also surgically excised and sent for histopathology examination. After the body reduction surgery the subjects returned for a 30-day post-op visit to assess adverse events that may have been related to the procedure.

**RESULTS:** To date no unanticipated adverse events related to the product were observed in this study and all treatment symptoms resolved within 11 days. Histological examination of the tissue showed no inflammation.

**CONCLUSION:** This study documents the safety of allograft adipose tissue injections in the hypodermis of healthy adults. The implants were derived from donated, cadaveric adipose tissue yielding an acellular, lipid-free, flowable implant composed mostly of ECM proteins in a physiological saline solution. Processing of this tissue included the retention of native growth factors known to promote host healing and remodeling of the matrix and de novo adipogenesis.

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**Impact of Observer Age and Gender On the Visual Processing of Faces**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Our research is fundamentally interested in the factors leading to the differential perception of patients with congenital or acquired facial difference. The scientific literature has provided little information regarding the impact of observer age and gender on the early stages of visual processing of the human face. In order to investigate the impact of those factors, we employed eye-tracking technology.

**PURPOSE:** Our goal is to better understand how faces are perceived with the knowledge that early perception may have long-term implications on relationship development. Elucidation of early visual processing of faces may better inform surgeons’ conversations with their patients by improving understanding of how faces are reflexively interpreted by others. This knowledge may also help focus surgical reconstructive priorities.

**METHODS:** 118 experimental and 79 control facial images were obtained from the senior author’s practice. Experimental images included: 29 cleft lip, 22 facial aging, 18 facial lesion, 16 ear deformity, 14 HIV lipodystrophy, 11 nasal deformity, 6 dermatochalasis. Control images were age-matched to experimental.

Twenty standardized lookzone regions were mapped onto each facial image. 265 subjects were recruited to observe a randomly chosen subset of 40 images (20 experimental/20 control age-matched) while an infrared eye-tracking camera continuously recorded their pupillary response.

Factorial ANOVA analysis was performed to determine significance of differences between groups.

**OUTCOMES MEASURED:** The total number of eye fixations within different lookzone regions was recorded. Factorial ANOVA analysis was performed to determine significance of gaze patterns between groups.

**RESULTS:** The following observations were statistically significant at p<0.01 level:

(i) women look at the periorbital region more than men do; men look at the middle facial region more than women do

(ii) women and men both look at women’s eyes more than at men’s eyes

(iii) older observers look at the perioral region more and the periorbital region less than younger observers

**CONCLUSIONS:** By describing the age and gender-related patterns of reflexive facial surveillance, this report offers a more nuanced idea about where and how we inspect human faces than has previously been documented in the literature. A construct emerges from this study suggesting that the gender of both observer and facial object, as well as the age of the observer, influence the visual focus of early impression formation.

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Autologous Buttocks Augmentation with Fat Grafting: A Systematic Review of the Literature and Meta-Analysis

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INTRODUCTION: Throughout the years, many plastic surgeons have published their techniques for achieving a larger gluteal contour. Still, there’s no consensus on the best and safest way to perform fat grafting to the gluteal region. Due to the recent reported fatalities related to fat grafting to the gluteal region, we reviewed the techniques described in the literature in order to analyze and compare the different steps of the procedure, and identify those that could potentially be of concern.

METHODS: We performed a systematic review of the literature in December 2015, with a search of 21 terms related to gluteal fat augmentation in 3 databases. Nineteen articles meeting our predetermined criteria were analyzed allowing evaluation and comparison of techniques. Independent-samples t-test and one-way ANOVA were used for statistical analysis.

RESULTS: Seventeen case series and two retrospective studies were selected, mostly from Mexico, Columbia and Brazil. A total of 4,105 patients composed of 98.2% women and 1.8% men with a mean age of 33.6 years and mean BMI of 24.3 were reported. Most patients received general anesthesia. The thighs and trochanteric regions were the most common donor sites. Harvesting was most often performed with vacuum and syringe-assisted liposuction, and processing was most commonly decantation or centrifugation. A mean of 400 ml of lipospirate was injected per gluteal region, in intramuscular and subcutaneous planes with 60 ml syringes. Results were evaluated mainly with pre and postoperative photographs. Most patients rated their results as excellent. The mean complication rate was 7%, consisting mainly of seroma (2.4%), erythema (1.3%) with no significant relation to the planes of injection. Note that one study, which reported 13 deaths, was not included in our data to reduce selection bias.

CONCLUSION: Fat grafting is an effective and predictable way to remodel the gluteal region, however the procedure is not without risks. Avoiding gluteal vessel damage may prevent most feared complications, such as fat embolism. Accurate analysis, systematization of the procedure and reporting cases in the fat grafting registry may provide the foundation for optimization of outcomes.

Our Clinical Approaches to Different Types of Secondary Abdominal Contour Deformities after Body Contouring Surgeries

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INTRODUCTION: Since the first description of an abdominoplasty was published more than a century ago, many surgical techniques in abdominoplasty have been developed. Abdominal contour surgery has also gained popularity with that development. Today, abdominoplasty is one of the most common aesthetic surgical procedures in the world. And the growing number of surgical operations performed in improper hands has brought in increasing complication rates and dissatisfied patients. In our practice we encountered many different types of deformities from skin irregularities to skin necrosis and from scar visibility to high-riding scar. Our surgical approach to each problem was in a different way. Our problem solving types extended minor scar revisions to redoing the abdominoplasty or to reconstruction of the abdominal area with using tissue expanders. In this study, we’d like to share with you our experiences and approaches to different variety of secondary abdominal deformities after liposuction and body contouring surgeries.

PATIENTS AND METHODS: Between 2007 and 2015, 800 body contouring procedures were performed in our