

4th International Conference and Expo on

Cosmetology & Trichology

June 22-24, 2015 Philadelphia, USA

Physico-chemical and GC/MS analysis of castor bean (*Ricinus communis L.*) seed oil

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The physico-chemical characteristics of the hexane extract were: Saponification, iodine and acid values of 123.3 ± 3.428 mgKOH/g, 76.93 ± 0.397 g I₂/100g and 2.39 ± 0.065 mgKOH/g respectively. The major fatty acids derived from the castor beans oil as indicated by the GC-MS results were oleic acid (C₁₈H₃₄O₂), palmitic acid (C₁₆H₃₂O₂), stearic acid (C₁₈H₃₂O₂), undecylenic acid (C₁₁H₂₀O₂), methyl ricinoleate (C₁₉H₃₆O₃), behenic acid (C₂₂H₄₄O₂), tridecyllic acid (CH₃(CH₂)₁₁COOH) and nonadecanoic acid (CH₃(CH₂)₁₇COOH). The results showed the potential of the hexane extract of the seed oil in cosmetics, perfumery and pharmaceuticals.

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Augmentation: Access, plane, types of implants and pitfalls

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Introduction: Breast enlargement remains one of the most popular plastic surgical procedures worldwide. Many different implant types, shapes and consistencies are available, as well as different pocket planes. However, given the choice, one need to truly understand how to utilize the variables of access, pocket plane, and implant shape in order to achieve the best result from case to case.

Methods: We routinely utilize inframmary and periareolar approaches. The implant pocket can be subglandular, submuscular or dual plane depending on the requirements. Anatomical or round implants are used of different gel types and projections. If needed, a lifting procedure can be performed simultaneously. In this lecture we will show how to access and plan the right combination of above mentioned variables for different preoperative findings. Potential pitfalls and how to avoid them will also be discussed.

Results/ Discussion: The breast augmentation has two aspects. On the one hand it seems to be an easy to medium level surgery regarding the difficulty, on the other hand one needs expert skills to achieve superior results consistently. Each patient requires an individualized approach, a clear understanding of the possibilities and boundaries, as well as the limits. A one-technique-for-all approach is an anachronism which rarely leads to the desired outcome.

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