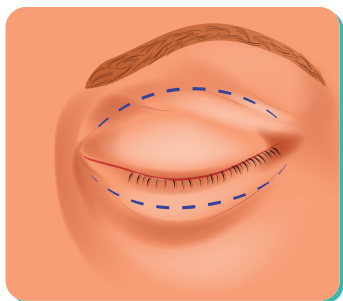
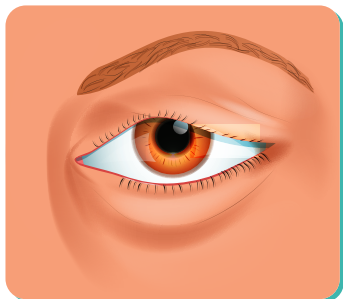


## Blepharoplasty



## The ideal patient

Everyone who is healthy, mentally stable, and realistic in his perceptions and who exceeds the age of 35 years is considered an ideal patient except for hereditary cases. Note that thyroid function disorder, dry eyes, high blood pressure, kidney and heart disease, diabetes, retinal detachment and glaucoma are diseases that make the operation more dangerous.



## Prepare for the operation

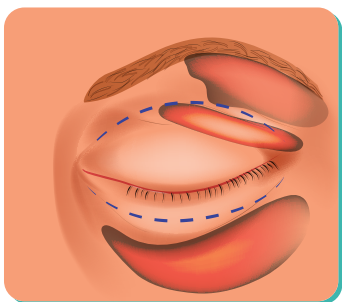
Adhere to the guidelines of the doctor and its preparatory instructions for the operation, such as following a specific diet, cessation from smoking, and taking some necessary treatments.

## Details of the surgery

- Operation is performed through local anesthesia or by general anesthesia in order to monitor the health status of the pulse, blood pressure, breathing and oxygen concentration in the blood.
- The doctor chooses the site of the incision in the upper blepharoplasty operations in one of the natural lines to ensure the wound heals well after the operation and does not leave

any marks of fat resection and the removal of loose skin.

- For the lower eyelid, the doctor chooses the wound site under the cilia to resect excessive skin, muscles and fat, with the possibility of redistributing these fats under the eye so that the skin appears uniform and weak muscles and septum are repaired.
- In case of isolated large fat bags, they can be removed through transconjunctival approach without apparent skin incision.
- In case of brow ptosis, browpexy can be done as adjunct to blepharoplasty.



### Possible side effects

Blepharoplasty is a safe surgical procedure, which has rare complications if it is performed by skilled surgeons. However, the occurrence of some complications, such as wound infection and complications of anesthesia can be avoided by following the doctor's instructions.

Besides, there are some minor side effects such as double vision or blurring of vision, swelling and bluish discoloration that often disappear after a few days, as well as the appearance of scars and small heads around the wound and the dissimilarity between the eyelids that are being treated.

Some patients have difficulty closing the eyes during sleep after the operation. This phenomenon gradually diminishes. Rare complications may also occur that require surgical intervention, such as a short eyelid, eversion of the eyelid, lower lid retraction or very rarely ectropion.

## After the operation

- The patient undergoes a recovery period that varies from one patient to another. Noting that the patient should lift his head, use ice packs and avoid taking aspirin and other painkillers in the night after the operation.
- The Patient may feel discomfort, numbness and tension in the eyelid but these symptoms are easily treated by medications. Patient may suffer from mild swelling and bluish discoloration in the first 3 days. Bluish discoloration diminishes in 10 days while swelling persists for few weeks.
- Makeup is allowed in the first week and stitches are removed a week after surgery.
- Itchy, blurring of vision and an increase in eye sensitivity to light may occur for several days or weeks, and these symptoms will gradually fade away.
- Activities that can be practiced gradually are defined until the return to normal life, and this may take several weeks.
- It is recommended to wear black dark glasses to avoid sunlight and protect the eyes from the air.
- Skin loose disappears and becomes firmer.

