

CONSENT FOR SURGERY

Combining lifting the eyebrow and removing excess skin from the eyelids (Transblepharoplasty 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.

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 that 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 the appearance is not what they desire. There will be differences from side to side as perfect symmetry is not achievable.

2. Scarring:

A small incision will be made in the eye lids. 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.

3. Swelling & Bruising:

Some swelling and bruising always occurs on the face and around the eyes. Your eyes may close during the first 48hrs and driving is not advised. Your swelling, bruising and healing will be different on each side. This will not affect the end result. This swelling usually settles over a two week period. Bruising may last for longer.

4. Implants:

During the procedure two small implants will be placed just above the eyebrows. These are known as Endotine Transbleph device implants. 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.

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 may persist around the eyes and cheeks for some weeks.

7. Numbness:

Numbness around the scar is common. This usually settles over a three month period but some minor numbness may still be present around the wound at six months. A small area of numbness affecting the forehead and scalp may occasionally be permanent.

8. 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 an adjunct.

9. Revision surgery:

In most cases a satisfactory result is produced, and revision surgery is not required. In some patients abnormalities, which are often minor, may persist after the initial operation and revision surgery is required to produce a satisfactory cosmetic or functional result. Revision surgery is only offered if your surgeon thinks an improvement is possible

10. Anaesthesia:

The procedure is normally performed under general anaesthesia (in other words you will be asleep). Your anaesthetic will be performed by a specialist Consultant Anaesthetist, with monitoring and the

highest standards of care.

11. Stitches:

You will have fine stitching in the skin around the eyelids. These usually come out at day 6 or 7 after your operation. Often there will be deeper stitches which are dissolving. These may take several weeks to completely dissolve.

We use an antibiotic gel three times a day on the wounds to improve healing.

I have had the opportunity to discuss these complications and any questions with my surgeon.

Signed (patient) Date

Signed Mr J J Downie FRCS Consultant Surgeon

