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The Onlay Folded Flap (OFF): A new technique for nasal tip surgery

Hani Abou Mayaleh

Al Shunnar Plastic Surgery, UAE

Background: The onlay folded flap (OFF) is introduced as a new technique for reshaping, refining, supporting, and projecting the nasal tip by remodelling the cephalic portions of the lateral crura rather than cancelling them. The surgical technique will be described, the long term outcomes will be demonstrated, and the indications, contraindications, advantages, and disadvantages will be defined.

Methods: Two symmetric lateral flaps are taken from the cephalic portions of the lateral crura, and attached to the domal segments. The flaps' internal edges are carefully sutured together to form one flap. This is then rotated anteriorly over the original domes, and fixed with them, before its distal portion is turned posteriorly over the first layer, and fixed with it. The nasal tip projection is calculated pre- and post-operative periods using a personal method (Alar Tip Distance "DAT") as a means of evaluating the gain in nasal tip projection in the post-operative period.

Conclusion: The OFF technique is recommended in primary rhinoplasty only in people with a normal or thick skin for reshaping, refining, and supporting the nasal tip, and increasing nasal tip projection (from 3 mm to 5 mm maximum). It has many advantages and good postoperative results.

h.a.mayaleh@hotmail.fr

Significance of chemical peeling

Hanieh Erdmann Clinica Joelle, UAE

Some say the skin rejuvenation via chemical peeling is more than 3000 years. A procedure which not only helps to remove dead skin cells, but also does stimulate regeneration and improvement of skin layers (neocollagenosis) by proliferation phase of healing. Chemical peel treatments are not time consuming, but very effective procedures used for therapeutic and cosmetic indications. The most commonly used agents are glycolic acid, trichloracetic acid, and salicylic acid. All types of chemical peeling (superficial, medium and deep) can be used for acne, aged skin, post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation, chloasma, lentigines etc. The most common areas for peeling are face followed by hands and lips. Factors such as Fitzpatrick skin type, sun exposure and patient's expectation must be considered to avoid side effects. Procedure and materials are inexpensive, well studied and can be combined with many other treatment to achieve the maximal results.

hanieh_erdmann@yahoo.de

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