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ЕЖЕМЕСЯЧНЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ

Медицинские новости Грузии
საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი

GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS

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GMN: Georgian Medical News is peer-reviewed, published monthly journal committed to promoting the science and art of medicine and the betterment of public health, published by the GMN Editorial Board since 1994. GMN carries original scientific articles on medicine, biology and pharmacy, which are of experimental, theoretical and practical character; publishes original research, reviews, commentaries, editorials, essays, medical news, and correspondence in English and Russian.

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GMN: Медицинские новости Грузии - ежемесячный рецензируемый научный журнал, издаётся Редакционной коллегией с 1994 года на русском и английском языках в целях поддержки медицинской науки и улучшения здравоохранения. В журнале публикуются оригинальные научные статьи в области медицины, биологии и фармации, статьи обзорного характера, научные сообщения, новости медицины и здравоохранения. Журнал индексируется в MEDLINE, отражён в базе данных SCOPUS, PubMed и ВИНТИ РАН. Полнотекстовые статьи журнала доступны через БД EBSCO.

GMN: Georgian Medical News – საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი – არის ყოველთვიური სამეცნიერო სამედიცინო რეცენზირებადი ჟურნალი, გამოიცემა 1994 წლიდან, წარმოადგენს სარედაქციო კოლეგიისა და აშშ-ის მეცნიერების, განათლების, ინდუსტრიის, ხელოვნებისა და ბუნებისმეტყველების საერთაშორისო აკადემიის ერთობლივ გამოცემას. GMN-ში რუსულ და ინგლისურ ენებზე ქვეყნდება ექსპერიმენტული, თეორიული და პრაქტიკული ხასიათის ორიგინალური სამეცნიერო სტატიები მედიცინის, ბიოლოგიისა და ფარმაციის სფეროში, მიმოხილვითი ხასიათის სტატიები.

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WEBSITE

www.geomednews.com

К СВЕДЕНИЮ АВТОРОВ!

При направлении статьи в редакцию необходимо соблюдать следующие правила:

1. Статья должна быть представлена в двух экземплярах, на русском или английском языках, напечатанная через **полтора интервала на одной стороне стандартного листа с шириной левого поля в три сантиметра**. Используемый компьютерный шрифт для текста на русском и английском языках - **Times New Roman (Кириллица)**, для текста на грузинском языке следует использовать **AcadNusx**. Размер шрифта - **12**. К рукописи, напечатанной на компьютере, должен быть приложен CD со статьей.

2. Размер статьи должен быть не менее десяти и не более двадцати страниц машинописи, включая указатель литературы и резюме на английском, русском и грузинском языках.

3. В статье должны быть освещены актуальность данного материала, методы и результаты исследования и их обсуждение.

При представлении в печать научных экспериментальных работ авторы должны указывать вид и количество экспериментальных животных, применявшиеся методы обезболивания и усыпления (в ходе острых опытов).

4. К статье должны быть приложены краткое (на полстраницы) резюме на английском, русском и грузинском языках (включающее следующие разделы: цель исследования, материал и методы, результаты и заключение) и список ключевых слов (key words).

5. Таблицы необходимо представлять в печатной форме. Фотокопии не принимаются. **Все цифровые, итоговые и процентные данные в таблицах должны соответствовать таковым в тексте статьи.** Таблицы и графики должны быть озаглавлены.

6. Фотографии должны быть контрастными, фотокопии с рентгенограмм - в позитивном изображении. Рисунки, чертежи и диаграммы следует озаглавить, пронумеровать и вставить в соответствующее место текста **в tiff формате**.

В подписях к микрофотографиям следует указывать степень увеличения через окуляр или объектив и метод окраски или импрегнации срезов.

7. Фамилии отечественных авторов приводятся в оригинальной транскрипции.

8. При оформлении и направлении статей в журнал МНГ просим авторов соблюдать правила, изложенные в «Единых требованиях к рукописям, представляемым в биомедицинские журналы», принятых Международным комитетом редакторов медицинских журналов - <http://www.spinesurgery.ru/files/publish.pdf> и http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html. В конце каждой оригинальной статьи приводится библиографический список. В список литературы включаются все материалы, на которые имеются ссылки в тексте. Список составляется в алфавитном порядке и нумеруется. Литературный источник приводится на языке оригинала. В списке литературы сначала приводятся работы, написанные знаками грузинского алфавита, затем кириллицей и латиницей. Ссылки на цитируемые работы в тексте статьи даются в квадратных скобках в виде номера, соответствующего номеру данной работы в списке литературы. Большинство цитированных источников должны быть за последние 5-7 лет.

9. Для получения права на публикацию статья должна иметь от руководителя работы или учреждения визу и сопроводительное отношение, написанные или напечатанные на бланке и заверенные подписью и печатью.

10. В конце статьи должны быть подписи всех авторов, полностью приведены их фамилии, имена и отчества, указаны служебный и домашний номера телефонов и адреса или иные координаты. Количество авторов (соавторов) не должно превышать пяти человек.

11. Редакция оставляет за собой право сокращать и исправлять статьи. Корректур авторам не высылаются, вся работа и сверка проводится по авторскому оригиналу.

12. Недопустимо направление в редакцию работ, представленных к печати в иных издательствах или опубликованных в других изданиях.

При нарушении указанных правил статьи не рассматриваются.

REQUIREMENTS

Please note, materials submitted to the Editorial Office Staff are supposed to meet the following requirements:

1. Articles must be provided with a double copy, in English or Russian languages and typed or computer-printed on a single side of standard typing paper, with the left margin of 3 centimeters width, and 1.5 spacing between the lines, typeface - **Times New Roman (Cyrillic)**, print size - 12 (referring to Georgian and Russian materials). With computer-printed texts please enclose a CD carrying the same file titled with Latin symbols.

2. Size of the article, including index and resume in English, Russian and Georgian languages must be at least 10 pages and not exceed the limit of 20 pages of typed or computer-printed text.

3. Submitted material must include a coverage of a topical subject, research methods, results, and review.

Authors of the scientific-research works must indicate the number of experimental biological species drawn in, list the employed methods of anesthetization and soporific means used during acute tests.

4. Articles must have a short (half page) abstract in English, Russian and Georgian (including the following sections: aim of study, material and methods, results and conclusions) and a list of key words.

5. Tables must be presented in an original typed or computer-printed form, instead of a photocopied version. **Numbers, totals, percentile data on the tables must coincide with those in the texts of the articles.** Tables and graphs must be headed.

6. Photographs are required to be contrasted and must be submitted with doubles. Please number each photograph with a pencil on its back, indicate author's name, title of the article (short version), and mark out its top and bottom parts. Drawings must be accurate, drafts and diagrams drawn in Indian ink (or black ink). Photocopies of the X-ray photographs must be presented in a positive image in **tiff format**.

Accurately numbered subtitles for each illustration must be listed on a separate sheet of paper. In the subtitles for the microphotographs please indicate the ocular and objective lens magnification power, method of coloring or impregnation of the microscopic sections (preparations).

7. Please indicate last names, first and middle initials of the native authors, present names and initials of the foreign authors in the transcription of the original language, enclose in parenthesis corresponding number under which the author is listed in the reference materials.

8. Please follow guidance offered to authors by The International Committee of Medical Journal Editors guidance in its Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals publication available online at: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html
http://www.icmje.org/urm_full.pdf

In GMN style for each work cited in the text, a bibliographic reference is given, and this is located at the end of the article under the title "References". All references cited in the text must be listed. The list of references should be arranged alphabetically and then numbered. References are numbered in the text [numbers in square brackets] and in the reference list and numbers are repeated throughout the text as needed. The bibliographic description is given in the language of publication (citations in Georgian script are followed by Cyrillic and Latin).

9. To obtain the rights of publication articles must be accompanied by a visa from the project instructor or the establishment, where the work has been performed, and a reference letter, both written or typed on a special signed form, certified by a stamp or a seal.

10. Articles must be signed by all of the authors at the end, and they must be provided with a list of full names, office and home phone numbers and addresses or other non-office locations where the authors could be reached. The number of the authors (co-authors) must not exceed the limit of 5 people.

11. Editorial Staff reserves the rights to cut down in size and correct the articles. Proof-sheets are not sent out to the authors. The entire editorial and collation work is performed according to the author's original text.

12. Sending in the works that have already been assigned to the press by other Editorial Staffs or have been printed by other publishers is not permissible.

**Articles that Fail to Meet the Aforementioned
Requirements are not Assigned to be Reviewed.**

ავტორთა საყურადღებო!

რედაქციაში სტატიის წარმოდგენისას საჭიროა დავიცვათ შემდეგი წესები:

1. სტატია უნდა წარმოადგინოთ 2 ცალად, რუსულ ან ინგლისურ ენებზე, დაბეჭდილი სტანდარტული ფურცლის 1 გვერდზე, 3 სმ სიგანის მარცხენა ველისა და სტრიქონებს შორის 1,5 ინტერვალის დაცვით. გამოყენებული კომპიუტერული შრიფტი რუსულ და ინგლისურენოვან ტექსტებში - **Times New Roman (Кириллица)**, ხოლო ქართულენოვან ტექსტში საჭიროა გამოვიყენოთ **AcadNusx**. შრიფტის ზომა – 12. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს CD სტატიით.

2. სტატიის მოცულობა არ უნდა შეადგენდეს 10 გვერდზე ნაკლებს და 20 გვერდზე მეტს ლიტერატურის სიის და რეზიუმეების (ინგლისურ, რუსულ და ქართულ ენებზე) ჩათვლით.

3. სტატიაში საჭიროა გაშუქდეს: საკითხის აქტუალობა; კვლევის მიზანი; საკვლევი მასალა და გამოყენებული მეთოდები; მიღებული შედეგები და მათი განსჯა. ექსპერიმენტული ხასიათის სტატიების წარმოდგენისას ავტორებმა უნდა მიუთითონ საექსპერიმენტო ცხოველების სახეობა და რაოდენობა; გაუტკივარებისა და დაძინების მეთოდები (მწვავე ცდების პირობებში).

4. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს რეზიუმე ინგლისურ, რუსულ და ქართულ ენებზე არანაკლებ ნახევარი გვერდის მოცულობისა (სათაურის, ავტორების, დაწესებულების მითითებით და უნდა შეიცავდეს შემდეგ განყოფილებებს: მიზანი, მასალა და მეთოდები, შედეგები და დასკვნები; ტექსტუალური ნაწილი არ უნდა იყოს 15 სტრიქონზე ნაკლები) და საკვანძო სიტყვების ჩამონათვალი (key words).

5. ცხრილები საჭიროა წარმოადგინოთ ნაბეჭდი სახით. ყველა ციფრული, შემავჯამებელი და პროცენტული მონაცემები უნდა შეესაბამებოდეს ტექსტში მოყვანილს.

6. ფოტოსურათები უნდა იყოს კონტრასტული; სურათები, ნახაზები, დიაგრამები - დასათაურებული, დანომრილი და სათანადო ადგილას ჩასმული. რენტგენოგრაფიის ფოტოსურათები წარმოადგინეთ პოზიტიური გამოსახულებით **tiff** ფორმატში. მიკროფოტოსურათების წარწერებში საჭიროა მიუთითოთ ოკულარის ან ობიექტივის საშუალებით გადიდების ხარისხი, ანათალების შედეგების ან იმპრეგნაციის მეთოდი და აღნიშნოთ სურათის ზედა და ქვედა ნაწილები.

7. სამამულო ავტორების გვარები სტატიაში აღინიშნება ინიციალების თანდართვით, უცხოურისა – უცხოური ტრანსკრიპციით.

8. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს ავტორის მიერ გამოყენებული სამამულო და უცხოური შრომების ბიბლიოგრაფიული სია (ბოლო 5-8 წლის სიღრმით). ანბანური წყობით წარმოდგენილ ბიბლიოგრაფიულ სიაში მიუთითეთ ჯერ სამამულო, შემდეგ უცხოელი ავტორები (გვარი, ინიციალები, სტატიის სათაური, ჟურნალის დასახელება, გამოცემის ადგილი, წელი, ჟურნალის №, პირველი და ბოლო გვერდები). მონოგრაფიის შემთხვევაში მიუთითეთ გამოცემის წელი, ადგილი და გვერდების საერთო რაოდენობა. ტექსტში კვადრატულ ფხიხლებში უნდა მიუთითოთ ავტორის შესაბამისი N ლიტერატურის სიის მიხედვით. მიზანშეწონილია, რომ ციტირებული წყაროების უმეტესი ნაწილი იყოს 5-6 წლის სიღრმის.

9. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს: ა) დაწესებულების ან სამეცნიერო ხელმძღვანელის წარდგინება, დამოწმებული ხელმოწერითა და ბეჭდით; ბ) დარგის სპეციალისტის დამოწმებული რეცენზია, რომელშიც მითითებული იქნება საკითხის აქტუალობა, მასალის საკმაობა, მეთოდის სანდოობა, შედეგების სამეცნიერო-პრაქტიკული მნიშვნელობა.

10. სტატიის ბოლოს საჭიროა ყველა ავტორის ხელმოწერა, რომელთა რაოდენობა არ უნდა აღემატებოდეს 5-ს.

11. რედაქცია იტოვებს უფლებას შეასწოროს სტატია. ტექსტზე მუშაობა და შეჯერება ხდება საავტორო ორიგინალის მიხედვით.

12. დაუშვებელია რედაქციაში ისეთი სტატიის წარდგენა, რომელიც დასაბეჭდად წარდგენილი იყო სხვა რედაქციაში ან გამოქვეყნებული იყო სხვა გამოცემებში.

აღნიშნული წესების დარღვევის შემთხვევაში სტატიები არ განიხილება.

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MINIMALLY INVASIVE FAT TRANSPOSITION IN LOWER BLEPHAROPLASTY

Alaa H. Alfarhan¹, Bahir S. Allawi², Mohammed A. Aljodah³, Ahmed Jawad⁴.

¹College of Medicine, University of Basrah, Basrah, Iraq.

²College of Medicine, University of Babylon, Hilla, Iraq.

³Al-Kindy College of Medicine, University of Baghdad, Baghdad, Iraq.

⁴Retired Physician from Al-Wasity Teaching Hospital, Baghdad, Iraq.

Abstract.

Background: Lower blepharoplasty is a surgical procedure intended to rejuvenate the lower eyelid area by removing excess skin, fat, or muscle. There are many techniques used to correct this ageing process in the lower eyelid, with many modifications. The present prospective case series study aimed at evaluating feasibility, preliminary outcomes, patient satisfaction, and complications.

Methods: The present study was conducted as a prospective study at a private clinic, spanning from December 2025 to June 2026. A cohort of 17 individuals enrolled in the study, encompassing 15 females and 2 males. Fat transposition was done through a small transcutaneous incision with or without a CO2 laser for skin rejuvenation.

Results: Regardless of sex and age, 10 patients had "Mild" skin laxity, while 7 had "Moderate" skin laxity. The average satisfaction score indicates that most patients experienced improvement after the procedure. 64.7% of the patients reported experiencing "very much improvement", 29.4% reported they were "much improved", 5.8% reported they were "improved", and 0.0% observed "no change" post-procedure.

Conclusion: Transcutaneous fat pad transposition, with or without CO2 laser, emerges as an alternative to traditional lower eyelid blepharoplasty.

Key words. Lower blepharoplasty, orbital fat transposition.

Introduction.

Amputated in an attempt to reduce lower eyelid wrinkles, skin thickness and fat lump [1]. The technique evolved over time, and in the 20th century, advancements in surgical techniques led to the development of modern blepharoplasty procedures [2]. The orbital fat pads underneath the septum are detached from the inferior fat pad by the orbitomalar ligament, which elongates from the bone via the muscle and attaches to the orbicularis and skin [3-6].

The medial slice of this arc is known as the tear trough or nasojugal groove and widens inferolaterally from the medial canthus to roughly the midpupillary line, where it joined with the orbitomalar ligament [7,8]. The tear trough ligament is an osteocutaneous ligament between the palpebral and orbital portions of the orbicularis oculi muscle [9,10]. There are various types of procedures to deal with the orbital fat, either subconjunctival or transcutaneous approaches, and each has its own advantages and disadvantages [11-15]. In this study, we developed a new technique for orbital fat transposition with release of the orbitomalar ligament through a small skin incision.

Patients and Methods.

The present Study was conducted as a prospective case series study at the private plastic surgery clinic, from December

2025 to June 2026. A cohort of 17 patients participated in the study, comprising 15 females and 2 males. The age range of the participants spanned from 30 to 50 years.

Inclusion criteria: Patients with periorbital fat herniation and tear trough deformity and willing for periorbital rejuvenation were enrolled in the present study.

Exclusion criteria: Patients with previous lower blepharoplasty. Patients with significant skin laxity or had a grade 3 Snapback test were excluded from the study.

A preoperative evaluation was done, consisting of comprehensive ophthalmological testing for each patient. The upper and lower eyelids were evaluated, with particular attention given to the identification of skin excess, muscle hypertrophy, herniation of orbital fat, lid retraction, and laxity. The assessment of fat protrusion was conducted at the nasal, central, and lateral locations. The snap test and distraction test were done to assess the degree of laxity in the lower eyelid. A comprehensive medical history evaluation was conducted for all patients in order to detect any issues that may arise during or after the surgical procedure.

Ethical approval: The study was approved by the Committee of Development and Research in the College of Medicine at the University of Basrah (Approval Session Number 07 on 22 December 2025). Informed consent was promptly obtained by signing appropriate forms that include the type of procedure and taking pictures for documentation and publication of their identifiable photographs.

The operative technique:

Marking: Patients were maintained in an upright position and directed their attention upwards in order to identify the most prominent fat pads. These fat pads were then identified with a surgical marker after photography was conducted. The tear trough was then marked.

The procedures were performed in the supine position under local anaesthesia, using xylocaine with adrenaline at a concentration of 1:100000, by giving a nerve block for the infraorbital nerve and local infiltration of the skin and the underlying tissue reaching to the bone.

A duration of 10-15 minutes was given as a waiting interval. The procedure involved making 3-4 mm incisions with a No. 11 blade at the location that had the greatest protrusion on the skin surface of the lower eyelid. The extraction of adipose tissue involved the creation of a tunnel through a stab incision, identification of the fat pad, which was afterwards grasped using Adson's forceps, partially excised if large, and cauterised. Through that incision, small curved scissors were introduced and used to reach the preperiosteal layer to release the tear trough ligament area and to make a pocket for the remaining

fat pad. First, the nasal fat pad was sutured with 4/0 Vicryl suture, and the needle was passed through the wound, reaching the preperiosteal pocket and going through the skin, making transcutaneous fixation of the fat. The middle fat was then passed in the same manner at a distance of about 1 cm from the nasal fat passage. Then both exterior sutures were sutured together over a small gauze on the cheek skin.

Closure of the wound was done in 7 cases, and the rest were left without suture. CO2 laser was done in 7 cases who had moderate skin laxity.

Post-operative care involved the application of Steri-Strips to the tie-over gauze regions, which were retained for a duration of 7 days. The patients were administered antibiotic eye ointment and antibiotic skin ointment for the resurfaced skin, and a dosage of oral amoxiclave one gram administered on the day of the procedure.

A normalized questionnaire was employed to document patients response regarding complications, such as ecchymosis, redness, and dry eyes. Follow-up visits were performed at intervals of 7, 14, and 28 days after surgery, including capturing a photographs to compare that with initial photograph.

The study evaluated patient satisfaction and evidence of complications at the 28-day mark, with an optional last follow-up assessment provided to the participants at any time after a period of 3 months after surgical intervention.

Below is Table 1, which shows the modified Global Aesthetic Improvement Scale scores of patient satisfaction with the results, where 1 is the optimal outcome while 5 is the worst appearance [16,17].

Results.

The average age of the patients was approximately 39.75 years, ranging from 30 to 50 years old; the age distribution is coherent, with a standard deviation of about 6.07 years. Out of the 17 patients in this study, 15 are female, and 2 are male; regardless of sex and age, 10 patients have "Mild" skin excess, while 7 have "Moderate" skin excess (Table 2).

Recovery time ranged from 7- 14 days, depending on the time of removal of the tie-over dressing.

The average satisfaction score indicates that most patients experienced improvement after the procedure (Table 3 and Figure 1).

- 64.7% of the patients reported experiencing "very much improvement".
- 29.4% reported they were "much improved".
- 5.8% reported they were "improved".
- 0%, observed "no change" post-procedure.

From this detailed table, it's evident that the majority of patients, irrespective of sex and skin excess levels, experienced significant positive outcomes from the procedure.

Upon final regular assessment at 28 days after operation, the follow-up revealed that the procedure carries a positive safety profile. Swelling and palpable lumps were mild and treatable with triamcinolone injections. There were no infections, hematomas, or relapses, reflecting that this technique is safe and effective based on the outcome of this follow-up period. These complications were disappeared after 3 months of surgery (Table 4).

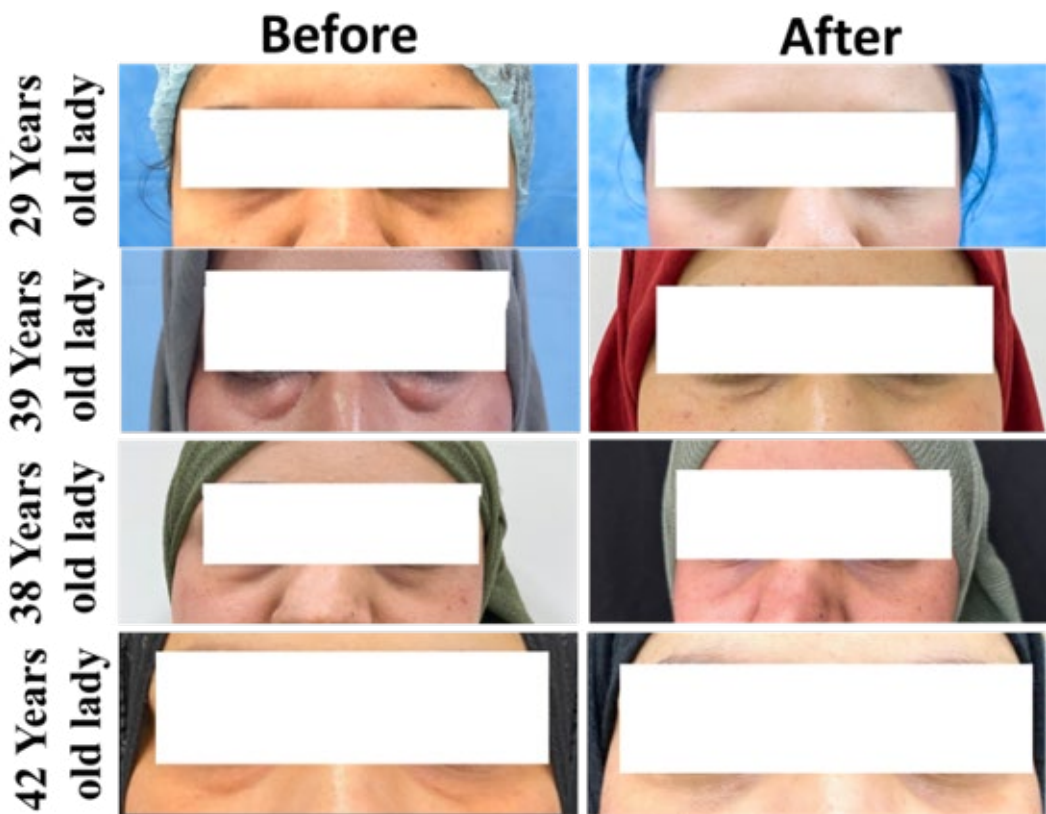


Figure 1. A representative pre- and postoperative images for some cases at different ages.

Table 1. Global aesthetic improvement scale.

Score	Degree	Description
1	Very much recovered	Optimal cosmetic outcomes
2	Much recovered	substantial improvement of the look but partially optimal
3	Recovered	Improvement of look compared with initial status, a touch-up advised.
4	No recovery	The look remains the same compared with initial status
5	Worsen	The look has worsened compared with initial status

Table 2. Demographic distribution of the participants in the study.

Parameters		Results
Age		39.75±6.07
Sex	Female	15 (88)
	Male	2 (12)
Skin excess	Mild	10 (59)
	Moderate	7 (41)

Table 3. Patient satisfaction scores based on sex and skin excess.

Sex	Skin Excess	Very Much Improved	Much Improved	Improved	No Change
Female	Mild	7	2	0	0
	Moderate	4	2	0	0
Male	Mild	0	1	0	0
	Moderate	0	0	1	0

Table 4. Complications reported after surgery upon clinic visits evaluation at day 28 and any time after 3 months.

Complications	28 days	After 3 months
Mild swelling*	3 (18%)	none
Persistent lump*	1 (6%)	none
Infection	none	none
Ecchymosis	none	none
relapse	none	none
Hematoma	none	none
*treated by triamcinolone acetate injection		

Discussion.

The transconjunctival and transcutaneous methods are two main ways utilised in lower eyelid blepharoplasty. The transconjunctival procedure is a preferred technique due to its ability to minimise visible scarring and minimise the likelihood of changes in facial contour. This method is particularly suitable for younger patients who have fat prolapse but do not exhibit significant skin redundancy. The less invasive procedure described in the literature efficiently addresses, repositions, or even removes orbital fat, hence establishing its popularity among practitioners [18-22]. The transcutaneous method successfully depicts both surplus skin and muscle, making it a plausible method for elderly patients. However, this method raises the possibility of complications, such as, scarring, ectropion, or lower lid retraction [17,23].

The approach of transcutaneous fat pad removal and transposition is well-known as a best substitute, as it comprises the exterior elimination or repositioning of orbital fat with no internal incision [24-28]. This method can provide meaningful impacts for patients with noticeable fat herniation, since it enables direct visualisation and precise excision of adipose tissue. When the surgery conducted with precision, potentially alleviate the potential of eyelid malposition or shape anomalies. It moderates the potential efforts of internal scarring associated with transconjunctival technique [29].

In the past, the term blepharoplasty was commonly associated with the removal of fat tissue, whereas fat repositioning was not as prevalent. Contemporary methodologies, meanwhile, frequently prioritise the relocation of adipose tissue, which signifies a more profound comprehension of the process of facial ageing. Contemporary surgeons frequently opt to rearrange the orbital fat in order to address the tear trough area, hence achieving a more seamless integration between the lower eyelid and cheek [18,24]. In our study, insertion of the fat pads below the tear trough instead of sacrificing this fat was very beneficial in that area.

Skin resurfacing techniques, such as laser resurfacing, are considered beneficial adjuncts or potential alternatives for patients primarily focused on addressing skin texture difficulties, and this can improve the overall quality of the skin [19,25]. In our study, we performed CO₂ laser resurfacing for patients with moderate skin laxity, with much better improvement in the wrinkles and texture.

Although lower eyelid blepharoplasty is generally considered to have a positive safety profile, it is important to note that there is still a possibility of potential problems, albeit rare. Prominent problems encompass ectropion, eyelid retraction, and hematoma. Long-term concerns may include the presence of scars, ongoing swelling, or noticeable differences in symmetry. There is a potential for a worsening of dry eyes following surgery, which necessitates careful consideration in patients who already

have pre-existing symptoms. [20,27]. In our study, there were no considerable complications apart from mild swelling that persisted for about one month, and triamcinolone acetate was injected to reduce swelling in two cases. A persistent lump was a complaint in one case because of inadequate removal of fat, which required injection of triamcinolone acetate, with better improvement.

Coban et al. (2023) have shown that the ageing process affecting the lower eyelids is distinguished by the emergence of palpebral bags. This occurrence is principally attributed to the herniation of orbital fat, which exerts pressure on a structurally weakened orbital septum. This phenomenon is universally observed across all circumstances. In addition, it is worth noting that the connection of the arcus marginalis to the orbital rim contributes significantly to the characteristic facial features associated with individuals in their middle-aged years [30].

Atiyeh et al. (2013) reported that the release of the tear trough holding ligament is crucial while conducting volume enhancement [31]. The utilization of both transconjunctival and transcutaneous incisions ensues the relocation of projecting orbital fat as a matter of increasing volume via settlement in subperiosteal or pre-periosteal pits [21,28].

In this present study, a minor incision employed on the participants who have herniation of the lower eyelid fat and mild to moderate skin thickness during clinical examination. Perhaps this technique has provided some therapeutic benefit not supported by alternative techniques, particularly for patients who have presented with substantial laxity in the skin of the lower eyelid or encompass a prior surgical intervention. Moreover, this treatment method highlights the correction of adipose tissue deposition and tear trough irregularities, while potentially ignoring other cosmetic interests.

Several limitations should be further acknowledged, including limited sample and the demographic characteristics of the participants. Moreover, the lack of a comparable methodology further exacerbates the limitations of the research. The concurrent laser intervention prevents attribution of the cosmetic outcome solely to the surgical technique. Despite that the global improvement scale scoring system offered a simple patient-perceived scoring system, it lacks validation, including reliability, validity, and responsiveness.

Conclusion.

Transcutaneous fat pad resection, coupled with fat transposition, emerges as an alternative to traditional lower eyelid blepharoplasty. Particularly effective for mild to moderate lower eyelid skin laxity, this approach successfully reduces lower eyelid puffiness. Although this study explained feasibility and adequate safety for minimally invasive fat transposition, the lack of blinded assessment by an independent surgeon perhaps reflects that the cosmetic outcomes of this technique remain unconfirmed. These preliminary results should be treated cautiously, and further blinded studies with validated tools are crucial before any claim of superior efficacy and/or safety.

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