



ABOUT US

TOC Eye and Face is one of the nation's premiere surgical practices specializing in high-quality cosmetic and reconstructive facial, eyelid, and orbital surgery. TOC surgeons are board-certified ophthalmologists who have completed advanced fellowship training in eyelid, orbital, lacrimal and facial cosmetic and reconstructive surgery.

Services provided cover a broad range of aesthetic and reconstructive procedures to include eyelid surgery, eyebrow and forehead lifts, face lifts, neck lifts, rhinoplasty, liposuction, laser skin treatment, facial and body fat transfer, facial fillers, Botox, management of eyelid and facial skin cancers, scar revision, orbital surgery, correction of tearing disorders, and management of maxillo-facial trauma. The majority of the surgery is performed in TOC's adjoining outpatient ambulatory surgery center, the Center for Aesthetic and Reconstructive Eyelid and Orbital Surgery (CAREOS).

TOC is also committed to teaching, research, and the education of ophthalmologists specializing in facial cosmetic and reconstructive surgery. More than thirty American, Canadian, and international physicians have completed training at TOC where our fellowship is accredited by the American Society of Ophthalmic Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery (ASOPRS). The training program is recognized as one of the premier private practice fellowship training programs in the country.

TOC Eye and Face, TOC Medical Spa, and CAREOS are located in the Austin Medical Plaza adjacent to Seton Medical Center in Austin, Texas. The practice provides outreach consultative services in multiple satellite offices.

The physicians of TOC Eye and Face are committed to providing convenient comprehensive sub-specialty surgical care in a private, patient friendly setting by a staff focused on our patients and their families.

TOC Informational Series

Blepharoplasty

Ectropion

Entropion

Eyebrow and Forehead Lift

Eyelid Ptosis

Additional topics available at our website: toceyeandface.com

TOC Main Office

3705 Medical Parkway, Suite 120
Austin, Texas 78705

Medical Spa: 3705 Medical Parkway, Suite 130

TOC North Office

1130 Cottonwood Creek Trail, #C4
Cedar Park, Texas 78613

TOC South Office

4207 James Casey Street, Suite 306
Austin, Texas 78745

TOC Eye and Face has over 16 locations in Central Texas.

Please visit www.toceyeandface.com

to select an office near you.

Tel: 512-458-2141

Fax: 512-458-4824

ECTROPION (EYELID TURNING OUT)



Information Series

Fax 512-458-4824

OCULOFACIAL PLASTIC SURGERY

Oculofacial Plastic or Ophthalmic Plastic Surgery is a surgical subspecialty of Ophthalmology that seeks to improve physical appearance and function, or minimize disfigurement resulting from accidents, disease, or birth defects. The word plastic comes from the Greek meaning "molding" or "giving form".

ECTROPION

Ectropion is a condition in which the lower eyelid sags or turns outward . The affected eye is exposed and dry, and is often uncomfortable. The eyelids may crust with excess mucus or appear red along the edge. The patient may be sensitive to light, have blurred vision, may experience a gritty, irritated sensation and often complains of tearing that interferes with activities such as reading.

CAUSES OF ECTROPION

The most common cause of ectropion is normal aging with progressive laxity of the tendons that hold the corners of the eye to the bone, but it may also result from injury, stroke, Bell's palsy, tumor, or physical trauma. Long-term sun exposure can cause skin changes that pull the eyelid away from the eye, called cicatricial ectropion.

TREATMENT OF ECTROPION

Ectropion is a condition demanding proper treatment. Left untreated, ectropion can result in permanent eye damage due to infection and corneal scarring, and may even lead to loss of the eye. Eye irritation and redness can be temporarily treated with artificial tears and ointments to lubricate the eye. In most instances the ectropion requires corrective surgery. The specific surgical procedure to correct ectropion depends on the underlying cause. The type of ectropion associated with aging is best corrected surgically by shortening or tightening the lower eyelid attachments through an incision at the outer corner

of the eye. Sometimes there are scars following trauma or following the surgical removal of skin cancers. Suspending midfacial tissues may be enough to allow the tightening of the lower lid in a standard fashion; however, in more severe cases, your surgeon may need to use a skin graft taken from the upper eyelid, behind the ear, or other parts of the body to repair the ectropion . On occasion, cicatricial ectropion repair involves the formation of a flap of tissue from the upper to the lower eyelid through an incision at the outer corner of the eye.

WHAT TO EXPECT AT THE TIME OF SURGERY

We perform most ectropion repair surgery in our on-site ambulatory surgery center, the Center for Aesthetic and Reconstructive Eyelid and Orbital Surgery (CAREOS). This state-of-the-art, certified outpatient surgical facility was designed for your safety, convenience and comfort. It is run by our dedicated and professional nursing staff. Ectropion repair is usually performed under local anesthesia with the patient slightly sedated with oral medication; however, board certified anesthesiologists are available for those patients in need of monitoring and intravenous sedation. The option for hospital based surgery remains for those patients requiring more extensive work. The decision rests on your medical condition, length and complexity of surgery, and other factors. Our goal is to provide the best possible care in a safe and comfortable environment.

POTENTIAL RISKS AND COMPLICATIONS

Bleeding, infection, and scarring are potential risks with any surgery, but are very uncommon. Recurrence of ectropion can rarely occur; especially if the patient continues to wipe the eye frequently. As with any medical procedure, there may be other inherent risks that you should discuss with your surgeon.

WHAT TO EXPECT AFTER SURGERY

If surgery is only performed on one side the eye may be patched overnight. Once the patch is removed you will use an antibiotic ointment on the sutures for about one week. Occasionally, your eyelids may have to be sutured together or have a prolonged patch placed for up to one week to allow the eyelid to heal underneath the bandage. Your doctor can advise you whether this will be necessary. After your eyelids heal, your eye will feel more comfortable.

Following surgery, there is some soreness and mild tenderness at the outer corner of the eye. In most cases, pain is not significant and usually controlled with ice compresses, although a prescription for a narcotic pain medication is provided. Bruising and swelling can occur and usually resolves within 1-2 weeks. You will be instructed to keep your head slightly elevated and to apply cold compresses to your eyelids for several days following surgery.

The results of surgery are usually permanent and recurrence is rare. After your eyelids heal, your eye should feel more comfortable and you will no longer have the increased risk of corneal scarring, infection and loss of vision.



Ectropion of the lower eyelid is characterized by an outward turning of the lid margin.



After surgery the eyelid is in proper anatomic position up against the eye.