DERMATOLOGICAL SURGERY

A RANDOMIZED, EVALUATOR-BLIND, SPLIT-FACE STUDY EVALUATING THE SAFETY AND EFFICACY OF CALCIUM HYDROXYLAPATITE FOR JAWLINE AUGMENTATION

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Introduction: Jawline augmentation with calcium hydroxylapatite (CaHA) has not yet been evaluated in a prospective study with a split-face design. Our study aims to perform the first randomized-controlled, split face study on the efficacy and safety of (CaHA) for jawline augmentation using needle and cannula technique.

Objective: The primary objective of this study is to evaluate the efficacy and safety CaHA for augmentation of the jawline.

Materials and Methods: The study was approved by a centralized Institutional Review Board and conducted in accordance with Good Clinical Practices conforming to the ethical guidelines of the 1975 Declaration of Helsinki. This is a single-site, randomized, evaluator-blind trial enrolling a total of ten healthy subjects with at least a grade 1 (mild) on a four point Jawline Scale. One side of the face was randomized to receive 1-2 syringes of calcium hydroxylapatite with lidocaine (total of 3cc) for correction of wrinkles and folds along the jawline using both cannula and needle method, and a balancing treatment will be performed 1 month later. Investigator and subject evaluations will be performed immediately after treatment and 1, 3, and 6 months later by blinded investigators.

Results: Ten subjects were enrolled in the trial. All subjects have completed initial treatments and are currently undergoing follow up visits. There was a statistically significant improvement in the degree of wrinkling and skin sagging in the four point Jawline Scale, with at least a 1 point improvement in the scale, and on the Clinician Gobal Aesthetic Improvement Score for the treated side versus control ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: Preliminary results demonstrate that CaHA is effective and safe for restoration and augmentation of the jawline. Data is still being collected and final results and conclusions will be presented.