



A new ERA for global Dermatology 10 - 15 JUNE 2019 MILAN, ITALY

AESTHETIC AND COSMETIC DERMATOLOGY (LASERS SEPARATE CATEGORY)

FACE SCULPTING BY MEANS OF SOFT TISSUE FILLERS, BOTULINUM TOXIN AND FAT GRAFT.

M Mehta⁽¹⁾

Marvel Clinic, Cosmetic Dermatology And Hair Transplant Center, Mumbai, India⁽¹⁾

Background: Aging is a continuous process and it sets in since second decade of life. Various factors play important role when and how aging takes place in a particualr individual. Factors like genetics, ethnicity, effect of sun damage, pollution, stress and gravity would play a major role in deciding dynamic changes that take place over the face. It widely varies from individual to individual and also differs on one side of face compared to other half. Soft tissue fillers have evolved from animal derived collagen to arficially poly-L-lactic acid, calcium hydroxylapatite and hyaluronic acid and also different grafts. Those substance not only does a filling effect but it also allows body to syntesise its own collagen hence helps in lifting the face and supports against gravity. Soft tissue fillers have been used to restore the volume in majority of the area of face and it also helps in enhancing face features by non surgical means. Fillers being a part of minimally-non invasive of medical science would allow aesthetic physician to scupt the face along with botulinum toxins and autologus fat with minimal downtime compared to surgery.

Observation:

Case 1: periorbital rejuvination for tired looking face

Case 2: face assymetry was corrected with using uneven amount of fillers on both sides of face

Case 3: one ml of filler to from round to oval face illusion

Case 4: one ml of filler on mid face to look lower face narrower

Key Message: Small amount of injectables at right plane and place help achieving more desired look.

Learning curve for filler is semi steep but the complication would be dreaded as it's a blind procedure, however sound anatomical knowlede and using cannulas and needles alternatively depending upon the comfort of the clinician would help minimising complications.





