvest fascia lata
- Implantation of intravitreal device
- Incisional keratectomy
- Insertion of corneal prosthesis / refractive corneal prosthesis
- Insertion of cypass implant
- Insertion of ex-press implant - R-50
- Insertion of hydrus microstent
- Insertion of posterior segment sustained release device
- Insertion of preserflo microshunt
- Insertion of radioactive ruthenium plaque
- Insertion of tumour markers
- Insertion of Xen implant
- Intravitreal injection of tPA/Alteplase
- Internal limiting membrane peel
- Internal tamponade – Air
- Internal tamponade – C2F6 gas
- Internal tamponade – C3F8 gas
- Internal tamponade – Heavy liquid
- Internal tamponade – Heavy silicone oil (Densiron)
- Internal tamponade – SF6 gas
- Internal tamponade – Silicone oil
- Intracapsular cataract extraction ± IOL

- IOL reposition
- Iridocyclectomy
- iStent trabecular micro-bypass
- Lacrimal bypass surgery – (by any method)
- Lamellar keratoplasty
- Laser Assisted in Situ Keratomileusis (LASIK)
- Laser Assisted Sub-Epithelial Keratectomy (LASEK)
- Laser destruction of skin lesion
- Laser peripheral iridotomy
- Laser refractive keratectomy
- Laser suture following glaucoma surgery
- Laser thermal keratoplasty
- Limited macular translocation
- Macular laser
- Macular translocation 360 degrees
- Magnetic extraction of cornea / lens FB
- Micropulse diode laser trabeculoplasty
- Nd / YAG goniopuncture
- Operation of lens capsule
- Orbital sclerotherapy
- Other cornea operation
- Other destruction of ciliary body
- Other specified excision of iris
- Other specified operation on ciliary body
- Other specified operation on iris
- Overlay scleroplasty
- Panretinal photocoagulation
- Panretinal photocoagulation - endolaser
- Panretinal photocoagulation – indirect laser
- Penetrating keratoplasty
- Phakic IOL
- Photodynamic therapy

- Photorefractive keratectomy (PRK)
- Phototherapeutic keratectomy
- Posterior capsule capsulorhexis
- Posterior capsulotomy (intended)
- Posterior endothelial keratoplasty
- Posterior segment globe repair
- Proliferative vitreoretinopathy (PVR) membrane peel
- Pterygium excision
- Radial optic neurotomy
- Recession of medial rectus muscle and resection of lateral rectus muscle of eye
- Reformation of anterior chamber of eye
- Removal of corneal rust ring / corneal foreign body
- Removal of foreign body from conjunctiva / cornea / eyelid / iris / lens
- Removal of intraocular foreign body
- Removal of radioactive ruthenium plaque
- Removal of releasable suture following glaucoma surgery
- Removal of silicone oil
- Removal of stent from Baerveldt tube
- Removal of tamponading agent
- Repair of iridodialysis
- Repair of penetrating eye injury
- Retina vascular sheathotomy
- Retinal pigment epithelium translocation
- Retinectomy
- Retinopexy – 360 degree laser
- Retinopexy – cryotherapy
- Retinopexy – endolaser
- Retinopexy – indirect laser
- Retinopexy – other
- Retinopexy – trans scleral diode laser
- Retinopexy – slit lamp
- Retinotomy – drainage / relieving

- Retrobulbar injection into orbit
- Retropunctal cautery
- Revision of aqueous shunt to extraocular reservoir
- Revision of trabeculectomy
- Revision of tube implant
- Secondary IOL
- Sclera expansion / imbrication / graft / suture / repair
- Scleral buckle – circumferential
- Scleral buckle – encircling
- Scleral buckle – radial
- Scleral buckle – revision / replacement
- Sector laser
- Selective laser trabeculoplasty
- Squint surgery / adjustable squint surgery / re-do squint surgery
- Stereotactic radiotherapy
- Strabismus & Paediatric examination under anaesthesia
- Subfoveal choroidal neovascularisation drugs band 1
- Subretinal injection (Avastin / tPA / Alteplase)
- Subretinal membrane / band removal
- Suprachoroidal injection
- Superficial keratectomy
- Surgical anterior capsulotomy
- Surgical iridoplasty
- Suture of conjunctiva
- Tarsorrhaphy – Central / lateral / medial / revision
- Tattooing of cornea
- Temporal artery bypass
- Therapeutic contact lens / placement on to cornea
- Trabeculectomy
- Trabeculotomy
- Trabectome
- Transpupillary thermotherapy

- Trans-scleral retinal diode laser
- Trephine of cornea
- Tube implant
- Unspecified excision of iris
- Unspecified operation on iris
- Viscocanalostomy
- Viscogonioplasty
- Vitreoretinal examination under anaesthesia
- Vitreous biopsy
- Washout of anterior chamber
- YAG anterior capsulotomy
- YAG posterior capsulotomy

If “Examination under anaesthesia” is recorded for an operation conducted under general anaesthesia then this operation would be deemed ineligible for analysis.

When “pars plana vitrectomy” is recorded during cataract surgery, the eye is eligible and allocated as experiencing PCR if either “removal of lens fragments” or “removal of lens nucleus” are also recorded. If neither of these are recorded, and there is no recorded operative complication of PCR, the eye is excluded from analysis.

When either of “removal of lens fragments” or “removal of lens nucleus” are recorded during surgery without the recording of “pars plana vitrectomy”, the eye is excluded if there is no recorded operative complication of PCR and included when PCR is recorded as an operative complication.

When “fragmatone lensectomy ± IOL” is recorded during cataract surgery, the eye is included if PCR is recorded as an operative complication and excluded when PCR is not recorded as an operative complication.