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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Classification of rhinoplasties performed in an otorhinolaryngology referral center in Brazil^{☆,☆☆}



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KEYWORDS

Plastic surgery;
Esthetics;
Rhinoplasty;
Education

Abstract

Introduction: Facial plastic and reconstructive surgery involves the use of surgical procedures to achieve esthetic and functional improvement. It can be used for traumatic, congenital, or developmental injuries. Medicine, with an emphasis on facial plastic surgery, has made progress in several areas, including rhinoplasty, providing good long-term results and higher patient satisfaction.

Objective: To evaluate cases of rhinoplasty and its subtypes in a referral center, and to understand the relevance of teaching rhinoplasty techniques in a service of otolaryngology residency.

Methods: A retrospective study that assessed 325 rhinoplasties performed by third-year medical residents under the supervision of chief residents in charge of the Service of Facial Plastic Surgery in this hospital was conducted from January of 2003 to August of 2012. The Service Protocol included the following subtypes: functional, esthetic, post-traumatic, revision, and reconstructive rhinoseptoplasty.

Results: Of the rhinoplasties performed 184 (56.21%) were functional, 59 (18.15%) were post-traumatic, 27 were (8.30%) esthetic, 15 were (4.61%) reconstructive, and 40 (12.30%) were revision procedures.

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Conclusion: Functional rhinoseptoplasties were the most prevalent type, which highlights the relevance of teaching surgical techniques, not only for septoplasty, but also the inclusion of rhinoplasty techniques in teaching centers.

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PALAVRAS-CHAVE

Cirurgia plástica;
Estética;
Rinoplastia;
Capacitação

Classificação das rinoplastias realizadas em um centro de referência em otorrinolaringologia no Brasil

Resumo

Introdução: A cirurgia estética e reconstrutora têm por objetivo a utilização de procedimentos cirúrgicos para alcançar melhora estética e funcional. Pode ser utilizada para lesões traumáticas, congênitas ou de desenvolvimento. A Medicina, com ênfase na plástica facial, obteve avanços nas mais diversas áreas, inclusive na rinoplastia, permitindo bons resultados a longo prazo e maior satisfação dos pacientes.

Objetivo: Avaliar a casuística do setor de rinoplastia e suas subdivisões em um centro de referência. Compreender a relevância do ensino das técnicas de rinoplastia em um serviço de residência médica de otorrinolaringologia.

Método: Estudo retrospectivo onde foram analisados 325 rinoplastias, realizadas por médicos residentes do terceiro ano com supervisão dos preceptores responsáveis pelo serviço de Cirurgia Plástica da Face desse hospital, no período de janeiro de 2003 a agosto de 2012. *O protocolo do serviço foi preenchido com enfoque nas seguintes subdivisões:* rinosseptoplastia funcional, estética, pós-traumática, revisional e reconstrutora.

Resultados: Das rinoplastias realizadas, 184 (56,21%) foram funcionais, 59 (18,15%) pós-traumáticas, 27 (8,30%) estéticas, 15 (4,61%) reconstrutoras e 40 (12,30%) revisionais.

Conclusão: As rinosseptoplastias funcionais foram as mais prevalentes, o que mostra a importância do ensino, não somente das técnicas de septoplastias, mas também, da inclusão do aprendizado de técnicas de rinoplastias em centros de ensino.

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Introduction

Cosmetic surgeries are on the rise, and among them, rhinoplasty is one of the most commonly performed. Through the use of a good technical basis in basic rhinoseptoplasty surgery, it is possible to treat approximately 95% of primary patients seen in a private practice of esthetic surgery, demonstrating the increasing need for inclusion of more refined techniques of rhinoplasty in routine otorhinolaryngology.¹

In the late 19th century, rhinoplasty was nearly exclusively reconstructive surgery for large nasal mutilations.² In the early 20th century, it was rapidly disseminated worldwide as an esthetic procedure, but in the 21st century, it has become more conservative, with modeling techniques rather than cartilage resection and with a significant reduction in aggressive osteotomies.^{3,4}

The number of rhinoplasties and their subtypes (functional, esthetic, reconstructive, revision, and post-traumatic surgeries) has significantly increased since the mid-20th century.^{3,5} However, the nose represents a complex anatomical region, in which small functional alterations can cause great harm to the patient.⁶ Thus, the study

of rhinoplasty techniques associated with those of septoplasty has gained prominence in referral otolaryngology services, which are regarded as professional generation centers, with the greatest responsibility for the training of these professionals.^{2,4}

The present study aimed to evaluate a series of patients who underwent rhinoplasty in a referral center, focusing on the esthetic, functional, post-traumatic, reconstructive, and revision subtypes. Reconstructive surgeries are those performed to correct defects due to loss of substance (e.g., after tumor resection); revision procedures are surgical re-interventions, either performed by the same surgeon or another one; post-traumatic surgeries are those performed due to injuries resulting from external causes; functional procedures consist of any approach aiming at respiratory function correction; and esthetic procedures are purely cosmetic surgeries.

Methods

This was a cross-sectional, historical cohort study performed through the collection of data from medical records and

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