Third Eyelid Flap

Site Preparation

- Flush/swab surgical site with dilute (1:10) povidone iodine solution.
- Flush thoroughly with sterile saline.

Procedure

- Inject 2 ml of local anaesthetic (1–2% lidocaine) into third eyelid initially grasped by fine Allis tissue forceps, and 5 ml into area of skin sutures
- 2. Direct needle through stent
- 3. Grab upper eyelid as the needle and suture is passed through the upper eyelid (skin and conjunctivae) approximately 10 mm from the eyelid margin and emerge in the superior-lateral conjunctival fornix

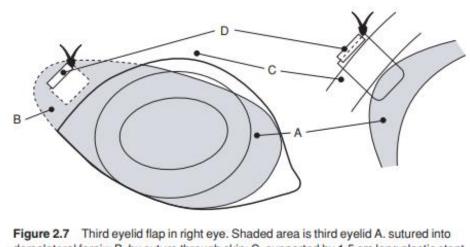
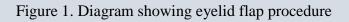


Figure 2.7 Third eyelid flap in right eye. Shaded area is third eyelid A. sutured into dorsolateral fornix; B. by suture through skin; C. supported by 1.5 cm long plastic stent D. Note that suture does not penetrate full depth of third eyelid, therefore does not contact corneal surface.



4. Grasp edge of third eyelid with Allis forceps again and place suture through palpebral surface of lid about 20-30 mm from edge of the nictitans

- 5. Bite should not penetrate the nicititans and should not be placed around the "T" shaped cartilage
- 6. Suture should not penetrate bulbar surface of third eyelid (as this could result subsequently in corneal abrasion)
- Now insert each end of suture in turn through lateral dorsal conjunctival fornix to emerge through skin about 2–3 cm above lateral commissure of the eyelid



Figure 2. Correct placement of suture through 3rd eyelid and stint



Figure 3. Stint held in place



Figure 4. Third eyelid forms flap over rest of eye

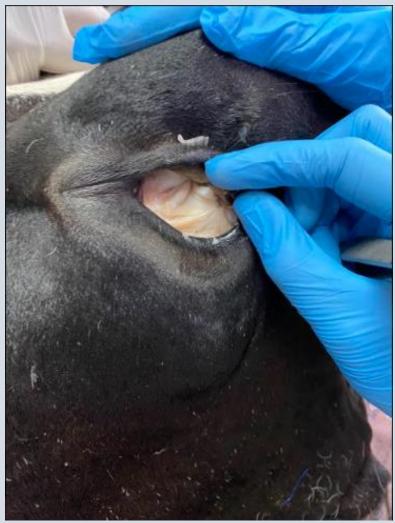


Figure 5. Full coverage is important to ensure corneal ulcer can heal effectively