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Aging and volumes of the midface: New strategy of volumization

Sergey Prokudin

Rostov State Medical University, Russia

The ageing of the middle third of the face has its individual peculiarities and regularities. Based on sections of cadaveric material (23 heads), a retrospective analysis of a group of patients (70 people), we have developed a classification based on time of occurrence of volume changes in deep and superficial compartments of the middle third of the face. The first changes its volume and position masking the deep compartment (deep malar fat pad), the second is medial SOOF (Suborbicularis Oculi Fat), third changes its volumetric characteristics of the superficial temporal-cheek compartments, the fourth volume of the surface changes its medial cheek compartment, all of these changes lead to a change in the position of the superficial nasolabial compartments, where its volume does not change the lateral SOOF, one of the last changes its volume, without changing the position. Based on this classification algorithm, stepwise correction of age, and changes of volumes are performed in pathogenetic and not in a symptomatic direction.

Biography

Sergey Prokudin is serving as the Chief of Department of Plastic Reconstructive Surgery, Cosmetology and Regenerative Medicine at Rostov State Medical University, the Chairman of the Southern Society of Plastic Reconstructive Aesthetic Surgeons and Cosmetologists (SSPRASC), a member of the Board of the Russian Society of Plastic Reconstructive Surgeons (SPRAS), member of the ASSECE, Honorary Member of the SIDE, member of EAFPS, member of the Editorial Board of the journal, *Aesthetic Medicine*. He was a Speaker at Sicily Regional Congress on "Advances in Aesthetical Surgery in the Mediterraneo", which was held in Italy.

sergeyprokudin@yandex.ru

Aesthetic functional septorhinoplasty in deviated noses

Mohsen Naraghi

Tehran University, Iran

The objectives of this study are: 1) To know anatomic characteristics of deviated noses. 2) Identify risk factors and pitfalls in correction of deviated noses. 3) Select the best technique for each type of deviated and crooked noses. Deviated nose is defined as a deviation of the external nasal framework, which is almost always accompanied by deviations in the nasal septum. Most patients have problems both in form and function. Establishing stable and long-term results has been a nightmare even for experienced surgeons. Analyzing the underlying anatomy in each case is important to establish the plan of treatment which differs in every case. Deviation could be noted in bony upper third part of the nose, cartilaginous middle third or combination of both and may extend to the lower third or lobule. All types of deviated noses are operated in one stage with correction of pyramid and septum. Correction of form and function includes restoration of straight dorsum, reducing asymmetries and providing functionally patent nasal valve. It involves correction of both intrinsic and extrinsic forces which are responsible for deviation. Wide exposure and extensive release of deviated cartilages would help to minimize extrinsic forces over the deviated pyramid and septum. It is especially important in the case of deviation of cartilaginous septum. Proper cuts and resections of cartilage and insertion of resected materials as different types of grafts are the basis of the most techniques which were described in this problem.

info@naraghi.ir