

# Having a chalazion cyst removed from your eyelid (or meibomian gland cyst)

Ophthalmology

Information for Patients

Produced: September 2019

Review: September 2022

Leaflet number: 492 Version: 1

## What is a chalazion?

A chalazion is a lump on the eyelid that is caused by inflammation and blockage of a tiny oil gland within the skin (the meibomian gland). A chalazion is not a sty, a sty is an infection to the eyelash hair follicle root.

## What are the signs and symptoms?

An area on the upper or lower lid becomes hard and swollen over a few weeks; this may be tender and the eyelid may appear red if infected. The cyst usually gets better by itself. However the following treatment will help to resolve most of the cysts.

## Treatment

Treatment involves hot compresses and massage to the affected lid. Use a face flannel or cotton wool pad soaked in hot water (not scalding) to apply heat to the chalazion. Apply this for 1 to 3 minutes. Then massage the affected area to allow the cyst to release the fluid. Repeat this for 10 minutes twice a day for at least 4 weeks.

In some cases you are left with a smaller hard lump which may take several months to settle. However if the lump is large or affecting your vision, a minor operation called incision and curettage can be carried out to remove it.

This is done under local anaesthetic which involves an injection into the eyelid skin.

---

**Health information and support is available at [www.nhs.uk](http://www.nhs.uk)  
or call 111 for non-emergency medical advice**

Visit [www.leicestershospitals.nhs.uk](http://www.leicestershospitals.nhs.uk) for maps and information about visiting Leicester's Hospitals  
To give feedback about this information sheet, contact [InformationForPatients@uhl-tr.nhs.uk](mailto:InformationForPatients@uhl-tr.nhs.uk)

## What is incision and curettage?

You may need a small surgical procedure called 'incision and curettage'. This is performed under local anaesthetic. The skin is cleaned and a drop of anaesthetic is put in to the eye to numb the surface of the eye. Local anaesthetic is injected with a very small needle into the skin around the chalazion. This is painful for about 30 seconds. After a few minutes, once the anaesthetic has started taking effect, a small clamp is put in place and the eyelid is turned over. A small cut is made and the contents of the cyst is scraped out. You won't feel any pain but you may feel some pressure.

## Caring for your eye after surgery

- After the surgery, an eye pad will be placed over your eye. You should keep the pad on until next morning.
- You will be given antibiotic ointments to put in the eye three times a day for a week.
- The eyelid will feel a little sore and will be red with some lid swelling. It is fine to take a painkiller for pain or discomfort.
- Ice packs: These help to reduce lid swelling and pain and speeds up healing. The ice pack can be made by wrapping ice or packet of frozen food such as peas in a plastic bag, flannel or towel. Apply the ice pack to the closed eyelid for five minutes every hour during the daytime for the first day after surgery, and immediately after the eye pad has been removed.
- The eyelids can be cleaned of excess mucous or ointment with cool boiled water on a clean piece of cotton wool. The mucous may be blood stained, this is normal.
- You should not go swimming for two weeks after surgery. If you must swim before then, wear watertight goggles.
- You can have a bath, shower or wash your hair, but avoid soap or shampoo to the eye as you would normally do.
- You can expect to go back to work 1 or 2 days after surgery.
- Avoid driving for 1 to 2 days after surgery.
- Whilst your eye is covered with the pad, it is difficult to judge steps and distance. So take extra care when moving about with the pad on.
- Do not wear any contact lenses for at least a week after surgery.
- You shouldn't need a follow up appointment after the procedure.

## Other problems that can happen

- The cyst can come back. This happens in less than 1 in 10 cases.
- Infection of the eyelid. If this happens you will be given antibiotics.

## Information and advice after a local anaesthetic

You have had a surgical procedure under local anaesthetic. This means that the skin or tissue in the area of your operation has been numbed to allow surgery to take place.

- The area may feel swollen or tight.
- Local anaesthetics work by blocking the way nerves carry pain signals to the brain. As the local anaesthetic wears off you may find that you have a tingling or burning sensation. The length of time that the local anaesthetic takes to wear off depends on what type of anaesthetic was used. It usually last for about 2 to 4 hours. During this period take care not to injure the area which has been numbed as you may not feel any damage.
- The local anaesthetic may also have contained adrenaline. Adrenaline makes the surrounding blood vessels smaller. The area may look lighter in colour, as the anaesthetic wears off normal skin colour will come back.
- As the local anaesthetic wears off you may find it helpful to take other pain relief.

We will write to your GP and tell them that you have had this procedure.

## Contact us

If you have any concerns please contact:

- Your GP
- Oculoplastic Specialist Nurse: 0116 204 7971  
Monday to Friday - 8am to 5pm
- Eye Emergency Department: 0116 258 6273  
For advice Monday to Friday - 8.30am to 4.30pm  
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays - 8.30am to 12.30pm

اگر آپ کو یہ معلومات کسی اور زبان میں درکار ہیں، تو براہ کرم مندرجہ ذیل نمبر پر ٹیلی فون کریں۔  
على هذه المعلومات بلغة أخرى، الرجاء الاتصال على رقم الهاتف الذي يظهر في الأسفل

જો તમને અન્ય ભાષામાં આ માહિતી જોઈતી હોય, તો નીચે આપેલ નંબર પર કૃપા કરી ટેલિફોન કરો

ਜੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਹ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਕਿਸੇ ਹੋਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹੋ, ਤਾਂ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਹੇਠਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ ਨੰਬਰ 'ਤੇ ਟੈਲੀਫੋਨ ਕਰੋ।

Aby uzyskać informacje w innym języku, proszę zadzwonić pod podany niżej numer telefonu

If you would like this information in another language or format such as EasyRead or Braille, please telephone 0116 250 2959 or email [equality@uhl-tr.nhs.uk](mailto:equality@uhl-tr.nhs.uk)