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Department of General Surgery***

**Surgical Innovations in the Management of Deformed
Nose to Create a Balanced Smaller Nose**

Thesis

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IN

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Dedication

I dedicate this work to the light of my life my son and my family. My father whose advice and support enlightened my career. My mother who took care of me throughout my life. My husband who tolerated me during the preparation of this thesis. Last but not least my brother and sister who were always there for me.

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List of Abbreviations

S.M.R: Submucosal resection

L.W.R: Lateral wedge resection

I.C.U: Intensive care unit

Fig.: Figure

A.S: augmenting, supporting

E.A.S: elevating, augmenting, supporting

S.S.S.: straight, smooth, short of saddle

L.L.C: lower lateral cartilage

U.L.C.: upper lateral cartilage

S-STE: skin-soft tissue envelope

Abstract

The nose is the prominent feature of the face and it reflects the character. Therefore any procedure in the nose [rhinoplasty] should be done with great care and meticulously. There has been a concept in rhinoplasty for a very long time, it is better to have a well balanced nose even if it is larger than original nasal size.

This study will introduce a new surgical innovation in addressing bulbous, large noses in order to have a smaller well balanced nose with respect of the ideal nose measurements and it's relationship with facial proportions.

New techniques have been applied on 40 patients. Results were recorded photographically and clinically. Pathological studies were also conducted to examine specimens harvested from nasal tip as a proof to the new concept and innovation.

Key Words

- Deformed, large nose
- Bulbous, boxy & ill-defined tip
- Histopathological examination
- New concept in management
- Smaller, balanced and properly functioning
- Patient and doctor satisfaction

Introduction

Introduction

The nose is the most prominent feature on the human face, critically involved in appearance, both to oneself and to others, and it is involved significantly in the perception of beauty, both publicly and privately. ⁽¹⁾ Physiognomists emphasize the importance of the nose in the category of anatomical conformations that are indicative of special traits of character; regarding it as a measure of force in nations and individual ^{)*}). The five classes of the nose shape recognized by physiognomists include the Roman (indicating strength), Greek (refinement), Jewish (commercialism), pug (weakness and lack of development), and celestial (weakness and inquisitiveness) noses. According to Herodotus, the Egyptian priests considered a large nose to be a symbol of wisdom. Greeks and Romans gave great importance to the beauty of the nose and preferred long sculptured noses. Europeans in the nineteenth century liked Greek and Roman profiles and had a preference for long noses. ⁽²⁾

This has been the concept in Rhinoplasty for a very long time, it is better to have a large well balanced nose rather than a small ill-balanced nose. ^(3, 4, 5, 6, 7)

^{)*}(Physiognomy (from *physics*, nature, and *gnosis*, knowledge) is a pseudoscience; a body of knowledge purported to be scientific that fails to comply with the scientific method. Physiognomy is based on the belief that the study and judgment of a person's outer appearance, primarily the face, reflects their character or personality.