

PLASTIC SURGERY

Plastic surgery is a surgical specialty involved with both the improvement in a person's appearance and the reconstruction of facial and body tissue defects caused by illness, trauma, or birth disorders. Plastic surgery restores and improves function, as well as appearance.

Types of Plastic Surgery Procedures:

- 1| **Abdominal Procedures:**
Abdominoplasty
- 2| **Breast Procedures:**
Mammoplasty (Augmentation & Reduction) and Mastopexy (Lift)
- 3| **Body Contouring Procedures:**
Brachioplasty and Thighplasty
- 4| **Facial Procedures:** Face Lift (Smas Plication), Brow Lift, Upper eyelid blepharoplasty and Rhinoplasty





Abdominoplasty

A tummy tuck — also known as abdominoplasty — is a cosmetic surgical procedure to improve the shape and appearance of the abdomen. During a tummy tuck, excess skin and fat are removed from the abdomen. Connective tissue in the abdomen (fascia) usually is tightened with sutures as well.

RECTUS PPLICATION

Material	Item Code	USP	Length (cm)	Colour	Needle					
Polypropylene	JA-1007Q	2	24 x 24	Undyed	½ Circle	Taper Point	36 mm	CT-I	Bi-directional	
Polypropylene	JA-2007Q	2	45 x 45	Undyed	½ Circle	Taper Point	36 mm	CT-I	Bi-directional	
PDO	RA-1065Q	2	36 x 36	Violet	½ Circle	Taper Point	48 mm	CTX	Bi-directional	
PDO	RA-2065Q	2	45 x 45	Violet	½ Circle	Taper Point	48 mm	CTX	Bi-directional	
PDO	RX-1033Q	2	24 x 24	Violet	½ Circle	Taper Point	36 mm	CT-I	Bi-directional	
PDO	RA-1058Q	2	30 x 30	Violet	½ Circle	Taper Point	36 mm	CT-I	Bi-directional	

SUBCUTANEOUS

Material	Item Code	USP	Length (cm)	Colour	Needle					
PDO	RA-1067Q	0	36 x 36	Violet	½ Circle	Taper Point	36 mm	CT-I	Bi-directional	
PDO	RA-1057Q	2-0	40 x 40	Violet	½ Circle	Taper Point	26 mm	SH	Bi-directional	
PDO	RA-2067Q	0	45 x 45	Violet	½ Circle	Taper Point	36 mm	CT-I	Bi-directional	
Monoderm™	YA-1029Q	0	36 x 36	Undyed	½ Circle	Taper Point	36 mm	CT-I	Bi-directional	





Abdominoplasty

SUBCUTICULAR

Material	Item Code	USP	Length (cm)	Colour	Needle						
Monoderm™	YA-2022Q	2-0	30 x 30	Undyed	3/8 Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	19 mm	PS-2	Bi-directional		▽
Monoderm™	YA-2024Q	2-0	30 x 30	Undyed	3/8 Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	24 mm	PS-1	Bi-directional		▽
Monoderm™	YA-2021Q	3-0	30 x 30	Undyed	3/8 Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	19 mm	PS-2	Bi-directional		▽
Monoderm™	YA-2023Q	3-0	30 x 30	Undyed	3/8 Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	24 mm	PS-1	Bi-directional		▽
Monoderm™	YA-2034Q	2-0	40 x 40	Undyed	3/8 Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	24 mm	PS-1	Bi-directional		▽
Monoderm™	YA-2033Q	3-0	40 x 40	Undyed	3/8 Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	24 mm	PS-1	Bi-directional		▽



SCAN TO SEE VIDEO

Procedure: Progressive Tension Technique

STEPS

- 1 ▶ Five running parallel rows of barbed suture are placed in a sequential fashion.
- 2 ▶ The midline row is excluded if fat contouring removes Scarpa's in this zone. In this case, only the umbilicus serves to stabilize the flap in the midline. The operation requires assistance as the surgeon operates holds and advances the flap with his or her nondominant hand and places the suture with the other hand.
- 3 ▶ The assistant grasps the needle as it passes from the abdominal fascia into Scarpa's in one bite, so the surgeon can regrab the needle for the next throw.





Breast Procedures

Mammoplasty: A group of surgical procedures to reshape or modify the appearance of the breast. There are two types of mammoplasty procedures, augmentation mammoplasty (breast implants) which increases the size of the breast and reduction mammoplasty (breast reduction) which decreases the size of the breast.

Mastopexy: A procedure for raising sagging breasts or lifting the breast. In this procedure the location of the nipple is raised. Mastopexy is often performed with mammoplasty reductions.

SUBCUTANEOUS

Material	Item Code	USP	Length (cm)	Colour	Needle						
PDO	RA-1028Q-0	2-0	24 x 24	Violet	3/8 Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	26 mm	PS	Bi-directional		▽
PDO	RA-1029Q	0	24 x 24	Violet	1/2 Circle	Taper Point	36 mm	CT-1	Bi-directional		⊙
PDO	RA-1030Q-0	0	24 x 24	Violet	3/8 Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	26 mm	PS	Bi-directional		▽
Monoderm™	YA-2022Q	2-0	30 x 30	Undyed	3/8 Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	19 mm	PS-2	Bi-directional		▽
Monoderm™	YA-2023Q	3-0	30 x 30	Undyed	3/8 Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	24 mm	PS-1	Bi-directional		▽
Monoderm™	VLM-3008	3-0	30	Undyed	3/8 Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	19 mm	PS-2	Uni-directional		▽
Monoderm™	VLM-3010	2-0	30	Undyed	3/8 Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	19 mm	PS-2	Uni-directional		▽

SUBCUTICULAR

Material	Item Code	USP	Length (cm)	Colour	Needle						
Monoderm™	YA-2016Q	3-0	14 x 14	Undyed	3/8 Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	19 mm	PS-2	Bi-directional		▽
Monoderm™	VLM-3007	3-0	20	Undyed	3/8 Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	19 mm	PS-2	Uni-directional		▽
Monoderm™	VLM-1011	3-0	20	Undyed	3/8 Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	24 mm	PS-1	Uni-directional		▽



Breast Procedures

PERIAREOLAR

Material	Item Code	USP	Length (cm)	Colour	Needle						
Monoderm™	YA-2016Q	3-0	14 x 14	Undyed	3/8 Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	19 mm	PS-2	Bi-directional		▽
Monoderm™	VLM-1002	2-0	30	Undyed	3/8 Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	24 mm	PS-1	Uni-directional		▽
Monoderm™	VLM-3009	2-0	20	Undyed	3/8 Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	19 mm	PS-2	Uni-directional		▽
Monoderm™	VLM-3010	2-0	30	Undyed	3/8 Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	19 mm	PS-2	Uni-directional		▽



SCAN TO SEE VIDEO

Procedure: Mastopexy and Reduction Mammoplasty

Shaping the breast pillars while enhancing upper pole projection. Closing the areola and short scar or closing with a traditional (Wise pattern) technique.

STEPS

1 ▶ Begin at the apex of the pillars (adjacent to the lower border of the areola), engaging the Quill® in the breast parenchyma until the opposing barbs engage. Run one end of the device from one pillar to the other. This will approximate the pillars and produce upper pole fullness as the imbrication evolves. End with a J-loop or backstitch. Repeat with the other end of the device.

2 ▶ Begin the areola closure at the 12 o'clock position, passing through the deep dermis and advancing the Quill® until the opposing barbs engage. Continue advancing one end of the device counterclockwise until the 6 o'clock position is reached. Repeat with the other half of the device, passing clockwise from the 12 o'clock to the 6 o'clock position.

3 ▶ Continue down the short vertical incision with the remaining barbed segment of either Quill®. Add another device, if needed, to complete the repair. If a horizontal, inframammary incision is required, close the incision as described in the dual-layer closure technique.





Body Contouring Procedures

Thighplasty: A procedure to tighten and improve the overall appearance of thighs.

Brachioplasty: A procedure to improve the appearance of the under portion of the upper arm.

SUBCUTANEOUS

Material	Item Code	USP	Length (cm)	Colour	Needle						
PDO	RA-1029Q	0	24 x 24	Violet	½ Circle	Taper Point	36 mm	CT-1	Bi-directional		
PDO	RA-1030Q-0	0	24 x 24	Violet	¾ Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	26 mm	PS	Bi-directional		
PDO	RA-1067Q	0	36 x 36	Violet	½ Circle	Taper Point	36 mm	CT-1	Bi-directional		
PDO	RA-2067Q	0	45 x 45	Violet	½ Circle	Taper Point	36 mm	CT-1	Bi-directional		

SUBCUTICULAR

Material	Item Code	USP	Length (cm)	Colour	Needle						
Monoderm™	YA-2021Q	3-0	30 x 30	Undyed	¾ Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	19 mm	PS-2	Bi-directional		
Monoderm™	YA-2022Q	2-0	30 x 30	Undyed	¾ Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	19 mm	PS-2	Bi-directional		
Monoderm™	YA-2023Q	3-0	30 x 30	Undyed	¾ Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	24 mm	PS-1	Bi-directional		
Monoderm™	YA-2024Q	2-0	30 x 30	Undyed	¾ Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	24 mm	PS-1	Bi-directional		
Monoderm™	YA-2031Q	3-0	40 x 40	Undyed	¾ Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	19 mm	PS-2	Bi-directional		
Monoderm™	YA-2034Q	2-0	40 x 40	Undyed	¾ Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	24 mm	PS-1	Bi-directional		

Thighplasty procedure

The incision pattern will vary based on the target area, degree of correction, and the preferences according to the patient and surgeon.

Close the incision

Deep sutures within underlying tissues help to form and support the newly shaped contours. Sutures may be used to close the skin incisions.

Outer thigh lift incision

An incision extends from the groin around the hip and across the back. Advanced techniques usually allow incisions to be placed in strategic locations to be hidden by most types of clothing and swimsuits, but can be extensive.

Inner thigh lift incision

One technique allows the incision to be placed in the groin, extending downward and wraps around the back of the thigh. Another technique removes excess skin from the groin down to the knee using an incision along the inseam. A third technique is a minimal incision inner thigh lift. This incision is only in the groin area.



Facial Procedures

Facelift: Peroauricular: Closure of an incision around the ear as part of a face lift procedure.

SMAS Plication: A technique used in face lift procedures that involves the folding and suturing of the SMAS (facial muscle).

Brow lift: A procedure to raise the brows if you have a low, sagging brow or brow asymmetry.

Upper eyelid blepharoplasty: Surgery to repair droopy eyelids that may involve removing excess skin, muscle and fat.

Rhinoplasty: A procedure to change the size, shape or proportions of your nose.

SUBCUTICULAR

Material	Item Code	USP	Length (cm)	Colour	Needle						
Monoderm™	YA-2002Q	5-0	14 x 14	Undyed	3/8 Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	11 mm	P-1	Bi-directional		▽
Monoderm™	YA-2003Q	5-0	14 x 14	Undyed	3/8 Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	13 mm	P-3	Bi-directional		▽
Monoderm™	YA-2004Q	4-0	14 x 14	Undyed	3/8 Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	11 mm	P-1	Bi-directional		▽
Monoderm™	YA-2005Q	4-0	14x 14	Undyed	3/8 Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	13 mm	P-3	Bi-directional		▽
Monoderm™	VLM-2007	4-0	20	Undyed	3/8 Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	19 mm	P-2	Uni-directional		▽
Monoderm™	VLM-2008	4-0	30	Undyed	3/8 Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	19 mm	P-2	Uni-directional		▽



SCAN TO SEE VIDEO

STEPS

Procedure: Brow Lift

Corrects the sagging of eyebrows and hooding of the upper eyelids.

1 ▶ Create a 3 cm temporal incision, dissecting a plane which lies above deep temporal fascia posterior to the anterior temporal crest. Create a subperiosteal dissection in the area of the brow anterior to the anterior temporal crest. The orbital ligament is divided to permit adequate release and elevation of the lateral brow.

2 ▶ Pass Quill® through the temporal fascia horizontally for anchoring. The medial Quill® enters the flap at 2 cm above the rim, passing over fascia and bone. The lateral Quill® enters the flap 1.5 cm above the rim, passing over the fascia. Entering the flap at these levels minimizes any chance of disturbing the frontal branch of the facial nerve. Both devices exit the skin just distal to the eyebrow.

3 ▶ The free ends of the Quill® are held as the soft tissue is contoured upward to lift the brow. An absorbable Quill® is placed between the superficial and deep temporal fascias within 2 cm of the temporal incision to further control the lateral brow and smooth the area of dissection over the deep temporal fascia.

Key Terminology

ABDOMINOPLASTY: A surgical procedure, also known as tummy tuck, to correct the apron of excess skin hanging over the abdomen

AREOLA: Pigmented skin surrounding the nipple

AUGMENTATION MAMMAPLASTY: Breast enlargement by surgery

BRACHIOPLASTY: duce excess skin and fat between the underarm and the elbow to correct sagging of the upper arms

BREAST AUGMENTATION: Breast enlargement by surgery; also known as augmentation mammoplasty

BREAST LIFT: Surgery to lift the breasts; also known as mastopexy

BREAST RECONSTRUCTION: Any of several plastic surgery techniques that attempt to restore a breast to near-normal shape, appearance, and size following mastectomy

BREAST REDUCTION: Reduction of breast size and breast lift by surgery

BROW LIFT: A surgical procedure to correct a low-positioned or sagging brow; smoothes furrows across the forehead and between the brows

CIRCUMFERENTIAL THIGH LIFT: A surgical procedure to correct sagging of the outer and mid-thigh

FLAP TECHNIQUES: Surgical techniques used to reposition the patient's own skin, muscle, and fat to reconstruct or cover the breast

GRAFTING: Tissue taken from other parts of the body

MASTECTOMY: The removal of a breast, typically to rid the body of cancer

REDUCTION MAMMAPLASTY: The surgical removal of breast tissue to reduce the size of breasts

TENDON: A tough cord or band of dense white fibrous connective tissue that unites a muscle with some other structure

THIGHPLASTY: Reshapes the thighs by reducing excess skin and, in some cases, fat, resulting in smoother skin and better-proportioned contours of the thighs and lower body; also called thigh lift

Quill BARBED
SUTURE
by **corzamedical**

