

FACIAL IMPLANTS

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Preface ix

James R. Shire

Synthetic Facial Implants 1

Vito C. Quatela and Jen Chow

This article presents a range of synthetic implant materials for use in facial plastic surgery. The authors discuss alternatives to autogenous tissue transfer in terms of biocompatibility, technique, complications, controversies, and cautions. The reader is presented information about a range of synthetic implant materials such as silicone, polyester fiber, polyamide mesh, metal, polyethylene, polyacrylamide gel, hydroxyapatite, polylactic acid, collagen, and others.

Malar and Submalar Augmentation 11

William J. Binder and Babak Azizzadeh

Over the past four decades, revolutionary improvements in the design and manufacture of facial implants have broadened the application of midface augmentation. The contemporary practice of facial rejuvenation reflects a 20-year culmination of rapid advances made in the understanding and treatment of midface aging. This article highlights the practice of malar and submalar augmentation: when and how it should be used.

Alloplastic Contouring for Suborbital, Maxillary, Zygomatic Deficiencies 33

Edward O. Terino and Michael C. Edwards

The authors have developed a new suborbital tear trough-malar extended implant that provides a comprehensive augmentation of the entire suborbital rim and malar region. The results have been excellent in all cases. There have been no postoperative symptoms relating to the infraorbital nerve. The major postoperative sequela is chemosis of a minor or significant degree in most patients. There have been four cases of a slightly retracted eyelid, which have resolved spontaneously in the course of 6 to 8 weeks. This technique does not require any removal of fat from the orbit nor does it require extensive dissection of fat. This operation successfully and satisfactorily creates an optimum blending of the lid-cheek junction

Chin Augmentation

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Thomas Romo III and Biana G. Lanson

This article reviews chin augmentation, describing patient evaluation and management, surgical technique, autogenous and alloplastic chin implants, their advantages and disadvantages, and potential complications.

Custom-Designed Chin Augmentation

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Richard D. Zeph

Although not devoid of complications, a properly performed chin implant surgery is a straightforward procedure that can correct a receding chin and enhance the results of other facial cosmetic procedures. In this article, the author reviews his technique over the last 18 years for augmentation mentoplasty using custom-designed Mersilene mesh implants.

The Importance of the Prejowl Notch in Face Lifting: The Prejowl Implant

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James R. Shire

This article reviews the anatomy of the lower face in light of approach and techniques for prejowl implant. Implant sizing, patient selection and analysis, technique, and complications are presented. The author cites the manner of aging in the lower face and discusses the concept of augmenting the mandible to re-establish a youthful contour by correcting the prejowl sulcus and chin for rejuvenation. Because the prejowl sulcus and jowling camouflage the jawline, recontouring the mandible with implants restores the smooth jawline to provide optimal result by restoring the oval face shape.

Customizing Jawlines: The Art of Alloplastic Premandible Contouring

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Edward O. Terino and Michael C. Edwards

Male patients are demanding alloplastic facial augmentation with a frequency that is increasing annually. Traditional methods of using small central chin implants and oval malar implants have proven inadequate. A new generation of malar shell and premandible implants has been designed; they produce dramatic and effective contour alterations in the midface and lower third chin-mandible facial aesthetic units. Principles of zonal anatomy and facial typing derived from facial architecture can facilitate great accuracy and precision of surgical execution. The special needs of the male patient must be addressed to create doctor and patient satisfaction.

Nasal Implants

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Thomas Romo III and James M. Pearson

In this article, options for nasal implantation during rhinoplasty are discussed. The range of implant options currently available to the nasal surgeon is considered in detail. Various types of autografts, homografts, and alloplasts commonly used in the nose are introduced and described. Indications for each nasal implant type are considered, as are the advantages and limitations of each option.

Custom-Designed Facial Implants 133*William J. Binder*

Accurate correction and restoration of facial contour defects have historically posed arduous challenges for reconstructive and aesthetic surgeons, but technological innovations in the design and manufacture of facial prostheses have significantly improved the precision, fit, and reliability of these restorative devices. This article discusses the experience with and benefits obtained by the use custom implants created using CT imaging and computer-aided design and manufacture.

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