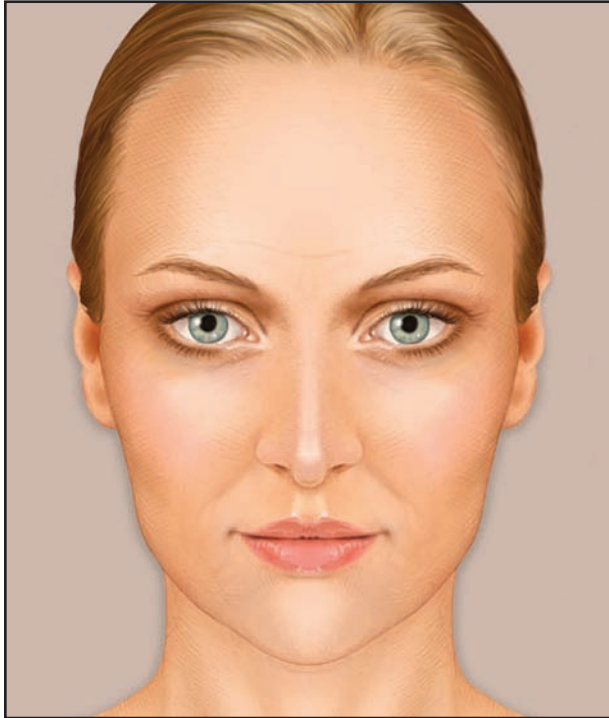


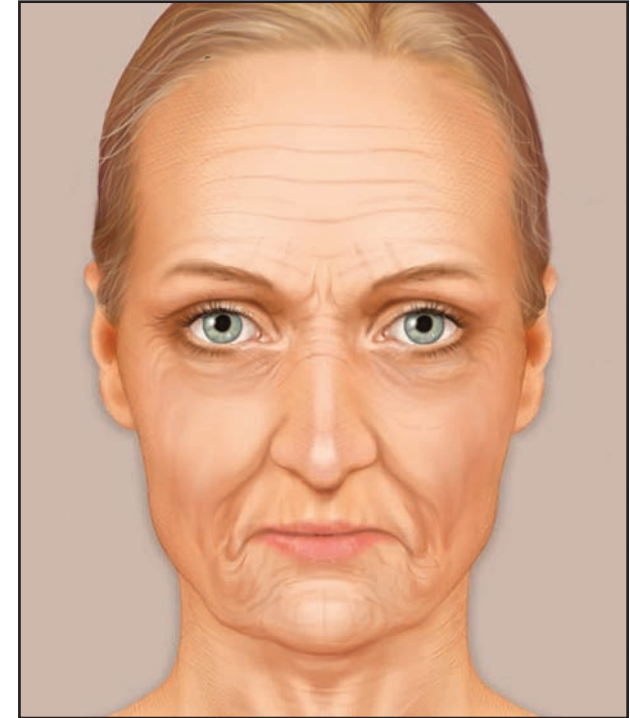
AGE: 35



AGE: 45



AGE: 55



Facial aging is due to changes in several types of tissue, including skin, fat, muscle, and bone.<sup>1-5</sup>

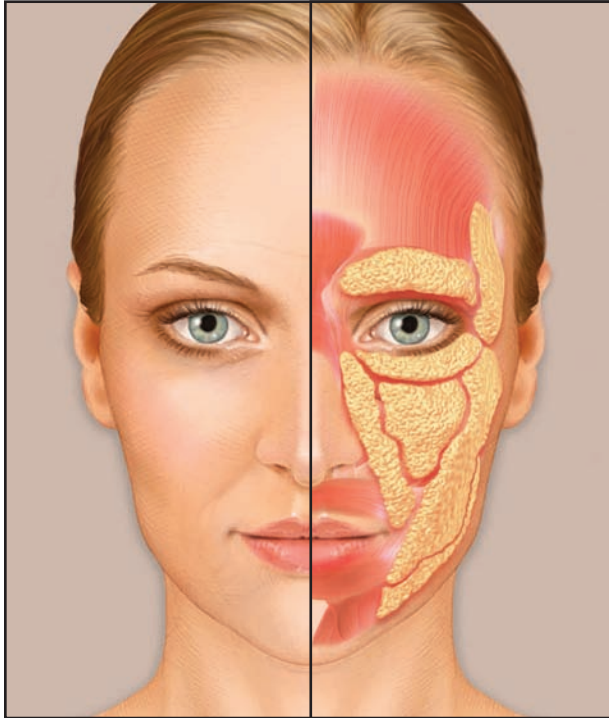
Changes in one tissue layer have an effect on the other layers.

### Skin

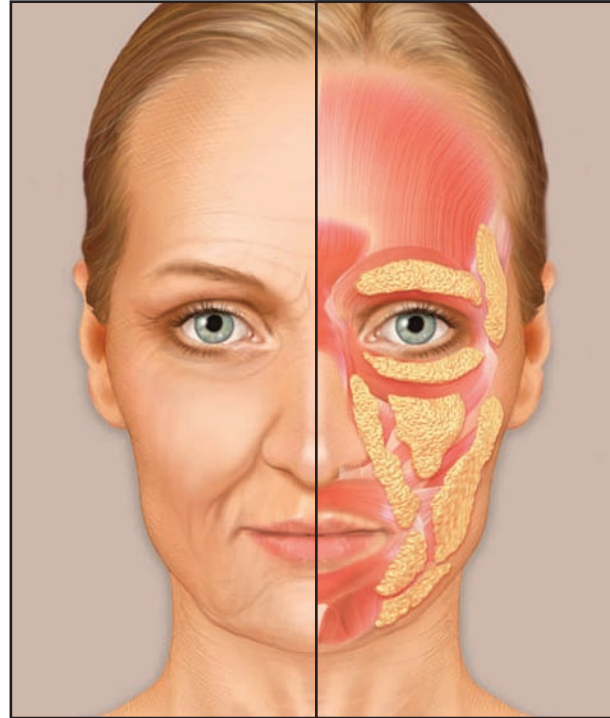
With age, skin undergoes several changes. Changes include<sup>4</sup>:

- Thinner skin
- Drier skin
- Less elastic skin
- Skin more likely to wrinkle or sag
- Reduction in collagen

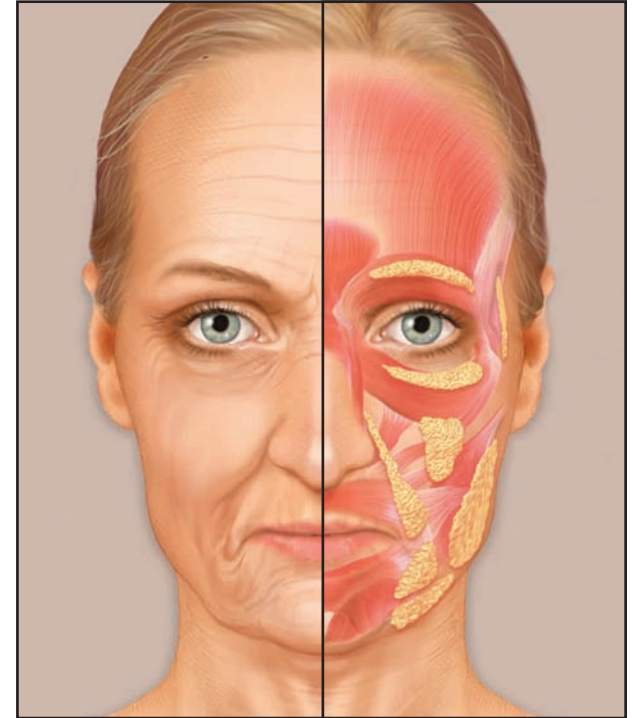
AGE: 35



AGE: 45



AGE: 55



## Fat

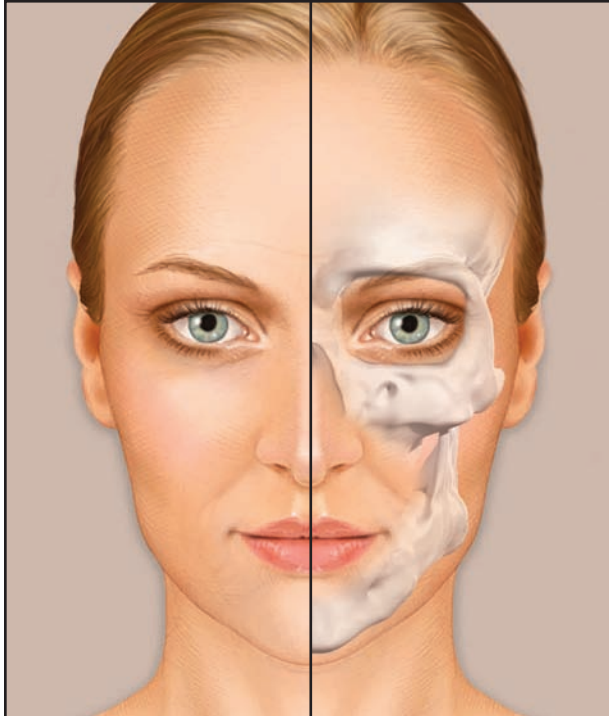
A youthful look depends on having the right amount of facial fat in the right places. Redistribution, accumulation, and atrophy of fat lead to facial volume loss.<sup>1,2,4,5</sup>

- Some areas lose fat. Examples are the forehead and cheeks.

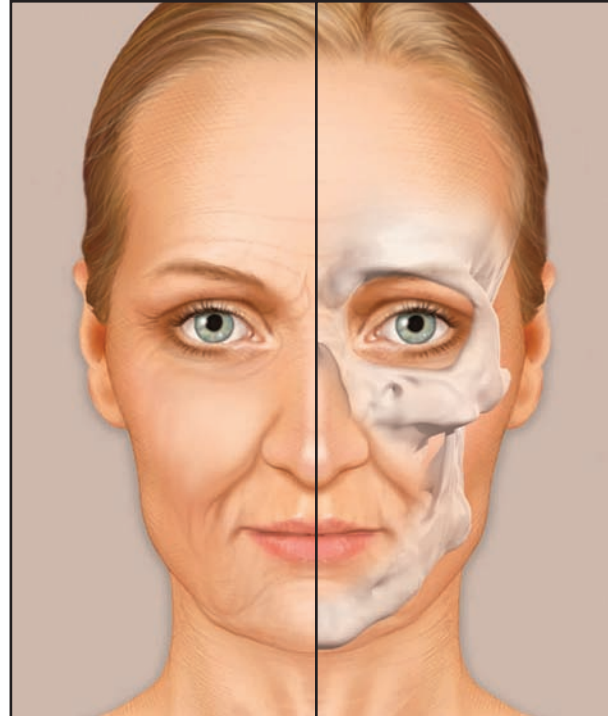
- Other areas gain fat. Examples are the mouth and jaw.
- Modification of the fat pads leads to contour deficiencies.<sup>2-5</sup>

In addition, the areas of fat tend to become farther apart. Instead of a smooth, almost continuous layer, the fat pads appear as separate structures.<sup>4</sup>

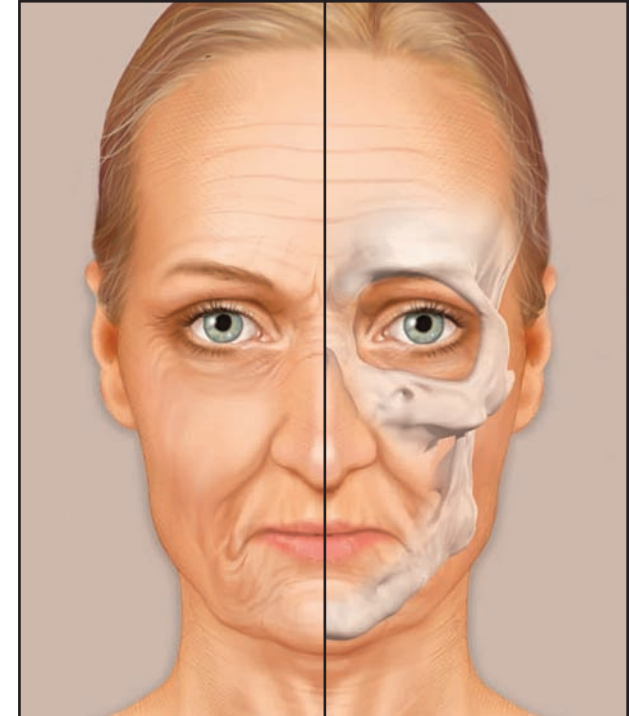
AGE: 35



AGE: 45



AGE: 55



## Bone

There is a significant loss of facial bone with age.<sup>4</sup> Aging of the craniofacial skeleton may be due to changes in the relative dynamics of bone expansion and bone resorption. Bone resorption leads to biometric volume loss.<sup>2,4</sup>

Without the structural support of bone, there are noticeable changes in the other layers of overlying soft tissue and skin.<sup>3,4</sup>

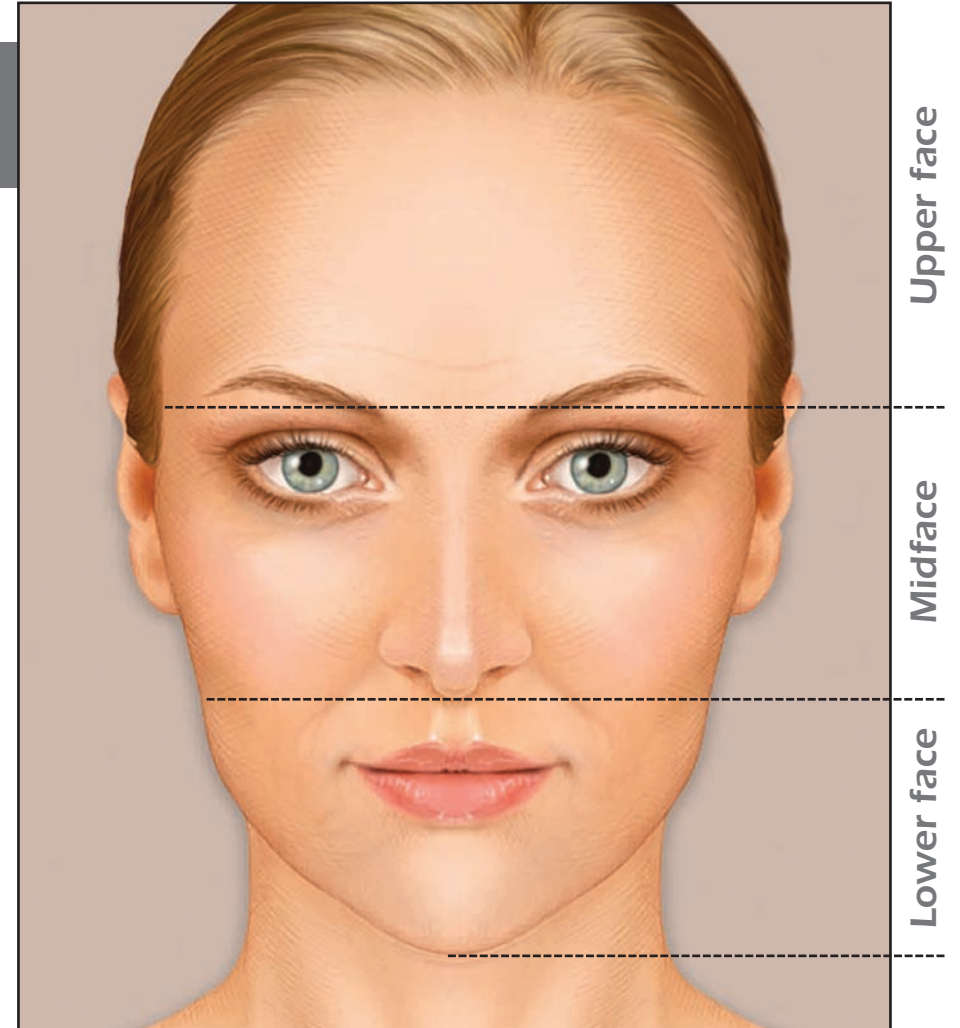
## When Developing a Treatment Plan, First Begin With a Facial Assessment

### Facial Mapping

With aging, the balance, proportions and symmetry of the face change. For example<sup>4</sup>:

- The lower face widens as the jowls form
- The lower face shortens as bone is remodeled in the maxilla and mandible
- The young face shows 1/3:2/3 ratio of upper lip to nose and lower lip to chin. With age, this ratio approaches 1:1

Each of the facial sections show different changes with age and are unique to each patient.



## Facial Mapping

The goal is to achieve:

- Symmetry on both sides of the face
- Smooth convex contours
- Homogeneous skin tone and texture

The transition between the anatomical regions of the face should be subtle and harmonious.

## POTENTIAL AREAS FOR TREATMENT

