



Vertical Space Lift (Transcutaneous Lower Blepharoplasty and subperiosteal midface lift)

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Abstract:

Background: Midfacial aging is characterized by ptosis of the cheek skin and descent of the attenuated lower eyelid skin below the inferior orbital rim, which lengthens the lower eyelid and obliterates the palpebro-malar junction. Malar fat pad descends resulting in loss of malar prominence, the tear trough becomes hollower, and the nasolabial folds deepen. To deliver natural, aesthetically pleasing per orbital rejuvenation, restoration of the youthful lid-cheek junction and malar eminence is often essential. The goal should be to re-establish youthful proportions with delicate transitions from brow to cheek. Using transcutaneous lower lid approach initially similar to the extended blepharoplasty, the skin-muscle flap is elevated to the rim then the arcus marginalis and orbicularis retaining ligament are incised and wide subperiosteal dissection is performed to the inferior aspect of the malar septum and and zygomaticocutaneous ligament. The periosteum may need to be incised at its most inferior extent to fully release the midface. The released midface, containing SOOF, malar fat, and subcutaneous tissues, is now suspended to the orbital rim periosteum. This technique was designed to correct midfacial aging by a central direct approach, allowing the vertical elevation of the midface by suspending the subperiosteal cheek flap to the orbital rim.

Biography:

Hadi Nural was graduated from ISTANBUL University Medical Faculty in 1989. He started ENT training same year. He is a Plastic Training and Research in Istanbul.

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