Purpose: The aim of this study is to analyse evisceration cases at a tertiary eye care centre. Patients underwent evisceration surgery between January 2001 to December 2010 were included in the study. Patients’ demographic datas, ophthalmic findings, evisceration indications and complications were evaluated retrospectively.

Results: Evisceration was performed in 87 patients. Sixty five (74.7%) patients were male and 22 (25.3%) patients were female. Patients’ mean age was 31 years (range; 7-70 years). Left eye was eviscerated in 44 (48.9%) and right eye was eviscerated in 46 (51.1%) patients. Three patients underwent both eyes evisceration. Clinical indications for evisceration were trauma in 55 (63.2 %); painful blind eye in 19 (21.8 %); phthisis bulbi in 9 (10.4 %); endophthalmitis in 4 (4.6 %) patients. Problems including discharge, exposure, pyogenic granuloma, infection, conjunctival inclusion cyst, loss of lower fornix and wound dehiscence occurred in 18 (20.7%) cases. Implant exchange was necessitated in two cases. Enucleation was needed in one case.

Conclusion: Major indications for evisceration were trauma. Evisceration is a safe and effective method for blind, painful or atrophic eyes with severe traumas.