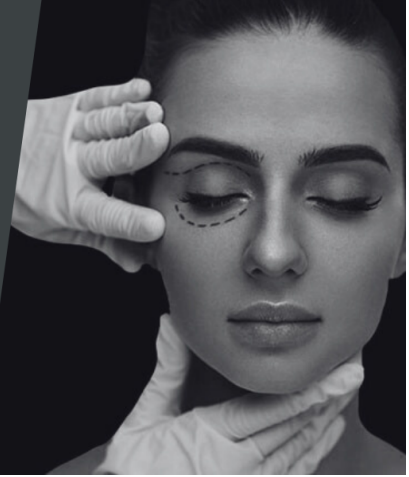


D3-CANTOPLASTY



D.3. CANTOPLASTY

Canthoplasty is a surgical procedure that involves the modification of the outer corner of the eyelids (the canthus) to achieve a more lifted, elongated, or youthful appearance. This procedure is often sought after by individuals looking to enhance their eyes or correct issues related to eyelid drooping or sagging.

Indications for Canthoplasty

- Aging
- Cosmetic Enhancement
- Functional Issues

Types of Canthoplasty

1. Lateral Canthoplasty:

- o This is the most common form of canthoplasty. It involves repositioning the lateral canthus to create an upward lift. It is often performed in conjunction with other eyelid surgeries, such as blepharoplasty.

2. Medial Canthoplasty:

- o This procedure involves altering the inner corner of the

eye and is less common than lateral canthoplasty. It may be performed for specific aesthetic or functional concerns.

The Procedure

1. Consultation:

- o A careful evaluation by a qualified plastic surgeon or ophthalmologist to discuss goals, concerns, and expected outcomes.

2. Anesthesia:

- o The procedure is typically performed under local anesthesia with sedation or general anesthesia.

3. Incision:

- o An incision is made at the outer corner of the eye, where the canthus is located. The surgeon will carefully reposition the tissue to create the desired lift and shape.

4. Suturing:

- o The incisions are closed with sutures, which are usually removed within a week.

Recovery

- **Initial Healing:** Patients may experience swelling, bruising, and discomfort in the first few days. Cold compresses can help reduce swelling.

- **Downtime:** Most individuals can return to normal activities within 1-2 weeks, but strenuous activities should be avoided for a few weeks.

- **Follow-Up:** Regular follow-up appointments with the surgeon are essential to monitor healing and address any concerns.

Risks and Considerations

- **Scarring:** While incisions are placed in discreet areas, there may be some scarring, which typically fades over time.

· **Infection:** As with any surgical procedure, there is a risk of infection.

· **Asymmetry:** There's a possibility of uneven results, though skilled surgeons work to minimize this risk.

· **Vision Changes:** Rarely, some patients may experience changes in vision, but this is uncommon.

· **Hematoma:** Rarely, patients may have hematoma and that it may be needed to go back to the operating room to discharge and clean the hematoma.

· **Nerve Damage:** Rarely, patients may experience temporary or permanent changes in sensation in the forehead or scalp area.

Expectation Management: It's essential to have realistic expectations about the outcomes of

