

May 2004
Vol. 25, No. 4

Facial Plastic **TIMES**

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FACIAL PLASTIC AND RECONSTRUCTIVE SURGERY, INC.

Fall Meeting

(during the AAO-HNSF Annual Meeting)

Co-chairs: Devinder S. Mangat, MD

Philip J. Miller, MD

40th



Celebrating 40 Years of
Surgical Excellence and Quality Patient Care

**FACIAL
PLASTIC
SURGERY**

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FACIAL PLASTIC
AND RECONSTRUCTIVE SURGERY, INC.

**September 21-24, 2004
New York City, NY**

40th Anniversary

Facial Plastic Surgeons Celebrate 40 Years of Surgical Excellence and Quality Patient Care

10:00am - 10:50am

T5: Facial Rejuvenation (FS)
Wayne F. Larrabee, Jr., MD, Seattle, WA
This course will review the anatomical basis of facial aging changes and describe our current surgical approaches to facial rejuvenation. Special emphasis is placed on suspending the Midface through a combined blepharo-plasty/oral approach. Our current techniques of endoscopic forehead lifting, facelift, and blepharoplasty are presented. Learning Objectives: To understand the aging face changes, specifically the changes in facial retaining ligaments. To present safe, reliable techniques to correct these changes.

T6: Functional Rhinoplasty (RHS)
Stephen S. Park, MD, Charlottesville, VA
Functional rhinoplasty is widely recognized today as a necessary adjunct for nasal function. The literature is robust with many different flaps, grafts, and sutures, all of which have some role in this type of surgery. One of the fundamental criteria for successful intervention, however, is an accurate diagnosis and determining which technique on which patient. This course will discuss a methodology for patient evaluation and nuances with surgical steps. Learning Objectives: To recognize the role of a functional rhinoplasty. To develop an algorithm for preoperative analysis in patients with nasal obstruction. Learn different techniques for functional rhinoplasty.

11:00am - 11:50am

T7: Endoscopic Midface Lift: Finishing the Facelift (FS)
Kriston J. Kent, MD, Naples, FL
The middle 1/3 of the face has traditionally been untreated in aging face surgery leading to significant facial disharmony. After rejuvenation of the upper 1/3, lower 1/3 and neck, often the middle 1/3 looks even worse. Endoscopic midface lift can address and improve infraorbital depressions, and midface ptosis to complete facial rejuvenation. The use of autologous platelet gel can also accelerate the healing process. Learning Objectives: Learn to adequately evaluate aging in the middle 1/3 of the face. Learn which technique can address midface aging. Learn basic technique of endoscopic midface lift. Briefly consider the benefits of autologous platelet gel in facial plastic surgery.

T8: My Personal Approach to Rhinoplasty
Robert M. Simons, MD, N. Miami Beach, FL
This course will highlight Dr. Simon's 40 years experience with Rhinoplasty, emphasizing the rationale and methodology for his preferences of the endonasal and vertical dome division techniques. Long term follow-ups, greater than 20 years, will enhance his message. Learning Objectives: To appreciate the value and beauty of the endonasal approach in rhinoplasty. To become more familiar and comfortable with vertical dome division as a method for improving tip projection and symmetry.

Noon - 12:50pm

T9: Practice Management Panel: Starting and on Going Development for a Facial Plastic Surgery Practice (YPS) (PMS)
Edwin F. Williams, MD, Latham, NY; Paul S. Nassif, MD, Beverly Hills, CA; Philip J. Miller, MD, New York, NY
This panel will be geared towards answering many of the questions a starting facial plastic surgeon would have regarding starting a practice. This will include beginning the cash flow, budgeting issues, marketing issues, advertising issues, hiring and staffing issues, total practice vs. a blended practice, joining an established group. The panel will be established with young and successful facial plastic surgeons in various stages of development from beginning to ten years and beyond. Questions will be posted to each panelist regarding the above issues to illicit various opinions.

T10: Functional Rhinoplasty: The Nasal Valve (RHS)
Ted A. Cook, MD, Portland, OR
This course will present a comprehensive discussion of the nasal valve as it relates to rhinoplasty surgery. The basic anatomy of the valve will be discussed and diagnostic and physical examination "pearls" presented. Effective means of reconstruction of nasal valve support in both primary and revision rhinoplasty will be elaborated in detail. Both open and closed surgical approaches will be demonstrated for the use of conchal cartilage grafts in the replacement of upper lateral cartilages and lower lateral cartilages. These methods have been found to provide predictable and dependable improvement in nasal valve function in long-term follow-up. Learning objectives: To be able to

accurately diagnose the anatomic cause of nasal valve collapse. To know how to use conchal cartilage to effectively reconstruct all portions of nasal valve support.

1:00pm - 1:50pm

T11: Face Lifting for the Young Physician The Rapid Recover Facelift and New Updates for the Contemporary Physician (YPS)

Samieh Rizk, MD, New York, NY

The first part of the course with explore medical and surgical approaches that combine to minimize recovery time while ensuring outstanding results. The second part will review newer modifications to traditional facelift techniques, including the use of adjuvant products to expedite healing, pre, during and post operative. The role of the short scar facelift: and the use of tissue glues. Learning Objectives: Be able to reduce recovery time, Understand supplement medications, Understand when to use different facelift techniques based on degree of aging and anatomical findings, understand products/medication used to expedite healing.

T12: Asian Blepharoplasty and Augmentation Rhinoplasty (ETHS)
Jeffrey Ahn, MD, New York, NY
Double eyelid blepharoplasty and augmentation rhinoplasty are the most commonly performed facial plastic procedures in Asian patients. In this course, three basic techniques of double eyelid blepharoplasty (simple suture-only technique, full-incision technique, and modified/combined technique) will be illustrated. In addition, various types of augmentation rhinoplasty technique using the alloplastic implants and/or autogenous cartilage grafts will be discussed. Learning Objectives: Upon completion this course, participants should (1) understand the unique anatomical features of the Asian face as they are relevant to cosmetic surgery and (2) learn the basic techniques of Asian blepharoplasty (double eyelid surgery) and Asian augmentation rhinoplasty.