

Eye lids Reconstruction In Post Excisional Eyelid defects

Presenter:

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Posted in Plastic surgery

Case no - 1

- 69 years old lady presented with a fungating mass involving left upper eyelid
- Started as a nodular lesion, about 4 months back
- Lesion progressively involved complete upper eyelid

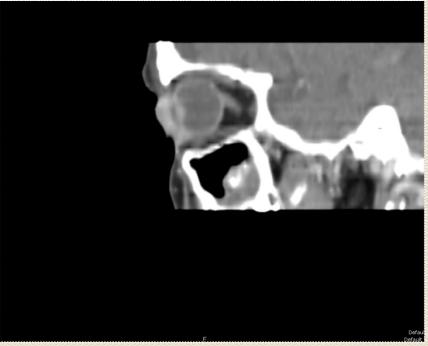


- Lesion measured
 about 6cms in length
 and 3 cms wide, bled
 on touch, involved lid
 margin and had loss
 of eyelashes
- Conjuctival congestion + Conjuctival surface of eyelid looked free



CT Scan





1st Stage





Excision of complete upper eyelid

Lower eyelid flap raised

1st Stage





Lower eyelid flap switched to reconstruct upper eyelid

- Completion of first stage
- Lower eyelid switched to reconstruct upper eyelid
- Pedicle to be divided after two weeks



Excised specimen





Conjuctival aspect

Outer surface

2nd stage

- Markings for Temporal rotation flap
- Detachment of lower eyelid switch flap



Final insetting of switch flap





Reconstruction of upper lid completed





Rotation flap raised and rotated into the lower eyelid defect





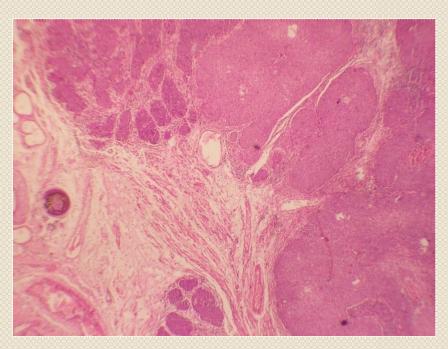
2nd stage completed



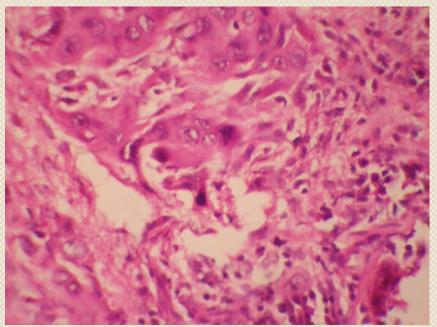


Operative Video

Histo Pathology



Basaloid pattern of malignant squamous cells



Malignant Squamous cells with inflammatory infiltrate

After Surgery - Eye lids open



Eye lids closed



Case No - 2

- 63 years old lady presented with pain and watering from right eye
- Ulcerative nodular lesion involving lower eyelid from medial to lateral canthus
- Involvement of outer skin, eyelid margin, palpebral conjunctiva and loss of eyelashes



- Clinical presentation
 - √ Basal cell carcinoma lower eyelid
- Planned for excision biopsy, frozen section exam and proceed
- Frozen section confirmed the lesion to be positive for malignancy
- Planned for full thickness excision of lower eyelid and Temporal flap reconstruction

- Marking
- Triangulating the defect
- Full thickness excision of affected lid
- Nasal mucocartilageneous graft to be used for conjunctival lining and cartilage for tarsal plate



Temporal Rotational Flap

- Good for very large defects
- Advantage
 - ✓ Single stage procedure
- **Preferable** for patients with:
 - ✓ Monocular vision
- Disadvantages
 - ✓ Lacks orbicularis, sagging

Steps of operation

- Excision
- Temporal rotation flap raised
- Muco cartilage graft harvested





Muco cartilage graft





Pre-operative

Post-operative

Eyelid skin cancer

Most common eyelid skin cancers are:

- ✓ Basal cell carcinoma
- Squamous cell carcinoma
- Malignant melanoma
- ✓ Sebaceous cell carcinoma

Eyelid skin cancer

- Lesions occur most often on lower eyelid
- Presentation include
 - ✓ a painless elevation
 - ✓ loss of lashes
 - ✓ bleeding or crusting
- Excessive exposure to sunlight is single most important factor

Eyelid skin cancer

Treatment involves complete removal of the cancer followed by reconstruction of the affected area

