

Forehead, Eyebrow and Eyes Analysis Checklist

- Is the upper third of the face symmetric? ☐ Yes ☐ No, because ...
- Are the two orbital regions symmetric? ☐ Yes ☐ No, because ...
- In the frontal view, the forehead is: ☐ Wide ☐ Narrow ☐ Long ☐ Short
- The trichion is: ☐ Normally positioned ☐ Too high ☐ Too low
- The forehead profile is: ☐ Flat ☐ Round ☐ Presence of inferior concavity (clear definite orbital bar)
- The supraorbital bar is: ☐ Normally shaped ☐ Protruding ☐ Recessive
- Skeletal lower lid support: ☐ Poor ☐ Acceptable ☐ Ideal
- Define the malar eminence: ☐ Hypoplastic ☐ Balanced ☐ Pronounced
- Define the symmetry of the eyebrows: ☐ Present ☐ Absent due to ...
- Define the symmetry of the eye globes: ☐ Present ☐ Absent due to ...
- Define the symmetry of the eyelids: ☐ Present ☐ Absent due to ...
- Define the eyebrow position: ☐ Ideal for sex and age ☐ Altered, because ...
- Define the upper lid crease position: ☐ Ideal ☐ Too high ☐ Too low
- Define the upper lid margin position: ☐ Ideal ☐ Too high ☐ Too low
- Define the lower lid margin position: ☐ Ideal ☐ Too low
- Define the medial canthus position: ☐ Ideal ☐ Altered, because ...
- Define the lateral canthus position: ☐ Ideal ☐ Altered, because ...
- Eyelid Dermatochalasis: ☐ Absent ☐ Moderate ☐ Marked ☐ Limiting the supero-temporal visual field (pathological)
- Upper eyelid ptosis: ☐ Right, ... ☐ Left, ...
- Lower eyelid laxity: ☐ Right, ... ☐ Left, ...
- Scleral show: ☐ Right, (... mm.) ☐ Left, (... mm.)
- Upper lid herniated orbital fat: ☐ Right ☐ Left
- Lower lid herniated orbital fat: ☐ Right ☐ Left
- Prolapsed lacrimal gland: ☐ Right ☐ Left
- Festoons (cheek bags): ☐ Right ... ☐ Left ...
- Eyeglobe proptosis (exophthalmos): ☐ Right, ... ☐ Left, ...
- Eyeglobe enophthalmos: ☐ Right, ... ☐ Left, ...
- Hypertrophic Orbicularis Oculi Muscle (tarsal portion): ☐ Right, ... ☐ Left, ...
- ...