

The Effect of Spreader Graft in Rhinoplasty

Meta-analysis study

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List of Abbreviations

CI	: Confidence interval
ENV	: External nasal valve
FEM	: Fixed effect model
FHP	: Frankfurt horizontal plane
INV	: Internal nasal valve
LLC	: Lower lateral cartilage
REM	: Random effect model
ULC	: Upper lateral cartilage

Abstract

Spreader grafts was first described by sheen in 1984 as a method of reconstructing the internal nasal valve and/or recontouring the aesthetic appearance of the nasal dorsum in cases of primary and secondary rhinoplasty.

Methods:The study will include published medical articles concerning the functional and aesthetic values of spreader grafts in cases of septorhinoplasty through searching the Medline data base (www.pubmed.com)

Results:Meta-analysis for the functional outcome after rhinoplasty with spreader graft was done which showed a functional improvement rate of 89.7%. and for aesthetic improvement after rhinoplasty with spreader graft it showed an improved aesthetic outcome rate of 94.3%.

Conclusion:The available data show that the use of spreader grafts in rhinoplasty can improve the functional outcome via preservation and restoration of the internal nasal valve angle and supporting its structural stability as well as the esthetic outcome as they serve to create aesthetic dorsal lines and through adequate correction of the cartilaginous crooked nose.

Key words:rhinoplasty, spreader graft, middle nasal vault, internal nasal valve, nasal valve surgery, crooked nose.



Introduction

