

## **Informed Consent for Ptosis Procedure** **Fasenalla-Servat**

This information is given to you so that you can make an informed decision about having upper lid ptosis surgery. Take as much time as you wish to make your decision about signing this informed consent. You have the right to ask questions about any procedure before agreeing to have it.

Ptosis is the condition where the muscle that holds up your lid is weak. This results in the lid drooping and affecting your vision. A Fasennella-Servat procedure is one where the muscle that holds up your lid is shortened.

The lid is injected with local anesthetic. A scleral shell is inserted in the eye for protection from sharp objects used during surgery. If a blepharoplasty is to be done it is performed first. Bleeding is controlled with cautery. The lid is everted. Two clamps are placed on the tarsus and muscles that hold up the lid. A continuous suture is woven beneath the clamp. The clamp is removed and the excess tissue removed. The ends of the suture are brought out to the skin surface and tied. The scleral shell is removed and antibiotic ointment is placed in the eye.

### **Alternatives:**

1. Do nothing

### **Risks and Complications:**

1. Bleeding: Normally controlled with gentle pressure or heat cautery.
2. Infection: Infection can occur if the site is not kept clean and antibiotic ointment not used daily. An infection area becomes reddened and sore to the touch. It may have purulent material on the incision site. It is treated with antibiotic ointment and possibly oral antibiotics.
3. Pain: Pain is usually for the first 24 hours and can be controlled with oral pain medications.
4. Dry Eyes: May be worse after an upper lid blepharoplasty or a ptosis procedure. It can be controlled usually with artificial tears or punctual plugs.
5. Damage to the globe and vision loss from the scalpel, needle used to inject the anesthetic or cautery instrument: This is very rare and is prevented by placing the scleral shell in the eye prior to surgery.
6. Corneal Abrasion from the scleral shell: Usually heals in 24-48 hours. Treated with antibiotic ointment and Tylenol.
7. Wound dehiscence: Lid may heal well with no treatment. Sometimes another suture may be needed to close the wound.
8. Over-correction. The lid is too high. With massaging of the lid and time, this usually corrects itself.
9. Under-correction: The lid is too low. If this does resolve in the first month then another surgical procedure will be needed.

10. Suture reaction: As the suture heals the soft tissue around the lid may become swollen and irritated. This is not an infection. Warm compresses and time usually resolve the problem.

**Consent for Treatment:**

By signing below I acknowledge that I have read and understand the above and have had my questions answered by the surgeon to my satisfaction. I also understand that these are the most common complications and not all the complications that can occur. I consent to the above surgery.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Patient

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date