

Ten Years of Results of Modified Frontalis Muscle Transfer for the Correction of Blepharoptosis

Woo Jeong Kim, Dae Hwan Park, Dong Gil Han

Department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, School of Medicine, Catholic University of Daegu, Daegu, Korea

Original Article

Background Conventional frontalis transfer may cause a range of complications. In order to overcome complications, we made modifications to the surgical technique, and compared the outcomes of patients who underwent conventional frontalis transfer with those of patients who underwent modified frontalis transfer.

Methods We conducted a retrospective study of 48 patients (78 eyes) who underwent conventional frontalis transfer between 1991 and 2003 (group A) and 67 patients (107 eyes) who underwent modified frontalis transfer between 2004 and 2014 (group B). The frontalis transfer procedures were modified conform to the following principles. The tip of the frontalis muscle flap included soft tissue that was as thick as possible and the soft tissue on the tarsal plate was removed to the greatest extent possible. A double fold was created in cases of unilateral ptosis. In order to evaluate the objective effects of modification, preoperative and postoperative values of the marginal distance reflex 1 (MRD1), the corneal exposure area, and the decrease in eyebrow height were compared between the two groups.

Results In group A, patients showed an improvement of 1.19 mm in the MRD1, a 6.31% improvement in the corneal exposure area, and a 7.82 mm decrease in eyebrow height. In group B, patients showed an improvement of 2.17 mm in the MRD1, an 8.39% improvement in the corneal exposure area, and an 11.54 mm decrease in eyebrow height. The improvements in group B were significantly greater than those in group A.

Conclusions Modified frontalis transfer showed better results than the conventional procedure and provided satisfactory outcomes.

Keywords Blepharoplasty / Blepharoptosis / Facial muscle

Correspondence: Dong Gil Han
Department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, School of Medicine, Catholic University of Daegu, Duryugongwon-ro 17-gil, Nam-gu, Daegu 42472, Korea
Tel: +82-53-650-4474
Fax: + 82-53-650-4584
E-mail: dgghan1001@cu.ac.kr

This article was presented as a free paper at the 72nd Congress of the Korean Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgeons on November 7, 2014 in Seoul, Korea.

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

Received: 18 Jul 2015 • Revised: 12 Jan 2016 • Accepted: 7 Feb 2016
pISSN: 2234-6163 • eISSN: 2234-6171 • <http://dx.doi.org/10.5999/aps.2016.43.2.172> • Arch Plast Surg 2016;43:172-180

INTRODUCTION

Surgical techniques using the frontalis muscle have been frequently applied to patients with blepharoptosis, particularly those with poor (≤ 4 mm) levator palpebrae muscle function [1]. The frontalis myofascial flap, the superiorly based orbicularis oculi muscle flap [2], and frontalis transfer are examples of

surgical techniques using the frontalis muscle. Frontalis transfer, first reported by Song and Song [3], is an excellent technique that can be applied in the management of severe ptosis, and many others have used frontalis transfer to correct blepharoptosis. However, we performed more than 10 years of follow-up on patients who underwent correction by frontalis transfer in our department, and observed complications including the recur-

rence of ptosis, undercorrection, hematoma, ectropion or entropion, and asymmetry. Without any special modifications, the complication rate of the conventional frontalis transfer method, was determined to be as high as 20%.

Therefore, we implemented several modifications of the frontalis transfer method to overcome those complications. The outcomes between the conventional frontalis transfer group and the modified frontalis transfer group were compared to clarify the efficacy of our modifications to the frontalis muscle transfer technique.

METHODS

Patients and preoperative evaluation

This was a retrospective comparative study including 115 patients with moderate to severe ptosis who were treated from 1991 through 2014. The patients were classified into two groups: those who underwent frontalis transfer from 1991 to 2003 (group A, $n = 78$ eyes in 48 patients) and those who underwent the modified frontalis transfer from 2004 to 2014 (group B, $n = 107$ eyes in 67 patients). We began performing the modified frontalis transfer procedure in 2004. All operations were performed by the senior author (D.H.P).

In group A, 11 eyes exhibited mild ptosis, 26 eyes displayed moderate ptosis, and 41 eyes had severe ptosis. In contrast, in group B, three eyes showed mild ptosis, 28 eyes exhibited moderate ptosis, and 76 eyes displayed severe ptosis. In group A, the patients were 3–73 years of age and included 37 men and 11 women. A total of 78 eyes were evaluated in this group. Thirty patients (60 eyes) had bilateral ptosis, whereas 18 patients (18 eyes) had unilateral ptosis. In Group B, the patients ranged from 11 to 76 years of age, including 39 men and 28 women. A total of 107 eyes were evaluated in this group. Forty patients (80 eyes) had bilateral ptosis, while 27 patients (27 eyes) had unilateral ptosis.

Each patient's history was taken carefully. Before surgery, all patients were asked to provide demographic information, including age, sex, whether the ptosis was unilateral or bilateral, and the etiology of the ptosis. In order to compare the surgical results of group A and group B objectively, the marginal reflex distance1 (MRD1), corneal exposure area (CEA), and eyebrow height were examined based on photographs taken before and after surgery (Table 1). In addition, starting in 2014, platelet function analysis (PFA) was checked in order to assess patients' tendency to bleed [4].

The MRD1 was examined using photographs of the patient taken before and after surgery, using the ruler tool in Adobe Photoshop CS3 (Adobe Systems, San Francisco, CA, USA). The

Table 1. Patient demographics and physical examination findings

Dermographics	Group A	Group B
No. of patients (no. of eyelids)	48 (78)	67 (107)
Age (yr)	22.4 ± 13.3	35.7 ± 16.8
Sex (male/female)	37/11	39/28
Severity of ptosis (no. of eyelids)		
Mild (< 2 mm)	11	3
Moderate (2–4 mm)	26	28
Severe (> 4 mm)	41	76

Values are presented as mean ± standard deviation.

CEA was calculated using the value of the total eyeball area and the area of the iris and pupil, and qualitatively analyzed using a Java-based image processing program (Image J 1.40, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA). Using the measurement software, the CEA was measured independently by two examiners. First, the exposed area of the iris & pupil area and the total corneal area was measured by using Adobe Photoshop. Second, the area of quantification was measured by using Image J, and the percentage of the exposed area of the iris & pupil taken up by the total cornea area (exposed iris and pupil/total cornea area × 100) was calculated by Image J. A horizontal line was drawn passing from the medial canthus through the pupil and to the lateral canthus. From this horizontal line, three vertical lines were drawn perpendicularly. Eyebrow height was measured by defining the lengths between the upper margin of the eyebrow and the lateral canthus (H1), pupil (H2), and medial canthus (H3), which were measured using the ruler tool of Adobe Photoshop CS3 (Adobe Systems, San Francisco, CA, USA) [5]. Ideal corrections were defined according to the guidelines developed by Souther et al. [6] and Jordan and Anderson [7], which recommend placement of the upper eyelid margin just below the upper border of the limbus at the primary position in bilateral cases.

The MRD1 and CEA were compared between the two treatment groups by subtracting the preoperative values from the postoperative values. The eyebrow heights (H1, H2, and H3) were compared by subtracting the postoperative values from the preoperative values. Postoperative photographs were taken six months after surgery, to minimize observational errors due to time and postoperative swelling. In order to minimize errors caused by differences in size of photograph, the corneal diameter was measured for each patient and corrected using the average corneal diameter in Koreans. The average corneal diameter of Korean females has been found to be 11.3 mm, while that of Korean males has been found to be 11.6 mm. Corrected eyebrow heights and corneal diameters were entered in Microsoft Excel (Microsoft, Seattle, WA, USA). Thus, errors caused by

Fig. 1. Intraoperative photographs of modified frontalis transfer

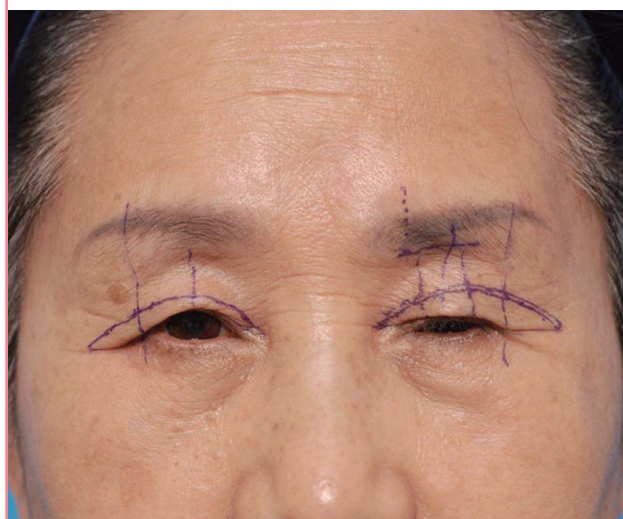
(A) The frontalis muscle flap was elevated to be as thick as possible. (B) The soft tissue on the tarsal plate was removed as much as possible.

**Fig. 2. Intraoperative photograph after tunneling of the muscle flap**

The frontalis muscle flap was passed through a small tunnel from behind the orbital septum.

**Fig. 3. Preoperative design for a symmetrical supratarsal crease**

We performed surgery to create a double fold along a line drawn symmetrically to the contralateral eyelid in cases of unilateral ptosis.



differences in proportions were minimized [8].

Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS ver. 19.0 (IBM Co., Armonk, NY, USA). In both groups, the preoperative and postoperative measurements of the MRD1, CEA, and eyebrow height were compared using the two-sample t-test. P-values < 0.05 were considered to indicate statistical significance.

Surgical procedures of modified frontalis transfer

Only 13 patients underwent surgery under general anesthesia. The remaining 54 patients underwent surgery under local anesthesia using 2% lidocaine HCl combined with 1:100,000 epinephrine. Incision lines were drawn directly under the eyebrow, in order to avoid the supraorbital foramen where the supraorbital nerve originates, followed by incisions applied diagonally in order to avoid damage to hair follicles. Through this incision, the skin was dissected superiorly along the subcutaneous tissue layer, exposing the frontalis muscle. The frontalis muscle was el-

evated from the periosteum by applying a horizontal incision into the frontalis muscle to the level directly superior to the periosteum, followed by a 13 cm vertical incision on the medial side of the frontalis muscle, on the lateral side of the supraorbital notch. We attempted to thicken the flap by obtaining as much soft tissue as possible, and also excised the soft tissue that laid over the tarsal plate to the greatest extent possible (Fig. 1). An incision was made after the preoperative design, where the double eyelid would be made. The frontalis muscle was passed through the incision after the skin was dissected posteriorly to the orbital septum (Fig. 2). The frontalis muscle, which passed through and was fixed to the tarsal plate with PDS 6-0 sutures, was overcorrected by approximately 12 mm. After fixation of the

frontalis muscle to the tarsal plate in cases of unilateral ptosis, we performed surgery creating a double fold along an eyelid line drawn symmetrically to the contralateral eyelid (Fig. 3). Finally, the subcutaneous tissue and skin were sutured using vicryl 6-0 and nylon 6-0 sutures, respectively. Patients found to have a high likelihood of bleeding by preoperative PFA [4] underwent thorough hemostasis during surgery and drainage tubes were inserted (Fig. 4), followed by compressive dressing. Drainage tubes were removed within 24 hours to 48 hours if no particular problems were noted (Table 2) [9].

Fig. 4. Immediate postoperative photograph of a patient with a tendency for bleeding

A drainage tube was inserted, followed by a compressive dressing, and was maintained for one day.



Table 2. Modifications in the method introduced in this study

Modifications
1. The frontalis muscle flap must include soft tissues that are as thick as possible.
2. The soft tissue on the tarsal plate must be removed to the greatest extent possible.
3. The frontalis flap is passed through a small tunnel above the orbital fat.
4. Double eyelid plasty on the unaffected eyelid is performed in cases of unilateral ptosis.

RESULTS

In the preoperative evaluations of the 78 eyes in group A, the mean MRD1 was 0.3 mm, while the mean MRD1 value six months after surgery was 1.49 mm, showing an improvement of 1.19 ± 0.91 mm after surgery. In the preoperative evaluations of group B, the mean MRD1 of 107 eyes was 0.21 mm, while the mean MRD1 value six months after surgery was 1.96 mm, showing an improvement of 2.17 ± 1.19 mm after surgery ($P < 0.001$) (Table 3).

The mean preoperative CEA value of the 78 eyes in group A, was 63.12%, which increased to 69.43% postoperatively, showing an improvement of approximately $6.31\% \pm 0.55\%$. In group B, the mean preoperative value of 107 eyes was 63.11%, increasing to 71.51% postoperatively, showing an improvement of approximately $8.39\% \pm 1.14\%$ ($P < 0.001$) (Table 4).

The preoperative eyebrow height measurements of the 78 eyes in group A were 31.07 mm for H1, 33.95 mm for H2, and 30.26 mm for H3. The postoperative values were, 23.39 mm, 25.86 mm, and 22.57 mm, respectively, showing a mean decrease of approximately 7.68 ± 1.71 mm for H1, 8.09 ± 3.37 mm for H2,

Table 3. Improvements in marginal reflex distance 1 (MRD1)

Degree of MRD1 (mm)	Group A	Group B	P-value ^{a)}
Preoperative MRD1	0.30 ± 1.1	-0.21 ± 1.19	-
Postoperative MRD1	1.49 ± 0.80	1.96 ± 0.50	-
Improvement	1.19 ± 0.91	2.17 ± 1.19	< 0.001

Values are presented as mean \pm standard deviation.
^{a)}Two-sample t-test.

Table 4. Improvements in the corneal exposure area (CEA)

CEA (%)	Group A	Group B	P-value ^{a)}
Preoperative CEA	63.12 ± 4.54	63.11 ± 4.32	-
Postoperative CEA	69.43 ± 4.93	71.51 ± 4.77	-
Improvement	6.31 ± 0.55	8.39 ± 1.14	< 0.001

Values are presented as mean \pm standard deviation.
^{a)}Two-sample t-test.

Table 5. Changes in eyebrow height (mm)

Measurement point	Group A			Group B			P-value ^{a)}
	H1	H2	H3	H1	H2	H3	
Preoperative eyebrow height	31.07 ± 3.62	33.95 ± 3.96	30.26 ± 3.80	31.33 ± 3.44	32.76 ± 3.51	30.22 ± 4.47	-
Postoperative eyebrow height	23.39 ± 3.76	25.86 ± 4.94	22.57 ± 3.56	19.56 ± 3.17	21.20 ± 3.17	18.95 ± 3.19	-
Change (preoperative–postoperative)	7.68 ± 1.71	8.09 ± 3.37	7.69 ± 1.59	11.77 ± 2.63	11.56 ± 2.85	11.3 ± 3.82	< 0.001

Values are presented as mean \pm standard deviation.
H1, lateral eyebrow height; H2, central eyebrow height; H3, medial eyebrow height.
^{a)}Two-sample t-test.

and 7.69 ± 1.59 mm for H3 and a mean decrease of 7.82 mm averaged over all three sets of measurements. The preoperative eyelid heights of the 107 eyes in group B were 31.33 mm for H1, 32.76 mm for H2, and 30.22 mm for H3. The postoperative values were 19.56 mm for H1, 21.20 mm for H2, and 18.95 mm for H3, showing average decreases of approximately 11.77 ± 2.63 mm, 11.56 ± 2.85 mm, and 11.3 ± 3.82 mm, respectively. The mean change averaged over all three sets of measurements was 11.54 mm ($P < 0.001$) (Table 5). The changes before and after surgery in the MRD1, CEA, and eyebrow height were all statistically significant ($P < 0.001$).

The complications in group A were six undercorrections (7.7%), three overcorrections (3.8%), two cases of fold asymmetry (2.6%), two cases of abnormal eyelid contour (2.6%), and two hematomas (2.6%). The overall rate of complications in group A was 19.3%. Revision surgery was performed for two undercorrections, one overcorrection, and one fold asymmetry. The complications in group B were three undercorrections (2.8%), one case of fold asymmetry (0.9%), two cases of abnormal eyelid contour (1.9%), and one hematoma (0.9%). The overall rate of complications in group B was 6.5%. Revision surgery was per-

formed for one undercorrection and one fold asymmetry. In comparison with group A, which showed complications in 15 cases out of 78 eyes (19.2%), group B showed complications in seven cases out of 107 eyes (6.5%), which was a much lower rate of complications (Table 6).

DISCUSSION

The frontalis transfer technique was first reported by Song and Song [3]. Conventional frontalis transfers cause lagophthalmos in most cases, while also leading to complications such as recurrence (Fig. 5), under correction (Fig. 6), ectropion and entropion, asymmetry, and hematoma. In our analysis of 48 patients from 1991 to 2003, the complications included three undercorrections (2.8%), one case of fold asymmetry (0.9%), two cases of abnormal eyelid contour (1.9%), and one hematoma (0.9%), with a complication rate of 19.2%.

In order to reduce the incidence of such complications, we made several surgical modifications.

First we made a thick frontalis muscle flap, containing as much soft tissue as possible, in order to facilitate firm fixation and to reduce the possibility of under correction or recurrence. Second, the soft tissue at the tarsal plate was removed to the greatest extent possible in order to make a better attachment and to avoid eventual loosening between the flap and the tarsal plate. Third, a small passage was made posteriorly to the orbital septum, changing the direction of movement tangentially to prevent ectropion or entropion. With regard to using the orbital septum as an axis for changing the direction of the frontalis, this procedure may use the same concept as that of the technique reported by Ramirez and Pena [10]. However, Ramirez and Pena dissected the

Table 6. Postoperative complications

Complication	Group A	Group B
Undercorrection	6 (7.7)	3 (2.8)
Overcorrection	3 (3.8)	0
Fold asymmetry	2 (2.6)	1 (0.9)
Abnormal eyelid contour	2 (2.6)	2 (1.9)
Hematoma	2 (2.6)	1 (0.9)
Total	15 (19.2)	7 (6.5)

Values are presented as number (%).

Fig. 5. A 47-year-old man with unilateral severe ptosis

(A) Preoperative photograph. The marginal reflex distance 1 (MRD1) of the left eye was 0.4 mm, his corneal exposure area was 29.8%, and his eyebrow height measurements (H1, H2, and H3) were 42.64 mm, 39.57 mm, and 37.45 mm, respectively. (B) A photograph taken six months after conventional frontalis transfer, showing recurrence. The postoperative MRD1 of the left eye was 1 mm, the corneal exposure area was 43.5%, and his eyebrow height measurements (H1, H2, and H3) were 38.77 mm, 36.54 mm, and 34.12 mm, respectively.

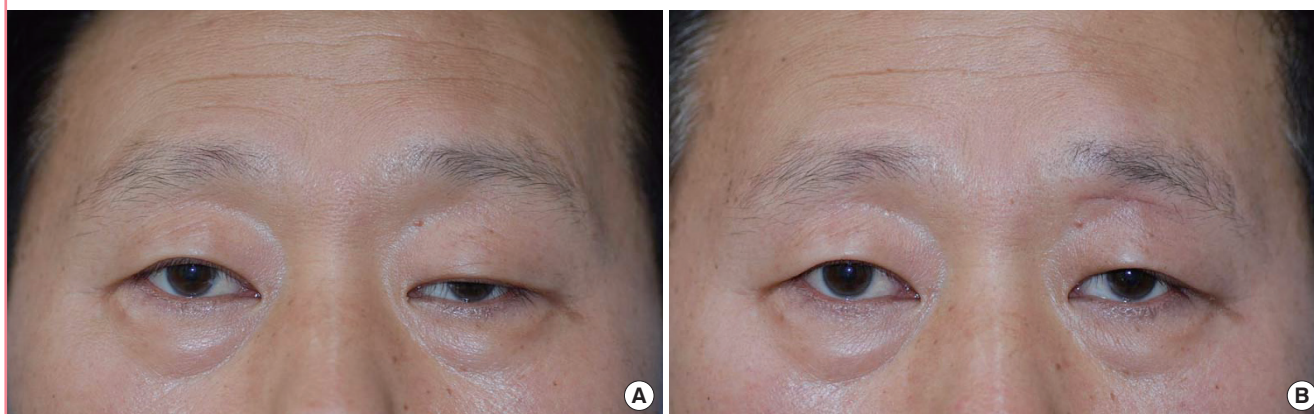


Fig. 6. An 18-year-old man with bilateral severe ptosis

(A) Preoperative photograph. The marginal reflex distance (MRD1) of his right eye was 0 mm, the corneal exposure area was 48.7%, and the eyebrow height measurements (H1, H2, and H3) were 32.32 mm, 33.65 mm, and 34.74 mm, respectively. The MRD1 of his left eye was 0 mm, the corneal exposure area was 48.5%, and the eyebrow height measurements (H1, H2, and H3) were 33.12 mm, 34.55 mm, and 35.38 mm, respectively. (B) A photograph taken six months after conventional frontalis transfer showing undercorrection. The postoperative MRD1 of the right eye was 2.2 mm, the corneal exposure area was 72.2%, and the eyebrow height measurements (H1, H2, and H3) were 29.92 mm, 29.91 mm, and 32.54 mm, respectively. The postoperative MRD1 of the left eye was 2.1 mm, the corneal exposure area was 73.5%, and the eyebrow height measurements (H1, H2, and H3) were 29.85 mm, 29.74 mm, and 30.65 mm, respectively.



Fig. 7. A 32-year-old man with unilateral severe ptosis

(A) Preoperative photograph. The marginal reflex distance 1 (MRD1) of the left eye was 0.4 mm, the corneal exposure area was 35.2%, and the eyebrow height measurements (H1, H2, and H3) were 42.85 mm, 43.75 mm, and 38.22 mm, respectively. (B) A photograph taken six months after modified frontalis transfer. The postoperative MRD1 of the left eye was 2.5 mm, the corneal exposure area was 79.2%, and the eyebrow height measurements (H1, H2, and H3) were 32.32 mm, 31.25 mm, and 28.64 mm, respectively. Mild lagophthalmos was observed in the closed eye view, but, may be expected to improve as result of skin loosening with the passage of time.



Fig. 8. A 20-year-old woman with bilateral severe ptosis

(A) Preoperative photograph. The marginal reflex distance 1 (MRD1) of the right eye was 0.52mm, the corneal exposure area was 60.3%, and the eyebrow height measurements (H1, H2, and H3) were 36.62 mm, 35.43 mm, and 34.27 mm, respectively. The MRD1 of her left eye was 0.7 mm, the corneal exposure area was 62.5%, and the eyebrow height measurements (H1, H2, and H3) were 36.52 mm, 35.55 mm, 35.38 mm. (B) A photograph taken six months and two weeks after modified frontalis transfer. The postoperative MRD1 of the right eye was 2.8 mm, the corneal exposure area was 78.2%, and the eyebrow height measurements (H1, H2, and H3) were 29.54 mm, 29.42 mm, and 26.85 mm, respectively. The postoperative MRD1 of the left eye was 2.8 mm, the corneal exposure area was 77.8%, and the eyebrow height measurements (H1, H2, and H3) were 29.58 mm, 29.45 mm, and 26.88 mm, respectively. Lagophthalmos was not observed in the closed eye view.



orbital septum by making incisions superior to the orbit, which differs from our technique, in which an incision was made along the upper eyebrow, exposing the orbital septum, and dissecting it by incisions. Modifications such as a technique reported by Vasquez et al. [11], in which the levator aponeurosis is used as an axis and the direction of the frontalis is changed less tangentially, have recently been introduced. Fourth, a double-fold operation or upper blepharoplasty including skin excision was performed on the contralateral eyelid in order to ensure fold height symmetry in cases of unilateral ptosis. Additionally, patients with bilateral ptosis were asked to sit up during surgery to determine whether symmetry was achieved, and the vertical palpebral fissure height was checked several times in sitting and lying

positions to evaluate the symmetry. In addition, we attempted to minimize hematoma formation by performing a preoperative PFA evaluation, as well as by referring to a patient's history and through strict hemostasis, drainage tube insertion, and the use of a postoperative compressive dressing.

In our analysis of 67 patients who underwent the above described modified surgical procedures from 2004 to 2014, the complications were three undercorrections (2.8%), one case of fold asymmetry (0.9%), two cases of abnormal eyelid contour (1.9%), and one hematoma (0.9), with an overall complication rate of 6.5%. Satisfactory results were obtained in comparison to the outcomes of the patients who underwent conventional frontalis transfer.

Moreover, by comparing the preoperative and postoperative photographs, we observed improvements in postoperative MRD1 and CEA values. The postoperative CEA values were similar to the value obtained from 167 physically normal people without a history of eyelid surgery, eye trauma, or diseases of the eye who were examined at our hospital ($75.4\% \pm 2\%$). Postoperative eyebrow height values decreased to the point that they were lower than the values reported by Kim et al. [5] from 12 physically normal people with 24 normal eyebrows (H1, 26.44 mm; H2, 28.3 mm; and H3, 25.71 mm). Thus, we observed clear decreases in eyebrow height after frontalis transfer. In the patients who underwent modified frontalis transfer, all measured changes (MRD1, CEA, and eyebrow height) were statistically significant.

Early complications included overcorrection, undercorrection, asymmetry, and so forth, but these complications resolved with the passage of time, leaving no permanent complications (Figs. 7, 8). Lagophthalmos occurred in almost all patients who underwent frontalis transfer. We therefore applied eye drops as well as ointment and taping during sleep, and referred the patients to an ophthalmologist if other ocular problems persisted. The authors followed up the patients for six months, and almost all cases of lagophthalmos had resolved. The scars made directly under the eyebrow also resolved easily.

Postoperative changes in the MRD1 and eyebrow height are generally recognized to be useful values for evaluating ptosis correction [5,12]. The CEA, devised by the authors, is also a useful measurement in that it evaluates the extent of the cornea covered by the eyelid. Measurements using digital images were proven to be useful by Choi et al. [13] and Flynn et al. [14]. However, digital measurements have limitations due to the effects of posture and distance when taking photographs, particular, measurement errors are possible between the clinical MRD1 and the photographic MRD1 due to non-coaxial light source in the upright position with dSLR-pop and the frontalis muscle reaction, which can be prevented by using a slit-lamp mounted digital photography system with the head resting against the brow [13, 15]. Thus, the author prepared a separate studio space with a consistent light source, and used the same chair, camera, and aperture in order to reduce such errors as much as possible. Since these conditions were met, the digital images may be expected to have values that are very similar to clinical measurements.

The drawbacks of our technique include the fact that a learning curve is required for decision-making, selection of the surgical technique, and the modification of surgical skills. Moreover, it is difficult to apply these procedures to young patients because of their lower cooperation, also difficult to general anesthesia patients. Therefore, precise preoperative designing through repetitive measurements is required for young patients or those

with a lower degree of cooperation [16].

In conclusion, skillful techniques that enable precise dissection and minimize bleeding, as well as a thorough knowledge of the exact insertion site of the frontalis muscle [17] and of anatomical structures might be helpful in overcoming the potential limitations of this procedure.

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