



## Procedure Information Sheet

### **Introduction**

The eyelid is the fold of skin of the face that keeps the eye moist and protects the eye.

#### Entropion

The majority of cases are caused by degeneration of eyelid tissue or chronic eyelid inflammation, such as trachoma. A few cases are congenital. In turning eyelid margin rubs against the cornea and the surface of the eyeball, resulting in redness, tearing, excessive secretion, foreign body sensation eye pain, eye itchiness, photophobia, etc. In severe cases, there are corneal abrasion or scarring, vision loss, or even blindness. Treatment of entropion mostly requires surgical correction. If the entropion is caused by eyelid inflammation, it should be treated with medication first. In mild cases, artificial tears or ointment can relieve the symptoms if the patient refuses surgery.

#### Ectropion

The eyelid margin turns outward, usually affects the lower eyelid.

#### Dematochalasis

Due to aging and gravity, the skin of the upper eyelid gradually stretches and sags. In severe cases, the eyelids may become too heavy to open and the eyelashes may become inverted. These can lead to photophobia, tearing and blurred vision. If the drooping eyelid blocks the line of sight, narrowing the field of vision, that will affect reading or driving.

#### Lid laceration

Eyelid tears are managed differently depending on the depth, width, and location of the wound.

### **Indication**

- Keratoconjunctivitis and eyeball irritation caused by inverted eyelashes and eyelids rubbing the eyeball
- Eyelid scarring, trauma, or facial nerve palsy can also cause ectropion. Incomplete closure of eye leads to exposure of the conjunctiva and cornea, causing tearing, excessive discharge, crusting of the eyelids which will affect vision
- Sagging eyelid affects the appearance and obstructs vision

#### **Patient's Label**

Patient Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Hospital No: \_\_\_\_\_

Episode No: \_\_\_\_\_



### The Operation / Procedure

1. The procedure can be performed under general or local anesthesia depending on your condition. Most of the operations are performed with local anesthesia. In special occasion, if the patient is uncooperative or the operation is complicated, general anesthesia may be required.
2. Depending on the need, it may be necessary to make an incision and remove the redundant skin or tissue.
  - In upper eyelid surgery, the incision is made along skin crease, or inside the eyelid.
  - In lower eyelid surgery, incisions are made on the skin under the eyelashes, or inside the eyelid.
3. If the eyelid turns inward due to scab formation, the scar needs be loosened. If necessary, autologous tissue from the palate tissue is transplanted to the eyelid.
4. Use sutures to tighten the loose skin and correct the entropion.

### Before the Operation / Procedure

1. Eyelids should be kept clean to decrease the risks of postoperative infection.
2. Avoid the use of cosmetics and makeup on the day of procedure.
3. Inform your doctor if you have any systemic diseases such as hypertension, stroke, heart disease, diabetes or if you are taking western medications that affect blood coagulation such as Aspirin or Warfarin, traditional Chinese medicine or health supplements on a regular basis.

### After the Operation / Procedure

1. Avoid eye rubbing.
2. Avoid swimming and vigorous activities for a few weeks.
3. Avoid dirty water getting into your operated eye for the first few weeks.
4. Wear clothes with buttons rather than pullovers to prevent contact with the operated eye to reduce risk of infection.
5. Take the medications and attend follow up according to doctor's instruction.
6. It takes few months for recovery. Your doctor may need to remove the stitches during the recovery period.
7. If you notice the following signs or symptoms, you should contact your doctor, Eye Centre or Out-patient Centre for consultation.
  - excessive bleeding or bruising
  - severe pain
  - fever
  - signs of infection like redness, swelling, excessive discharge

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### Risk and Complication

The success rate and safety of this operation are quite high, but there is still possibility of complications, such as:

- Wound infection, bleeding, scabbing or swelling, etc.
- Eyelid bruising, swelling and irritation from stitches
- Corneal injury, corneal ulcer, corneal scarring and even blindness
- If an autograft is performed, there is a chance of graft failure or donor site complications such as bleeding and infection
- Occasionally there may be under-correction or over-correction or recurrence of the entropion or ectropion. Another corrective surgery will be required.

### Disclaimer

This leaflet only provides general information pertaining to this operation / procedure. While common risks and complications are described, the list is not exhaustive, and the degree of risk could also vary between patients. Please contact your doctor for detailed information and specific enquiry.

### Reference

- Smart Patient Website by Hospital Authority: Entropion (11/2022), Ectropion (2019)
- American Academy of Ophthalmology, EyeWiki, Article: Dematochalasis (10/2022) from <https://eyewiki.aao.org/Dematochalasis>
- American Academy of Ophthalmology, EyeWiki, Article: Eyelid Laceration (08/2022) from [https://eyewiki.aao.org/Eyelid\\_Laceration](https://eyewiki.aao.org/Eyelid_Laceration)

Patient's Label  
Patient Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Hospital No: \_\_\_\_\_  
Episode No: \_\_\_\_\_

Patient's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_