**Presenter: Michelangelo Vestita, MD**

**Co-Authors: Domenico Bonamonte, MD, PhD; Francesco Ciancio, MD; Rosario Perrotta, MD; Eleonora Nacchiero, MD; Giuseppe Giudice, MD**

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**PURPOSE:** The many proprieties of nanofat in regenerative and aesthetic surgery are just being discovered. The purpose of this study was to investigate the efficacy and safety of nanofat associated to platelet rich plasma (PRP) in androgenic alopecia when compared to PRP only.

**METHODS:** We enrolled 24 consecutive male patients affected with androgenic alopecia at our private practice. Patients were excluded if they were or had been under treatment with oral finasteride or laser or injectable treatment for hair regrowth in the previous 6 months. Patients under topical minoxidil (2% or 5%) were given a wash out period of 60 days. In each patient a case and a control area of comparable dimensions were randomly selected. Each patient was given a single injection session of nanofat+PRP following the microbolus technique over the case area of the scalp. The control area was treated with PRP only. Nanofat was obtained from the liposuction aspirate using the Tulip Nano™ kit device. PRP was obtained using the Prosys™ PRP biokit.

Each patient underwent trichoscopy of the marked case and control areas and a thricogram examination (assessing hair density and thickness) at baseline, and then 1, 3, 6 and 12 months after treatment by a blinded physician. Patient satisfaction VAS scores for case and control areas were also recorded at the post-treatment visits. Adverse events were noted at each follow up.

**RESULTS:** Each treated area in every patient showed an increase in density and thickness of hairs at the trichoscopy examination, significantly superior to the control area, starting at the 3 months follow up, peaking at 6 months, and partially recurring at 12 months. The patient satisfaction VAS increased similarly, with max mean value at 6 months and decreasing at the 12 months follow up.

**DISCUSSION:** Many therapeutic solutions for androgenic alopecia fail or deliver temporary improvement. We recently demonstrated that nanofat is superior to no treatment in a case-control experience. Our new study indicates a significant and enduring response to treatment with a single session of nanofat+PRP in androgenic alopecia in male patients, significantly superior to PRP only. At 12 months the results partially persisted. Considering that these patients were treated with a single session of nanofat+PRP and were not under any other treatment for androgenic alopecia these results are notable. No adverse events were recorded during our observation. Further controlled studies will be needed in order to validate our preliminary results.

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**Modified Conchal Cartilage Sandwich Graft Method for Repair of Split Ear Lobe**

**Presenter: Rajiv Agarwal, MD**

**Co-Authors: Devisha Agarwal, MD; Mallika Agarwal, MBBS**

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**AIM:** Split ear lobe repair is one of the commonest request in cosmetic facial surgery. Frequently, the ear lobe split is prone to recurrence following surgical repair. A new technique is described which strengthens the ear lobe tissues using locally available conchal cartilage to prevent recurrence.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS:** 48 women in age range from 18 to 62 years with varying grades of split earlobe...
were operated using the technique of conchal cartilage reinforcement of earlobe. 28 females had bilateral involvement and the remaining had unilateral tear. 25 women had a previous failed repair with earlobe scarring. A conchal cartilage disc was harvested at time of repair of earlobe. This disc was placed in a pocket created in the earlobe over which the earlobe was repaired. The conchal disc was modified by creating a hole of 5 mm diameter for placing the new hole. Simultaneous reperforation of the earlobe was done through this new hole and stud earring was applied.

RESULTS: Satisfactory aesthetic and functional results have been obtained in the series using the technique of conchal cartilage graft augmentation of the earlobe in the last five years of use of this technique. All patients had high degree of satisfaction as being able to come out of the operating room with earrings on. There has been no stretching or retear of the earlobe following implantation of the conchal cartilage over a follow-up period of 4 years.

CONCLUSION: The conchal cartilage graft sandwich procedure allows immediate reperforation of the repaired earlobe at the time of repair in a central aesthetic location along with providing necessary strength to the earlobe thus preventing recurrence in primary and recurrent acquired split earlobe deformity.

Liposome Bupivacaine for Postoperative Pain Control for Labiaplasty

Presenter: Minako Fukuzawa, MD
Co-Author: Akiyoshi Takada, MD, PhD
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PURPOSE: Labiaplasty has first reported by Honore and O’Hara in 1978. According to ISAPS global statistics, it increased by 45 percent in 2016 as the most increasing aesthetic surgery. The same is true in Japan, 1 operate more than 400 patients every year. As the patients feel inconvenience with their oversized labia, they are highly satisfied after surgery. However, postoperative pain seems to be severer than other parts of the body. We report some results in postoperative pain control for labiaplasty using liposome bupivacaine.

METHODS AND MATERIALS: For the patients who had labiaplasty in our clinic from May to October 2017, we injected liposome bupivacaine (Exparel®, Pacira Pharmaceuticals, USA) to one side of labia and Lidocaine Injection 1% with Epinephrine to the other at the last of the surgery, and analyzed the pain with Numerical Rating Scale (NRS) and the number of times of analgesic use until the postoperative day 7.

RESULTS: Throughout six-month follow-up, no patients had any complication or complaint with operation. The pain was 82% less severe on the side with Exparel® on the day of operation, 69% on 1POD, 66% on 2POD, 56% on 3POD and 57% on 7POD. Average number of analgesic use was 4.0 ± 4.1, and Exparel® provided greater effects to the patients who used more analgesic than average. It was more effective as earlier postoperative time.

CONCLUSION: It’s considered to be effective to use liposome bupivacaine for the postoperative pain control of labiaplasty. However, the surgeon should be careful not to miss the perioperative complication with less pain.

CRANIOMAXILLOFACIAL/HEAD & NECK SESSION 2

Customized Alloplastic Temporomandibular Joint Reconstruction: Expanding the Reconstructive “Net”

Presenter: Laura S. Humphries, MD
Co-Authors: Afaaf Shakir, MD; Alvaro Figueroa, DDS, MS; Louis Mercuri, DDS, MS; Christina Tragos, MD; Russell R. Reid, MD, PhD
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PURPOSE: Customized alloplastic temporomandibular joint (TMJ) reconstruction has been well established for refractory ankyloses and arthroses, trauma and end-stage TMJ disease in adult patients. However, its use in congenital absence or deficiency of the TMJ in younger patients is not well defined. The goal of this study was to present outcomes of patients with congenital mandibular defects who underwent customized alloplastic TMJ reconstruction simultaneous with orthognathic surgery.