The minimum follow up time was of two months and the maximum of ten years, only in one patient, the follow up was of seventeen years. The minimum age of the patients was 15 years and the maximum was 59 years.

In all cases we use the marginal approach without incision of the skin of the columella, obtaining cartilage from the septum to create the cartilaginous structure to support the nasal tip and to shape the intercrural septal cartilage, the two lateral stabilizing cartilaginous grafts and the shield type graft. In some cases we use costal cartilage when the septum was insufficient or it was absent.

In the last medical assessment that we perform to the patients, we measured the nasolabial angle and in 98.2% of the patients, it was greater than 92 degrees in men and greater than 95 degrees in women, in the other 1.8% of the patients, the angle was lesser than 92 degrees in men and lesser than 95 degrees in women.

REFERENCES:
1. Rettinger, G. Risks and complications in rhinoplasty. GMS Curr Top Otorhinolaryngol Head Neck Surg. 2007; 6: Doc08
2. Villarroel, G. Secondary rhinoplasty causes: Analysis of 277 cases. Rev. Otorrinolaringol. Cir. Cabeza Cuello. 2017; 77: 259–266
3. Guerrerosantos J. Open Rhinoplasty without skin-columella incision. Plastic. 1990; 85(6): 955–60

Experience of 9000 Cases on Lip Reduction Surgery in Thailand

Presenter: Pusit Jittilaongwong, MD

Affiliation: Department of plastic surgery, Siriraj hospital, Bangkok, Thailand, Bangkok

The purpose of this report is to present my personal experiences over the last 8 years in lip reduction surgery.

A method of evaluating the results of lip reduction surgery was performed on 9000 consecutive patients from 1 January 2010 to 30 April 2018 at Punisa Clinic lip surgery clinic. Patients who have undergone a lip reduction surgery by Dr. Pusit technique, “Seagull wing incision” can expect more desired shape & size of their lips and even an improved smile, abnormality. Results of my patients included 6743 cases underwent upper lip surgery, 361 cases for lower lip surgery and 1896 cases for both upper-lower lip surgery. Patients who underwent lip reduction surgery reported an overall of high satisfaction rate with their surgical outcome. In conclusion, Lip reduction surgery tend to be more popular in Asian countries from past until now.

Lip surgery can improve patients lip shape, size and smile.

The minor complication were reported with asymmetry, scarring (Keloid) and lip tightness.

Autologous Rib Cartilage Rhinoplasty for Harmonious Asian Face: Combining an Extended Columellar Strut Graft with a Pair of Maxillary or a Premaxillary Graft

Presenter: Cheol Woo Park, MD, PhD

Co-Authors: Woo Young Choi, MD; Myung Ju Lee, MD, PhD

Affiliation: VIP international aesthetic plastic surgery clinic, Seoul

PURPOSE: It is critical that the aim of the rhinoplasty should not only be an improvement of the nose itself but should also pursue a harmonious relationship with other facial structures.

Recently, rib cartilage rhinoplasty for Asian nose is widely used, because of increased revision cases due to complications of implants and higher expectation of the patients.1

Additionally, it is a common the characteristic that the midfacial skeleton of the Asian, which is the basement of the nose, is flat or sunken. Therefore, when performing rhinoplasty, Asian rhinoplasty should include evaluation and augmentation of the retruded midface for the harmonious facial relationship.2

The purpose of this presentation is an evaluation of the effect of the combining the extended columellar strut graft with a pair of maxillary or a premaxillary graft in Asians who have sunken midface for the harmonious face in the autologous rib cartilage rhinoplasty.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: We conducted a retrospective review of the medical charts and postoperative photographs
of the selected 403 patients over three months follow-up among 890 cases who underwent autologous rib cartilage rhinoplasties between March 2010 and December 2016, without deformity or procedures on the glabella and chin, in VIP international plastic surgery center, Seoul, South Korea.

Selected 403 cases were divided into three groups; Type 0 – extended columellar strut graft (ECSG) alone; Type I – ECSG + a pair of maxillary grafts; and Type II – ECSG + a premaxillary graft.

For the objective evaluation of the effect of combining grafts, the angle of facial convexity angle on the profile view of the standardized photographs was measured. Since the facial convexity angle which was connected between soft tissue glabella, subnasale and soft tissue pogonion is a useful tool for the evaluation of the general harmony of the forehead, midface and lower face.³

RESULTS: Total number of cases is 403. Complication rate is 11.7% (45/403, 29 minor, 16 major). Mean follow-up period is 19.4 (maximum=72, minimum=3).

The pre and postoperative FCA changes were as follows; Type 0 (N=45) -1.62±1.42 from 170.38±3.36 to 168.76±2.91; in type I (N=305) -4.97±1.68 from 174.17±2.11 to 169.38±2.10; and in type II (N=53) -8.26±2.08 from 180.43±3.20 to 172.17±2.57 (p<0.05).

CONCLUSION: We recommend combining ECSG with a pair of maxillary grafts for moderate retruded midface patients and with a premaxillary graft for severe retruded patients in Asian rib cartilage rhinoplasty.

REFERENCES:
1. Park JH, Jin HR. Use of autologous costal cartilage graft in Asian rhinoplasty. Plast Reconstr Surg. 2012;130:1338–1348.
2. Lee MJ, Song HM. Asian rhinoplasty with rib cartilage. Semin Plast Surg 2015;29:262–268.
3. Arnett GW, Bergman RT. Facial keys to orthodontic diagnosis and treatment planning –part II. Am J of Orthod Dentofacial Orthop. 1993;103:395–411.

Female to Male Mastectomy in 245 Transgender Patients: A Prospective Study of Demographics, Patient Satisfaction, and Outcomes Using a Novel, Validated “TRANS”-Questionnaire (TRANS-Q)

Presenter: James Gatherwright, MD
Co-Authors: Jonathon Wanta, BS; Tobias C. Long, MD; Rebecca Knackstedt, MD, PhD; Daniel Medalie, MD

Affiliation: MetroHealth Medical Center, Cleveland, OH

BACKGROUND: Despite an increase in awareness and interest regarding transgender surgery, there is a dearth of research examining this patient population. We have developed a novel assessment tool, the TRANS-Q, a comprehensive, gender-specific questionnaire to assess patient demographics, sexual orientation, mental health concerns, self-reported physical attractiveness and barriers to healthcare. We have subsequently validated the study provide our results.

METHODS: Following IRB approval, a prospective assessment tool, TRANSQ, was distributed pre- and post-operatively from August 2015 to May 2016 to individuals who went on to have female to male mastectomy (FTMM). Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS (Chicago, IL, USA; IBM Corp).

RESULTS: 245 patients were surveyed pre- and post-operatively, with 146 having completed both for a response rate of 60%. The average age for all patients was 26.7 years (17.7 – 61.6) and the mean follow-up was 6.2 months. There were statistically significant improvements post-operatively in personal satisfaction with shape and symmetry of chest and appearance of chest, with and without clothes, as well as significant improvements in patient comfort and confidence during sexual activity. 98% of patients reported that they were either satisfied or very satisfied with the procedure, and 99% stated that surgery was the right decision for them. An overwhelming majority (95%) stated that they would encourage individuals in similar circumstances to undergo the procedure. Pre-operatively, 46.7% of patients were interested in having additional genital surgery and this decreased slightly to 42.3% post-operatively. The mean interest in additional genital surgeries was not statistically different post-operatively (3.2 vs 3.3; p > 0.5). 66% and 22.8% of individuals reported having contemplated or attempted suicide, respectively, pre-operatively. This improved to 38.5% and 8.1%, respectively, post-operatively (p < 0.001). 80.5% of patients reported depressive episodes pre-operatively vs 49.3% post-operatively (p < 0.001). Patients reporting anxiety attacks pre-operatively decreased