Dorsal Roof Technique for Dorsum Preservation in Rhinoplasty

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Aesthetic Surgery Journal
2019, 1–14

DOI: 10.1093/asj/sjz063
www.aestheticsurgeryjournal.com
OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Abstract

Background: Management of the nasal dorsum is an important part of rhinoplasty. Hump removal results in the destruction of the internal valve and keystone area, which are reconstructed with either spreader flaps or grafts for aesthetic and functional reasons.

Objectives: The goal of this work was to present the dorsal roof technique for both dorsum reduction and narrowing during rhinoplasty.

Methods: Fifty-two patients (35 females, 17 males) underwent septorhinoplasty surgery with the dorsal roof technique. During the follow-up period, all patients were photographed in the standard views. Photos were examined by two independent plastic surgeons. The pyramidal angles of the patients were measured with a protractor preoperatively and 1 year postoperatively. A rhinoplasty outcomes evaluation questionnaire was administered to all patients at the 1-year follow-up visit. Functional improvement was assessed utilizing self-evaluated nasal patency. The chi-square test was employed for statistical analyses. Data were evaluated retrospectively.

Results: Of the 52 patients, 44 completed the 1-year follow-up period and rhinoplasty outcomes evaluation questionnaire. During the follow-up period, no irregularity or residual hump was detected. Significant narrowing was achieved ($P < 0.001$). High patient satisfaction was achieved, and no functional or aesthetic complications were encountered.

Conclusions: Whenever possible, the dorsal roof technique is preferred to resection or camouflage the dorsum. This technique allows treatment of the wide dorsum, wide nasal base, and dorsal hump without resection, thus maintaining the integrity of the dorsal bone-cartilage complex.

Level of Evidence: 4

Editorial Decision date: February 25, 2019; online publish-ahead-of-print XXXX XX, XXXX.