

A Simple Canthopexy

Sergio Lessa, MD¹
Roberto Sebastián, MD²
Eduardo Flores, MD³

- 1] Assistant Professor at the Post Graduate Medical School of the Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro, at the Carlos Chagas Medical Institute, at the 38th Infirmery of the Santa Casa de Misericórdia do Rio de Janeiro (Prof. Ivo Pitanguy's Service). Head of the Oculo-Plastic Department of the 1st Infirmery of the Santa Casa de Misericórdia do Rio de Janeiro (Prof. Paiva Gonçalves' Service); Member of the Brazilian College of Surgeons (TCBC), Specialist of the Brazilian College of Surgeons (TSBCP).
- 2] Assistant Professor at the Post Graduate Medical School of the Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro, at the Carlos Chagas Medical Institute, at the 38th Infirmery of the Santa Casa de Misericórdia do Rio de Janeiro (Prof. Ivo Pitanguy's Service). Plastic Surgeon of the Oculo-Plastic Department of the 1st Infirmery of the Santa Casa de Misericórdia do Rio de Janeiro (Prof. Paiva Gonçalves' Service); Assistant Professor of the Oculo-Plastic Department of the Ophthalmology Service (Prof. Renato Curi's service) of the Federal Fluminense University (HUAP), Member of the Brazilian College of Surgeons (TCBC), Specialist of the Brazilian College of Surgeons (TSBCP).
- 3] Plastic Surgeon at the 1st Infirmery of the Santa Casa de Misericórdia do Rio de Janeiro (Prof. Paiva Gonçalves' service), at the 38th Infirmery of the Santa Casa de Misericórdia (Prof. Ivo Pitanguy's service), Specialist of the Brazilian College of Surgeons (TSBCP).

Address for correspondence:

Av. Ataulfo de Paiva, 135 - cj. 1101
22449-900 - Rio de Janeiro - RJ
Brazil

Phone: (55 21) 259 1245 - Fax: (55 21) 259 0099
e-mail: slessa@iptec.com.br

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ABSTRACT

Canthopexies are now integrated to blepharoplasties of the lower lid. They are of two types: with and without canthotomy.

The canthopexy technique we employ is not associated with canthotomy and avoids having to release the lateral canthal tendon. We attach the lateral canthal ligaments to the periosteum of the orbital rim with nonabsorbable suturing material through the superior blepharoplasty wound. 118 patients have been submitted to this procedure.

The procedure is quick, greatly reduces morbidity and may be employed in blepharoplasties when there is moderate lid flaccidity.



Fig. 1 - Beginning of the canthopexy; 2 mm incision near the lateral canthus (arrow).

Fig. 1 - Início da cantopexia com incisão de 2 mm próximo ao canto lateral. (seta apontando).



Fig. 2 - Through the superior lid wound we catch the periosteum of the superior orbital rim.

Fig. 2 - Através da ferida palpebral superior, apreendemos o periosteo do rebordo orbitário superior.

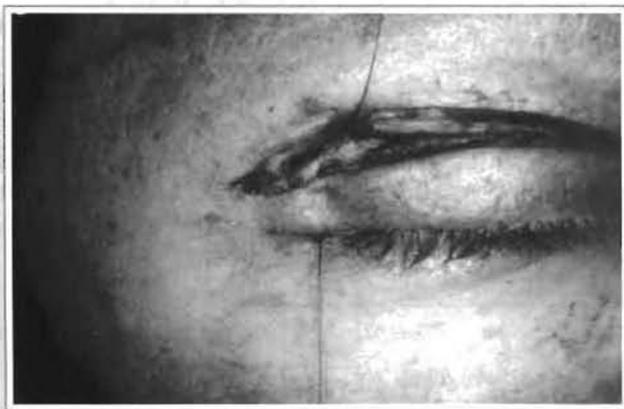


Fig. 3 - The needle comes out of the incision at the lateral canthus.

Fig. 3 - A agulha sai na incisão no canto lateral.



Fig. 4 - The needle is introduced in the same cutaneous incision, catching the inferior branch of the lateral canthal tendon.

Fig. 4 - A agulha é introduzida na mesma incisão cutânea, apreendendo o ramo inferior do ligamento cantal lateral.



Fig. 5 - The needle comes out near the thread in the superior lid wound, where the final tie is made.

Fig. 5 - A agulha sai junto ao fio, na ferida palpebral superior, onde é realizado o nó final.



Fig. 6 - Completed superior lid suture.

Fig. 6 - Finalmente completada a sutura palpebral superior.



Fig. 7a - Female patient with bilateral ptosis and inferior scleral show.

Fig. 7a - Paciente do sexo feminino apresentando ptose palpebral bilateral e esclera aparente inferior.



Fig. 7b - Postoperative view. Superior lid blepharoplasty with CO₂ laser Ultrapulse and correction of ptosis. Lower lid transconjunctival blepharoplasty, facial resurfacing and canthopexy.

Fig. 7b - Pós-operatório. Blefaroplastia superior usando Laser de CO₂ Ultrapulse e correção de ptose palpebral. Blefaroplastia inferior transconjuntival, resurfacing facial e cantopexia.



Fig. 7c - Preoperative oblique view.

Fig. 7c - Visão oblíqua. Pré-operatório.



Fig. 7d - Postoperative oblique view.

Fig. 7d - Pós-operatório.

Traditional transcutaneous inferior blepharoplasty is a classic procedure which usually produces good corrective results with barely visible postoperative scars. This procedure may have unfavorable sequelae such as inferior lid retraction (the most common) or lid bowing, scleral show or arching of the lateral canthus.

Recent studies have indicated that lid retraction after blepharoplasty occurs in 15 to 20%^(1, 2) of operated cases. These studies also indicate certain alteration in palpebral fissure dimension with functional consequences⁽³⁾. Although lid retraction is a complex phenomenon, scar retraction is the most frequent determinant.

Transcutaneous blepharoplasties have become more conservative.

The CO₂ laser has contributed to an increase in transconjunctival blepharoplasties. Surgical access through the conjunctiva leaves the skin, the orbicular muscle and the orbital septum untouched. Transconjunctival blepharoplasty also minimizes lid retraction and postoperative ectropion.

Despite all surgical efforts to avoid alteration of the inferior lid position, aging compromises the lateral canthal tendon, an important structural support mechanism^(4, 5, 6).

Hypoplasia of the malar bone, shallow orbits, pro-



Fig. 8a - Female patient with senile ptosis and inferior scleral show.

Fig. 8a - Paciente do sexo feminino apresentando ptose senil e esclera aparente inferior.



Fig. 8b - Postoperative view. Superior lid blepharoplasty with CO₂ laser Ultrapulse and correction of ptosis. Lower lid transconjunctival blepharoplasty, aesthetic resurfacing of the peri-orbital area and canthopexy.

Fig. 8b - Pós-operatório. Blefaroplastia superior usando Laser de CO₂ Ultrapulse e correção de ptose palpebral. Blefaroplastia inferior transconjuntival, resurfacing da unidade estética peri-orbitária e cantopexia.



Fig. 8c - Preoperative oblique view.

Fig. 8c - Visão oblíqua. Pré-operatório.



Fig. 8d - Postoperative oblique view.

Fig. 8d - Pós-operatório.

jected globe, and high myopia may also contribute to alterations of the lower lid after blepharoplasty⁽⁷⁾.

Several surgeons support blepharoplasty procedure associated with canthoplasty^(8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15) as a way of avoiding post blepharoplasty complications. Flowers⁽¹⁴⁾ performs routine canthoplasty in all inferior blepharoplasties to avoid alterations of the lower lid after surgery.

Believing that this association should be frequent, we carried out several blepharoplasties with canthoplasty association using the CO₂ laser for lid resurfacing and canthopexy procedure.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

118 patients were submitted to a canthoplasty-blepharoplasty association between 1996 and 1998. 96 patients were women (81.3%), the remaining were men (18.7%). Patient's ages varied between 42 and 76 (average age: 59 years). None of the patients had been previously submitted to any sort of aesthetic surgical procedure. All cases showed moderate flaccidity of the inferior lid, and in 22 cases, there was anti-mongoloid obliquity. All patients were operated by the same surgeon (S. L.).

SURGICAL TECHNIQUE



Fig. 9a - Female patient with dermatochalasis, xanthelasma, fatty bags of superior lid. Advanced photo aging of the skin.

Fig. 9a - Paciente do sexo feminino apresentando dermatochalásio, xantelasmas, bolsas gordurosas palpebrais superiores e inferiores. Observamos avançado foto-envelhecimento cutâneo.



Fig. 9b - Postoperative view. Superior lid blepharoplasty with CO₂ laser Ultrapulse. Lower lid transconjunctival blepharoplasty, facial resurfacing and canthopexy.

Fig. 9b - Pós-operatório. Blefaroplastia superior com Laser de CO₂ Ultrapulse. Blefaroplastia inferior transconjuntival, resurfacing facial e cantopexia.



Fig. 9c - Preoperative oblique view.

Fig. 9c - Visão oblíqua. Pré-operatório.



Fig. 9d - Postoperative oblique view.

Fig. 9d - Pós-operatório.

Classical blepharoplasties were performed, followed immediately by transconjunctival canthopexy. The ellipse-shaped piece of skin is removed from the superior lid along with a strip of pre-septal orbicular muscle. To remove fatty tissue from the inferior lid, we enter through the conjunctiva. We begin canthopexy by making a cutaneous incision of about 2 mm, immediately below the lateral canthus (Fig. 1).

Using polipropilene for suturing, we pass a 20 mm needle through the periosteum of the superior orbital rim, in the same direction as the small incision, through the inferior branch of the canthal tendon, reaching the superior lid wound near the initial periosteal fixation point where the canthal tie is made

(Figs. 4 & 5). At this phase we can clearly observe the tension at the lower lid and the elevation of the lateral canthus. The hypercorrection lifts the inferior lid between 1 and 2 mm above the inferior limbus, correcting the false impression of excess tissue or of orbicular hypertrophy. After canthopexy, the wound on the superior lid is sutured, and the procedure is completed (Fig. 6).

It is very important to observe during the canthopexy procedure if the suture has reached the lateral portion of the superior lid levator. Palpebral ptosis would be the immediate consequence.

RESULTS



Fig. 10a - Male patient with dermochalasis, antimongoloid obliquity, scleral show.

Fig. 10a - Paciente do sexo masculino apresentando dermocalásio, fenda palpebral antimongolóide, com esclera aparente.



Fig. 10b - Postoperative view. Superior transconjunctival blepharoplasty with CO₂ laser Ultrapulse. Inferior transconjunctival blepharoplasty, periorbital resurfacing and canthopexy. Total correction of flaccidity and lid position.

Fig. 10b - Pós-operatório. Blefaroplastia superior com Laser de CO₂ Ultrapulse e ressecção do Roof. Blefaroplastia inferior transconjuntival, resurfacing da unidade estética periorbitária e cantopexia. Correção total da flacidez e da posição palpebral.



Fig. 10c - Preoperative oblique view.

Fig. 10c - Visão oblíqua. Pré-operatório.



Fig. 10d - Postoperative oblique view.

Fig. 10d - Pós-operatório.

Flaccidity of the lower lid was corrected in all cases. During the first two weeks we observed a greater tension of the lower lid and a slight upward slanting of the lateral canthus. During this period palpebral movement was slightly limited. In the third week following surgery, lid shape and canthal positioning had become completely normal (Figs. 7a - 7d; 8a - 8d and 9a - 9d).

In two cases small granulomas at the area near the canthopexy tie in the superior orbital rim were observed. These were resected after six months without causing any aesthetic harm nor alterations of the inferior lid.

DISCUSSION

Lateral canthoplasties are performed in reconstructive and aesthetic surgical procedures to correct flaccidity of the lower lid and to correct the positioning of the lower lid and the lateral canthus. Several canthopexy procedures have been successfully described and employed. Careful evaluation of patients, including analysis of the orbital anatomy, the position of the globe, fissure symmetry and integrity of the canthal ligaments will indicate the type of surgical procedure that should be employed⁽¹⁵⁾.

There are two classifications of canthoplasties: with or without canthotomy.

In 1966, Bick⁽¹⁶⁾, and Tenzel⁽¹⁷⁾, in 1969, employed canthotomies in reconstructive procedures. Anderson

and Gordy⁽¹¹⁾ described a variation of the technique in which a flap of the conjunctival epithelium was employed. Since then the tarsal strip has been widely used in lid surgeries. In 1983, McCord⁽¹⁸⁾ became the first surgeon to use a variation of this technique to avoid complications in aesthetic blepharoplasties. In 1987, Lisman and his collaborators⁽⁷⁾ began using tarsal suspension in blepharoplasties.

Canthotomies that are associated to lateral fixation offer some advantages, such as: horizontal shortening of the lid shape alterations, elimination of inferior lid retraction and the possibility of association with surgical lifting of the third portion of the face^(15, 19-22). Often these procedures are used to treat blepharoplasty complications, such as lid retraction, ectropion, and complex deformities known as double convexities.

Canthopexies without canthotomies allow for the correction of lid flaccidity while preserving the anatomic integrity of the canthus, avoiding lid shortening. Postoperative chemosis is less frequent; morbidity is reduced. These procedures were developed for use in the correction of lower lid flaccidity^(4, 8, 13-15, 21, 23-28). Most of these techniques employ transposition of a muscular or dermal-muscular flap, or, the release of the lateral canthal tendon with a transposition through a suborbicular tunnel towards the periosteum of the lateral orbital rim.

Our technique follows the principles of the canthopexy without canthotomy; however, we do not dissect a submuscular tunnel and avoid the release of the lateral canthal tendon. We perform the canthopexy with nonabsorbant suturing material. This procedure greatly reduced surgical time and drastically lowered morbidity. It may be used in inferior lid flaccidity correction and in correction of moderate alterations of antimongoloid obliquity.

We have used this technique in blepharoplasties using CO₂ laser equipment. We do not recommend that it be used in cases of lower lid retraction with anterior and medial lamella alterations. We feel that in such cases, techniques associated with canthotomies and lateral fixation, and resection of the retracting components or elevation of the third portion of the face techniques are more indicated.

We agree with Flowers⁽¹⁴⁾ who considers that canthopexies and fat removal should be the two primary aspects of lower lid blepharoplasties and that the greatest enemy of lasting canthopexies is the re-

section of skin from the lower lid.

There is a large variety of surgical techniques for the correction of lower lid flaccidity and of the alteration of positioning of the lower lid and the lateral canthus. Each of these techniques has a different indication.

The success of all surgical procedures depends on the knowledge of lid anatomy and the preservation of delicate lid structures.

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