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Ultrasonography face anatomy for a safe aesthetic medicine practice

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The growing demand of minimally invasive aesthetic procedures has increased the size of the aesthetic medicine market. The market is benefiting from the greater popularity of minimally invasive aesthetic procedures. Patients increasingly prefer aesthetic medicine treatments due to their reduced risks, short recovery times and positive results.

The incidence of complications in aesthetic medicine procedures is low and most adverse events are mild. Risk can be minimized through careful patient and product selection and the use of safe approaches. Ultrasound is a significant imaging technology the applications of which in medicine is increasing.

The present study has investigated the applications of ultrasonography analysis on cadaver faces to assess the feasibility of this approach for a safe aesthetic medicine practice.

Analysis was performed on fresh samples of cadaveric faces. The study included anatomical dissection, highlighting structures of interest, photography of structures and their ultrasound analysis. The areas of interest were 7, namely the great auricular nerve, the temporal (frontal) branch of the facial nerve, the marginal mandibular, zygomatic, and buccal branches of the facial nerve, supraorbital and supratrochlear nerves, infraorbital nerve, and mental nerve.

Ultrasound analysis highlights the precise localization and morphology of critical facial nerve structures. Detailed ultrasound images provide a clear view of the soft tissue arrangement, which closely correlates with data obtained from anatomical dissections. This can contribute to prevent damage during aesthetic procedures.

Using ultrasound on cadaver faces in anatomy courses provides a dynamic learning experience. It allows students to correlate ultrasound images with actual anatomical structures, enhancing both theoretical understanding and practical skills.

The integration of dissection and ultrasound in anatomy courses may represent a significant evolution in medical teaching. It provides a comprehensive platform to understand anatomy in a more interactive and contextualized way. This can contribute remarkably to a safe aesthetic medicine practice.