

AESTHETIC PLASTIC SURGERY

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PLASTIC SURGON

AESTHETIC SURGERY

- ◉ Aesthetic surgery is a major branch of plastic surgery that deals with improvement of the shape and appearance of any part of the body.
- ◉ These surgeries must be done only by an expert plastic surgeon.
- ◉ The goal of these surgeries is to reach the aesthetic ideals as much as possible.
- ◉ Today, it has huge expansions and developments, with the introduction of modern technologies of minimally invasive procedures

MINIMALLY INVASIVE PROCEDURES

- **BOTOX INJECTIONS**

- **FILLARS**

- **FAT TRANSFER**

- **LASERS**

Botox injections are the best  known of a group of medications that use various forms of botulinum toxin to temporarily paralyze muscle activity. This toxin is produced by the microbe that causes botulism, a type of food poisoning.

Noted primarily for the ability to ○ reduce the appearance of some facial wrinkles, Botox injections are also used to treat such problems as repetitive neck spasms (cervical dystonia), excessive sweating (hyperhidrosis), overactive bladder and some causes of crossed eyes. Botox injections may also help prevent chronic migraines in some people.

BOTOX

- It is type 1 botulinum toxin derived from special type of bacteria and treated to act locally with low diffusion rate.
- It act to temporary weaken or even paralyze specific muscles specially those of facial expressions.
- The usual duration of action is 3-6 months.
- It is useful to manage forehead, periorbital ,neck and mouth wrinckles









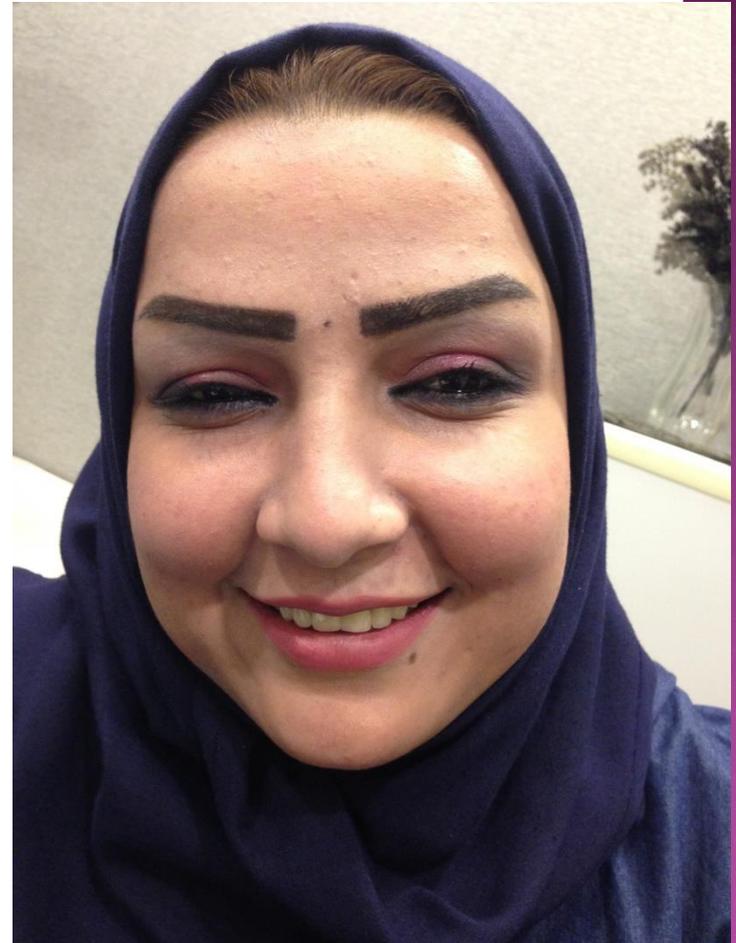
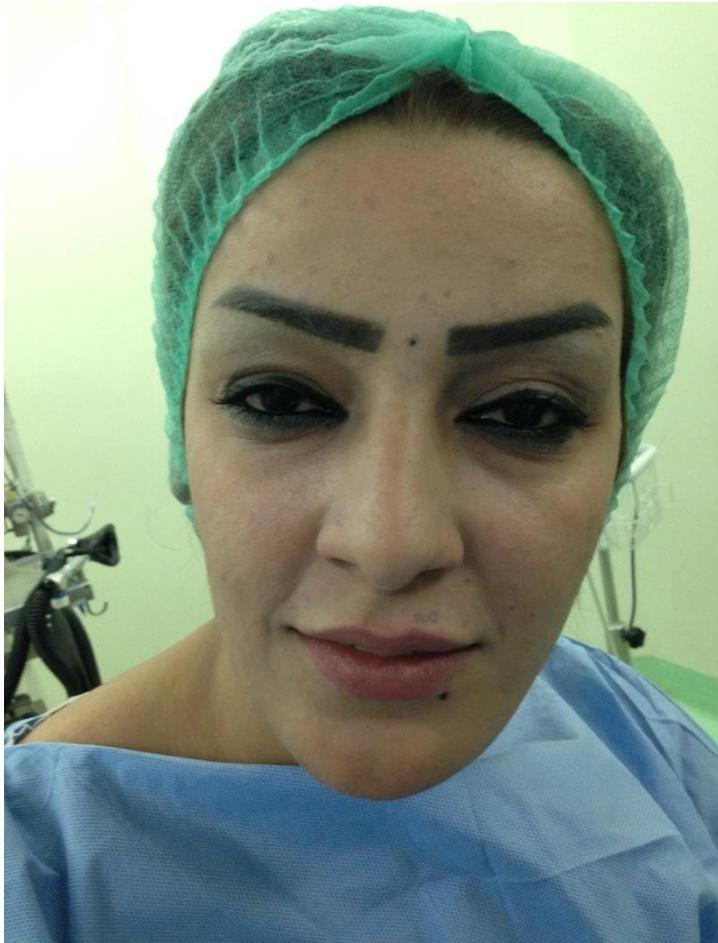
FILLARS

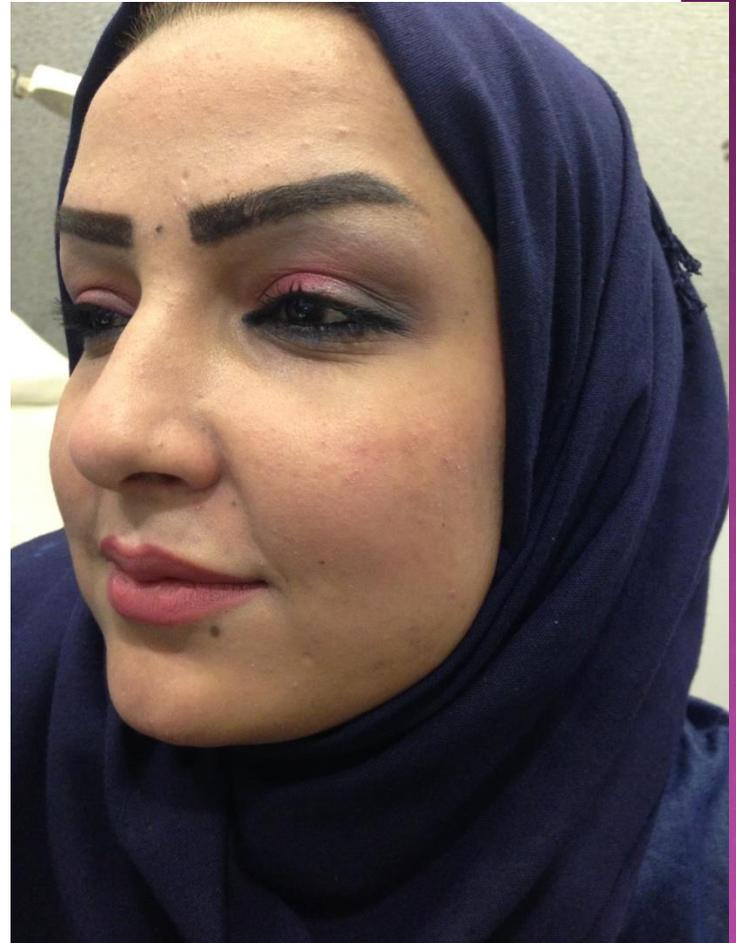
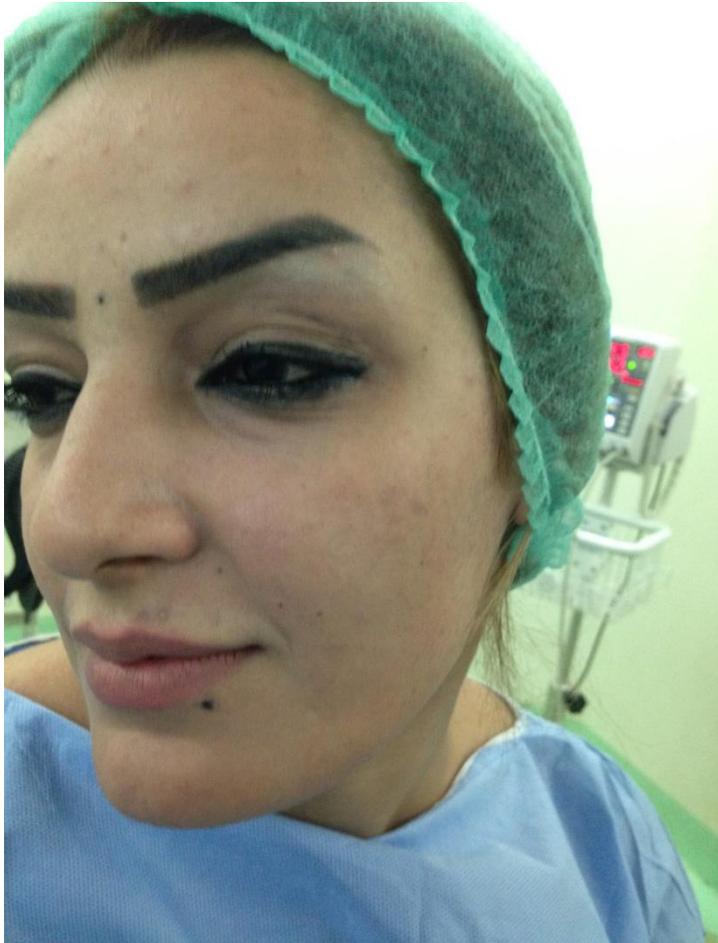
- ◉ Special types of substances mostly composed of hyaluronic acid of different concentrations
- ◉ Used to fill empty or depressed areas in the face or other parts of the body.
- ◉ Either temporary or permanent.
- ◉ Permanent types cause serious complications and must be avoided.
- ◉ They act to appose trophic changes of the soft tissues and even bone.

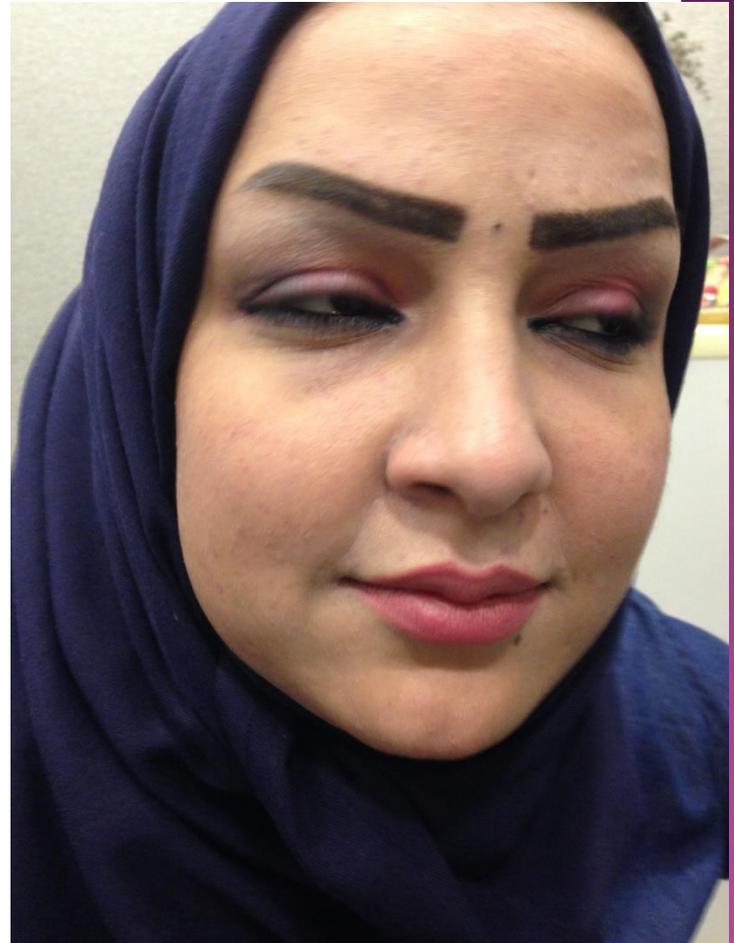
FAT GRAFTING/FAT INJECTIONS

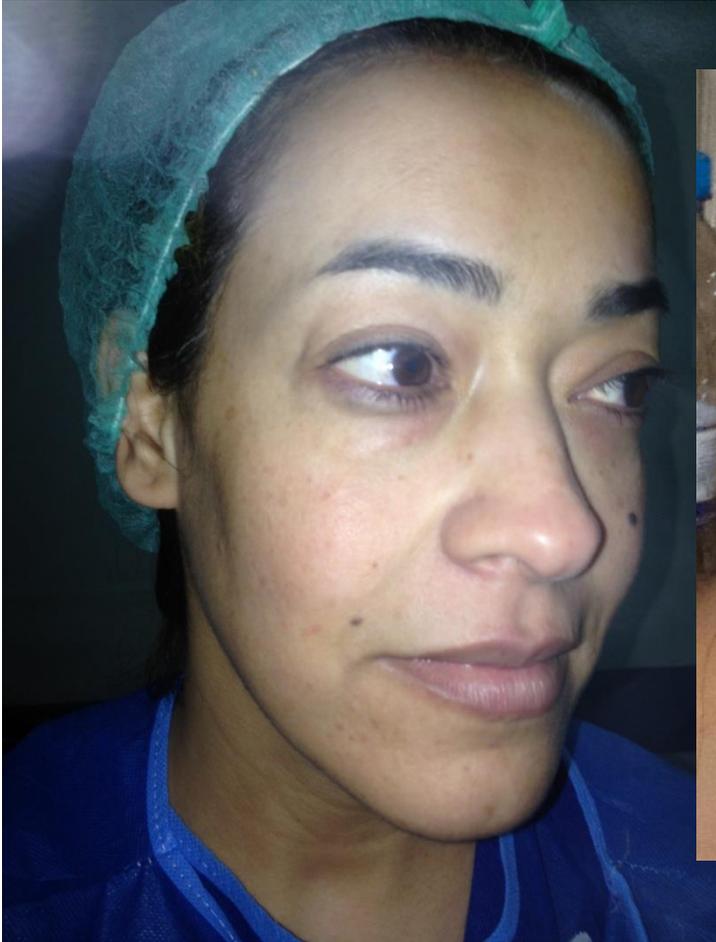
- Is the use of alloplastic fat harvested from the person itself and transferred to other part of the body to give it more bulk .
- The harvesting done by special liposuction canullas, purified ,centrifuged and homogenized prior to injection. depositing fat through a hollow metal cannula resulted in a better long-term correction and a more natural- appearing change in facial and body contours than fat grafting through an open incision.

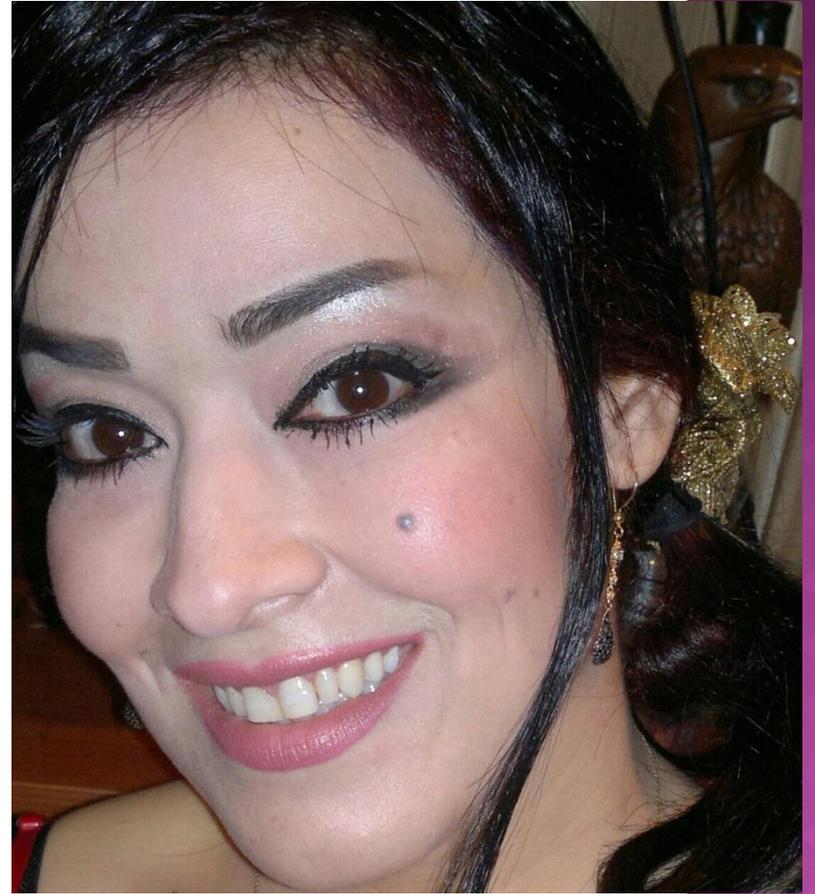












AESTHETIC SURGERIES

- ◉ Rhinoplasty
- ◉ Blepheroptasty
- ◉ Face lift
- ◉ Otoplasty
- ◉ Abdominoplasty
- ◉ Mammoplasty
- ◉ liposuction

RHINOPLASTY

- ⦿ This surgery include change in the skeleton of the nose and the soft tissue cover ,two types.:

Open rhinoplasty

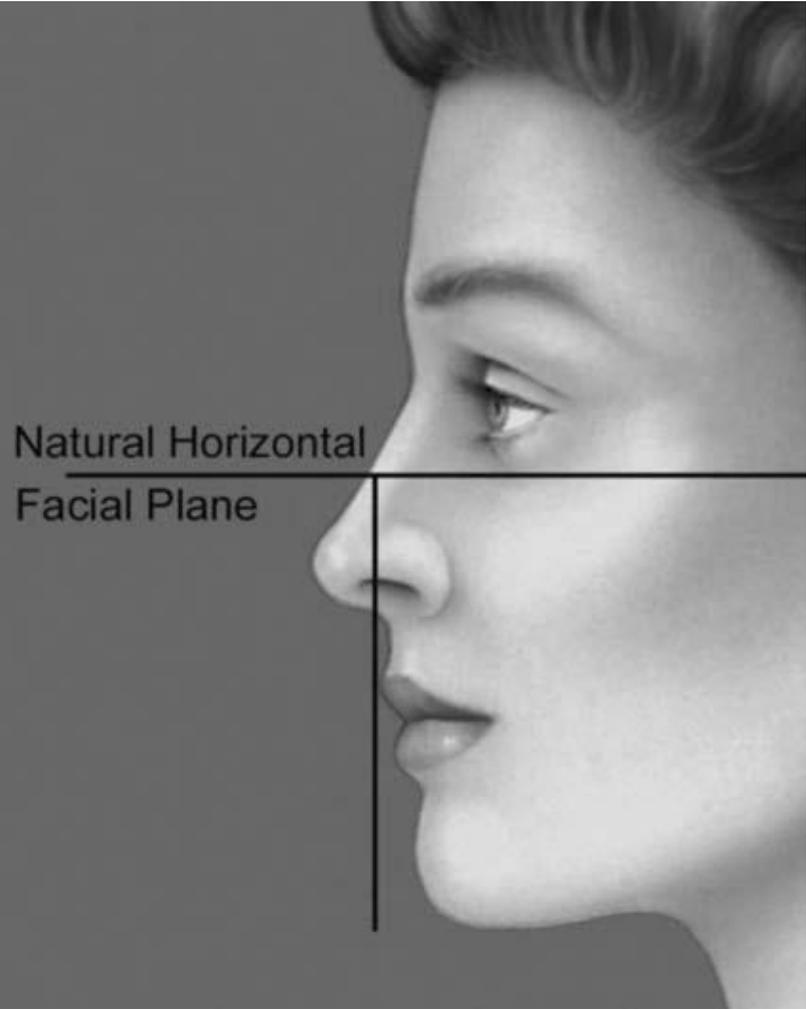
Closed rhinoplasty

Rhinoplasty can be done above the age of 16 y as the bonny skeleton stabilized at this age.

RHINOPLASTY

- Rhinoplasty is one of the most challenging procedures in plastic surgery. The rhinoplasty surgeon must have a understanding of the underlying anatomy, the ability to perform nasofacial analysis in order to determine the operative plan, and the ability to execute techniques that manipulate bone, cartilage, and soft tissue. These skills are tempered with an aesthetically astute eye in order to produce a result that blends harmoniously with the rest of the face.





Natural Horizontal
Facial Plane



- **RATIONALE FOR THE CLOSED RHINOPLASTY**

- **APPROACH**

- **Advantages**

- Leaves no external scar
- Limits dissection to areas needing modification
- Permits creation of precise pocket so graft material fits exactly without need for fixation
- Allows percutaneous fixation when large pockets are made
- Promotes healing by maintaining vascular bridges
- Encourages accurate preoperative diagnosis and planning
- Produces minimal postsurgical edema
- Reduces operating time
- Results in fast patient recovery
- Creates intact tip graft pocket
- Allows composite grafting to alar rims

- **Disadvantages**

- Requires experience and great reliance on accurate preoperative diagnosis
- Prohibits simultaneous visualization of surgical field by teaching surgeon and students
- Does not allow direct visualization of nasal anatomy
- Makes dissection of alar cartilages difficult, particularly in cases of malposition

- **Anaesthesia—**

RATIONALE FOR THE OPEN RHINOPLASTY

APPROACH

Distinct advantages **Potential disadvantages**

Binocular visualization External nasal incision

Evaluation of complete (transcolumellar scar) deformity without distortion

Prolonged operative time

Protracted nasal tip edema

Precise diagnosis and correction of deformities

Columellar incision separation Allows use of both hands.

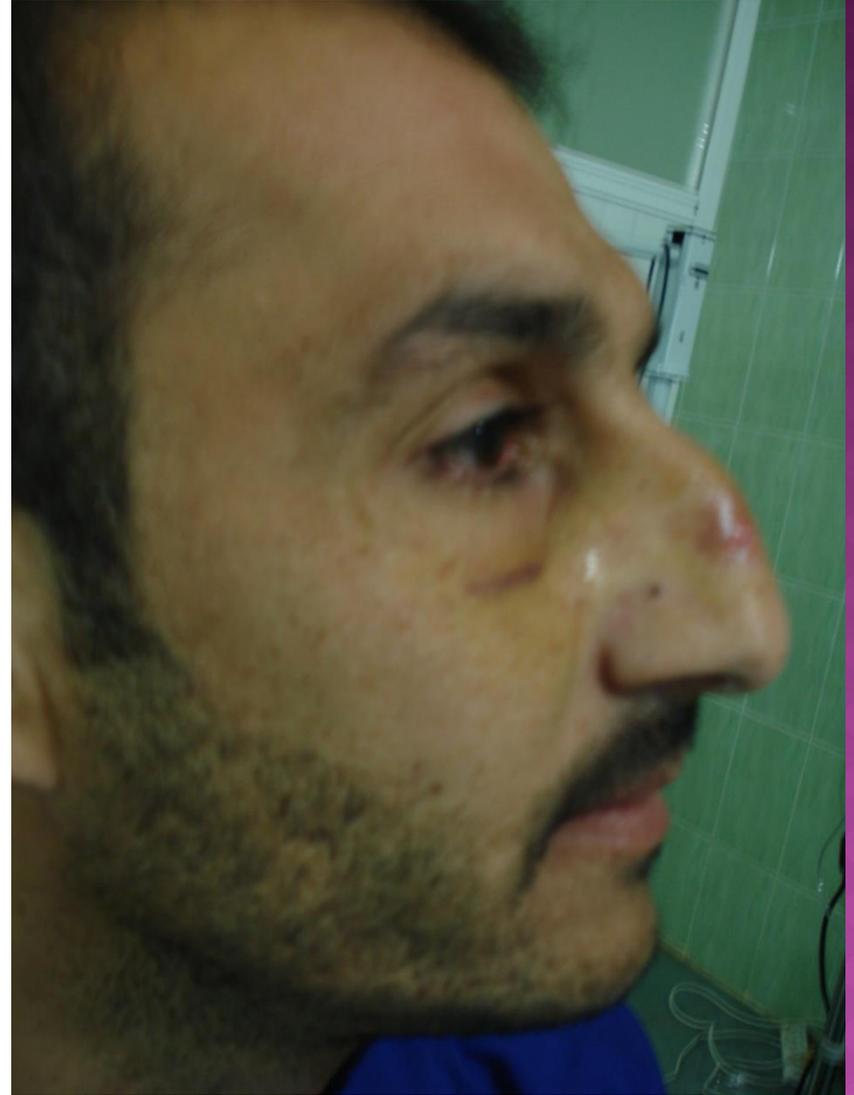
Delayed wound healing

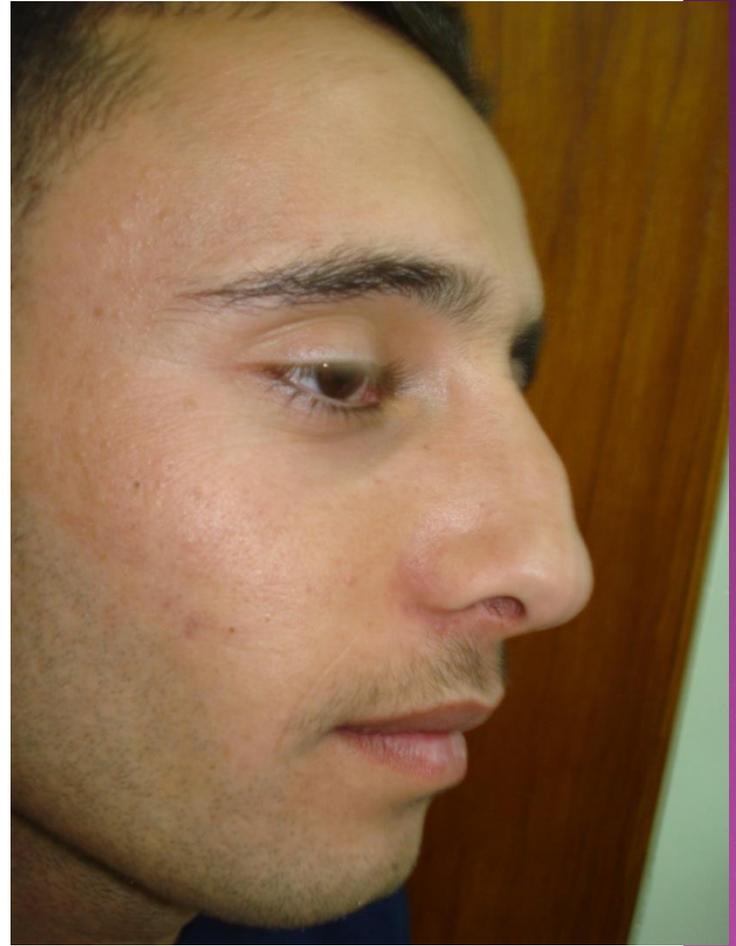
More options with original tissues and cartilage grafts

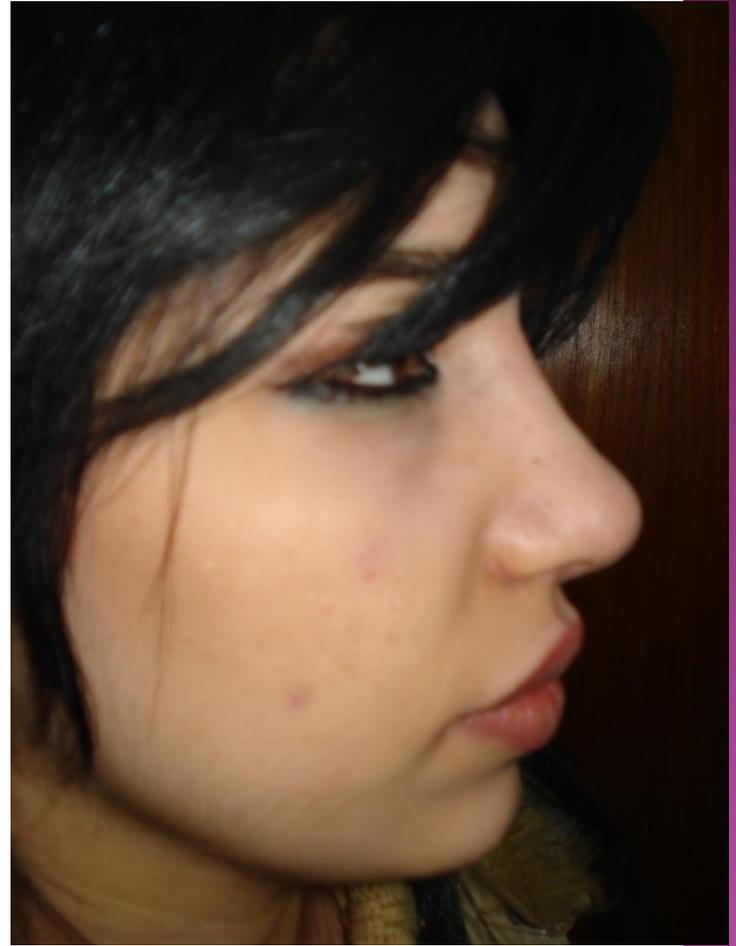
Direct control of bleeding with electrocautery

Suture stabilization of grafts (invisible and visible)

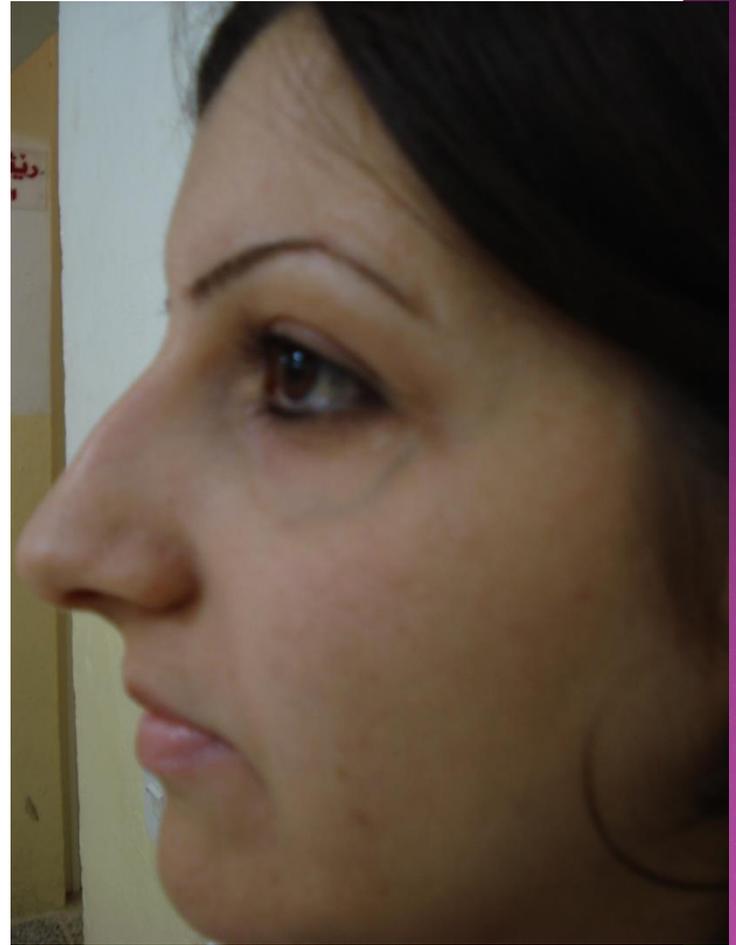


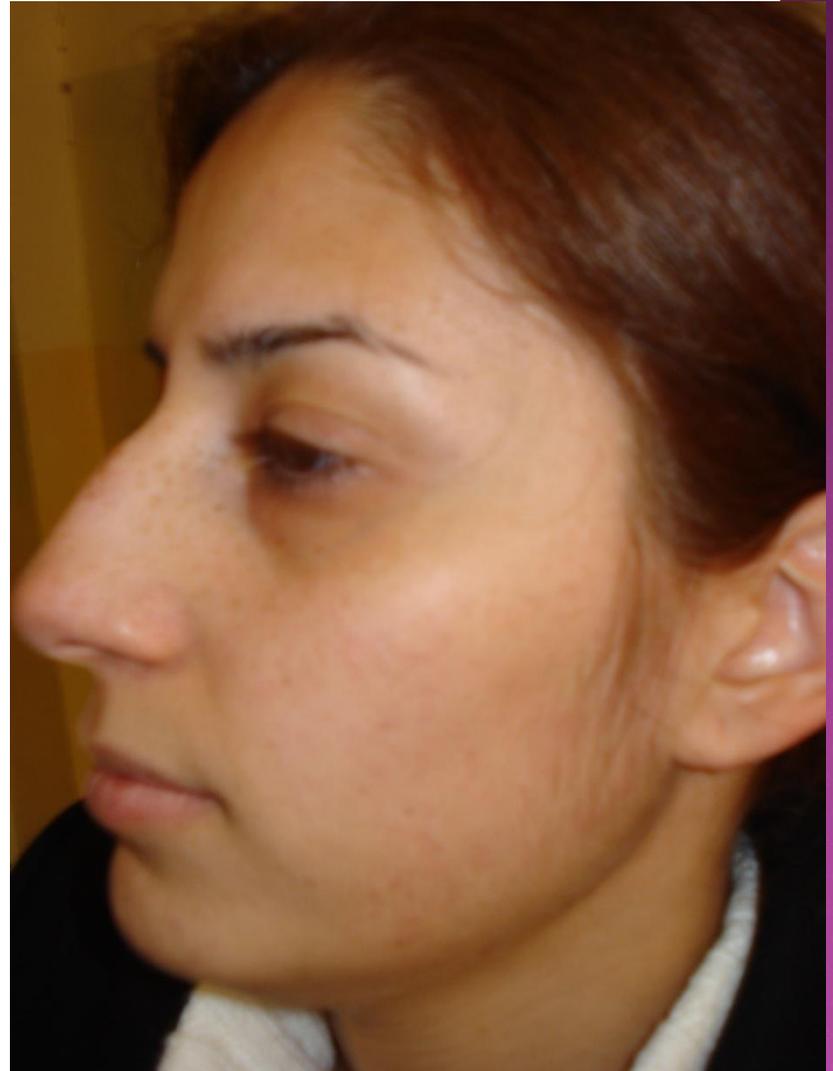


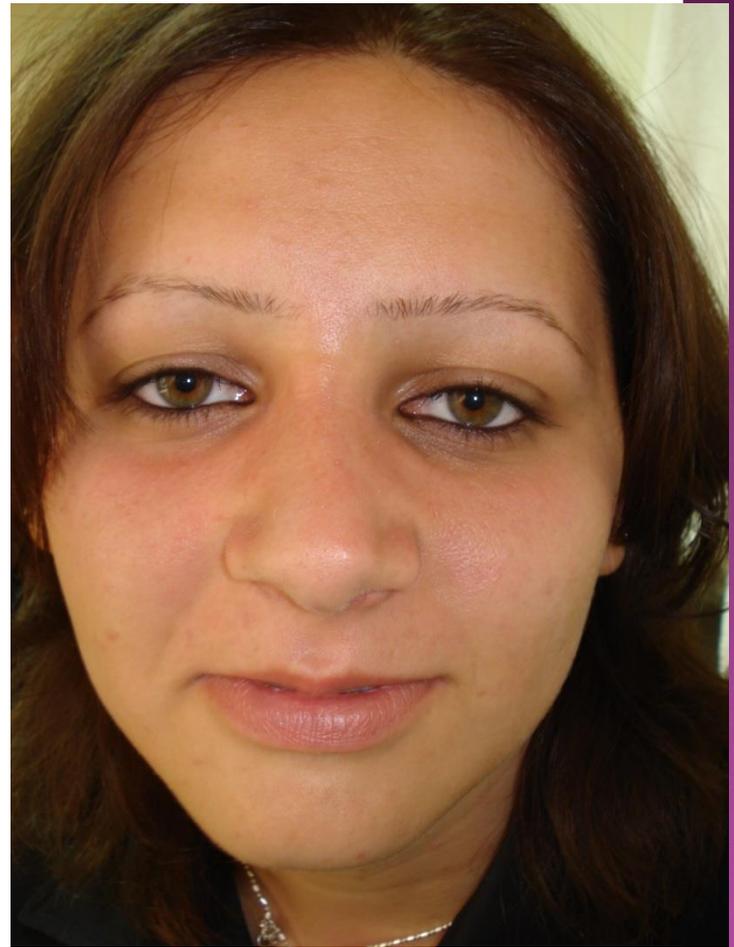
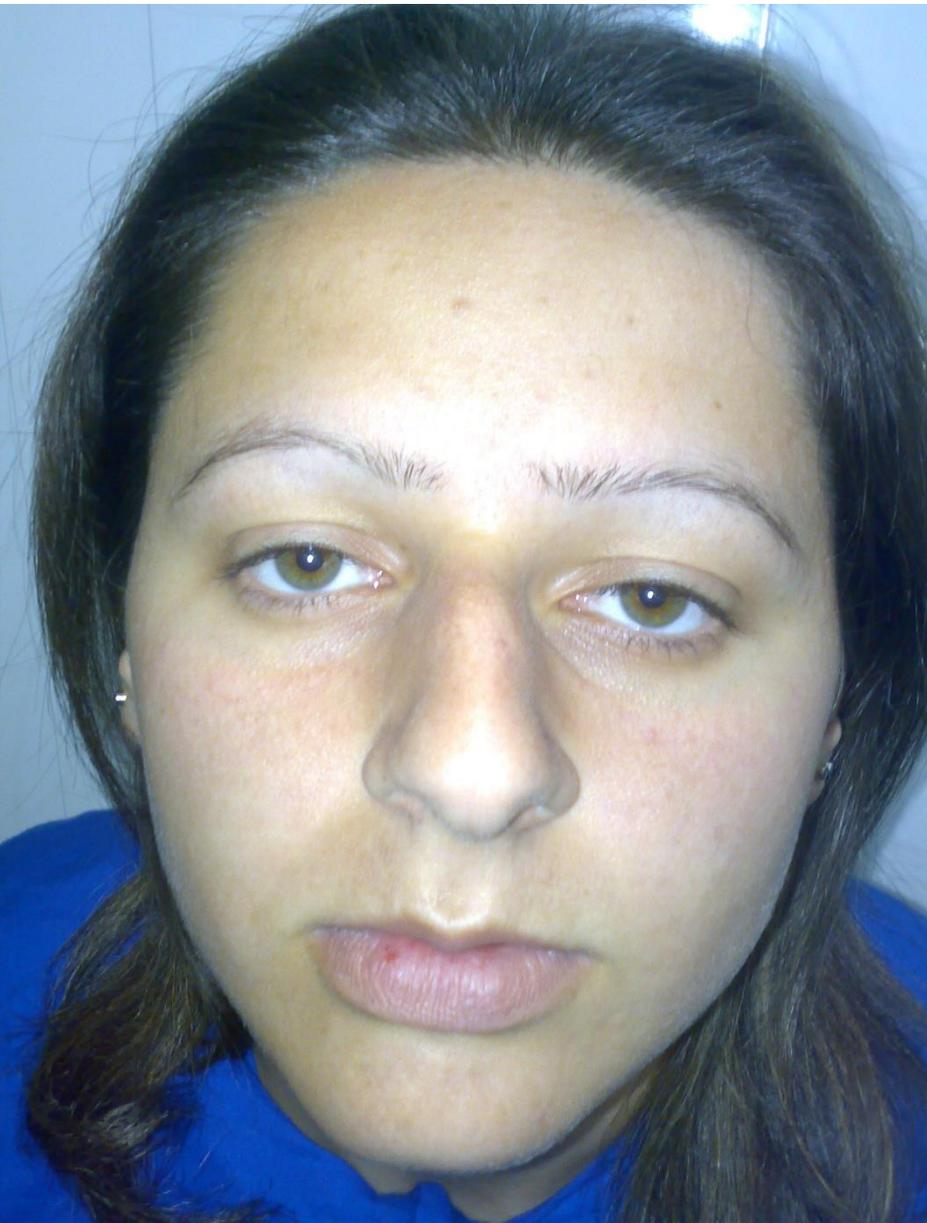








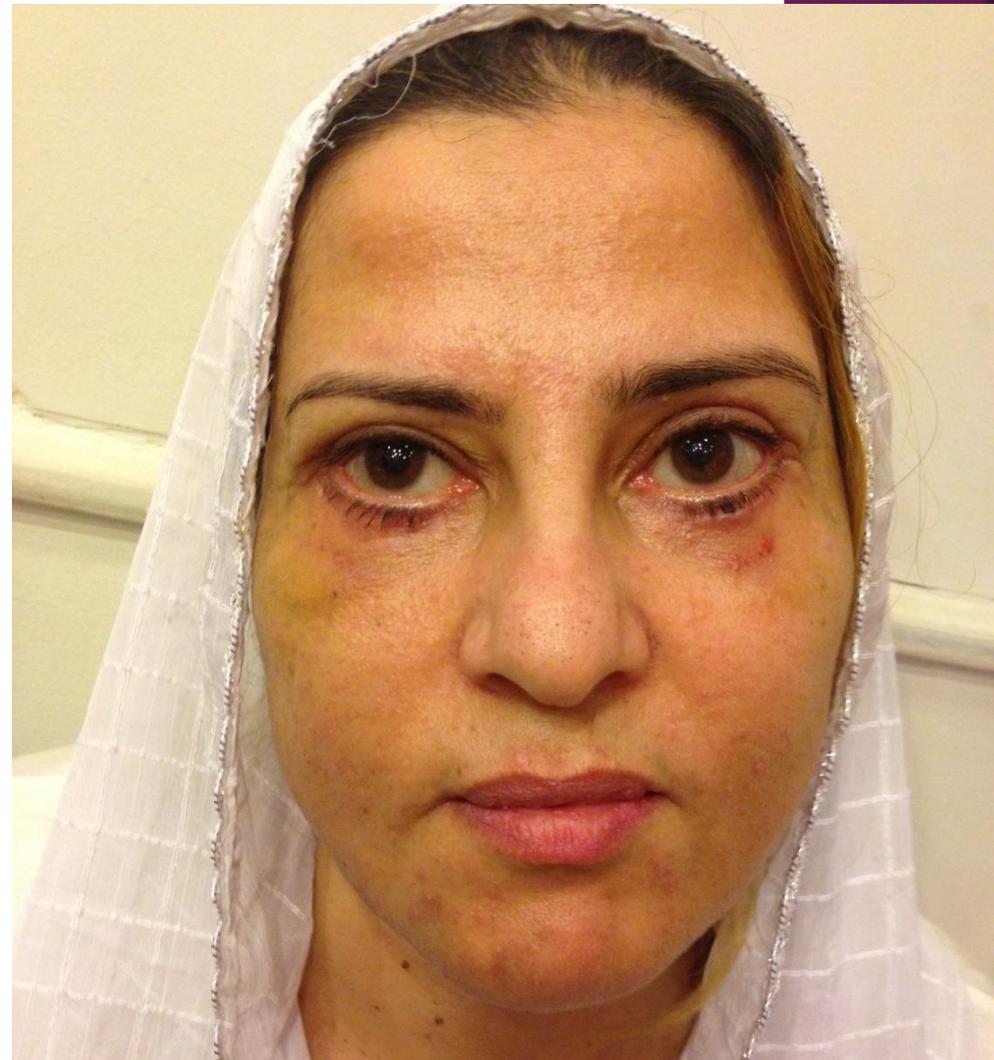
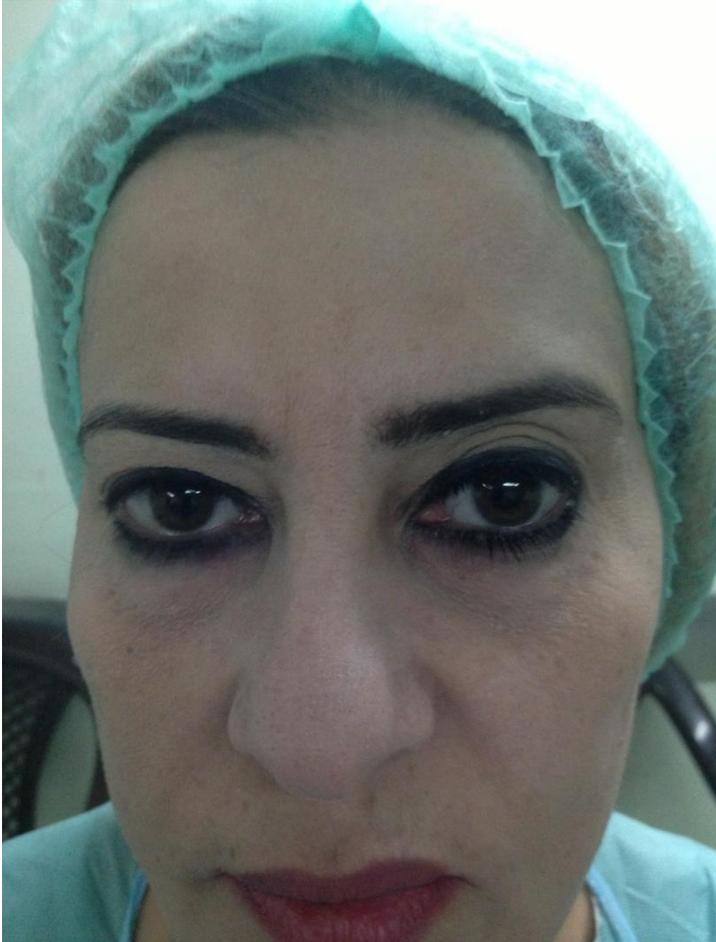






BLEPHAROPLASTY

- Is a surgical procedure done by expert plastic surgeons to re shape the upper and lower eye lids to :
- enhance the aesthetic look,
- remove excess and redundant skin.
- Remove excess retro orbital fat protruding through the orbital septum that forms the dommy fatty bags of the upper and lower lids
- Elevate the lateral cantus to higher position to give the eye younger look.



PROMINENT EAR DEFORMITIES

- ◉ To deal with this problem we must know the causes of prominent ears:

Shallow or absent anti helix.

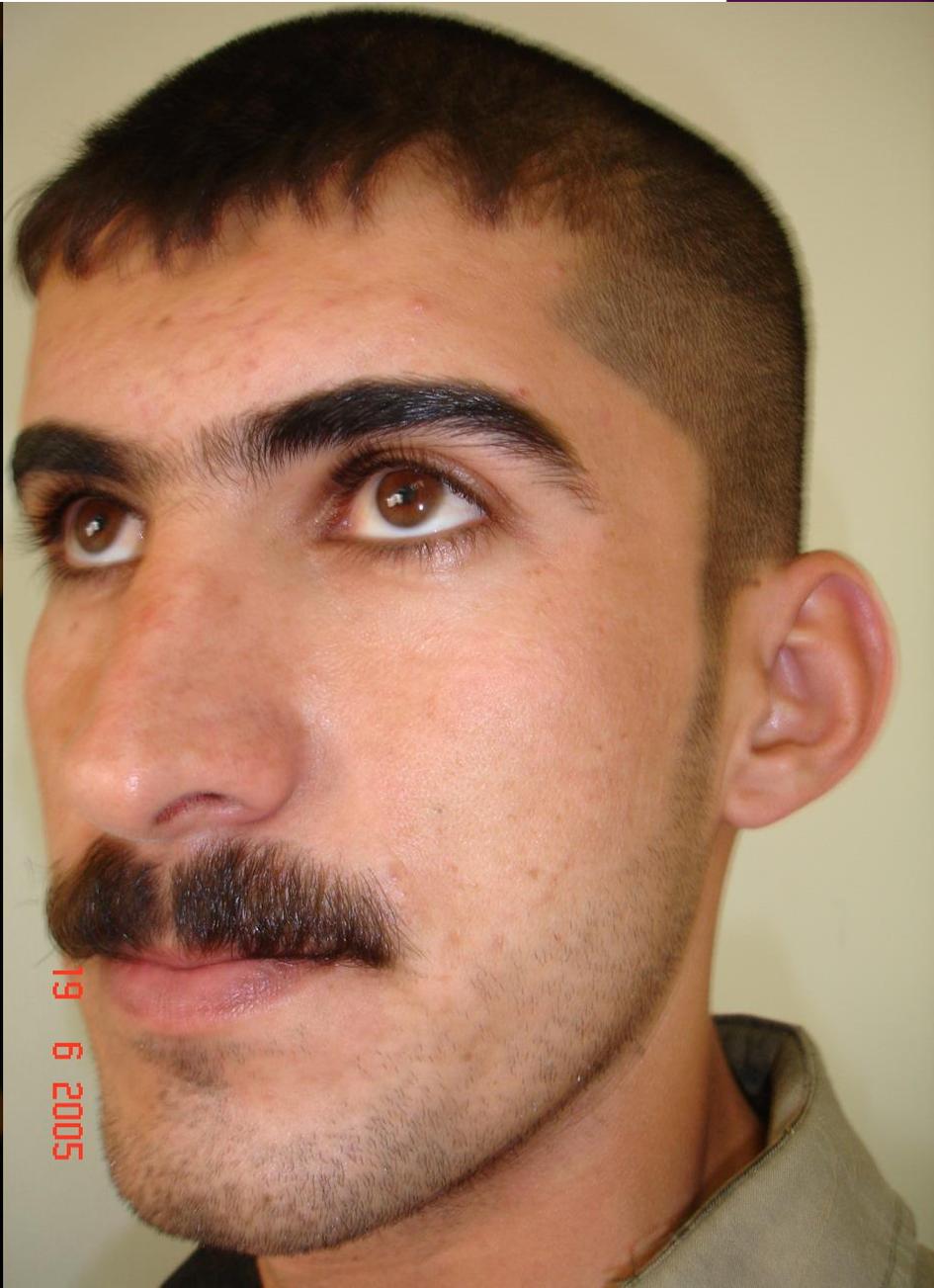
Hypertrophied concha

so the procedure is to create or deepen the antihelix and/or reduce the size of the concha ,this procedure done through post auricular incision.

We can do this surgery at the age of 4 years because the ear at this age reach 80% the size of adult ear.



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FACE LIFT

- Is the most difficult aesthetic surgery that manage aging faces and deals with facial and neck sagging skin and soft tissue.

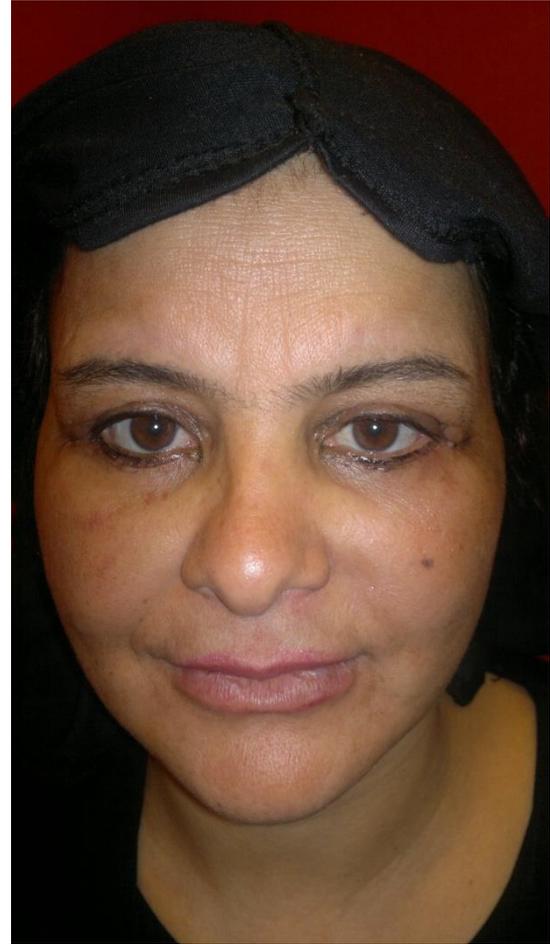
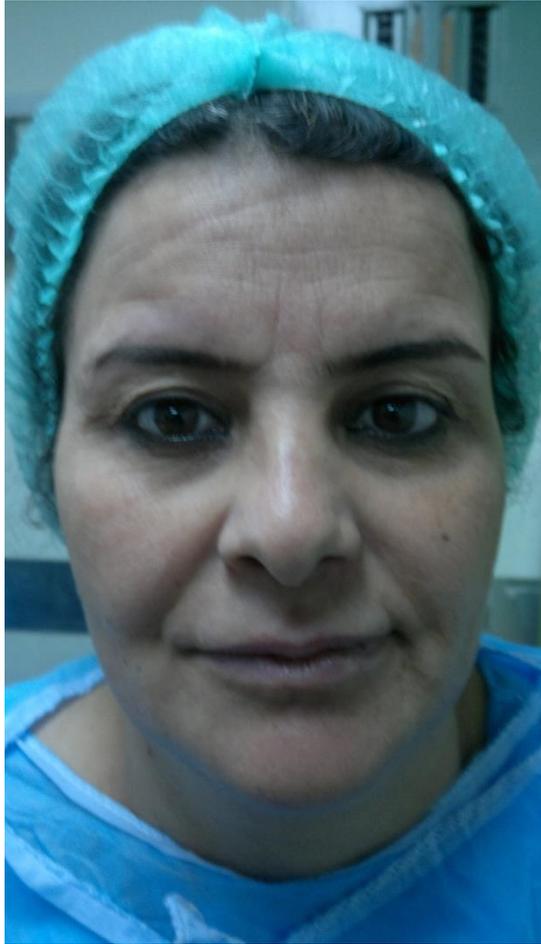
- Types:

Subcutaneous face lift.

SMAS dissection.

Minimal access cranial suspension.

WITH OR WITHOUT platysmal and neck skin tightening



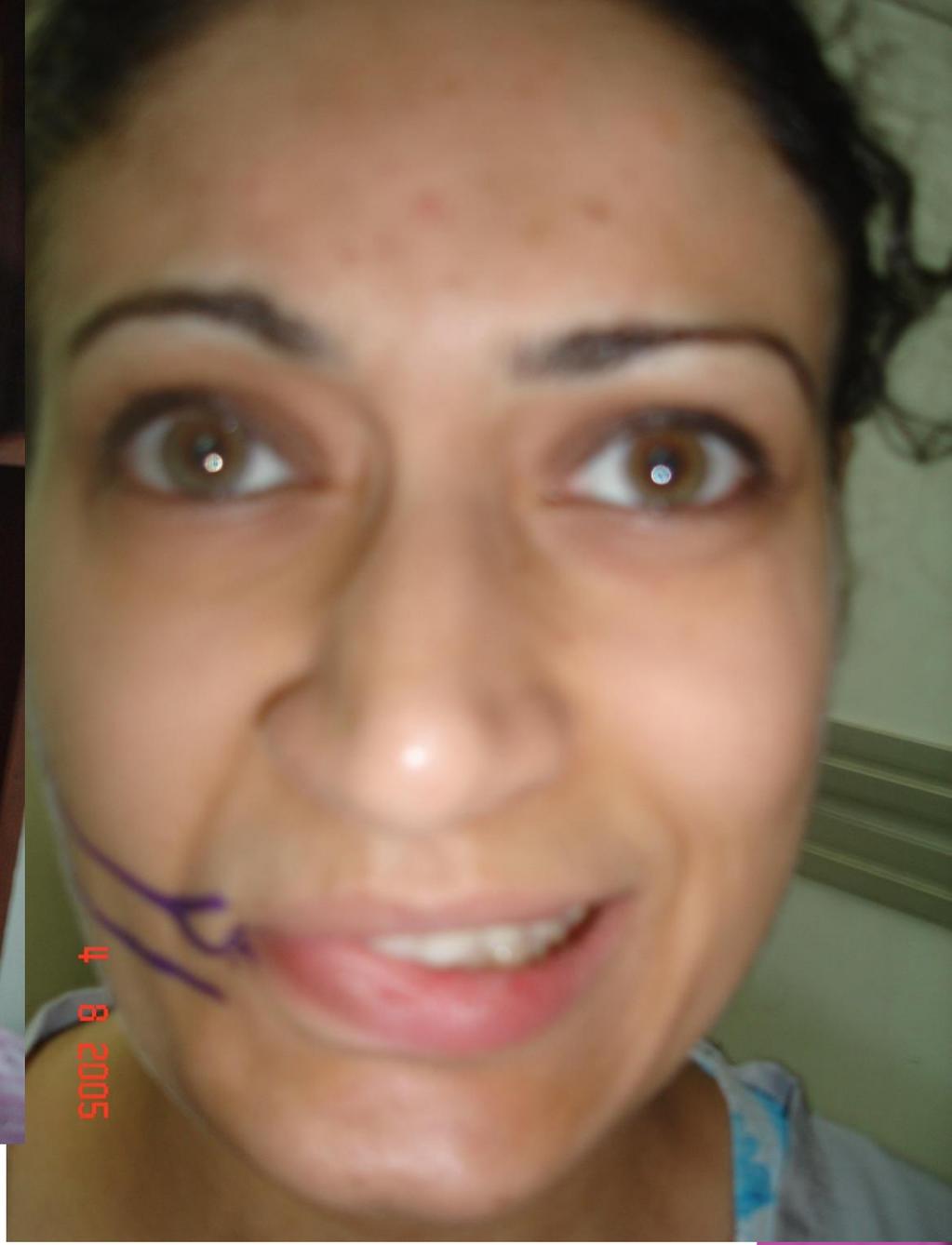




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ABDOMINOPLASTY

○ is that surgery done to to the abdomen to get rid of:

excess fat

Excess skin

Repair defective abdominal muscles.

It is one of the most frequently done surgeries to both sexes specially females with multi deliveries ,obese and fluctuant weight gaining and loss.

Types of abdominoplasties:

- ⦿ Classical abdominoplasty.
- ⦿ Mini abdominoplasty.

CLASSICAL ABDOMINOPLASTY

- ⦿ Extensive dissection of the abdominal flap upwards to the costal cartilages.
- ⦿ Umbilical transposition.
- ⦿ Abdominal wall repair (rectus sheath plication with or without hernial repair).
- ⦿ Excess skin and fat excision





MINI ABDOMINOPLASTY

- ◉ The dissection of the abdominal flap is limited to below the umbilicus.
- ◉ Limited abdominal wall repair.
- ◉ With or without umbilical transposition.
- ◉ Excess skin and fat excision

MAMMOPLASTY

- ⦿ Reduction mammoplasty
- ⦿ Augmentation mammoplasty.
- ⦿ mastopexy

REDUCTION MAMMOPLASTY

Done to reduce the size of the breasts

Indications:

Neck pain

Shoulder pain by the bra.

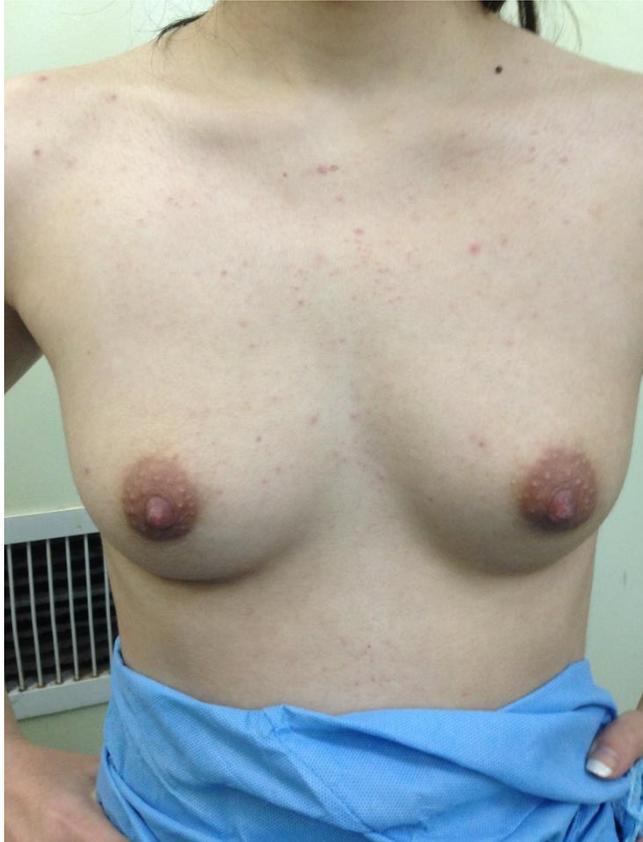
Fungal infection at the sub mammary folds.

Aesthetic purposes .



AUGMENTATION MAMMOPLASTY

- ◉ This type of surgery done to increase the size of the breast.
- ◉ We can do it by using breast implants either saline filled or silicon implants.
- ◉ Fat injection to the breast is relatively contraindicated because it may lead to fibrous tissue formation and calcifications that will lead to mislead early tumor detection.
- ◉ Fillers are contraindicated to augment the breasts because it will lead to giant cell and granuloma formation in the breast.



MASTOPEXY

- Is that surgery that tighten the redundant ,lax and pendulous breast without removing any glandular structure.
- It deals with reduction of the skin only with or without nipple areolar transposition.

LIPOSUCTION

- ◉ Liposuction is the surgical aspiration of fat from the subcutaneous

plane leaving a more desirable body contour and a smooth transition between the suctioned and the nonsuctioned areas.

Liposuction is one of the most popular cosmetic procedures performed by board certified plastic surgeons in the United States.

Although liposuction is not a technically difficult procedure to perform, it requires thoughtful planning and careful patient selection to achieve aesthetically pleasing

- ◉ results. **Poor planning or poor execution can result in uncorrectable deformities.**

- ◉ **Liposuction should not be offered as a treatment for obesity.**
- ◉ In a perfect world, it is used to remove genetically distributed or diet-resistant fat. In practical terms, however, it is frequently used to remove fat that could be lessened with diet and exercise.
- ◉ Ideal liposuction candidates are within 20% of their ideal body weight (or less than 50 pounds above chart weight).
- ◉ Abnormally distributed bulges of fat or fat that is distributed outside the confines of the ideal body shape are the “target” areas that are commonly suctioned



