Research

Perceived Age Reversal 405
A. Joshua Zimm, MD, and colleagues objectively assess the degree of perceived age change and attractiveness after aesthetic aging face surgery. The study is a follow-up to the senior author’s previous publication, which examined perceived age alone. Fifty raters graded random combinations of preoperative and postoperative photographs from 49 patients who underwent aging face surgery. Raters estimated that patients appeared, on average, 3.1 years younger after aging face surgery. The raters did not detect significant differences in attractiveness scores before and after surgery.

PDL for Pediatric Cutaneous Vascular Anomalies 434
Javad A. Sajan, MD, and colleagues introduce an assessment instrument to evaluate pulsed-dye laser therapy in pediatric facial anomalies. Preintervention and postintervention photographs of 22 patients with hemangiomas of infancy or port-wine stains were retrospectively reviewed using the new assessment tool. Results show reliable agreement among the 3 surgeon observers who completed the assessment tool.

Lengthening the Short Nose in Asians 439
Joo Hyun Park, MD, and colleagues present their retrospective review of rhinoplasty outcomes in Asian patients with short noses. Thirty-six patients underwent surgical correction of congenital and iatrogenic short noses and were assessed using anthropometric measurements. The mean duration of postoperative follow-up was 29.8 months, and all patients were satisfied with the aesthetic results. The authors describe their experience with different grafting materials and describe key techniques for correction of the short nose in Asians.

Tissue Engineering for Keloid Lesions 448
Hanwei Li, PhD, and colleagues apply tissue-engineering strategies to investigate the role of matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) in keloid pathophysiology. The authors created 3-dimensional models from fibroblasts derived from keloid tissue and different biocompatible matrices. Matrix metalloproteinases 9 and 13 were upregulated in keloid derived cells. The addition of decorin, a glycosaminoglycan, to keloid fibroblasts significantly decreased type I collagen and MMP 1, MMP 9, and MMP 13 gene expressions. Furthermore, higher MMP gene expressions were observed in fibroblasts isolated from the margins of the original keloid wound compared with the center. The study provides insight to improving the study of keloids and suggests potential targets for therapy.