

GENERAL INFORMATION

A brow lift is a surgical procedure to improve visible signs of aging in the forehead and eyebrow regions. As individuals age, looseness in these regions may cause drooping of the eyebrows, eyelid hooding, forehead furrows, and frown lines. While the brow lift procedure cannot stop the process of aging, it can improve most visible signs. Aging and facial animations work to reverse any effects of a brow lift pulling the areas downward. A brow lift can be performed alone or in conjunction with other procedures such as a facelift, liposuction, eyelid surgery, or nasal surgery.

Recent advances in brow lift surgery make it possible to perform the procedure through a variety of approaches including endoscopy. Brow Lift surgery is individualized for each patient. The surgical incision used may vary with the technique selected by your surgeon to meet your needs.

ALTERNATIVE TREATMENTS

Alternative forms of management consist of not treating the laxness in the forehead and eyebrow regions with brow lift surgery. Improvement of skin laxity, skin wrinkles, and fatty deposits may be attempted by other treatments or surgery such as serial Botox, chemical face peels, Laser, or liposuction. Risks and potential complications are associated with alternative forms of treatment.

SPECIFIC RISKS OF BROW LIFT SURGERY

Change in Skin Sensation:

Diminished (or loss of) skin sensation in the face and scalp area may not totally resolve after brow lift surgery. Chronic itching sensations can occur within the scalp and brow following a brow lift.

Skin Contour Irregularities:

Contour irregularities, depressions, and wrinkling of the skin may occur after a brow lift.

Scarring:

All surgeries leave scars, some more visible than others. Although good wound healing after a surgical procedure is expected, abnormal scars may occur both within the skin and in the deeper tissues. Scars may be unattractive and of a different color than the surrounding skin. Hair loss near the scar may make it more visible. There is a possibility of visible marks from sutures used to close the wound. Additional treatments, including surgery, may be needed to treat scarring.

Changes in Surgical Approach for Brow Lift:

In some situations, depending on factors discovered only at the time of surgery, your surgeon might have to make changes in surgical technique and approach to the brow lift procedure. This may require changing from an endoscopic (closed) procedure to a standard (open) brow lift.

Surgical Anesthesia:

Both local and general anesthesia involve risks. There is a possibility of complications, injury, and even death from all forms of surgical anesthesia or sedation.

Nerve injury:

Motor and sensory nerves may be injured during a brow lift operation. Weakness or loss of facial movements in the forehead or upper eyebrow resulting in an uneven appearance may occur after surgery. Most individuals will notice a return of motor function; permanent weakness is rare. Injury may also occur to the sensory nerves of the forehead, scalp, and temple regions. Diminished sensation may normally occur in the scalp region after a brow lift surgery. Permanent numbness or painful nerve scarring is rare, but may occur.

Damage to Deeper Structures:

Deeper structures such as the eye, nerves, skull bone, blood vessels, and muscles may be damaged during the course of surgery. The potential for this to occur varies with the type of brow lift procedure performed. Injury to deeper structures may be temporary or permanent.

Asymmetry:

The human face is normally asymmetrical. There can be a variation from one side to the other in the results obtained from a brow lift procedure.