



Patient Name: «Person\_First\_Middle\_Last»    DOB: «Person\_Birth\_Date»

## **Informed consent for brow ptosis surgery**

### **What is brow ptosis and how is it corrected?**

Brow ptosis is a condition that occurs when the brows descend below the orbital rim and impact the superior field of view by pressing upper lid and brow tissues down into the superior or upper field of view. This often occurs as a normal aging process as tissues become more lax and descend, however this may also be associated with weakness or paralysis of the brow and forehead muscles. Droopy or descended eyebrows do not always impact the superior visual field, however when they do there are procedures that can be performed to help lift these tissues out of the superior field of view.

To correct brow ptosis there are a number of different techniques that may be used. These may include incisions directly above the brow or even in the forehead or scalp above the hairline. Your surgeon will have discussed with you the various techniques and which would be most appropriate for you as some of these techniques may be considered cosmetic and others may be considered functional or medically necessary.

### **How will the brow ptosis surgery affect my vision and appearance?**

Droopy eyebrows can push skin and tissue into the superior field of view. By elevating these brow tissues, this can lift some of these tissues out of the superior field of view. Oftentimes, with the surgery there is an initial overcorrection as the tissues frequently descend during the healing process. Besides the normal bruising and swelling the brows may look overly high or abnormal initially. The way that this affects your vision is to improve your superior field of view. The way that this may affect your appearance can vary greatly depending on the surgical approach or technique that is used and also depends a great deal on the patient's inherent anatomy and tissue types. The individual's goal will also play a factor in the overall appearance as cosmetic procedures generally are aimed at improving the overall appearance of the brow whereas functional procedures are aimed primarily at improving the function of the upper field of view relative to the brow.



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### **What are the major risks of brow ptosis surgery?**

The risks of brow ptosis surgery, like most eyelid surgical procedures include but are not limited to: Bleeding, infection, an asymmetric or unbalanced appearance, over corrections or under corrections, the need for additional surgery, scarring, difficulty closing the eyes (which may in turn cause damage to the underlying ocular surface), a wide-eyed or open appearance, difficulty with or inability to wear contact lenses, double vision, tearing, or dry eye problems, pain, numbness, tingling, paralysis, change in vision, loss of vision, or even death, all of which are rare.

The results of brow ptosis surgery cannot be guaranteed. The final result depends upon your anatomy, your body's wound healing response, and the underlying cause of the brow ptosis. Some patients have difficulty adjusting to changes to their appearance. Some patients have unrealistic expectations about how changes in appearance will impact her lives. Carefully evaluate your goals, expectations and your ability to deal with changes to your appearance and the possible need for repeat surgery before agreeing to the surgery.

### **What are the alternatives to brow ptosis surgery?**

Patients can live with brow ptosis and blocked or reduced peripheral vision, however there is no reliable method to correct brow ptosis on a permanent basis without surgery. Patients who are too sick to have surgery may find relief by lifting the eyelid or brows with their fingers or tape in order to see. Obviously the eyebrow and sub-brow tissues will then droop again as soon as this temporary lifting is stopped.

### **What type of anesthesia is used and what are its risks?**

The type of anesthesia that is used is usually left up to the discretion of the anesthesia provider or in the event there is no anesthesia provider, then the surgeon. If there is no anesthesia provider the surgeon may use local anesthetic and occasionally an oral anxiolytic drug. When an anesthesia provider is used, the anesthesia will be determined by the anesthesia provider based on safety and what they determine will be the best way to perform the surgery. When anesthesia is provided the risk stratification will be provided by the anesthesia provider, but may include serious problems such as stroke, death, paralysis, numbness, and pain. These are extremely rare complications.

AESTHETIC EYE, PC



OCULOFACIAL PLASTIC &  
RECONSTRUCTIVE SURGERY  
ALAN W. McINNES, MD

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**Patient's acceptance of risks:**

I have read the above information and have discussed it with my physician. I understand that it is impossible for the physician to inform me of every possible complication that may occur. My physician has told me that results cannot be guaranteed and that adjustments in more surgery may be necessary. By signing below, I agree that my physician has answered all of my questions and that I understand and accept the risks, benefits, and alternatives of brow ptosis correction or surgery.

I consent to brow ptosis surgery on:

\_\_\_\_\_ Right brow    \_\_\_\_\_ left brow    \_\_\_\_\_ both brows

\_\_\_\_\_  
Patient (or person authorized to sign for patient)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date