

Many thanks to the patients participating in this study for their patience, willingness to help making this study a reality.

LIST OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENT	i
LIST OF CONTENT	ii
LIST OF FIGURES	iii
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF CHARTS	vii
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. AIM OF THE WORK	58
III. PATIENTS AND METHODS	59
IV. RESULTS	103
V. DISCUSSION	135
VI. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	148
VII. RECOMENDATIONS	151
VIII. REFERENCES	152
PROTOCOL	

ARABIC SUMMARY

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		page
(1)	The superficial fat compartments of the face	6
(2)	The Ligaments and septae between fat compartments of the face	7
(3)	The retaining ligaments of the face.	10
(4)	The mimetic facial muscles.	12
(5)	The prezygomatic space	17
(6)	The buccal fat pad and its extensions	18
(7)	Attenuated ligaments in the midface	19
(8)	The branches of the facial nerve.	21
(9)	Dangerous zone 1	26
(10)	Dangerous zone 2	27
(11)	Dangerous zone 3	29
(12)	Dangerous zone 4	30
(13)	Dangerous zone 5	31
(14)	Dangerous zone 6	32
(15)	Dangerous zone 7	33
(16)	Arterial supply to the face	35
(17)	Skin excision only without undermining	39
(18)	Classic methods: extended incisions plus skin undermining	40

(19)	The subcutaneous musculoaponeurotic system rhytidectomy	42
(20)	Rhytidectomy techniques by Baker and Massiha	46
(21)	The subperiosteal facelift	48
(22)	Suspension techniques	52
(23)	Traditional facelift designs have an oblique vector of traction.	53
(24)	Simple MACS-lift. Position of the vertical, narrow purse-string suture	54
(25)	The extended MACS lift. Position of a third narrow pursestring suture.	55
(26)	Vertical skin redraping will not produce a dog-ear under the earlobe and will avoid the necessity for retroauricular dissection	57
(27)	Signs of facial aging	38
(28)	Vertical lifting of the skin above the angle of the mandible giving an idea of the anticipated improvement.	64
(29)	Vertical lifting of the skin above the angle of the mandible show excess in neck skin	65
(30)	Section of the face	68
(31)	Case 1; grade 2 laxity.	74
(32)	Case 2; grade 4 laxity.	75
(33)	Simple MACS-lift, extent of dissection and suspension sutures	78
(34)	Extended MACS-lift, extent of dissection and suspension sutures	79
(35)	Incision marking: Change of the original linear temporal incision into a zigzag one	80
(36)	According to Camirand, the incision in the temporal area is made perpendicularly to the hair shafts.	81
(37)	Sharp dissection of the first part of the flap till the end of parotid fascia	84
(38)	Blunt dissection of the skin flap.	85
(39)	Raised skin flap, shown the SMAS and platysma.	86
(40)	Safe areas for fixing the purse-string suspension sutures.	87
(41)	Window in the subcutaneous tissue showing the deep temporal fascia.	88
(42)	The U suture, the needle bite in the SMAS.	89
(43)	The strong lifting of the neck was clearly evident after tightening of the U suture.	90

(44)	The plication effect of the purse-string sutures.	91
(45)	The lifting of the lower face after tightening the O suture.	92
(46)	The third suspension suture position in relation to other sutures.	93
(47)	The suction drain in place.	94
(48)	Raising the flap in a vertical direction using two sharp double hocks.	95
(49)	Cutting the skin flap with scalpel.	95
(50)	Fixing the skin flap to position by a stay suture.	96
(51)	Marking of the part to be excised.	97
(52)	The minimal access wound after excision of the excess skin.	97
(53)	Vertical folds when appear in the infralobular region at the end of vertical skin redraping in a MACS-lift procedure.	98
(54)	One-year postoperative detailed view of the preauricular scar.	114
(55)	Another example of preauricular scar shown excellent results.	115
(56)	Pre-operative photos of case no1.	117
(57)	1st week post-operative photos of case no1.	118
(58)	3rd week post-operative photos of case no1.	118
(59)	6th month post-operative photos of case no1.	119
(60)	Preoperative front view compared to one-year postoperative.	120
(61)	Preoperative oblique view compared to one-year postoperative.	120
(62)	Preoperative side view compared to one-year postoperative.	121
(63)	Minimal access scar one-year postoperative.	121
(64)	Preoperative front view compared to one-year postoperative.	122
(65)	Preoperative oblique view compared to one-year postoperative.	123
(66)	Preoperative side view compared to one-year postoperative.	123
(67)	Preoperative front view compared to one-year postoperative.	124
(68)	Preoperative oblique view compared to one-year postoperative.	125
(69)	Preoperative side view compared to one-year postoperative.	125
(70)	Preoperative front view compared to one-year postoperative.	126
(71)	Preoperative oblique view compared to one-year postoperative.	127
(72)	Preoperative side view compared to one-year postoperative.	127
(73)	Preoperative front view compared to one-year postoperative.	128
(74)	Preoperative oblique view compared to one-year postoperative.	129

(75)	Preoperative side view compared to one-year postoperative.	129
(76)	Preoperative front view compared to one-year postoperative.	130
(77)	Preoperative oblique view compared to one-year postoperative.	131
(78)	Preoperative side view compared to one-year postoperative.	131
(79)	Preoperative front view compared to one-year postoperative.	132
(80)	Preoperative oblique view compared to one-year postoperative.	133
(81)	Preoperative side view compared to one-year postoperative.	133
(82)	Complicated preauricular scar makes it obvious.	134

LIST OF TABLES

Table		page
(1)	Clinical examination of cranial nerve V	66
(2)	Clinical examination of cranial nerve VII	67
(3)	Photographic grading of cheekbone roundness	69
(4)	Photographic grading of the nasolabial fold	70
(5)	Photographic grading of the jowls	71
(6)	Photographic grading of the platysma bands	72
(7)	Photographic grading of the horizontal folds	73
(8)	Photographic assessment table.	74
(9)	Photographic assessment of case 1.	75
(10)	Photographic assessment of case 2.	76
(11)	Results of pre-operative grading.	105
(12)	Results of post-operative grading.	108

LIST OF CHARTS

Charts		page
(1)	Gender distribution of included patients.	103
(2)	Age distribution of included patients.	104
(3)	Occupation of included patients.	104
(4)	Number of cases pre-operative per grade in the middle face.	106
(5)	Number of cases pre-operative per grade in the lower face.	106
(6)	Number of cases pre-operative per grade in the upper neck.	107
(7)	Number of post-operative cases per grade in the middle face.	109
(8)	Number of post-operative cases per grade in the lower face.	109
(9)	Number of post-operative cases per grade in the upper neck.	110
(10)	Comparison between pre and post-operative results in the middle face.	110
(11)	Comparison between pre and post-operative results in the lower face.	111
(12)	Comparison between pre and post-operative results in the upper neck.	111
(13)	The mean percentage of improvement per grade in the middle face.	112

Charts	page
(14) The mean percentage of improvement per grade in the lower face.	112
(15) The mean percentage of improvement per grade in the upper neck.	113
(16) The mean percentage of improvement in each region.	113
(17) The scar quality of short access incision.	114
(18) Number of cases per each operative time division.	115
(19) Number of cases according to hospital stay.	116