

CONSENT FOR SURGERY

Brow Lift Procedure

This procedure is a subtle lifting of the skin of the forehead above the eyebrow. This is often combined with some removal of the skin from the upper eyelids to give a more youthful appearance to the upper part of the face. The aim of this surgery is to correct drooping of eyebrows, loose skin and give some improvement to facial lines. Incisions are made in the hairline and often some excess skin is removed in order to re-drape the forehead skin. Small dissolvable implants are placed into the bone in the hairline to secure the brow lift.

It is important that you read this information carefully and completely. **Please initial each page**, indicating that you have read the page and sign the consent for surgery as proposed by your surgeon.

The following points should be considered and discussed with your surgeon.

1. Dissatisfaction with the aesthetic result:

Although every attempt is made to produce a result, which pleases the patient, this is not always possible. Some patients are dissatisfied with the results of cosmetic surgery and may not feel enough has been achieved or alternatively the appearance is not what they desire. There will be differences from side to side as perfect symmetry is not achievable.

2. Scarring:

Incisions are made in the hairline and temple. These are hidden in natural creases. These usually heal to a fine line of a scar, which is not readily noticeable. Infection or unsatisfactory healing may leave a noticeable scar or hair loss. Smoking leads to poor wound healing and increased complications; it should therefore be discontinued six weeks prior to surgery.

3. Implants:

During the procedure two small implants will be placed just behind the hairline. These are known as Endotine Forehead devices. They allow the brow to be repositioned more superiorly resulting in a 'lift'.

It will be possible to feel these implants initially through the skin although this will resolve over time

as the device is absorbed.

4. Swelling & Bruising:

Some bruising always occurs on the forehead, face and around the eyes. This mostly settles over a three week period. It will take between two and six months for healing to be completed and for the best cosmetic result to occur.

5. Bleeding:

Some minor bleeding always occurs over the first 48 hours following surgery. A blood stained discharge may be present for up to 2 weeks. Often, we apply a head bandage for the first 24-48 hours to reduce bleeding and swelling.

While it is unusual, excessive bleeding can occur and may require a further anaesthetic or additional measures to control this.

6. Tenderness:

Some discomfort always occurs immediately following surgery. This is normally controlled with simple painkiller medication. Tenderness and a tight feeling may persist in the forehead and brow for some weeks.

7. Numbness:

Although uncommon it is possible to have numbness affecting the forehead skin and scalp. This usually settles over a three month period but occasionally may be permanent.

8. External skin colour changes and infection:

The blood supply to the skin may be altered as a result of the surgery. In some people the forehead skin may change colour, particularly with temperature change. This alteration in skin colour usually fades with time, but on occasion it may persist.

Surgical wounds are at risk of infections. A wound that is becoming redder and more painful may indicate infection. Medical advice should be sought to avoid wound breakdown and skin loss.

9. Asymmetry:

It is known that asymmetry is common to each human face. So, correction of these asymmetries may not be completely achievable. However, surgeons do their best to make adjustments so that it becomes hardly noticeable. To achieve the best results we often recommend the use of Botox as

