Index

A
ACI. See Autologous chondrocyte implantation (ACI)
Adams, W.P. Jr., 536, 1058
Adipose tissue-derived stem cells, 1116
Aesthetic rhinoplasty. See also Rhinoplasty
  airway patency (see Airway patency)
  anesthesia, 208, 209
  caudal septal extension graft (see Caudal septal extension graft (CSEG))
  congenital depressed nasal dorsum, 592, 594
  dressings and postoperative care, 221
  external rhinoplasty (see External rhinoplasty incision)
  facial proportion measures, 207, 208
  fascia graft (see Fascia graft)
  genioplasty, 222–223
  Hispanic nose, 181
  initial consultation
    computerized imaging, 208
    photographic documentation, 207–208
    skeletal disharmony, 207
    speculum examination, 207
  revisional surgery, 221
Agarwal, A., 110
Aiach, G., 349
Airway patency
  asymmetric extended spreader graft, 978
  columellar strut grafts, 975, 981
  extended spreader grafts, 974, 975
  nasal airway anatomy, 970–971
  physical examination, 969–970
  planning, 971
  preoperative patient, 974, 977, 980
  technique
    autologous cartilage, 972, 973
    conchal graf, 973
    costal cartilage grafts, 973
    pyriform stenosis, 972
  volumetric graft, 981
Alar base
  Middle Eastern rhinoplasty patients, 188, 992
  alar-hooding reduction, 430, 432
  alar soft tissue excision techniques, principles, 434
  algorithm, 431, 433
  anesthetic considerations, 431
  complications, 432–433
  excessive alar flare reduction, 428–431
  large nostrils, asymmetric nostrils, 427–429
  postoperative, 219, 220
  preoperative evaluation, 425–426
  wide lower third, 426–429
  variations in configuration, 48
  width, measurement of, 120–121
Alar cartilages
  bifid and sharp nasal cupola, 679, 696–697
  bulbous and hypertrophied tip, 679, 688–689, 694–695
  cephalic rotation/tip plasty, 252, 254
  clown tip, 679, 681
  crushed and wide nasal tip, 679, 690–691
  downward tip, 679, 686–687
  frontal view, 39
  large hypertrophied, 679, 682–683
  lateral crus, rotation of, 363
  morphology, 39–40
  nasal tip, 679, 680
  OFF surgical technique, 920
  overprojected nasal tip reduction (see Overprojected nasal tip reduction)
    projecting nasal tip, 679, 698–699
    rhinomegaly, 679, 700–701
    rotated lateral wing of, 363
    rounded and wide nasal tip, 679, 684–685
    tip asymmetry, 679, 702–703
    very thick skin, 679, 680, 692–693
    wide and luxated nasal tip, 679, 681
Alar flare reduction, 428–431
Alar-hooding reduction, 430, 432
Alar retraction, 435, 774, 965
Alar rim grafts, 116, 154, 436, 466, 469–471, 546
Alar strut graft, 546
Alef, M., 705
Alexander, T.H., 1111, 1112
Alginate-recovered-chondrocyte (ARC), 1110
Alsarraf, R., 945
Amodeo, C., 99
Anchor graft
alar-columella disharmony, 435
alar spreader grafts, 436
comments, 437–444
nasal tip pinching, 435
operative technique, 436–437
rigidity, 436
Anderson, J.R., 890
Anderson’s tripod model, 912
Anterior nasal spine (ANS)
multiracial nose vs. Caucasian nose, 199
posttraumatic rhinoplasty, 1119
Antibiotics, 714
Aquamid
complications, 769, 770
petite operation, 770–771
technique
direct injection image technique, 768
dosages of, 768, 769
number vs. dosage, 767
preoperative patient, 767–769
ARC. See Alginate-recovered-chondrocyte (ARC)
Asawa, Y., 1111
Asian noses, revision rhinoplasty
costal cartilage
advantages, 1023
applications, 1030–1032
case history, 1033–1034
disadvantages, 1023
harvesting techniques, 1024–1027
inserting techniques, 1027–1028
precautions, 1024
trimming, 1027, 1028
dorsal augmentation
costal cartilage (see Costal cartilage)
dermis-fat, 1034, 1035
preoperative considerations, 1004
Gore-Tex
advantages, 1013
block-shaped (reinforced) Gore-Tex, 1015–1016, 1018
disadvantages, 1013
intranasal approach, 1018–1023
open approach technique, 1016–1018
precautions, 1013–1014
selection, 1014–1015
sheet-shaped Gore-Tex, 1015–1017
types, 1011, 1013
implant trimming
nasal dorsum, 1006–1007
nasion (nasal root), 1006, 1007
supratip, 1007, 1008
length
micrognathia, 1005
physiological/anatomical problems, 1006
lower third deformity, 1003
middle third deformity, 1003
previous analysis, 1002, 1003
silicone
advantages, 1007–1008
disadvantages, 1008
insertion method, 1009–1012
precautions, 1008–1009
types, 1008
surgical technique-related problems, 1001–1002
upper third deformity, 1003
Asian rhinoplasty
anatomical considerations, 163
dorsal augmentation
alloplastic implants, 164
autologous tissue, 164–166
Caucasians, 163–164
Gore-Tex, 168
homologous tissue, 164, 166, 167
revision surgery, 163
silicone, 166, 168
nasal tip surgery
cartilage graft technique, 168
cephalic resection, 168
multilayer tip grafting, 169, 170
onlay tip graft, 171
septal extension graft, 171–173
shield graft, 169
VDD, 169, 171
Asymmetric extended spreader grafts, 978
Aubry, M., 349
Augmentation rhinoplasty
cartilage grafts
complications, 655, 656
congenital depressed nasal dorsum, 592–595
cutting and cleaning, 586–587
deformed nasal dorsum, 644–646
depressed nasal dorsum, 598–599, 647–654
ear concha, 585, 586
experimental study, 655
hypertrophic nasal alae, 596, 597
nasal septum, 585, 586
placement of, 589–591
primary rhinoplasty, 634, 647–654
rasping of bone, 588
retracted nasal tip, 598–599
secondary rhinoplasty, 644
Sheen cartilage graft, 596, 597
wide nasal pores, 596, 597
wide nasal tip, 596, 597
fascia grafts
moderate depression of nasal dorsum, 600–603
nasal deviation, 604–606
nasal hump, 607–609
thin skin and subcutaneous tissue, 604–606
Hispanic nose, 181
Permacol (see Permacol)
rolled fascia graft, 610
depressed nasal dorsum, 610–613
depressed radix, 614–616, 623–630
dorsal hump, 628
fallen nasal tip, 614–616, 629–630
hump of nasal dorsum, 614–616
Cadaver dissection, 12, 42, 44, 45, 349–353
Calcified cartilage, 1073
Calcium hydroxylapatite (CaHA) spreader graft injection, 788–789
assemble instruments, 785, 786
distortion and INV patency, 787, 788
patient consent, 783, 784
primary injection
left INV apex, 786, 787
right INV apex, 786, 787
procedure considerations
key points, 784, 785
left INV, 784, 785
normal INV anatomy, 784
right INV, 784, 785
reassess INV patency, 788
secondary injections, 788
Canbay, E.I., 198
Cardenas, J.C., 741, 742
Carpue, J.C., 133
Cartilage grafts
Asian noses, 168
augmentation rhinoplasty
complications, 655, 656
congenital depressed nasal dorsum, 592–595
cutting and cleaning, 586–587
deformed nasal dorsum, 644–646
depressed nasal dorsum, 598–599, 647–654
ear concha, 585, 586
experimental study, 655
hypertrophic nasal alae, 596, 597
nasal septum, 585, 586
placement of, 589–591
primary rhinoplasty, 634, 647–654
rasking of bone, 588
retracted nasal tip, 598–599
secondary rhinoplasty, 644
Sheen cartilage graft, 596, 597
wide nasal pores, 596, 597
wide nasal tip, 596, 597
ethnic nose, open rhinoplasty, 1046, 1054
functional-aesthetic rhinoplasty
alar rim grafts, 466, 469–471
auricular grafts, 446–447
caudal septal extension graft, 454–456, 459, 462–465
columellar strut graft, 460, 466–469
costal cartilage, 447–448
extracorporeal septoplasty, 472–475
lateral crural strut grafts, 451–459
septal cartilage, 445–446
specific features, 446
spreader grafts, 448–456
suture material, 475–476
Cartilaginous dorsum, 1083
Cartilaginous vault, 941–942
Carved rib cartilage graft (CRCG), 252, 253, 257
cleft nose deformity, 513, 518
problem nose, 518, 523
saddle nose, 508, 509, 513
short nose, 508
Castillian nose, 178
Caucasian female rhinoplasty
facial harmony, 147
nasal profile
dorsal hump modification, 159
lateral and medial osteotomies, 160
ski jump, 159
nasal structures, 148–150
nasal tip, 151–152
nasofacial relationships, 147
nasolabial angle, 157, 159
surgical approaches, 148, 150–151
tip projection
endonasal placement, 155, 157
lateral crural overlay/steal, 155, 156, 159
medial crural overlay technique, 155–156, 158
polybeak deformity, 155, 156
temporalis fascia, 155, 157
tongue-in-groove technique, 155
volume reduction, 152–154
wide nasal tip
dome division, 154
interdomal/intradomal suture technique, 152, 154, 155
lateral crural overlay technique, 154–155
uni-tip appearance, 152
Caudal extension graft, 894, 895
Caudal septal extension graft (CSEG), 454–456, 459, 462–465, 546–548
advantages/disadvantages, 668
dead-end-to-end configuration, 667
free-floating columellar strut graft, 667
function, 667
indications/contraindications, 668–669
L-strut design, 668
nasal tip projection
caudal margin, 672
columella retraction, 671, 672
correct projection, 672, 673
graft design, 672
infratip lobule, 672
new anterior septal angle, 672
nasal tip rotation
anterior aspect, 671, 674
cephalocaudal dimension, 672
columellar strut technique, 672
designing graft, 674
patient image, 670, 674
subnasale position, 671, 674
nose length
  anterior/caudal position, 674
  anterior septal angle, 676, 677
cephalocaudal dimension, 674
nasolabial angle, 669, 674
potential limitation, 676
skin-soft tissue envelope, 674
soft tissue envelope, 674, 676
surgical technique
  cartilage harvest, 669
  cheese wiring, 670
design, 670–671
hydodermic needle, 669, 670
infratip lobule shape, 670
multiple mattress sutures, 669, 670
open rhinoplasty, 669
PDS plates, 670
size and shape, 670
thin splinting graft, 669, 670
tongue-in-groove approach, 668
Cell-associated matrix (CAM), 1110, 1111
Central retinal artery, 739
Chang, C.W., 436
Chen, A.H., 913, 915
Christophel, J.J., 960
Chua, K.H., 1111, 1114
Cil, Y., 406
Clark, J.M., 1080
Classen, D.C., 714
Cleft lip nasal deformity
  algorithm, 699
  bilateral
    aggressive tip rhinoplasty, 705
    alar base, 702
    bolsters application, 705, 707
    characteristics of, 701
    Cronin procedure, 705
definitive rhinoplasty, 705
fibrofatty tissue remove, 705
intermediate rhinoplasty, 705, 706
LLC, 702
nasal tip, 701
  septo-premaxillary ligament, 701
clinical judgment, 699
cosmetic/functional outcome, 699, 700
multidisciplinary approach, 702–703
myriad technique/modification, 699
nasal hemangioma, 707–708
postoperative complication, 705–706
preoperative planning, 702
presurgical treatment, 702
unilateral
  cleft-side tip projection, 704
columella deviation, 701
definitive rhinoplasty, 704
deforation, 700
hypoplastic growth, 700
intermediate rhinoplasty, 704
lower lateral cartilage, 700, 701
malformation, 700
maxillary/medial nasal process, 700
medial columellar tunnel, 704
Milliard advancement rotation lip repair incision, 704
multiple cartilage graft, 704
orbicularis oris, 700
septoplasty, 704
septo-premaxillary ligament, 700
upper lateral cartilages, 700, 701
vestibular Z-plasties, 704
Cleft nose deformity, upturned nose, 513
outcome analysis and critique, 518
patient’s facial analysis, 513, 518
preoperative series, 513, 517
surgery technique, 513
intraoperative procedures, 519
standard brief operation note, 520
Cleft rhinoplasty
  airway obstruction, 690
  anterior and caudal aspect, 690
  Dibbell technique, 691–692
  fetal and neonatal development, 689
  greater/lesser segment, 689, 690
  nasal reconstruction, 690–691
  residual deformity, 690
  septal deviation, 690
  Tajima incision, 692–739 (see also Dibbell technique)
  three-dimensional shape, 690
  U shape, upper jaw, 689
Closed reduction rhinoplasty, 327
Closed rhinoplasty, 1075
anesthesia, 296–297
case study, 307–311, 314
complication, 326
irregular alar cartilage (AC) resection with, 296
misplacement of strut graft with, 297
postoperative care, 303, 306
preoperative care, 297
preoperative markings, 295–296, 299
surgical technique, 297–302
technique, 295
wrapping, 301, 303, 305–306
Cognitive-behavioral models, 81
Cohen, L.S., 85
Coleman, S.R., 742
Columellar reconstruction
  aesthetic/functional ramification, 657
  airway dynamics, 657
  anatomic tip graft, 664
  clinical importance of, 665
  complication, 663
  ideal tip projection, 663
  indication, 657–658
  nasolabial angle, 663
  operative technique
    cartilage harvest, 658
    conchal graft insertion, 661
Columellar reconstruction (cont.)
  conservative hump removal, 660, 662
crescent-shaped graft, 658
medial crura, 658, 659
oblique and worm view, 661
sublabial tunnel creation, 658, 659
V-shaped incision, 658
tip augmentation, 664
traumatic dislocation, 657
Columellar strut grafts, 460, 466–469, 546
aesthetic rhinoplasty, 975, 981
drooping tip restoration, revision rhinoplasty, 1099

Complete osteotomy, 391
Computer simulated imaging (CSI)
  accuracy of, 110–111
  benefits, 109
  2D and 3D model, 114
digital imaging system, 109
ethical issues, 112–113
guidelines, 115–117
legal issues, 113–114
patient satisfaction, 111–112
SLR cameras, 109
technical advance, 109
Conchal cartilage, 445–446, 482
Conchal graft, 383, 661, 973, 978–979, 982
Connolly, F.H., 96
Conrad, K., 364, 847
Constantian, M.B., 293, 664
Continuous osteotomy, 391
Contour deformities, dorsal nasal augmentation
camouflage graft, 485
defects
  autologous rib graft, 488
calvarial bone, 487
cephalic portion, 488
Kirschner wire, 488
titanium plate fixation, 488
loss of structural support, 486–487
middle nasal vault collapse, 485–486
tongue-in-groove fashion, 486
Cosmetic nasal contouring. See Nonsurgical rhinoplasty
Cosmetic rhinoplasty
  BDD, 81–82
CSI, 111–112
history of, 133–134
Costal cartilage
  advantages, 1023
applications, 1030–1032
case history, 1033–1034
decision process
  alloplastic materials, 1057
  autogenous grafts, 1058
carving, 1060
harvesting, 1059–1060
history, 1058
implantation, 1060–1061
indications, 1058–1059
oncologic reconstruction, 1062, 1065
revision rhinoplasty, 1061–1062
trauma, 1062–1064
disadvantages, 1023
grafts, 447–448, 973
harvesting techniques, 1024–1027
inserting techniques, 1027–1028
precautions, 1024
trimming, 1027, 1028
CRCG. See Carved rib cartilage graft (CRCG)
Creole nose, 179
Crerand, C.E., 87
Crescent-shaped graft, 658, 663
Crooked nose
deformity, 1088, 1089
septal surgery (see Septal surgery)
spreader grafts, use of, 454
Crumley, R.L., 913, 915
CSEG. See Caudal septal extension graft (CSEG)
CSI. See Computer simulated imaging (CSI)

D
DAPI. See Dimensional Assessment of Personality Impairment (DAPI)
Davisson, T., 1114
Deformity
cleft lip nasal deformity (see Cleft lip nasal deformity)
hemangiomas, 707–708
lower third, 1003
middle third, 1003
open roof, 160
pollybeak
cartilaginous vault, 941–942
extracorporeal septoplasty, 474
preoperative and postoperative, 44
Supratip AlloDerm removal, 810
supratip structure, 714–715
revision rhinoplasty, 1002
crooked nose, 1088, 1089
narrow middle nasal vault/inverted “V” deformity, 1087–1088
open roof, 1088
pollybeak, 962, 964–966, 1087
saddle nose, 1086–1087
saddle nose, 720, 722
bilateral alar rim and batten graft, 578–579
bilateral spreader graft, 578–579
costal buttress graft, 576–577
nasal tip distortion and valve incompetence, 576–577
radix augmentation, 801, 802
secondary, 984, 985
upper third, 1003
Dermal autologous graft, 727
Dermal regeneration template (Integra™)
autologous dermic tissue, 719
cost of, 728
definition, 719
demineralized bone matrix, PGF, 719
dorsum deformity, 720, 726
dorsum nasi, 720, 724
fibrosis removed, 720, 725
osseous dorsum nasi defect, 719
overresected dorsum, 720, 723
saddle nose deformity, 720, 722
silicone layer, 720, 721
Dermis-fat, 28, 1034, 1035
Dermocartilaginous ligament
author’s findings, 25–26
bulbous/Negroid noses, 28
dermis-fat, 28
histology
chondrocytes and muscle fibers, 27
columella, 26, 29–30
musculocartilaginous fascia, 28
nasal dorsum convexity, 26, 29–31
nasal midline tissue, 28
periosteum/perichondrium, 26, 28
orbicularis oris muscle, 26, 27
Pitanguy’s findings, 25
septal cartilage, 26, 27
subcutaneous dissection, 28, 31–32
upper and lower lateral cartilages, 25, 26
Derotation wing graft, 252, 256
Deviated nose
filling treatment, 797
OFF technique, 923
outcome analysis and critique, 287, 291
patient’s facial analysis, 287, 289
postoperative series, 287, 291
preoperative series, 287, 288
surgical technique
intraoperative procedures, 287, 289
standard brief operation note, 287, 290
Dibbell technique
basilar view, 695, 697
evolution of, 693
hemi-transcolumellar incision, 694
indication, 693–694
limitations of, 693
nostril apex overhang, 695, 696
open rhinoplasty exposure, 694, 695
tip refinement procedure, 695
upper/lower lateral cartilage, 694, 695
Diced rib cartilage graft (DRCG), 528
cleft nose deformity, 513, 518
problem nose, 518, 523, 524
saddle nose, 509, 513, 514
short nose, 508
Dieffenbach, J.E., 133
Dimensional Assessment of Personality Impairment (DAPI), 85
Dion, M.C., 46, 58
Dobratz, E.J., 1114
Dorsal augmentation
anatomy
goals for, 480
lower third of nose, 480
middle third of nose, 480
upper third of nose, 479–480
Asian rhinoplasty, 1003–1004
alloplastic implants, 164
autologous tissue, 164–166
Caucasians, 163–164
Gore-Tex, 168
homologous tissue, 164, 166, 167
revision surgery, 163
silicone, 166, 168
cartilage graft, intraoperative, 553
cartilaginous rib grafts
electrocautery, 484
muscle-sparing approach, 484
perichondrium, 484
segments of, 483, 484
contour deformity
camouflage graft, 485
defects, 487–488
loss of structural support, 486–487
middle nasal vault collapse, 485–486
tongue-in-groove fashion, 486
costal cartilage (see Costal cartilage)
dermis-fat, 1034, 1035
materials for
alloplastic, 480–481
autografts, 482
homografts, 481–482
patient evaluation, 483
preoperative considerations, 1004
rolled Permacol graft, 756–761
sources, 987
Dorsal bone grafts, open rhinoplasty
ethnic nose, 1046, 1054
nose restructuring, 1042
Dorsal reduction, EMA rhinoplasty
final tip projection
cartilage positioning and shaping, 257, 258, 262
cephalic rotation, 262
nasal tip asymmetry, 262
postoperative nasal profile, 257, 261
profile templates, 258, 262
septal and turbinate surgery
submucosal resection, 255, 257, 261
turbinoplasty, 255, 260
wound closure and splinting technique, 258
Dorsal saddle-shaped medpor implant. See Secondary rhinoplasty
Dorsal septal deviation, 680–681
Double columnar strut
aging face, 881
cartilage harvest, 880
delivery technique, 883
Double columellar strut (cont.)
- internal incisions, 879
- lateral and medial osteotomies, 881
- lowering dorsum, 881
- medial crura, 879
- mild hump deformity, 881, 882
- open/closed technique, 879
- poor tip support, 876, 877
- recessive premaxilla, 881
- septal cartilages, 880
- wide and laterally displaced domes, 883

Double-guarded osteotome
- mucosa tearing, 406
- significance of, 407
- technique
  - anesthesia, 401
  - hump removal and tip remodeling, 407
  - internal lateral osteotomy, 406
  - internal nasal bone mucoperiosteum, 401, 402
  - low-to-low fracture, 401, 402
  - mucosa integrity control, 403, 404
  - preoperative patient, 407
  - pyriform crest, 403
  - vertical incision for buccal approach, 404
- V-shaped osteotome, 406

Double jaw orthognathic surgery
- downrotated nasal tip, 829, 830
- maxillary deficiency, 831
- postrotated mandible and overprojected nose, 832
- small mandible and severe deformation, 828, 829
- unsupported nasal tip, 829–831

DRCG. See Diced rib cartilage graft (DRCG)

Drooping tip restoration, revision rhinoplasty
- pertinent anatomy and etiology
  - nasal tip, 1095, 1096
  - origin, 1095, 1097
- surgical evaluation and management
  - columellar strut placement, 1098
  - external approach, 1096–1097
  - lateral crural overlay, 1097–1098
  - onlay tip graft, columellar strut and shield graft, 1099
- preoperative and postoperative, 1099, 1100

Dutton, J.M., 367

E
- Ear cartilage, 448, 498, 1042
- Ecchymosis, 937
- Edwin Smith Papyrus, 133
- Elder, S.H., 1115
- Electrocautery, 746
- Elwany, S., 959
- Embryonic stem cells (ESCs), 1116
- Ercolani, M., 97, 100
- Erikson, E.H., 93
- EriMir, F., 389
- Erol, O.O., 485, 497, 536, 634, 758

Ethnic nose. See also Ethnic rhinoplasty
- Hispanic nose (see Hispanic nose)
- Latino nose, 197–198
- open rhinoplasty
  - cartilage grafts, 1046, 1054
  - dorsal bone grafts, 1046, 1054
  - features, 1046
  - South American noses, 1046, 1054–1056

Ethnic rhinoplasty
- African-American patients, 197
- Hispanic nose (see Hispanic nose)
- Latino nose, 197–198
- Middle-Eastern patient (see Middle Eastern rhinoplasty)
- non-Caucasian nose
  - anatomic features, 198–199
  - autologous and homologous graft materials, 205
  - complications, 203, 205
  - Medpor implants, 205–206
  - nasal valve physiology, 198–199
  - operative technique and postoperative care, 200–203
  - osteotomies, 205
  - patient satisfaction, 203–204
  - preoperative evaluation, 199–200
  - synthetic materials, 205

Oriental nose, 198

Etiology, revision rhinoplasty
- alar-columellar relationship, 965–966
- bony vault, 967
- bossae, 965, 967
- dorsum, 961
- inverted-V deformity, 963, 967
- pollybeak, 962–966
- saddle nose, 961–963
- short nose, 963
- tip, 963–965

Extended spreader grafts, 456, 681, 685, 974, 975, 978

External marginal approach (EMA) rhinoplasty, 293
- advantages and disadvantages, 241, 242
- bifid nose
  - outcome analysis and critique, 277, 281
  - patient’s facial analysis, 277, 279
  - preoperative series, 277, 278
  - surgical technique, 277, 279, 280
- combined adjuvant aesthetic bone surgery
  - facial contouring surgery, 263, 269–270
  - genioplasty, 261, 265
  - orthognathic surgery, 261, 263, 265–266
  - paranasal augmentation, 263, 266–268
  - submental intubation, 261, 264

complications
- nostril asymmetry, 292
- tip asymmetry, 292

deviated nose
- outcome analysis and critique, 287, 291
- patient’s facial analysis, 287, 289
- preoperative series, 287, 288
- surgical technique, 287, 289, 290
endoscopic-assisted rhinoplasty
light source, 260, 263
operation procedure, 261, 263
osteo-cartilaginous hump, 261, 263
setting for, 261, 264
upper lateral cartilage, 261, 263
final tip projection
cartilage positioning and shaping, 257, 258, 262
cephalic rotation, 262
nasal tip asymmetry, 262
postoperative nasal profile, 257, 261
profile templates, 258, 262
indication and contraindications, 242–243
low to high osteotomy, 253, 255, 258
nasal tip exposure, 242
operative technique
caudal extension suture, 252, 255
cephalic trim, 252, 254
CRCG, 252, 257
derotation wing graft, 252, 256
incision and dissection, 247, 248, 251, 253
local anesthesia, 245
orotracheal intubation, 247, 251
retromolar intubation, 247, 251
shield graft, 252, 254
submental intubation, 247, 252
tip projection, 251–257
polly beak nose
outcome analysis and critique, 271, 276
patient’s facial analysis, 271, 273
preoperative series, 271, 272
surgical technique, 271, 274, 275
preoperative planning
facial analysis, 244–250
standard series, 243
three-dimensional software, 244
septal and turbinate surgery
submucosal resection, 255, 257, 261
turbinoplasty, 255, 260
wide ala and low height of dorsum
intraoperative procedures, 282, 284
outcome analysis and critique, 282, 286
patient’s facial analysis, 282, 284
preoperative series, 282, 283
standard brief operation note, 282, 285
wound closure and splinting technique, 258
External nasal valve (ENV), 373, 548–549
alar batten grafts, 141
anchor system, 142
cephalic turn-in flap, 142, 144
lateral crural strut graft, 141–142
lateral crus pull-up, 143
periosteum, 142
post-surgical/traumatic, 143
subperiosteal tunnel, 143
suture suspension, 142
zone collapse, 143
External nasal vascularization
anastomotic polygonal blood supply concept, 12–13
blood supply variation, 11–12
internal and external carotid anastomosis, 12
nasal arteries, 11
primary nasal blood supply, 11
primary rhinoplasties, 14–15
revision rhinoplasties, 15
sub-SMAS plane, 13–14
External perforated osteotomy, 406
External rhinoplasty incision, 208–209
base width, 215, 218
dorsal hump and wide nostrils, 216, 220
dorsum
cartilaginous component, 211, 212
dead space and hematoma, 210–211
dissection, 210
flattened dorsum, 213
lateral osteotomies, 211
resorbable mattress sutures, 210, 211
septal harvesting, 210
fibro fatty collection, 220
lateral narrowing osteotomies, 220
location and design, 209, 210
lower lateral cartilage dissection, 209–210
nasal tip
aesthetic improvement, 215, 217
alar cartilage bruising, 214
columellar strut graft, 214, 215
dorsal hump and plunging tip, 215, 217
excessive tip and alar width improvement, 216, 219
hooked and droopy tip, 215, 216
lack of tip definition, 216, 219
lower lateral cartilage trimming, 212, 214
shield-type tip graft, 214, 215
septal and or cephalic trimmings, 220
stair-step incision, 209
Extracorporeal rhinoseptoplasty
advantage, 234
airway obstruction and C-shaped nose, 238
Aufrich ecarteur, 235
cartilaginous onlay graft, 234
closed approach, 234
dorsal hump and retrogenia, 237, 238
framework in situ, 236
framework positioning, 235, 236
internal valve collapse, 237
LEGO modelization, 235
nasal deviation, 237–238
septal cartilage stability, 233
septal L-shaped strut, 234
spreader grafts, 234
triangular cartilage repositioning, 233
Extracorporeal septoplasty, 472–475
F
Facial analysis
cleft nose deformity, upturned nose, 513, 518
Facial analysis (cont.)

EMA rhinoplasty
- bifid nose, 277, 279
- deviated nose, 287, 289
- 2D facial analysis, 246
- orthobars, 244, 247, 248
- Peter’s analyzer ruler, 244, 245
- polly beak nose, 271, 273
- postoperative changes, 244, 246
- profile template, 244, 246
- standard brief operation record, 249–250

deviated nose, 287, 289

problem nose, 518, 523

saddle nose, lower height dorsum, 508, 513

wide ala and low height of dorsum, 282, 284

Facial cartilage grafts, biomechanical properties

autologous grafts
- cantilever model, 535
- laser irradiation, 538
- mechanical cartilage cutter, 536, 537
- computer modeling, 539–540
- estimation of mechanical stability, 538–539
- native facial cartilages
  - LLCs, 535
  - stress–strain graph, 534
- swelling problem, 534

Facial contouring surgery, 263, 269–270

Farhadi, J., 1114

Fascia graft

- moderate depression of nasal dorsum, 600–603
- nasal deviation, 604–606
- nasal hump, 607–609
- primary rhinoplasty, 634
- rolled fascia graft, 610
  - depressed nasal dorsum, 610–613
  - depressed radix, 614–616, 623–630
  - dorsal hump, 628
  - fallen nasal tip, 614–616, 629–630
  - hump of nasal dorsum, 614–616
  - lateral nasal dorsum, 617–619
  - moderate deformity, 620–622
  - moderate hump of nasal dorsum, 623–625
  - nasal alae, 631–633
  - nasal hump, 629–630
  - nasal septum, 626–627
  - nasal tip, 623–625, 628, 631–633
  - retracted columella, 629–630
  - retraction of columella, 614–616
  - thick skin nose, 629–630
- secondary rhinoplasty, 644
- thin skin and subcutaneous tissue, 604–606

Fascia lata (FL) graft

- advantages of
  - adequacy, 558, 559
  - durability, 557, 558
  - pathogenicity, 558
  - pliability, 557
- comminuted nasoethmoidal fracture
- glabellar region, 580
- postoperative view, 580, 581
- rigid fixation, 580
- donor site closure
- donor scar appearance, 560, 561
- purse-string method, 560, 561
- harvesting and application, surgical technique in, 558, 559
- cephalic corner, 560
- rectangular form, 559, 560
- sutures, 560, 561
- patient selection, 558
- previously operated patients
  - costal cartilage graft, 572–575
  - deformed lateral crus, alar cartilages, 572–575
  - minimal dorsal rasping, 570–571
- nasal vault, 570–571
- primary rhinoplasty
  - asymmetric nasal tip, 564–565
  - bilateral spreader grafts, 564–565
  - corrective septorhinoplasty, bilateral spreader graft, 568–569
  - crooked nose, thin dorsal nasal skin, 566–567
  - inverted V deformity, 562–563
  - total septal correction, 566–567
  - upper lateral cartilages, 562–563
- saddle nose deformity
  - bilateral alar rim and batten graft, 578–579
  - bilateral spreader graft, 578–579
  - costal buttress graft, 576–577
- nasal tip distortion and valve incompetence, 576–577
- Fat graft
  - adverse reaction, 733
  - dorsal and tip contours, 733–735
  - dorsal deviation, 733, 736
  - facial profile, 737
  - nasal danger zones
    - arterial supply, 739
    - blunt-tip cannulas, 739–740
    - dressing and splinting, 741
    - glabella and radix, 740–741
    - lateral nasal artery, 739
    - lipectomy, 741
    - multi-orifice cannula, 740
    - ophthalmic artery, 739
    - skin quality, 736, 741
    - SMAS plane, 740
    - postrhinoplasty deformity, 738
    - primary indication, 733
- Female Caucasian rhinoplasty. See Caucasian female rhinoplasty
  - Feusner, J., 80
  Fillers, 794, 802
  - contraindications, 796
  - deviated nose, 797
  - hump filling, 794–795, 797
  - indications, 796
  - injection technique, 794
ENV (see External nasal valve (ENV)) inferior turbinate, 144 internal nasal valve autospreader, 140 flaring suture, 140 inverted V deformity, 139 middle nasal vault, 139 septal cartilage, 141 Skoog techniques, 141 splay graft, 140 spreader graft, 139 ULC, 139 mucosal edema, 137 outcomes, 138–139 septum, 144 surgical techniques, 139 terminology, 137–138

G

H
High-density porous polyethylene (HDPP), 142
Hinderer, K.H., 367
Hispanic nose
  aesthetic rhinoplasty, 181
  African-American nose, 179
  anatomical characteristics and surgical procedures, 179
  anatomic features, 177
  archetypes, 179
  augmentation rhinoplasty, 181
  balanced rhinoplasty, 182
  Castilian nose, 178
  challenges, 179–180
  Creole nose, 179
  cultural competence, 176
  ethnic identity, 176
  facial plastic surgery, 175
  finesse rhinoplasty, 182
  functional reduction rhinoplasty, 182
  Mediterranean/Middle Eastern noses, 179
  Mestizo nose, 179, 180
  Mexican American nose, 178
  patient and surgeon goals, 177
  preoperative and postoperative, 183–185
  primary rhinoplasty, 176
  race, 176
  secondary rhinoplasty, 176
  structural grafts/transplants, 181
  treatment goals
    nasal function, 177
    patient satisfaction, 176
    patient-surgeon communication, 176–177
Hoffman, D.F., 713
Homografts, 363, 364, 481–482
Honigman, R.J., 98, 100
Horizontal Osteotomy of the Mandible (HOM), 221–223
Horner, W., 369
Houseman, N.D., 12
Huizing, E.H., 364
Hu, K.S., 20
Humpectomy
  endoscopic-assisted rhinoplasty, 260, 263
  external marginal approach, 255, 258
  preoperative and postoperative, 255, 259
  rasping procedures, 255, 259
Hyaline cartilage, 1109
Hyperbaric oxygen therapy, 663
Hypertension, 66, 68, 69
Hypertrophic scars, 527, 528

I
Implant trimming, revision rhinoplasty
  nasal dorsum, 1006–1007
  nasion (nasal root), 1006, 1007
  supratip, 1007, 1008
Incomplete osteotomy, 391
Injection rhinoplasty technique, 799–800
  calcium hydroxyapatite, 806
  complications of, 807
  dorsal hump and tip ptosis, 801, 802
  fanning and cross-hatching injection techniques, 801, 805
  filler shield’ graft, 801, 805
  haemostasis, 800
  hyaluronic acid, 801, 802, 806
  linear threading, 800
  Restylane® lidocaine, 799, 800
  right internal nasal valve dysfunction, 801, 805–806
  saddlenose deformity, 801, 802
  serial puncture, 800
  supratip depression, 803–804
  tip scar, volume replacement to, 801, 805–806
Insulin-like growth factor I (IGF-1), 1112
Integra™. See Dermal regeneration template (Integra™)
Intercartilaginous grafts, 545
Interdomal suture, 155, 456, 544, 860, 861, 895
Intermediate osteotomy, 392, 393
Internal alar base reduction, 427–429
Internal nasal valve (INV), 373
  autospreaders, 140
  distortion and patency, 787, 788
  flaring suture, 140
  inverted V deformity, 139
  left INV, 784
    nasal inspiration, 785
    primary injection site, 787
  middle nasal vault, 139
  normal anatomy, 784
  reassess patency, 788
  right INV, 784
    nasal inspiration, 785
    primary injection site, 787
  septal cartilage, 141
  Skoog techniques, 141
  splay graft, 140
  spreader graft, 139
  ULC, 139
Intradomal suture, 154, 218, 544, 975
Intranasal Z-plasty (INZP)
  configuration, 369
  intravenous sedation or general anesthesia, 369
  nasal valve collapse
    anatomy, 367–368
    physiology, 368
  patient selection, 368–369
  procedure, 369–371
  results, 371
INV. See Internal nasal valve (INV)
Inverted-V deformity
  etiology, revision rhinoplasty, 963, 967
  FL graft, 562–563
  functional rhinoplasty, 139
INZP. See Intranasal Z-plasty (INZP)
Israel, J., 134

J
Janeke, J.B., 911
Joseph, J., 134, 358, 390, 911
Joseph’s technique, 302, 317
Juri, J., 436
K
Kaiser, M.L., 848
Kara, C.O., 713
Karen, M., 363
Kazikdas, K.C., 364
Kesselbach’s plexus, 55–56, 58
Killian approach, 271, 277, 282
King, E.D., 233
Knorr, N.J., 67
Koltun, R.K., 134
Konior, R.J., 481, 1097, 1098
Krädel, R.W., 481, 894, 1103
Kuran, I., 389, 401, 406

L
Lassau, J.B., 12
Lateral crural mattress suturing, 415–416
Lateral crural overlay technique, 154–156, 416–417
Lateral crural reversal, 422–423
Lateral crural spanning sutures, 413–415
Lateral crural steal technique, 156, 414, 676
Lateral crural strut grafts, 420–422, 451–459
Lateral crural turnover graft
   cephalic lateral crus limitations, 419–420
   operative technique, 418–420
Lateral crus
   anterior alar rim, 45
   Caucasian noses, 48
   caudal septum, 47
   definition, 44
   flare and fullness, 46
   infracrucial cartilage, 45
   lateral crural strut grafts, 421, 456
   malpositioned/parenthesis, 45
   nasal skeleton, 46, 47
   nostril, 47
   repositioning, 421
   rotation of, 363
   scroll area of, 43
   side-to-side asymmetry, 46
   skin/armor, 46
   variation, 46
Lateral osteotomy
   anatomy
      bone and cartilage framework, 387–388
      external landmarks and soft tissues, 388
   complications
      bleeding, 397
      bony vault deformities, 397–398
      edema and ecchymosis, 397
      hematoma, 397
      overmobility, 398
      postoperative, 396–397
      trauma, 397
      evaluation, 388–389
      general aspects, 387
      historical development, 390
      indications of, 393
      instrumentation, 389–390
   surgical approach
   endonasal osteotomies, 394
   osteotomy sequence, 395–396
   percutaneous osteotomies, 394–395
   types
      complete osteotomy, 391
      double osteotomy, 392, 393
      high to low to high osteotomy, 391–392
      incomplete osteotomy, 391
      linear or continuous osteotomy, 391
      low-to-high osteotomy, 391
      low-to-low osteotomy, 391, 392
      midlevel or intermediate osteotomy, 392, 393
      perforating osteotomy, 391
Lateral wall insufficiency (LWI), 138
Latham, R.A., 700
Lawson, W., 915
LePesteur, 47
Leptorrhine nose, 357
Lessard, M., 35
Linear osteotomy, 391
Linn, L., 97
Litner, J.A., 74, 99, 100
Lower lateral cartilage (LLC), 535
   clinical evaluation, 410–411
   dome division, 413
   FEM, 539
   frontal view of, 540
   history, 410
   lateral crural mattress suturing, 415–416
   lateral crural overlay, 416–417
   lateral crural reversal, 422–423
   lateral crural spanning sutures, 413–415
   lateral crural strut graft, 420–422
   lateral crural turnover graft, 417–420
   management, 411–412
   scoring/cartilage weakening, 412–413
   unilateral cleft lip nasal deformity, 700, 701
Lower lateral crura (LLC)
   final assessment, 991
   Goldman tip, 989
   tip shaping
      long noses with plunging tips, 857–858
      lower lateral turnover flap, 858, 859
   transaction, 989–990
Low middle third, nose
   deformity, 1003
   revision rhinoplasty, 952–953
   Low-to-high osteotomy, 391
   Low-to-low osteotomy, 391, 392

M
Mabry, R.L., 230
Mahmoudifar, N., 1116
Malda, J., 1113
Marcus, G.R., 83
Marketa Duskova, M., 742
Mark, K.A., 716
Martin, J.G., 198
Maruyama, M., 912
Matory, W.E. Jr., 197, 205
Medial crural overlay technique, 155–158
Medial crural suture technique, 544

Anderson’s model, 916
blunt dissection, 915
Pythagorean theorem, 913–917
role of, 917
skin incision, 915
tripod model, 916

Medpor implants
dorsal saddle-shaped medpor implant (See Secondary rhinoplasty)
non-Caucasian nose, 205–206
Mehta, U., 110, 112
Mestizo nose, 179, 180
Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), 375, 714
Mexican American nose, 178

Middle crus
bifid tip, 43
caudal/cephalic edge, 42–43
domal segment, 42, 43
fresh cadaver dissection, 43, 45
lobular segment, 41–42
Pitanguy, 43, 44
pollybeak deformity, 44
supratip slope, 43
tripod, 43, 44

Middle Eastern rhinoplasty
nasal anatomic features
alar base, 188
bony and cartilaginous dorsum, 188
depressor septi muscle, 189
nasal tip, 188
nostril shape, 188–189
septum, 189
skin-soft tissue envelope, 187–188
operative techniques, 189–191
preoperative and postoperative, 192–194
treatment goals, 189

Middle nasal third management, revision rhinoplasty
anatomy, 1083–1084
deforrmities
crooked nose, 1088, 1089
narrow middle nasal vault/inverted V deformity, 1087–1088
open roof, 1088
pollybeak, 1087
saddle nose, 1086–1087
etiology, problems, 1085–1086
flaring sutures, 1092
onlay grafts, 1091–1092
patient evaluation, 1084–1085
spreader grafts, 1090–1091
techniques, 1089–1090

Middle vault
and internal nasal valve
autospreader grafts, 551
bilateral spreader grafts, 552
residual cartilaginous hump, 551
spreader graft, 549, 550
and supratip
concha cartilage, 552, 553
costal cartilage, 552, 553
saddle nose augmentation, 554

Midlevel osteotomy, 1083–1084
deformities
crooked nose, 1088, 1089
narrow middle nasal vault/inverted V deformity, 1087–1088
open roof, 1088
pollybeak, 1087
saddle nose, 1086–1087
etiology, problems, 1085–1086
flaring sutures, 1092
onlay grafts, 1091–1092
patient evaluation, 1084–1085
spreader grafts, 1090–1091
techniques, 1089–1090

N
Narrow middle nasal vault, 1087–1088
Nasal alar rim reconstruction
alternative internal and external valve reconstructive options, 373–374
cartilage harvesting and grafting sources, 374–375
external nasal valve, 373
indications for, 374
internal nasal valve, 373
nasal rim and valve collapse, diagnosis of, 375
surgical approach, 374
surgical technique
anesthesia, 375
auricular cartilage graft acquisition, 380, 382–384
cartilage graft fabrication, 376, 377
cartilage harvesting, 376
closure and dressing placement, 380, 382, 384–385
dissection, 377–379
graft placement, 378–381
incisions, 375–377
surgical preparation, 375–376

Nasal anastomotic polygonal blood supply concept, 12–13
Nasal dorsal contouring. *See* Fascia lata (FL) graft
Nasal hump, 357
Nasal muscles
classic anatomy
compressor naris major and minor, 3–4
depressor septi nasi muscle, 4, 7
dilator naris, 3
myrtiformis, 4, 6
procerus muscle, 3, 5
transversus nasalis, 3, 6
medical applications, 5
medical rhinoplasties, 5–6
nasal superficial musculoaponeurotic system
composition, 7
injury, 10
medial canthal tendon, 8
nasal ligaments, 7–8
open rhinoplasty, 8–9
rhinoplasty access, 11
surgical applications, 8
tip rotation and valve improvement, 11
as vessels carrying layer, 6–7
physiologic anatomy, 4–5
surgical applications, 4
Nasal Obstruction Symptom Evaluation (NOSE), 138
Nasal tip surgery
OFF surgical technique (see Onlay folded flap (OFF))
structural grafts and suture techniques
alar rim grafts, 546
alar strut grafts, 546
bilateral spreader grafts, 546, 547
cap graft, 545
caudal septal extension graft, 546–548
columellar strut graft, 546
flaring suture, 544
high interdomal suture, 544
intercartilaginous grafts, 545
interdomal suture, 544
intradomal suture, 544
lateral mattress suture, 544
medial crural suture, 544
shield-type graft, 545
spreader grafts, 545
tongue-in-groove technique, 545
vertical alar batten grafts, 546
Nasal tip sutures
Anderson’s tripod model, 912
evolution, 911
preservation techniques, 911–912
trigonometry, 912–913
Nasal valve collapse
alternative internal and external valve reconstructive options, 373–374
cartilage harvesting and grafting sources, 374–375
diagnosis of, 375
external nasal valve, 373
indications for, 374
internal nasal valve, 373
intranasal Z-plasty (see Intranasal Z-plasty (INZP))
surgical approach, 374
surgical technique
anesthesia, 375
auricular cartilage graft acquisition, 380, 382–384
cartilage graft fabrication, 376, 377
cartilage harvesting, 376
closure and dressing placement, 380, 382, 384–385
dissection, 377–379
graft placement, 378–381
incisions, 375–377
surgical preparation, 375–376
Nasolabial unit concept
dentoalveolar maxillary part, 820
dentomaxillary deformities, 829
facial volumes and contours, 819
Le Fort I osteotomy
drawbacks, 829
lip and nasal region, 827
upper jaw, 825, 827
mucosal incision, 827
nasal pedastal deficiency
preoperative and postoperative, 825, 826
tipod excess, 821, 824
nasal pedastal reduction, 821, 823
nose and maxilla, 825
soft tissue envelope, 820, 821
tension nose, 821, 822
tripod-pedastel skeleton, 820, 821
upper lip, 819
National Health Service (NHS), 74
Naumann, A., 1110
New domes technique, 904–905
caudal extension graft, 894, 895
closed approach, 891
columellar retraction, 894, 895
columellar strut, 894
eexternal marking, 890–891
hanging columella, 894, 895
infiltration, 891
interdomal suture, 895, 896
internal marking, 891–893
normal columella, 894, 895
open approach, 891
tip cartilages, 896
tip support reinforcement, 893–894
tongue-in-groove technique, 894
Non-surgical nasal augmentation. See Injection rhinoplasty technique
Nonsurgical rhinoplasty
calcium hydroxylapatite, 776
candidates, 774–775
consultation, 775
contraindications, 775
filler injection sites, 777
history, 774
hyaluronic acid, 776
patient satisfaction, 778, 779
post-procedure aftercare, 777, 778
pre-procedure, 777
procedure, 777
droopy tip, aesthetic effects, 779
facial symmetry and appearance, 781
Latin-American patients, 780
slimmer nose, 782
straighter nose, 778
saddlenose, 775
safety, 775–776
side effects, 776
NOSE. See Nasal Obstruction Symptom Evaluation (NOSE)

Nose
dermocartilaginous ligament (see Dermocartilaginous ligament)
fat graft (see Fat graft)
Hispanic nose (see Hispanic nose)
multiracial nose (see Ethnic rhinoplasty)
neurologic anatomy
anesthesia, 21
anterior ethmoidal nerve, 18–19
anterio superior alveolar nerve, 18, 20
autonomic nerves, 21, 22
infraorbital nerve, 19–20
infratrochlear nerve, 19
motor nerves, 21–22
olfactory nerves, 18
palatine nerves, 20
parasympathetic and sympathetic pathways, 21, 22
posterior superior nasal nerves, 19, 20
tip and columella, 17, 18
trigeminal nerve, 17
restructuring, open rhinoplasty
angle of inclination, 1040, 1042
buckled medial crura, 1040, 1041
columella structure, 1040, 1041
crural septal suture, 1043
different-sized tip grafts, 1040, 1042
dome suture, 1043, 1044
dorsal graft, 1042
intercrural suture, 1043, 1044
manoeuvres, 1040
nasal tip cartilages, 1040
shape and natural-looking appearance, 1046–1053
spreader graft, 1043
tip grafting, 1040, 1041
well-shaped nose tip, 1040
rhinometry (see Rhinometry)
surgical anatomy
alar base, 48
alar cartilage morphology, 39–40
base view, 33, 35
bony septum, 53–54
bony vault, 50–51
cartilaginous septum, 54–55
cartilaginous vault, 48–50
dorsal esthetic line, 33, 34
frontal view, 33, 34
infra tip lobule, 33, 34
internal structure, 33
lateral crus (see Lateral crus)
lateral view, 33, 34
lateral wall, 55, 56
medial crus, 40–42
middle crus (see Middle crus)
muscles, 36
nasal cavity, 51–53
nasolabial angle, 33
nerves/blood supply, and lymphatics, 55–58
non-Caucasian nose, 33
nostril, 48
sensory nerve supply, 38, 39
skin thickness, 35
subcutaneous layer, 35–36
superficial arterial supply, 37–38
vestibule, 48
vascular anatomy (see External nasal vascularization)
Nose-lip-chin plane (NLCP), 853

O
Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), 80
Ofodile, F.A., 197
Onlay dome graft, 856, 861, 866
Onlay folded flap (OFF)
artificial materials, 926
autogenous onlay cartilage grafts, 926
cartilage fl aps, 926
columellar cartilage strut, 926
conchal cartilage, 926
excessive thick skin and broad nose, 925
interrupted alar techniques, 926
nasal tip projection, 920, 921
poor nasal tip rotation and projection, 924
post-traumatic dorsum and septum deviation, 924, 925
short columella, 923
short deviated nose, 923
slight dorsal hump and wide nasal dorsum, 922
surgical technique, 920, 921
thick skin and decreased columellar-labial angle, 922
Onlay tip grafting, 1099
Asian noses, 171
Hispanic patient, 866
Open rhinoplasty
alar cartilage asymmetry, 298
anesthesia, 296–297
case study, 312–313, 315–325
closed reduction rhinoplasty, 327
vs. close techniques, 358
complication, 326
Dibbell technique (see Dibbell technique)
dorsum resection, 297
fixed spreader grafts, 361
globous tip
alar cartilage resection, 341
anatomical landmarks, 332
anterior nasal septum resection, 338
bone hump removal, 336
interdomal mucosal apposition mattress suture, 343
limited septum excision, 338
local anesthesia infiltration with dental syringe, 333
midcolumellar transverse skin incision, 334
nasal anatomy, 331
nasal mucosa dissection, 340
ostotom y and tip corrections, 331–333
postoperative, 346–447
resected and reshaped dome, 343
Rubin osteotome, 344
suturing and reshaping, 342
transcutaneous osteotomy, 345
trimming of septum and upper lateral cartilages, 337
wedge resection, 342
grafting materials
autografts, 363–364
homografts, 364
synthetic materials, 364–365
types, 363
history, 358
incisions, 358–359
nasal valve problem, 362, 363
open structure rhinoplasty, 327–328
postoperative care, 303, 306
preoperative care, 297
preoperative markings, 296, 299
problems with nose tip, 361–362
secondary cases
categories, 1037
debulking fibrofatty tissue, 1038, 1039
ethnic nose, 1046, 1054–1056
fibrofatty tissue, 1038, 1039
interdomal ligaments, 1037, 1038
medial crural, 1037, 1038
nose restructuring (see Nose)
scar contracture, 1038, 1039
S-STE, 1037
tripod-like structure, 1037, 1038
shield graft and tip implant, 361–362
spreader grafts fixation, 361
surgery indications, 358
surgical technique, 295, 302–305, 328, 359–361
wrapping, 301, 303, 305–306
Open roof deformity, 160, 1088
Open sky deformity, 227, 228
Ophthalmic artery, 14, 739
Orbital fat pad
anesthesia, 745
auricular cartilage, 748
Bird silicone implant
deep radix, 749, 750
substantial aesthetic, 747–748
dissolvable suture, 746
fine-toothed forceps, 745–746
Gore-Tex implant, 750, 751
incision line design, 745
L-shaped implant, 745
complication, 747
nasal dorsum, 749, 750
nasal tip contouring, 749
Metzenbaum scissor, 746
nasal tip contouring, 749
orbicularis muscle, 745
pelican’s beak, 749, 750
skin soft tissue envelope, 747
thin skin, 745
Orthognathic surgery, 261, 263, 265–266
Ortiz-Monasterio, F., 205, 585
Orton, 363
Osseocartilaginous costal grafts, 482
Osteotomy
low to high osteotomy, 253, 255, 258
secondary rhinoplasty, 986–987
Overprojected nasal tip reduction
complications, 847
endonasal approach
alar cartilage, 845, 846
alar cartilage integrity, 848
asymmetries and distortions, 846
dorsum reduction, 845
membranous septum, 846
multiple transverse incisions, 845, 846
palisade-shaped alar cartilage, 845, 846
perichondrium and mucosa, 848
recovery period, 846–835
splint application, 846
steri-strips, 846
partial multiple excisions, 847
preoperative and postoperative, 849–852

P
Paniello, R.C., 142
Paranasal augmentation, 263, 266–268
Park, B.Y., 700
Park, C.H., 1003
Park, S.S., 140, 1092
Patel, N., 716
Pazzano, D., 1113
Peck, G.C., 169, 664
Pedroza, F., 887, 894, 899, 903
Pelican’s beak, 749, 750
Perforating osteotomy, 391
Permacol
abdominal and gynaecological surgery, 754
acellular dermis, 754
acellular pig intestinal mucosa, 754
autogenous graft, 753
autologous and non-autologous graft, 753
camouflage tip irregularities, 755–756
complication rates, 762–763
current cartilaginous graft, 759, 763
dorsal aesthetic line, 754–755
hermia repair and soft tissue damage, 753
infection and extrusion rates, 754
infection risks/safety, 762–763
limitations of, 763–764
manufacturing process, 753
result, 762
sausage roll
naso-ethmoid fracture, 758–759
open/closed approach, 757, 758
over-resected dorsum and lower lateral, 758, 761–762
tip derotation, 758, 760–761
Turkish delight grafts, 758
volume of augmentation, 756, 757
surgical techniques, 754
Wegener’s syndrome, 759, 762, 764–765
Perrotti, J.A., 714
Personality disorder, 102–103

Pinched nasal tip
- alar-columella disharmony, 435
- alar rim graft, 436
- alar spreader grafts, 436
- causes, 435
- comments, 437–444
- lateral crus, 436
- operative technique, 436–437

Pitanguy, I., 25, 43, 198

Platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF), 1112

Platelet growth factors (PGF), 719

Platyrrhine nose, 159, 480, 668

Plumping grafts, 674, 1096, 1098, 1102

Poiseuille's law, 368

Pollybeak deformity
- cartilaginous vault, 941–942
- extracorporeal septoplasty, 474
- preoperative and postoperative, 44
- revision rhinoplasty, 962, 964–966, 1087
- Supratip AlloDerm removal, 810
- supratip structure, 714–715
- etiology, revision rhinoplasty, 962–966
- nose
- intraoperative procedures, 271, 274
- outcome analysis and critique, 271, 276
- patient’s facial analysis, 271, 273
- postoperative series, 271, 276
- preoperative series, 271, 272
- standard brief operation note, 271, 275

Polyglycolic acid (PGA), 1110

Polysurgical syndrome, 102

Porter, J.P., 197

Postauricular dermis-fat, 1034, 1035

Postoperative care
- contact dermatitis, 712
- epidermolysis, 712–713
- external splinting, 711–712
- intranasal splint, 712
- nasal airway obstruction, 712
- report and graphic record, 711
- septal hematoma formation, 712
- skin necrosis, treatment of, 713
- steroids, 713–714
- suboptimal result/deformities
  - deviation, 715
  - pollybeak deformity, 714–715
  - revision surgery, 715
  - skin change, 715–716
  - supratip taping, 715
- TSS, 713

Posttraumatic rhinoplasty
- definition, 1119
- postoperative considerations, 1122
- preoperative evaluation, 1119–1120
- sequence, surgical procedures, 1120–1121
- surgical approach, 1120
- surgical pearls, 1121–1122
- timing of repair, 1120

primary buccal sulcus approach
- advantages, 355
- disadvantages, 355
- history, 349
- indications, 351, 353–354
- technique, 349–353

Primary nasal tip
- aesthetic analysis, 887–889
- Banner technique, 906–908
  - batten-type grafts, 899–900
  - caudal septal shortening, 900–901
  - cephalic resection, 899
  - columellar-septal fixation, 899–900
  - crura lateralis, 899
  - Sheen-type tip graft, 897
  - short shield graft, 897, 898
  - vestibular skin reduction, 901
  - new domes technique, 904–905
  - caudal extension graft, 894, 895
  - closed approach, 891
  - columellar strut, 894
  - external marking, 890–891
  - hanging columella, 894, 895
  - infiltration, 891
  - interdomal suture, 895, 896
  - internal marking, 891–893
  - normal columella, 894, 895
  - open approach, 891
  - reinforcement, tip support, 893–894
  - retracted columella, 894, 895
  - tip cartilages, 896
  - tongue-in-groove technique, 894
- pertinent anatomy, 889–891

Primary rhinoplasty
- cartilage graft, 634
  - depressed radix, 647–654
  - nasal dorsum, 647–649
  - nasal tip, 647–649
  - sharp nasolabial angle, 647–649
  - supratip and valvular collapse, 647–654
- FL graft
  - asymmetric nasal tip, 564–565
  - bilateral spreader grafts, 564–565
  - corrective septorhinoplasty, bilateral spreader graft, 568–569
  - crooked nose, thin dorsal nasal skin, 566–567
  - inverted V deformity, 562–563
  - total septal correction, 566–567
  - upper lateral cartilages, 562–563

Hispanic patients, 176
- patient satisfaction, 100
- tip shaping (see Tip shaping)

Pterygopalatine fossa, 19, 21

Punthakee, X., 110

Pyrimid aperture, 546, 548, 549

Pythagorean theorem, 913–915

Q
- Quality of life (QOL), 74–75
Index

R
Ramirez, O.M., 686
Reconstructive rhinoplasty. See Airway patency
Rees, T.D., 715, 912
Reich, J., 95
Reinforced Gore-Tex, 1015–1016, 1018
Restylane® lidocaine, 799, 800
Réthi, A., 134
Retracted nasal ala
alar-columella disharmony, 435
alar rim graft, 436
alar spreader grafts, 436
causes, 435
comments, 437–444
lateral crus, 436
operative technique, 436–437
Revision rhinoplasty
aesthetic concerns
crooked middle third, 949–950
frequency, 949, 950
tip asymmetry, 949
upper third irregularity, 950–951
Asian nose (see Asian noses, revision rhinoplasty)
costal cartilage, 1061–1062
drooping tip restoration
pertinent anatomy and etiology, 1095
surgical evaluation and management, 1095–1099
etiology
alar-columellar relationship, 965–966
bony vault, 967
bossae, 965, 967
dorsum, 961
inverted-V deformity, 963, 967
pollybeak, 962–966
saddle nose, 961–963
short nose, 963
tip, 963–965
functional concerns
incidences, 951
intrasal examination, 953–954
hanging columella restoration
pertinent anatomy and etiology, 1100–1102
surgical evaluation and management, 1102–1103
incidences, objective deformity, 945, 946
low middle third, 952–953
middle nasal third management (see Middle nasal third management, revision rhinoplasty)
nasal obstruction, 947
patient population, characteristics of, 949
poor tip definition, 952
preoperative evaluation
examination, 959
grafts and implants, 959–961
patient considerations, 957
photos, 959
surgical approach, 959
timing and referral, 958–959
psychological considerations
patient characteristics, 103–105
patient satisfaction/dissatisfaction, 100–101
personality disorder, 102–103
polysurgical syndrome, 102
psychiatric conditions, 101
reinforces, 99
suggestions for surgeon, 103–105
unique anatomy, 99
questionnaire, 947–949
Rhinoplasty Outcomes Evaluation, 945, 947
short-nose deformity, 957, 958
subtle dorsal prominence, 957, 958
survey validity, 954
troublesome concerns, 951–952
wide middle third, 952
Rhee, J.S., 138, 139
Rhinometry
aesthetic surgeons, 119
clinical index
mean reduction, 122–123
nasal length, 123, 128–129
pre and postoperative data, 123–127
tip projection, 122
neoclassical canons, 119
parameters
alar base width, 121
bony base width, 121
left alar base, 122
lower facial third, 122
nasal length, 120
right alar base, 120
tip projection, 121
upper facial third, 122
photographs, 120
preoperative planning, 119–120, 123
Rhinoplastik, 133
Rhinoplasty
ageing face
age-related changes, 64
anaesthesia and preoperative, 68–69
anatomical requirements, 73
augmentation technique, 65, 70
cosmetic change, 66
definition, 63
dorsal pseudo-hump, 65, 66
facial rejuvenation surgery, 72–73
graft material, 70
history of, 66–67
hump reduction, 70–71
inspection of, 68
macroscopic effect, 64
musculoskeletal function, 63
nasal packing, 71
post-operative care, 71–72
pre-existing septal deviation, 64, 65
preoperative assessment, 66
psychological considerations, 67–68
quality of life, 74–75
risks, 68–69
SMAS layer, 64
surgical approach, 70
Warhol’s iconic, 64, 65
Rhinoplasty (cont.)

anatomical basics, 791
muscles, 793
osteocartilaginous frame, 792
bony vault, 942–944
botulinum toxin
contraindications, 796
indications, 796
nasolabial angle, opening of, 795
objectives, 795
protocol, 795–796
treatment of columella, 795
cartilaginous vault, 941–942
computer simulated imaging (see Computer simulated imaging (CSI))
early postoperative complications
dedema and ecchymosis, 937
hematoma, 936–937
hemorrhage, 936
infection, 937
septal perforations, 938
skin abnormalities, 937–938
fillers, 794
contraindications, 796
deviated nose, 797
hump filling, 794–795, 797
indications, 796
injection technique, 794
protocol, 795–796
secondary rhinoplasty, 797
tip definition, 795, 797
vessels and nerves, 793–794
GORE-TEX (see GORE-TEX implant)
Hispanic nose (see Hispanic nose)
Integra™ (see Dermal regeneration template (Integra™))
intraoperative complications
bone and cartilage injuries, 935–936
soft tissue injuries, 934–935
lateral osteotomy (see Lateral osteotomy)
minor irregularities, 934
nasal tip
over reduction, 938–939
underresection, 939–941
postoperative care (see Postoperative care)
psychological aspects
body image disorders, 94–95
concept of, 93
cosmetic surgery, 98
expectations and motivations, 94
medical/cosmetic indications, 96–98
minimal defect, 95–96
skin thickness, 934
structural grafts and suture techniques (see Structural grafts and suture techniques)
Supratip AlloDerm removal, 809, 810
surgical procedure, 791, 792
technological advances, 933
three-dimensional manipulation, 933

Rib cartilage grafts harvest, secondary rhinoplasty
calciﬁed cartilage, 1073
complications, 1073
distinct donor sites, 1067
operative technique
angio cath dressing, 1073
blunt elevator, 1072
blunt posterior dissection, 1071
exposed rectus fascia, 1070
penetrating needle tip, 1071
reﬂected superior perichondrium, 1071
rib stripper, 1071
scored anterior perichondrium, 1070
superﬁcial cut, 1072
postoperative pain management, 1073–1074
preoperative marking, 1069
rib grafts, 1068–1069
Ricketts “Golden Rule;” 208
Robin, A.A., 96, 97
Rodríguez-Camps, S., 722
Roe, J.O., 133, 134, 358
Rohrich, R.J., 67, 134, 205, 401, 406, 664, 665, 686
Roman nose, 147
Romo, T. III, 70, 203, 205
Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, 83
Roy, J.N., 134
Rubin osteotome, 225–226

S

Saddle nose
aesthetic and functional restoration, 975–977
deformity, 1086–1087
FL graft, 576–579
radial augmentation, 801, 802
lower height dorsum, 509
intraoperative procedures, 508, 514
outcome analysis and critique, 513, 516
patient’s facial analysis, 508, 513
preoperative series, 508, 512
standard brief operation note, 508, 515
revision rhinoplasty, 961–963
Saﬁ an, J., 847
Sage, A., 1110
Salmon, M., 12
Saray, A., 754
Schlosser, R.J., 1092
Schultz, A.H., 197
Secondary rhinoplasty
aesthetic and functional restoration
Medpor, 981
nasal valve collapse, 980
results, 980
saddle nose deformity, 975–977
serious breathing problem, 975, 978–979
surgery, 980
Hispanic patients, 176
Middle Eastern patient
alar base/sill, 992
bone (see Bone, secondary rhinoplasty)
cartilage frame, 987–988
common secondary deformities, 984, 985
Lebanese-American female, 995–996
lower lateral crura (see Lower lateral crura (LLC))
medial crura, 988–989
persistent long nose and droopy tip, 997–999
primary goals, 984
sequence of techniques, 985, 986
skin/soft tissues, 991–992
tip overprojection, 993–994
upper lateral crura (ULC), 988
rib cartilage grafts harvest (see Rib cartilage grafts harvest, secondary rhinoplasty)
Seigel, M.I., 700
Senyuva, C., 233
Septal cartilage grafts, 445–446
Septal replacement graft. See Extracorporeal septoplasty
Septal surgery
bony cartilaginous framework, 679
caudal septal deviation, 681–682
challenges and limitation of, 679
Cottle elevator, 680
dorsal septal deviation, 680–681
extended spreader graft, 682, 685
extramucosal septal splint/spreader graft, 686
facial evaluation, 679
hanging columella, 682, 687
hump reduction and osteotomies, 682, 684
internal cartilage splint, 686
L-shaped strut, 680
nasal evaluation, 679–680
photographic documentation, 679
silicon intranasal extramucosal septal splints, 686
tongue-in-groove technique, 682, 684
unilateral spreader graft, 682–683
Sercer, 358
Sharp, H.R., 110, 112
Sheehan, J.E., 134
Sheehy, E.J., 1114
Sheen cartilage graft, 596, 597, 631
Sheen, J.H., 39, 42, 45, 50, 134, 139, 169, 201, 351, 426, 585, 596, 597, 631, 664, 704, 783, 877, 897, 969, 1041, 1090
Sheet-shaped Gore-Tex, 1015–1017
Shield grafts
drooping tip restoration, revision rhinoplasty, 1099
nasal tip surgery, 169, 361–362
wide ala and low height of dorsum, 282
Shone, G.R., 714
Short nose
revision rhinoplasty, 963
rib cartilage graft, 506
intraoperative procedures, 508, 509
outcome analysis and critique, 508, 511
patient’s facial analysis, 506, 508
preoperative series, 506, 507
standard brief operation note, 508, 510
Short shield graft, 897, 898
Shulman, J., 67
Shulman, O., 67
Silicone
advantages, 1007–1008
disadvantages, 1008
inserting method, 1009–1012
nasal dorsal augmentation, 166, 168
precautions, 1008–1009
types, 1008
Simons, R.L., 413
Single cut osteotomy, 391
Single lens reflex (SLR), 109
Sino-Nasal Outcome Test (SNOT), 138
Skin abnormalities, 937–938
Skin-soft tissue envelope (S-STE), 169, 483, 747
Skoog techniques, 141, 607–609
Sleep apnea, 977, 979
SMAS. See Superficial muscular aponeurotic system (SMAS)
Smith, T.W., 848
SMR. See Submucosal resection (SMR)
Snyder, G.B., 198
Social and Occupational Functioning Scale (SOFAS), 79
Soest, T., 81, 83
Song, H.M., 364
Song, R., 912
Sonic rhinoplasty. See Sonopet ultrasonic bone aspirator
Sonopet ultrasonic bone aspirator
application of
brow-tip aesthetic line, 230, 231
conchal bone emulsification, 230, 231
costeffective, 232
glabella prominence, 229, 230
nasal spin reduction, 227, 229
bony/cartilaginous avulsion, 226, 227
concurrent irrigation and suction, 225, 226
control unit, 225, 226
histologic analysis, 226, 228
nasal hump reduction, 226
open sky deformity, 227, 228
Rubin osteotome, 225–226
surgical technique
clean surgical field, 227, 228
medial and lateral osteotomies, 227, 229
open sky deformity, 227, 228
Spetzler Claw tip, 227, 228
Spielmann, P.M., 139
Split calvarial bone grafting
clinical indications for, 492, 493
complications, 495, 496
grafting considerations, 491–492
surgical considerations, 492
surgical steps, 492–495
Spreader grafts, 545, 549, 550, 552
aesthetic dorsal line correction, 450–453
beneficial effects of, 448
crooked nose correction, 454
Spreader grafts (cont.)
- dorsal hump reduction, 449–450
- for medialization and stabilization, 450, 456
- middle nasal third management, revision rhinoplasty, 1090–1091
- nose restructuring, open rhinoplasty, 1043
- unilateral concavity correction, 455

Stahl, S., 45
Stark, R.B., 585

Steroids
- adjunctive medication, 714
- antibiotics, 714
- dexamethasone effect, 713
- double-blind study, 713

Straatsma, C.R., 390

Structural grafts and suture techniques
- external nasal valve, 548–549
- graft materials, 543–544
- middle vault
  - and internal nasal valve, 549–552
  - and supratip, 552–554

narial tip surgery
- alar rim grafts, 546
- alar strut grafts, 546
- bilateral spreader grafts, 546, 547
- cap graft, 545
- caudal septal extension graft, 546–548
- columnellar strut graft, 546
- flaring suture, 544
- high interdomal suture, 544
- intercartilaginous grafts, 545
- interdomal suture, 544
- intradomal suture, 544
- lateral mattress suture, 544
- medial crural suture, 544
- shield-type graft, 545
- spreader grafts, 545
- tongue-in-groove technique, 545
- vertical alar batten grafts, 546

Stucker, F.J., 197, 198

Submental intubation, 247, 252, 261, 264

Submucosal resection (SMR), 255, 257, 261

Superficial muscular aponeurotic system (SMAS)
- ageing nose, 64–66
- subcutaneous layer, 35–36

Supratip
- Asian noses, revision rhinoplasty, 1007, 1008
- taping, 715

Suture nasal tip lift technique
- advantages, 839
- anesthesia, 836, 837
- buried knots, position of, 836
- depressor septi muscle bellies, 836
- fibrosis, 840
- 16/18-gauge needle, 839
- original suture nasal tip lift, 835
- patient selection, 835
- simplified suture nasal tip lift, 836
- surgical technique, 837–840

Swanepoel, P.F., 553

T

Tajima open rhinoplasty, 692–739. See also Dibbell technique
- Tajima, S., 912
- Tardy, M.E., 390, 395, 480, 487
- Tay, A.G., 1112
- Taylor, G.I., 12

Telangiectasias, 715–716, 937

Temporal fascia technique
- fibroadipose covering, 704, 723
- muscular fibre, 704, 723
- nasal reconstruction, 704, 716–718
- postoperative period, 705
- reconstruction, 704
- resection
  - crus medialis feet, 704, 720
  - elongated nasal base, 704, 720
  - equilateral nasal base, 704, 719, 721
  - flat and negroid nose, 704, 722
  - tip-shaped band, 704, 721

secondary rhinoplasty
- high cartilaginous asymmetry, 704, 710–711
- nasal tip, 704, 708–709
- projection and cartilaginous broken, 704, 712–713
- technical resources, 705
- traumatic technique, 704, 714–715
- uses, 704, 722

Tension nose, 821, 822

Tessier, P., 825

Tham, C., 480

Thinakarajan, T., 754

Thomassin, J.M., 487

Thomson, C., 953

Thomson, J.A., 67, 96

Three-dimensional tissue culture
- alginate-recovered-chondrocyte (ARC), 1110
- cell-associated matrix (CAM), 1110
- collagen, 1111
- polyglycolic acid (PGA), 1110
- redifferentiation, expanded cells, 1109

Tip bulbosity, 451

Tip shaping
- Armenian-Persian patient, 865
- depressor septi nasi muscle, 863
- domes, 858–859
- dorsum/septum/tip balance, 855–856
- grafts
  - alar contour graft, 862
  - infratip shield, 861–862
  - onlay tip grafts, 861
  - soft triangle grafts, 862
subdomal grafts, 862
thick-skinned patients, 862
Hispanic patient, 866
interdomal suture, 860, 861
medial crural-columellar suture, 859
medial crural-septal sutures, 860–861
nasal skin, final taping of, 863
nose-lip-chin relationship, 853, 854
onlay tip grafts, 861
pitfalls, 856
postoperative patient, 864
preoperative patient, 864
skin and soft tissue, 855
tip position/projection
algorithmic guide, 856–857
assessment of, 853, 854
lower lateral crura, 857–858
medial crura, 858
techniques, 856
transdomal suture, 859, 860
Tissue engineering
autologous chondrocyte implantation (ACI), 1108
biochemical properties, hyaline cartilage, 1109
bioreactor culture systems, 1113–1114
cartilage
adipose tissue-derived stem cells, 1116
bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells (BMSCs), 1115–1116
embryonic stem cells (ESCs), 1116
chondrocytes isolation, 1109
definition, 1107
extracellular matrix (ECM), 1108
implants and grafts, 1107
modulation, oxygen tension, 1112–1113
optimization, culture medium, 1111–1112
septal cartilage specimen, 1108
three-dimensional tissue culture
alginate-recovered-chondrocyte (ARC), 1110
cell-associated matrix (CAM), 1110
collagen, 1111
polyglycolic acid (PGA), 1110
redifferentiation, expanded cells, 1109
in vivo cartilage maturation, 1114–1115
Tobin, H.A., 953
Tomooka, L.T., 714
Tongue-in-groove technique, 545, 668, 682, 684
Toriumi, D.M., 11, 205, 448, 667, 952, 1090
Tosun, Z., 364
Toxic shock syndrome (TSS), 713
Transdomal suturing, 414–415
Transforming growth factor beta (TGF-β), 1113
Traumatic technique, 704, 714–715
Turbinoplasty, 255, 260
Turkish delight grafts, 536, 758
Tutoplast-processed fascia lata (TPFL), 166, 167

U
Ultradiced rib cartilage graft
cleft nose deformity, upturned nose
outcome analysis and critique, 518
patient’s facial analysis, 518
preoperative series, 517
surgery technique, 513, 519, 520
donor scar and morbidity, 523, 527
hematoma, 523, 527
wound dehiscence, 527
hypertrophic scar, 527, 528
operative technique, 499
closure and splitting technique, 505–506
harvesting technique, 498–504
preoperative planning, 498, 499
problem nose, 518
outcome analysis and critique, 523, 526
patient’s facial analysis, 523
preoperative series, 522
surgery technique, 518, 524, 525
recipient complication
dorsal deviation, 528, 532
infection, 527, 529–531
partial resorption, 527, 528, 531
saddle nose, lower height dorsum
outcome analysis and critique, 513, 516
patient’s facial analysis, 513
preoperative series, 512
surgery technique, 508, 509, 514, 515
short nose, 506
outcome analysis and critique, 508, 511
patient’s facial analysis, 508
preoperative series, 507
surgery technique, 508–510
use of cartilage, 498
Upper buccal sulcus approach
advantages, 355
disadvantages, 355
history, 349
indications, 351, 353–354
technique, 349–353
Upper cartilaginous vault, 1083
Upper lateral cartilages (ULCs), 480, 700, 784–788
Upper lateral crura (ULC), 988
Upper third deformity, 1003

V
Veale, D., 82, 85
Vertical alar batten graft, 546
Vertical dome division (VDD) technique, 169, 171, 847
Visual analogue scale (VAS), 138
von Gräfe, K.F., 133
Von Mangoldt, F., 926
Vuyk, H.D., 110, 112
W
Wang, D., 198
Watson, D., 536
Wayhoff, M., 349
Webster, R.C., 390, 953
Wegener's granulomatosis, 483, 764, 765
Wegener's syndrome, 759, 762, 764–765
Weir, R.F., 134, 358, 856, 937, 992
Wernike, E., 1113
Wright, M.R., 97, 101
Wright, W.K., 911

Y
Yellin, S.A., 198
Yu, K., 101

Z
Zelnick, J., 45, 46
Zhang, J., 1116
Zojaji, R., 84
Z-plasty. See Intranasal Z-plasty (INZP)