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Katherine Elizabeth Hicks and James Regan Thomas

Beauty is difficult to define. The US population becomes more diverse by the day. Thus, traditional stereotypes of beauty in various ethnic groups become less applicable as diversity increases. Often, new and uniquely beautiful facial features and proportions emerge as different ethnicities converge. With the increased diversity in facial appearance comes increased variability in patients' goals. A successful cosmetic surgeon will cultivate an understanding of aesthetic ideals in different ethnic groups, nurture discussions with patients to determine their aesthetic goals, devise a surgical plan for each patient, and develop and refine the necessary surgical skills to perform the procedure.

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Priyesh N. Patel and Sam P. Most

Facial plastic surgeons must understand nasal aesthetics in the context of race, ethnicity, and culture. The lack of aesthetic norms and ideal standards in non-Caucasian patients and the variation in nasal anatomy and morphology among races can create a challenge in approaching ethnic rhinoplasty. Preoperative assessment of nasal and facial features that contribute to a nose that is displeasing for a non-Caucasian patient cannot be based on neoclassical canons. This article describes the concepts of facial aesthetics important to approaching ethnic rhinoplasty. Understanding these features will allow the surgeon to achieve nasal symmetry and improved definition without effacing ethnicity.

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Anisha R. Kumar and Lisa E. Ishii

The motivations to pursue ethnically sensitive rhinoplasty and associated expectations are nuanced and influenced by the culture and institutional forces in a community. This article seeks to elucidate those nuances and the impact on self-image of patients seeking this procedure.

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Holger G. Gassner

The nasal anatomy of Caucasian people includes thin skin, limited soft tissue volume, a high dorsum, strong cartilaginous framework, and narrow

elliptical nasal inlets. A smooth dorsal contour, a well-defined tip, a naturally soft-feeling tip, and a functionally patent nasal valve constitute key objectives for Caucasian rhinoplasty. The author's focus on minimal-impact surgery has resulted in multiple novel techniques, embedded in a coherent algorithmic concept termed the S.O.F.T. (surgery and ongoing care free of trauma) concept. The foundation is the endonasal operation for the entire spectrum of primary and secondary deformities and maximal preservation of anatomic structures.

Open Structure Approach to the European or Caucasian Nose

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David A. Sherris



Video content accompanies this article at <http://www.oto.theclinics.com>.

This article discusses common abnormalities found in the European or Caucasian nose. The treatments of the disorders via open structure rhinoplasty techniques are presented in a case-based manner. Multiple references are provided for further study of these techniques.

Use of Nasal Implants and Dorsal Modification When Treating the East Asian Nose

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Hyung Gyun Na and Yong Ju Jang

Dorsal augmentation and tip surgery are essential procedures for East Asians seeking rhinoplasty, because they generally have thicker skin and poorly developed nasal dorsum and tip. For dorsal augmentation, many Asian surgeons prefer using alloplastic material, like silicone, Gore-Tex, and filler injection, for cost-effectiveness, easy handling, and short operation times. Compared with autologous implant materials, the use of synthetic implant is suggested to be associated with many complications, such as infection, extrusion, and deviation. However, even with the use of the autologous material, problems such as reabsorption after grafting, donor site complications can take place.

Management of the Mestizo Nose

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Roxana Cobo

Mestizo noses have mesorrhine nasal characteristics. They have a modest osteocartilaginous framework, nasal tips that tend to be bulbous with poor projection and rotation, and skins that tend to be thick and acne prone. A structural rhinoplasty approach is performed, focusing on anatomic findings. Conservative tissue excision with preservation or reinforcement of support structures of the nose is done. Structural grafting and suturing techniques are used to remodel cartilage and create better definition and support. The skin and soft tissue envelope is managed medically and surgically. The objective is to create balanced-looking noses that bring patients closer to their own aesthetic ideal.

Surgical Considerations in Patients of Middle Eastern Descent

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Robert Deeb

Rhinoplasty in patients of Middle Eastern descent presents a unique challenge. There are a large number of variations of skin tone, skin thickness,

and structural deformities, which require a high degree of thoughtfulness and planning. A thorough history and physical examination is the cornerstone to achieving a good result. An open and honest discussion is necessary to fully understand the patient's goals. The surgeon should clearly define which goals are achievable and which are not. Conservative techniques will help achieve a natural, balanced outcome and will allow for preservation of nasal function.

The Changing Face of America

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Kate O'Connor and Anthony E. Brissett

The US population increases yearly and by 2050, experts predict the US population will be greater than 430 million. As the population has grown, it has diversified and includes the largest percentage of multiethnic Americans to date. Accessibility and popularity of aesthetic surgery also have increased. Approaches to rhinoplasty have evolved from a concept of cultural and ethnic transformation to concepts of ethnic preservation, with the goal of preserving features while harmonizing the nose with the rest of the face. To achieve this goal thoughtful consultation and consideration of the patient's self-defined ethnicity is paramount.

Management of the Nasal Tip, Nasal Base, and Soft Tissue Envelope in Patients of African Descent

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Kofi D.O. Boahene

Facial structure, nasal shape, and aesthetic nasal preferences vary broadly among patients of African descent who seek rhinoplasty. This variation reflects the broad diversity in this ethnic group and is highlighted by lapses in computer vision algorithms in accurately recognizing black faces. Across ethnicities, patients who seek rhinoplasty have similar goals: a reshaped nose that fits their facial features and enhances their facial beauty. Among patients of African descent, there is a particularly strong desire for maintaining nasal features that are ethnically sensitive and culturally congruent. This article discusses the nuances of managing the lower third of the African nose.