

Eyelid Surgery

Common eyelid problems that can be corrected surgically include:

- excess eyelid skin;
- droopy eyelids;
- eyelids that turn inward;
- eyelids that turn outward.

These problems can cause eye discomfort, limit vision, and affect appearance.

PTOSIS: Upper eyelid drooping

Ptosis (pronounced “toe-sis”) can either be apparent at birth (congenital) or develop with age (involuntal). Involuntal ptosis develops with aging. It may worsen after some types of eye surgery or following marked swelling of the eyelid. Ptosis may limit your side or even your central vision. If ptosis occurs in one eye, it may create an uneven appearance. Surgical shortening of one of the muscles that opens the eyelid will often lead to improved appearance and better vision.

EXCESS EYELID SKIN

Over time, many people develop excess eyelid skin. Eyelid skin is the thinnest skin of the body, so it tends to stretch. In the upper eyelid, this stretched skin may limit your side vision. The same problem causes “bags” to form in the lower eyelids. The excess skin in the upper eyelids can be removed surgically by a procedure called a blepharoplasty. It improves side vision and other symptoms. Removal of the excess skin in either the upper or lower eyelids may also improve appearance. If excess fatty tissue is present, it may be removed at the same time.

ECTROPION: Outward turning of the Lower lid

The stretching of the lower eyelid from aging may cause the eyelid to droop downward and turn outward. This condition is called ectropion. Eyelid burns or skin disease can also cause this problem. Ectropion can cause dryness of the eyes, excessive tearing, redness, and sensitivity to light and wind. Surgery usually restores the normal position of the eyelid, improving these symptoms.

ENTROPION: Inward turning of the lower eyelid

Entropion also occurs most commonly as a result of aging. Infection and scarring inside the eyelid are other causes of entropion. When the eyelid turns inward, the eyelashes and skin rub against the eye. This can make the eye red, irritated, watery, and sensitive to light and wind. If entropion is not treated, an infection may develop on the clear surface of the eye called the cornea. With surgery, the eyelid can be returned to its normal position, protecting the eye and improving these symptoms.

EYELID PLASTIC Surgery

Eyelid plastic surgery is almost always performed on an outpatient basis using local anesthesia. Before surgery, your ophthalmologist will perform an eye examination and make recommendations. Photographs and side-vision testing are often required by insurance companies before blepharoplasty and ptosis surgery. If you are having surgery, be sure to tell your ophthalmologist if you are taking aspirin, aspirin-containing drugs, blood thinners, or if you have a bleeding problem.

This surgery is generally safe; however, as with any surgery, there are some risks:

- The ophthalmic surgeon will attempt to make both eyes look similar, but differences in healing between the eyes may cause some unevenness in appearance following surgery.
- “black eye” is common but will resolve quickly.
- The eye may feel dry after surgery because it may be more difficult to close your eyes completely. This irritation can be treated and generally disappears as the eyelids heal.
- Serious complications are rare. The risk of losing vision is estimated to be less than one in 5,000 surgeries. Infections and excessive scarring are rare.

Eyelid plastic surgery procedures can be done safely in an outpatient setting. The improvement in vision, comfort, and appearance can be very gratifying.