

Essential Anatomy and Clinical Concept in Thread Lifting Procedures

Reverse Deep-Fixation Technique

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Essential Anatomy

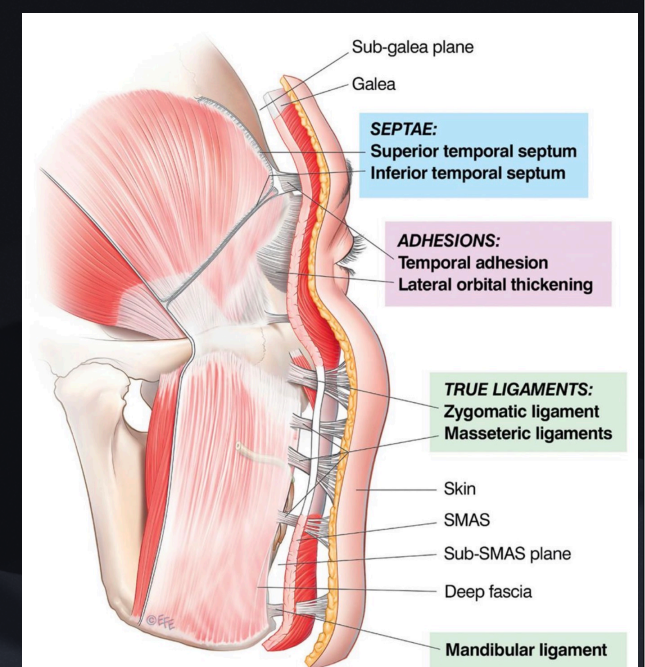
- Retaining ligaments of the face
- Temporal anatomy

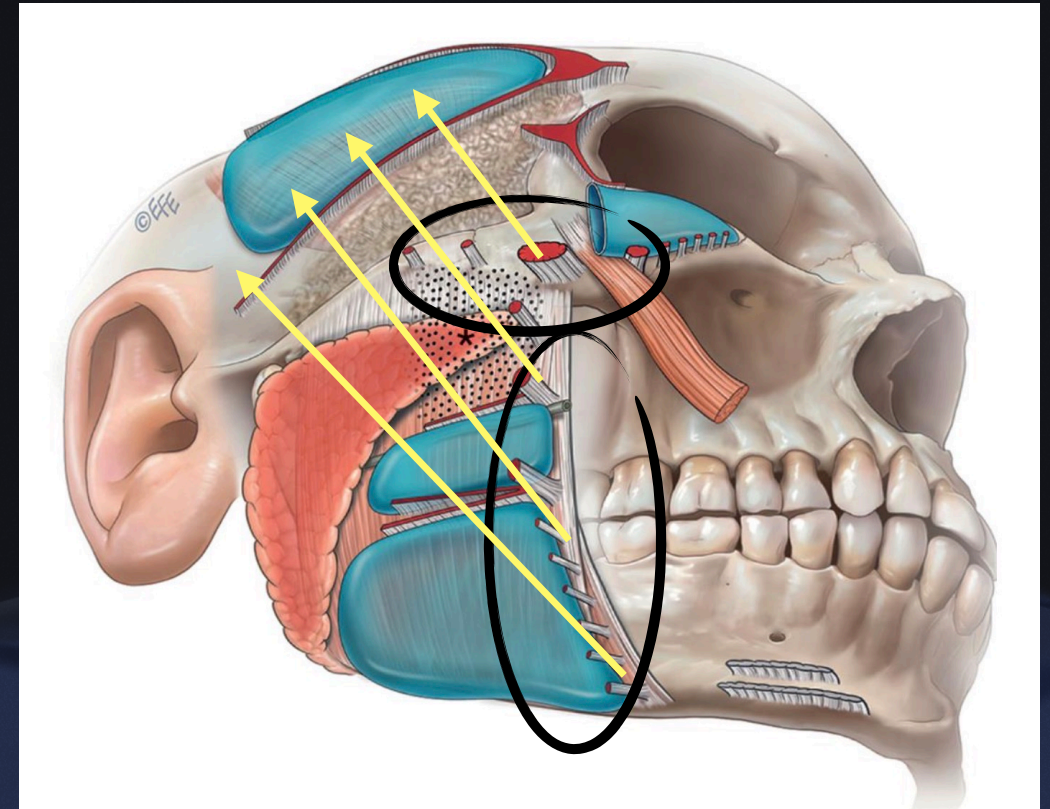
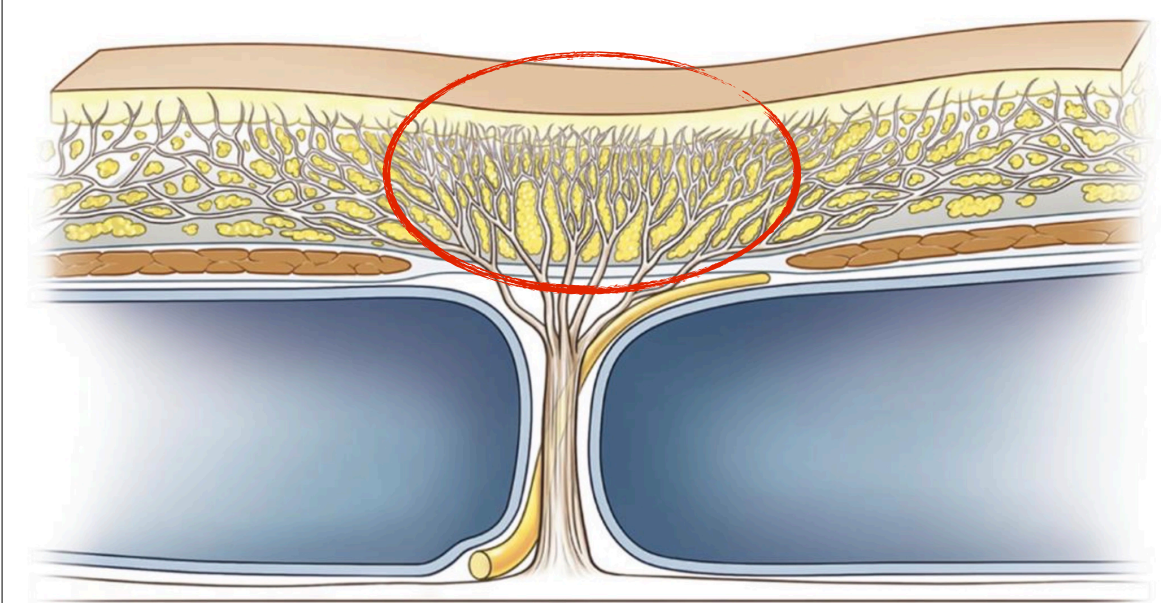


Retaining Ligaments of The Face

True ligaments

- Zygomatic ligament
- Masseteric ligaments

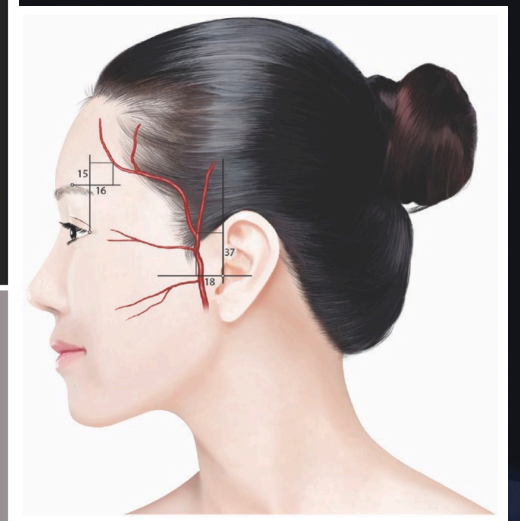
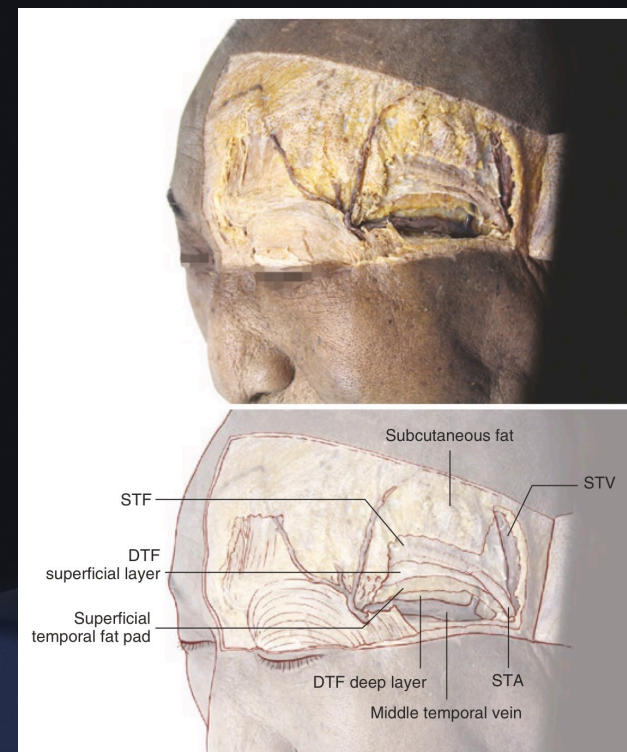
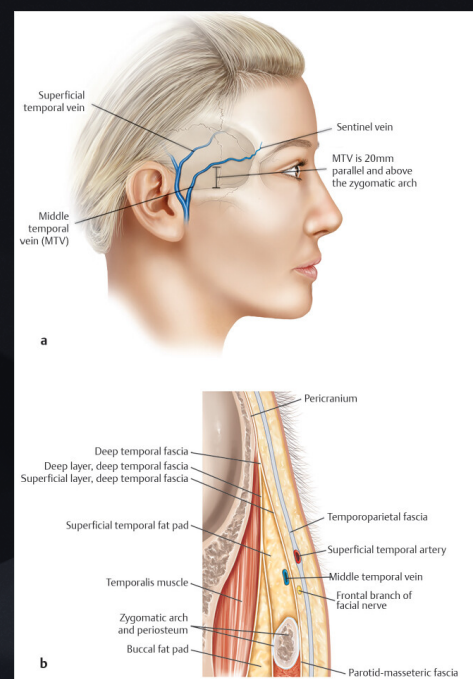


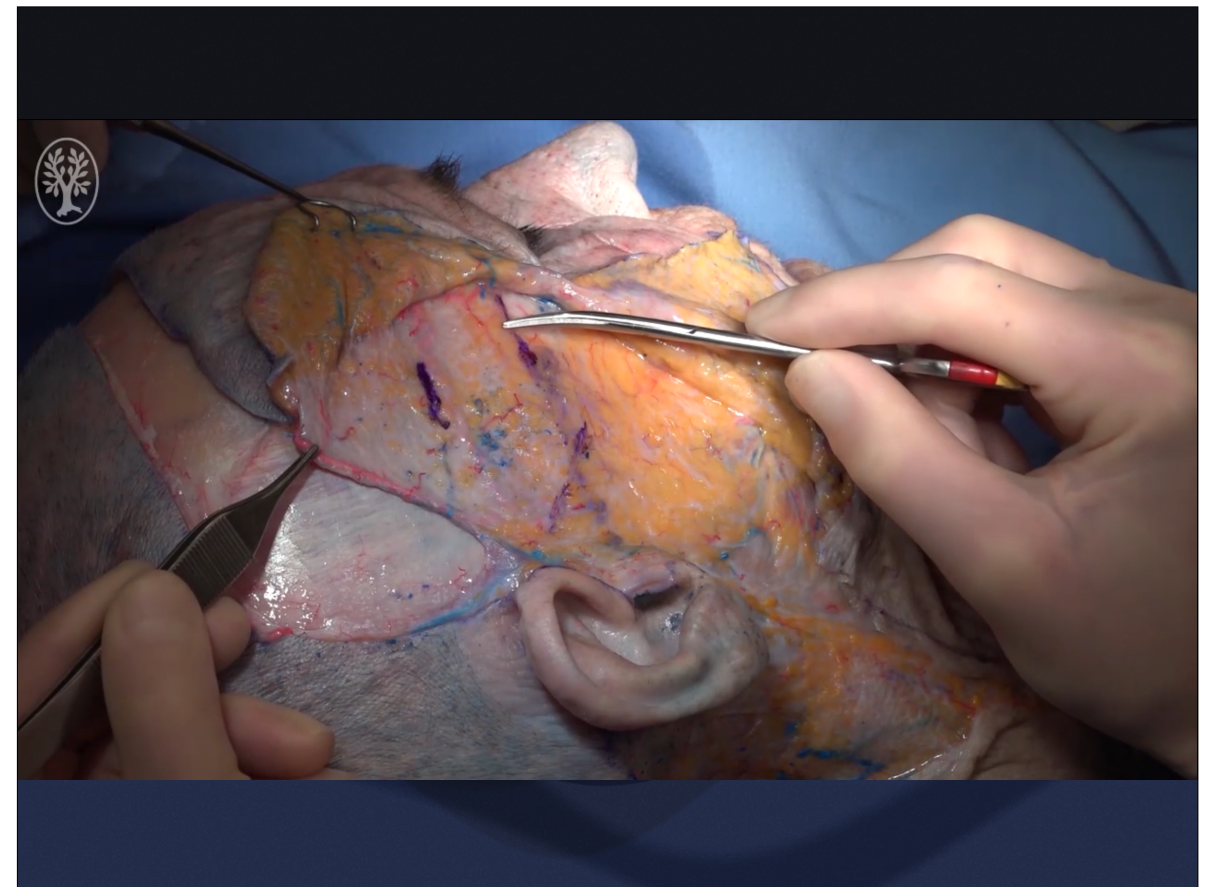
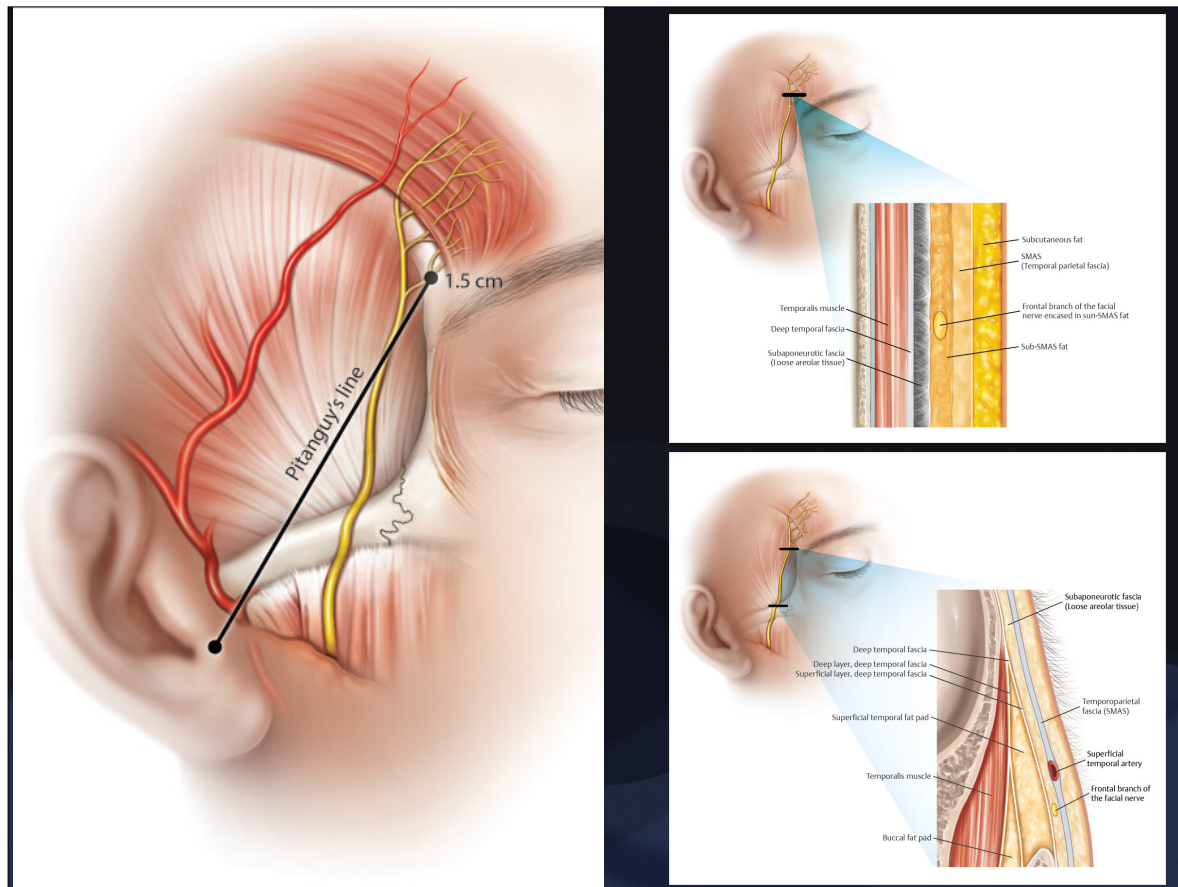


Temporal Anatomy

Fascial layer of temple

- Skin and subcutaneous tissue
- Superficial temporal fascia
- Innominate fascia
- Superficial of deep temporal fascia
- Deep of deep temporal fascia
- Temporalis muscle





Clinical Concept in RDFT

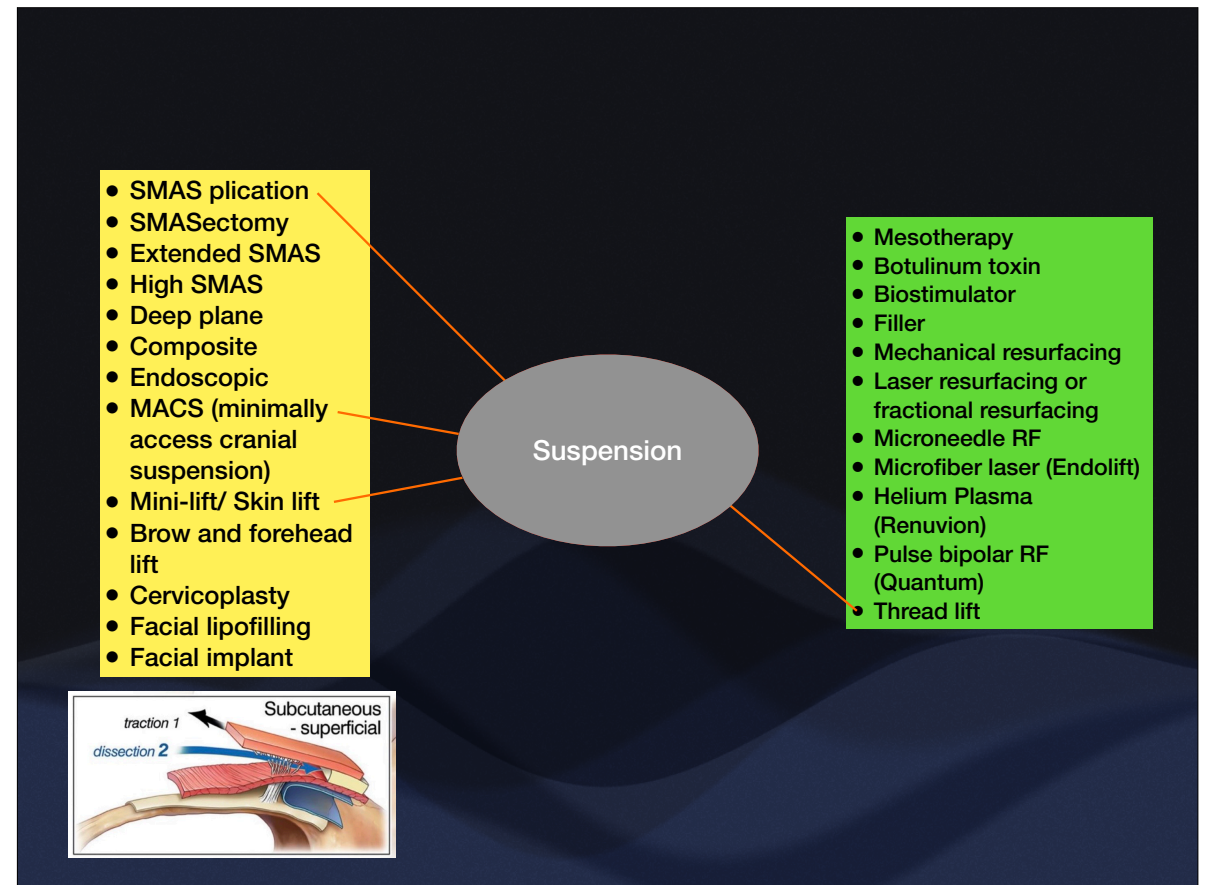
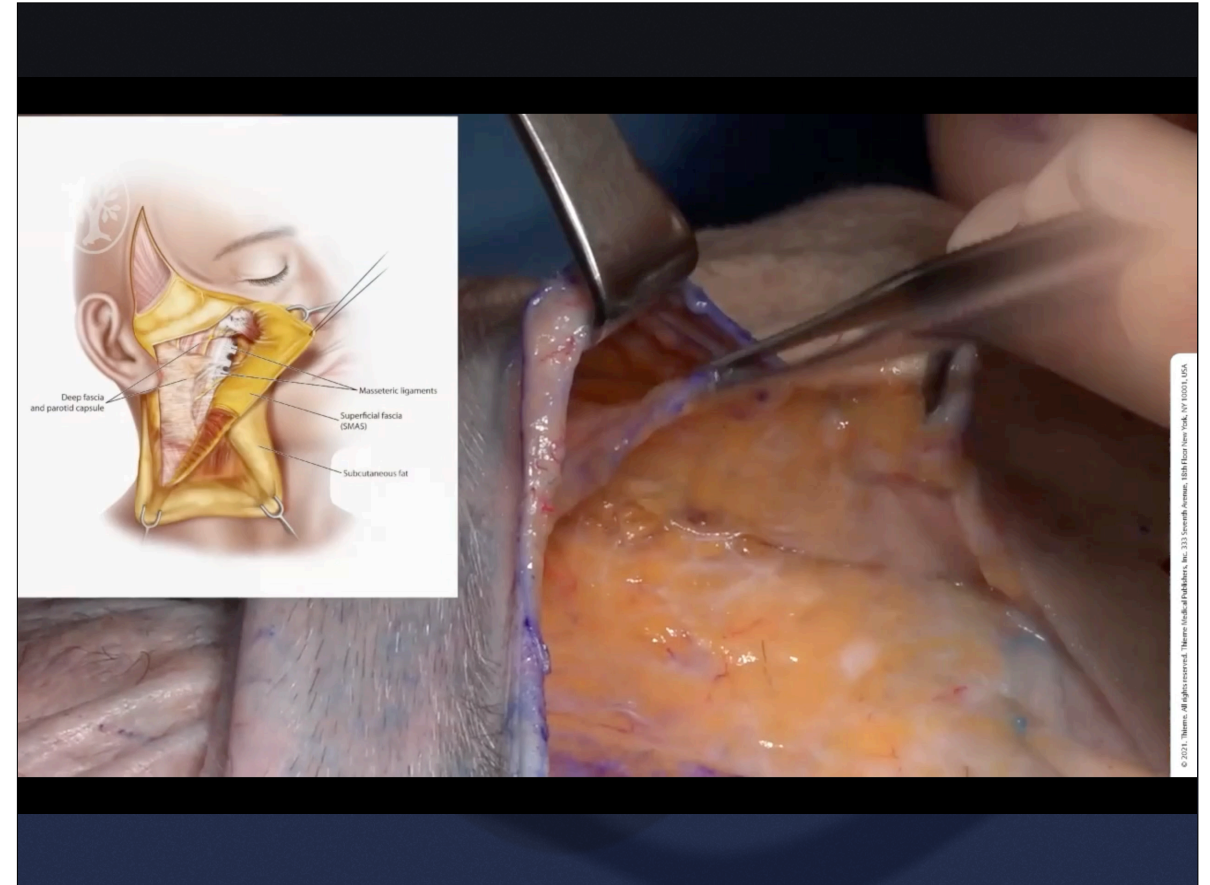
- Current concepts in facial lifting
- Clinical points of RDFT



Current Concepts in Facial Lifting

Soft tissue lifting (Rejuvenation): Skin, SMAS, Ligament, Periosteum

- Tightening: Non-surgical facelift
- Suspension: Non-surgical/Surgical facelift
- Reposition: Surgical facelift



SMAS plication, MACS lift, Mini-facelift

- Difficult to perform
- Scar
- Pain
- Sedation risk
- Recovery period
- Long term results?
- Complications
- Fibrous tissue formation
- Distort normal anatomy

Suspension

Thread lift

- Easy to perform
- No scar
- Minimal pain
- Not need sedation
- Less downtime
- Less complications
- Minimal or no distort normal anatomy
- Long term result??

+
Skin tightening
procedures

Clinical Points of Reverse Deep-Fixation Technique

The problem was never the thread itself. It was inappropriate patient selection and suboptimal technique.

PDO Thread

- Mechanical lifting decreases after 3 months.
- Marked fibroblast proliferation is present at 1-3 months.
- Collagen fibers form a thin fibrous capsule by 6 months to 1 year
- So, The threads-related factors for long lasting results are:
 - Thread size
 - Molded cog design
 - Number of thread insertion

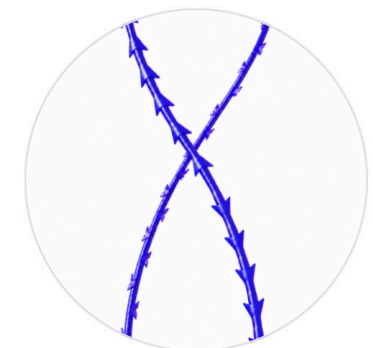
Licellvi
The Strongest Force to Lift
PDO



► Absorbable PDO Suture

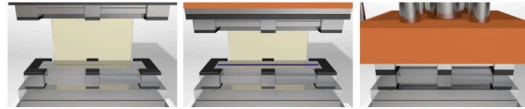
Absorbable PDO(Polydioxanone) suture can show an elevation effect in immediate.

No damages on structures of PDO by our own patented manufacturing technology



► Manufacturing Method

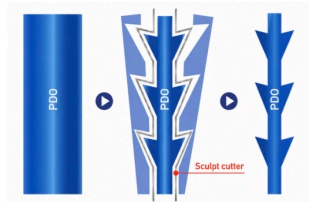
- Patented manufacturing method is to minimize cracking of raw material prior to the physical processing.
- Comparing to other molding technology, JWorld technology makes cogs evenly on the suture.



► Manufacturing Process PDO

Press Sculpt

- Manufacturing a preform in a flat shape by rolling thread (Pre-process)
- Putting the preform on a mold with a cog-shaped cutting line and pressing it with patented Press Sculpt method
- Maintaining the original property of thread by using Press Sculpt method which conducts a minimum heat treatment without causing chemical changes.



• Initial shape



• After 30 days

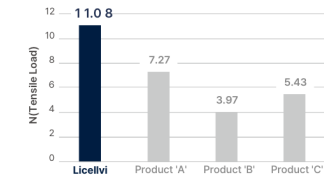


• After 90 days

* Observation for 90 days in normal saline



► Fixation Test



Injecting thread in the middle of gauze on a silicone chunk and measure traction.

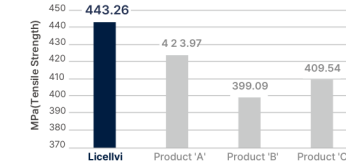
Licellvi shows the highest figures of tensile load.

► Lifting Force Test



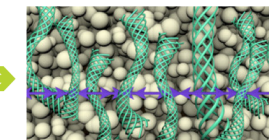
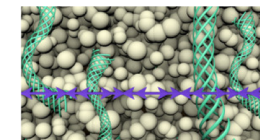
4 pieces of SY type lift 10 lb.

► Tensile Strength Test



Conducting 10times on each product. Licellvi shows the highest figures of tensile strength.

► Mechanism of Licellvi



* Injected Licellvi thread stimulates to generate collagen into skin.

Patients Selection

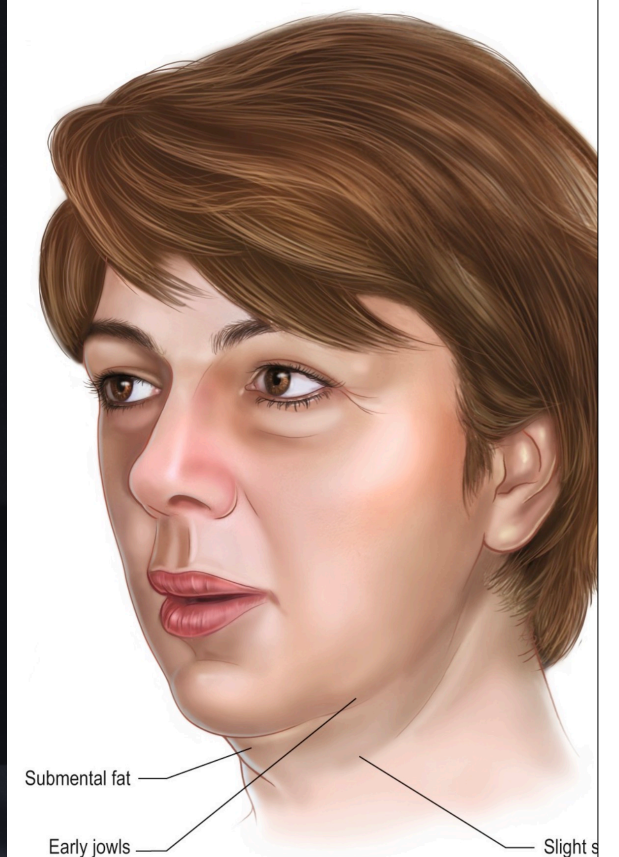
Patient selection from physical evaluation: sagging sign and skin laxity

- Mild
- Moderate
- Severe
- Very severe

Good Candidate

Mild sagging sign and skin laxity

- Age early to late forties, occasional fifties.
- Aging primarily facial.
- Early jowling.
- Slight cervical skin laxity.
- May have submental fat.
- Good cervical skin elasticity.



Fair Candidate

Moderate sagging sign and skin laxity

- Age late forties to late fifties.
- Moderate jowls.
- Moderate cervical skin laxity.
- Submental/submandibular fat.
- No active platysma bands.



Questionable Candidate

Severe sagging sign and skin laxity

- Age late fifties to early seventies.
- Significant jowls.
- Moderate cervical skin laxity.
- Submental/submandibular fat.
- Platysma bands on animation.



Poor Candidate

Very severe sagging sign and skin laxity

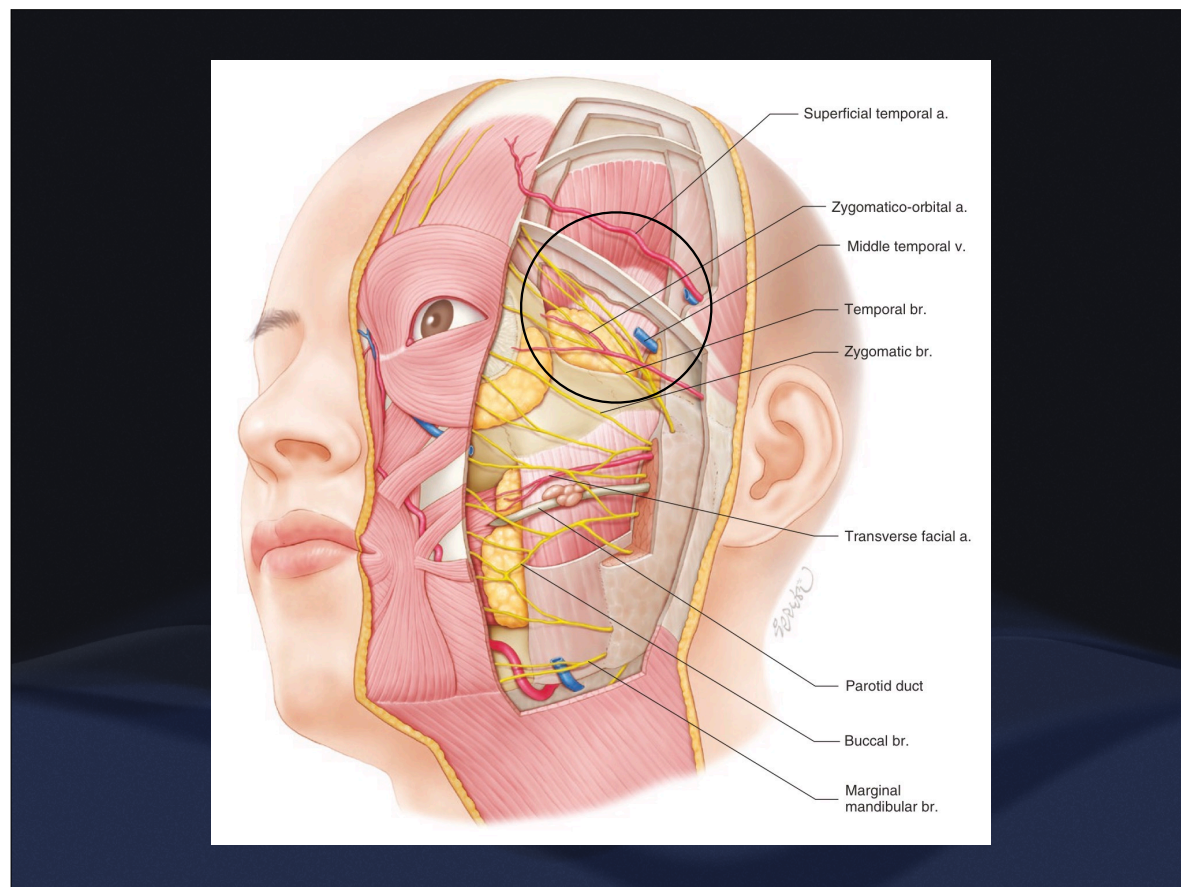
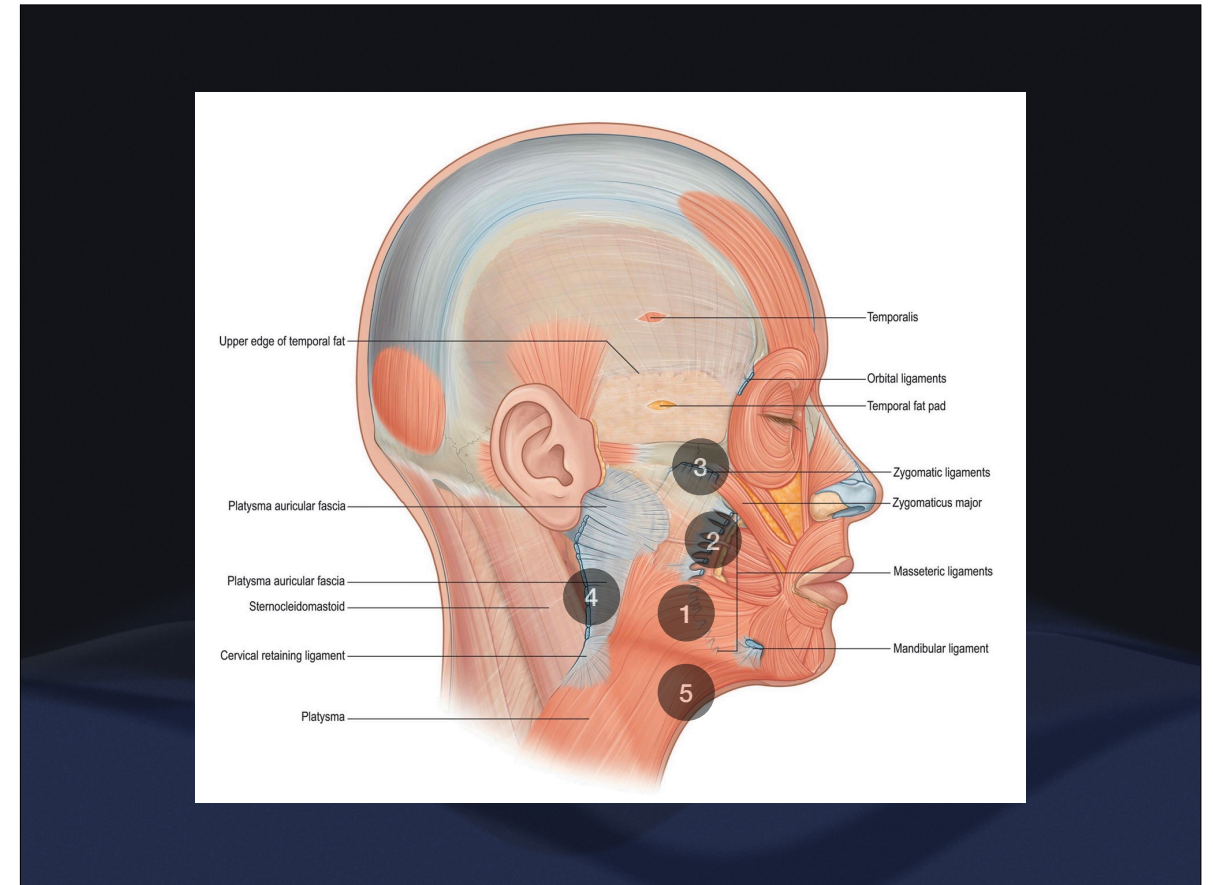
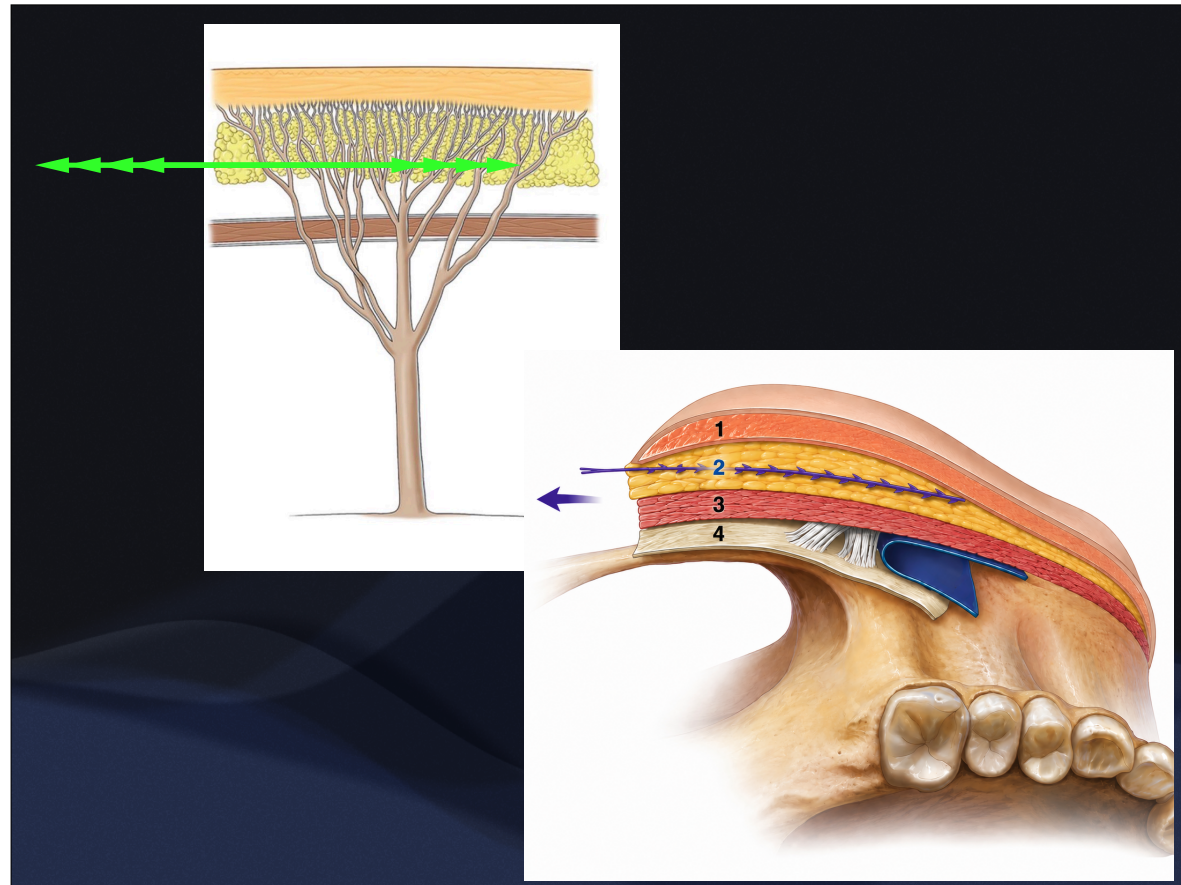
- Age late sixties and seventies.
- Significant jowls.
- Poor cervical skin elasticity.
- Skin folds below cricoid.
- Submental/submandibular fat.
- Platysma bands on animation.
- Deep cervical creases.



Thread Lift Technique

Facial ligament and SMAS suspension technique

1. Thread not effects only skin and subcutaneous tissue
2. Barbed thread can pull the skin and SMAS together through the true ligamentous zone
3. Strong fixation points are very important because they suspend three components; the skin, SMAS and retaining ligaments
4. Use the reverse vector technique and fixation to deep temporal fascia



Combination Treatments

- Skin texture and tightening: Botox, Mesotherapy, Laser, Energy-based devices, Endolift, Quantum, Renuvion
- Volume restoration: Filler, biostimulator

Take Home Massage

1. Patient selection

- Mild and moderate
- Severe with thin face

2. Thread selection

- Molding cog
- Bidirectional and multidirectional

3. Technique

- Facial ligament and SMAS suspension
- Reverse deep fixation technique
- No disturb danger surgical plane

4. Combination treatment