

## Counseling for Eyelid Surgery

**Blepharoplasty** is the removal of excess skin and sometimes fat from the eyelids. Surgical risks include post-operative scarring, granuloma formation, asymmetry, undercorrection, overcorrection with corneal exposure and irritation. More serious and unusual complications include bleeding, hematoma formation, visual loss or infection.

**Ptosis repair** is the adjustment of the eyelid so as to improve eyelid drooping. The procedure may be required on one or both eyes depending on patient characteristics. Surgical risks include post-operative scarring, granuloma formation, asymmetry, undercorrection, overcorrection with corneal exposure and irritation. More serious and unusual complications include bleeding, hematoma formation, visual loss or infection. In cases where a sling is used (“frontalis sling”) additional risks include suture exposure or rejection of the sling (“extrusion”).

**Repair of eyelid malposition (ectropion or entropion)** involves tightening of the lateral aspect of the eyelid (lateral tarsal strip). The procedure involves tightening the lower eyelid and may require an additional incision in the conjunctiva to correct the eyelid position. If your eyelid has been out of position for a long time a suture in your lower eyelid will be required to stabilize your eyelid for as long as 14 days post-operatively. Surgical risks include post-operative scarring, granuloma formation, asymmetry, undercorrection or overcorrection. A bump in the lateral aspect of the eyelid is normal, that is the suture holding the eyelid up. This suture is not visible and will dissolve over several months.