

THE ASIAN FACE

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Preface

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David W. Kim

Aesthetic Strategies for the Aging Asian Face

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Samuel M. Lam

Aging that manifests in the Asian face is remarkably different, yet in many ways similar, to that of the white face. These dissimilarities and similarities are highlighted in this article along with overall strategies to approach the aging Asian face. This article focuses almost exclusively on the judgment and thinking that are required when approaching the Asian patient. More specifically, one issue that is covered is the cultural aspect that pertains to patient motivation and perspectives on cosmetic enhancement. The other equally important aspect that is addressed is elaboration of a new paradigm on what constitutes a youthful face, especially as that model relates to the Asian face.

Asian Rhinoplasty

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Dean M. Toriumi and Benjamin Swartout

Asian rhinoplasty presents unique challenges to the surgeon. The aesthetic goals should be tailored for the ethnicity and culture of the individual patient. Unlike typical Caucasian rhinoplasty, primary Asian rhinoplasty is frequently augmentation rhinoplasty. Alloplastic implants have had a long history of safety in Asia, but many patients are not suitable for or not agreeable to the use of alloplastic materials and autologous costal cartilage should be considered. This procedure is safe and reliable when these techniques are properly executed.

Anatomy of the Asian Eyelid

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Stuart R. Seiff and Bryan D. Seiff

Asian eyelids have several characteristics that distinguish them from Caucasian eyelids. An understanding of the structural features common to all eyelids, regardless of racial background, allows for a greater comprehension of the underlying anatomic basis of distinctive characteristics and the surgical techniques essential for their maintenance. Failure to recognize and maintain inherent structures can lead to the loss of characteristic ethnic features and a cosmetically unacceptable result.

Double-Eyelid Operation: Orbicularis Oculi–Levator Aponeurosis Fixation Technique 315*Jung I. Park and Min S. Park*

Incision techniques in the past focused on fixing the pretarsal skin to either the tarsal plate or to the levator aponeurosis. High relapse rate remains one of the main concerns in double-eyelid surgery. To address these issues, the author developed a pretarsal orbicularis oculi muscle-levator aponeurosis fixation technique. This technique results in better fixation between the skin and the levator aponeurosis by recruiting a bulky, pretarsal orbicularis oculi muscle in the fixation mechanism. This technique provides for a solidly fixed, tightly stretched pretarsal skin when the eyes are open with significantly reduced chances of relapse.

Upper Blepharoplasty in the Asian Eyelid 327*David W. Kim and Amol M. Bhatki*

Upper-eyelid blepharoplasty in the Asian patient poses unique challenges. The anatomy is complex and highly variable, and the esthetic goals vary from patient to patient. The surgeon must perform more complicated maneuvers than in Caucasian blepharoplasty in an anatomic field with features that predispose for complications. The successful surgeon must identify the features of the eyelid to be modified through a detailed consultation with the patient, formulate a sound surgical plan based on a mastery of the complex anatomy, and execute all maneuvers with conservatism and exact precision.

A Method in Creation of the Superior Palpebral Fold in Asians Using a Continuous Buried Tarsal Stitch (CBTS) © 337*Joseph K. Wong*

A simple stitch method in constructing the superior palpebral fold in Asian upper eyelids is described. Using a 7-O SurgiPro continuous stitch and securing six consecutive transcutaneous intratarsal fixations, the author was able to produce a consistent natural result with high success rates and no noticeable scar in over 500 cases over a 5-year period.

Park Z-Epicanthoplasty 343*Jung I. Park and Min S. Park*

Numerous procedures to eliminate medial epicanthal folds have been described. Despite an abundance of available procedures, most surgeons are reluctant to perform medial epicanthoplasty for Asian eyelid cosmetic surgery because of frequent development of unsightly scars. The Park Z-epicanthoplasty differs from the previously described procedures by placement of the incision within, as opposed to adjacent to, the eyelid skin. The Park Z-epicanthoplasty is most beneficial in type III epicanthal folds and is also widely used for type II epicanthal folds. It is most useful for individuals seeking higher double folds and outer-parallel-type double eyelid folds.

Management of the Aging Face in the Asian Patient 353*Jonathan M. Sykes*

Although faces age in different ways and at different rates, certain characteristics of facial aging are always present. Certain specific anatomic features of the Asian face often dictate the rate and manner of facial aging. This article focuses on surgical techniques designed to rejuvenate the lower face. Increased fibroplasia often associated with wound

healing requires meticulous surgical execution and minimal wound tension to create optimal cutaneous scars. Anatomic variants must be recognized to customize surgical procedures. Often complete tissue release of surgical planes is required before fixation and closure. Performed properly, rejuvenation procedures can create a long-lasting, natural appearance.

Aesthetic Analysis of Asian Skin

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Siegrid S. Yu and Roy C. Grekin

Attention to restoring healthy and more youthful facial skin complements facial plastic surgery, optimizing cosmetic results. Asian skin has structural and physiologic differences from white skin. These distinctions account for variations in response to ultraviolet light exposure and alternate clinical manifestations of photoaging. The response to cosmetic treatment modalities also differs in patients of darker skin pigmentation, and this needs to be recognized by the cosmetic and laser surgeon. This article reviews the biology of Asian skin and discusses a clinical approach to aesthetic analysis of Asian skin.

Diagnosis and Treatment of Pigmentary Disorders in Asian Skin

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Siegrid S. Yu, Shan Pai, Isaac M. Neuhaus, and Roy C. Grekin

Individuals of Asian heritage are predisposed to congenital and acquired pigmentary disorders. Cosmetic enhancement is frequently the primary treatment goal for these benign lesions. Accurate diagnosis of the nature of the pigmentary disorder is fundamental for administering safe and effective therapy. Before the advent of modern laser technology, such reported treatments as cryotherapy, dermabrasion, chemical peeling, and surgical excision resulted in unpredictable results. This article focuses on the diagnosis of disorders of pigmentation in Asian patients and reviews laser and light treatment modalities.

Facial Skin Rejuvenation in the Asian Patient

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Michael M. Kim and Patrick J. Byrne

Asian skin exhibits increased dermal thickness, collagen, and melanin content when compared with Caucasian skin. As a result of these features, the stigmata of aging skin in Asians is characterized more by pigmentation changes rather than fine, facial wrinkles, and it has an increased tendency toward pigmentary dyschromia after treatment. All facial skin rejuvenation techniques may not be applicable toward this selected population. This article highlights the various skin rejuvenation techniques that balance safety and efficacy and are most suitable toward treating the aging Asian face.

Considerations in Asian Cosmetic Surgery

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John A. McCurdy

From the point of view of the facial plastic surgeon, certain facial features necessitate formulation of unique surgical approaches for aesthetic modification and justify specialized study of surgical techniques that are consistent and reliable in producing good aesthetic results in the Asian face. Cosmetic surgery of the Asian face is a challenging and fascinating endeavor. In large part, the challenge relates to understanding cultural and psychologic differences that often translate into behavior that may be unfamiliar to the surgeon. Continuing efforts to understand the Asian psyche are mandatory if communication is to be effective.