

# 외비 해부와 비성형술을 위한 술전 평가

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## External Nasal Anatomy and Preoperative Analysis for Rhinoplasty

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### 서 론

가 .

가

### 외비 해부(External Nasal Anatomy)

가 .

가

frame-work, connective tissue ligament sup- port structure, 가

가

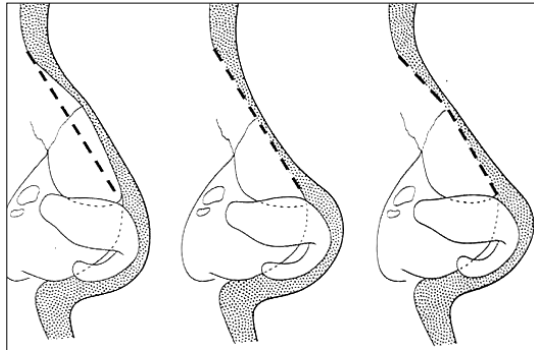
### 연부조직(Soft tissue)

가

: , 602 - 715 3가 1

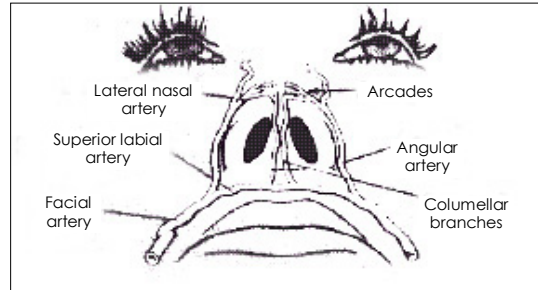
(alar cartilage)

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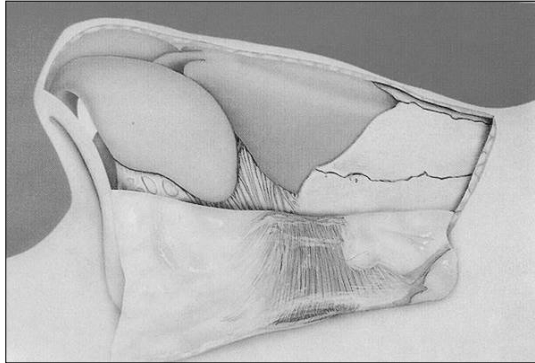
**Fig. 1.** Straight-line removal of a nasal hump can result in an overreduced profile. Differential reduction of the cartilaginous and bony profile must be calibrated depending on the individual thickness of the overlying skin-subcutaneous complex.

가  
 ,  
 2/3 가  
 ,  
 가 (nasion) (supratip)  
 가 (hump)  
 rhinion (Fig. 1).<sup>2)</sup> (alar margin) notching  
 soft triangle (na-  
 sal vestibule) 가  
 areolar tissue 가  
 , 가  
 가 가  
 가 가  
 가

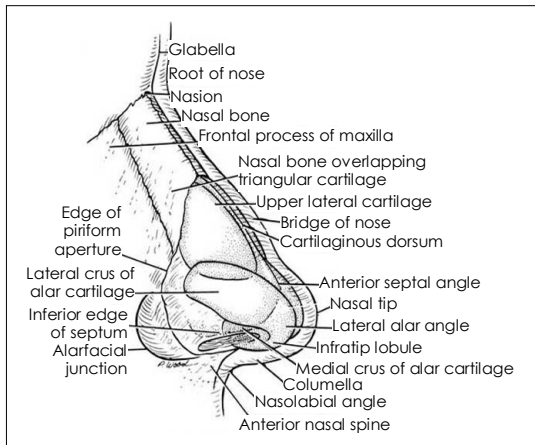


**Fig. 2.** Blood supply to the nasal tip.

3)  
 Subcutaneous layer superficial fatty layer, fibro-  
 muscular layer, deep fatty layer,  
 4 . Fibromuscular layer SMAS  
 (subcutaneous muscular aponeurotic system)가  
 , nasal SMAS , platysma, galea  
 muscular aponeurotic system . SMAS  
 sub-  
 cutaneous fat . Deep fatty layer  
 fibromuscular layer  
 loose areolar tissue ,  
 (lateral nasal artery) (transcolumella)  
 (columellar branch) (Fig. 2).  
 SMAS deep fatty layer  
 가 (Fig. 3). ,  
 (supraperichondrial plane)  
 , 가 ,  
 deep  
 fatty layer가 framework overlying fi-  
 bromuscular layer 가  
 , 가  
 4)  
 골부(Bony pyramid)

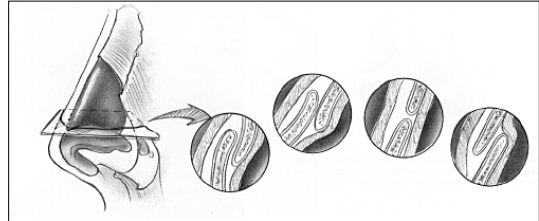


**Fig. 3.** Illustration of the proper plane for elevation of the nasal soft tissues, intimate to the underlying nasal skeletal framework. The superficial musculoaponeurotic system (SMAS) layer has been elevated to reveal this desirable tissue dissection plane.



**Fig. 4.** Practical nasal surgical anatomy (lateral view).

intercanthal level 가 ,  
 in-tercanthal line 가 (midsa-  
 gittal plane) 가 (upper lateral car-



**Fig. 5.** A variety of anatomic relationships between the cephalic margin of the lower lateral cartilage and the caudal margin of the upper lateral cartilage are found in dissection of cadaver specimens including those shown here. As individuals age, the intimate relationship between the cartilages is often lost.

tilage) (anterior nasal spine) (piriform aperture) (Fig. 4).

**연골부(Cartilaginous pyramid)**

2/3 (piriform fossa) 가 6~8 mm 가 "keystone area"

1/3 가 . Y I scroll region 가 (Fig. 5), (Table 1). (intercartila- ginous incision) 가 (tip ptosis)가 5)

**Table 1.** 비첨 지지구조

(Major support)	
1.	(Alar cartilage size and shape)
2.	
3.	
(Minor support)	
4.	(Interdomal soft tissue)
5.	(Cartilaginous septal dorsum)
6.	(Lateral crural complex)
7.	
8.	(Nasal spine)
9.	(Membranous septum)

10~15 °  
가

(Table 1). 가

(infratip)  
(medial crus), (middle(intermediate) crus), (lateral crus)

foot-plate segment columellar segment (columella)

. Footplate posterior caudal septum

, trans-septocrural integrity  
. Columellar segment foot-plate columellar break point 가

lobular segment domal segment . Lobular segment 가

(infratip lobule)  
. Domal segment 가 , 가 , 가

. Domal segment , convexity, angulation, divergence,  
. Domal soft triangle

segment soft triangle 가 . fibrous connective tissue(interdomal ligament) (tri-pod)  
cartilaginous vault 가 (alar side wall) , 가 , 45 °

(hinge area) , (sesamoid cartilage) . (alar rim) marginal incision

가 . 1 cm 2~6 mm

. Cephalic trimming (alar collapse) 5~10 mm

dome (suspensory ligament), (Table 1).  
. (caudal septum)

3 (anterior septal angle) (intermediate septal angle) (nasal spine) (posterior septal angle) T 가 (saddle nose)가 5)

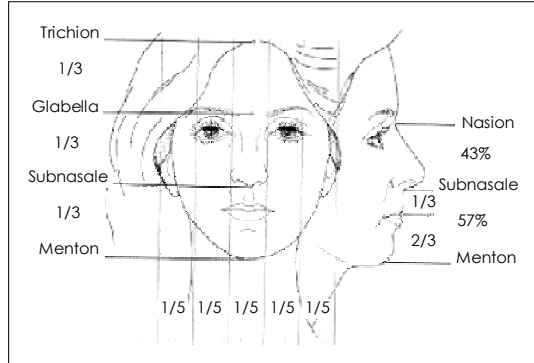


Fig. 6. Ideal proportions of the human face.

비성형술을 위한 술 전 평가(Preoperative Analysis for Rhinoplasty)

안면의 계측학적 분석을 통한 이상적인 코의 형태

가 6) 7)8)

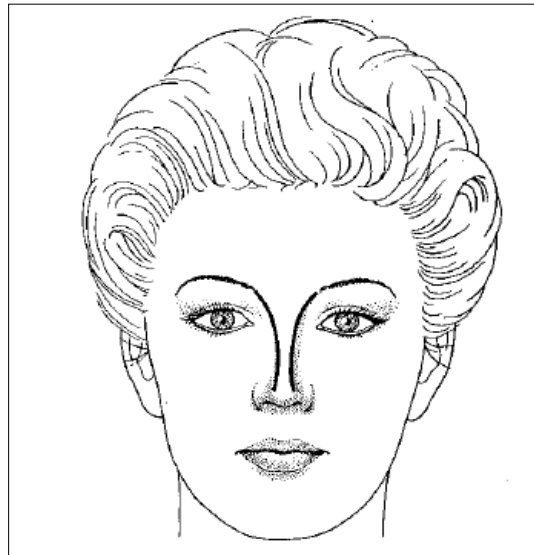


Fig. 7. Aesthetic outline of the nasal dorsum.

Gunter 10) 가 1/5 1/3 가 (Fig. 6). 1/3 (hairline) (nasal root) 1/3 (nasal tip) 1/3 (chin) 1/3 1/3 (glabella) (menton) (cupid bow) (TDP)

가 (Fig. 7). 13 mm, 10 mm 가 11) (Fig. 6). 10 가 2.1° 가 12) (supratar-

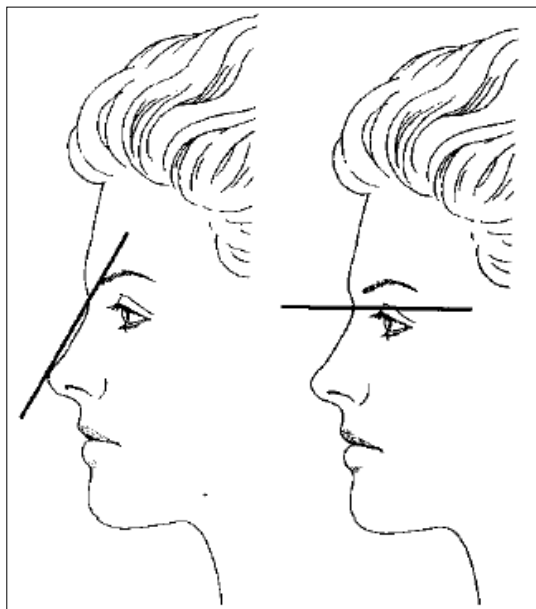


Fig. 8. (Left) Aesthetic nasal dorsal profile. (Right) Aesthetic level of the nasofrontal angle.

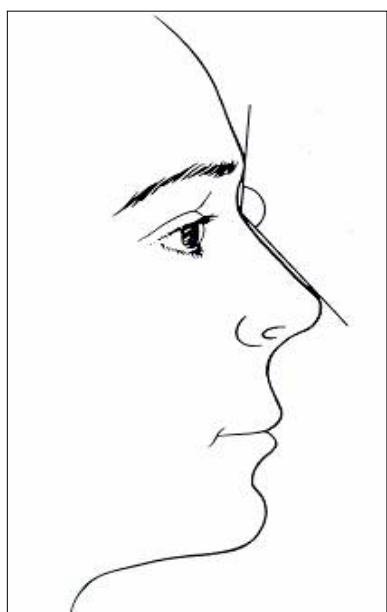


Fig. 9. Nasofrontal angle.

sal fold)  
(Fig. 8).<sup>13)</sup>

(corneal plane)  
가

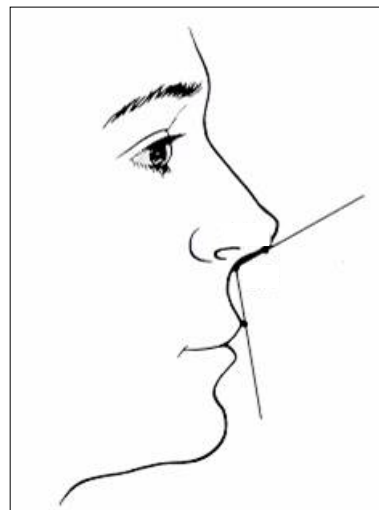


Fig. 10. Nasolabial angle.

13)14)

6 mm 가

11)

(supratip depression)

2 mm

(Fig. 8).<sup>10)15)</sup>

11)

가

Frankfort plane

가

(nasofrontal angle, Fig. 9)

135 ° 140 ° 가

115 ° 130 ° 가

10)11)

115~130 °

cerus muscle

(philtrum)

(nasolabial angle, Fig. 10)

95 °, 90 ° 가

100~110 °,

90~

100 °

10)11)

: 가

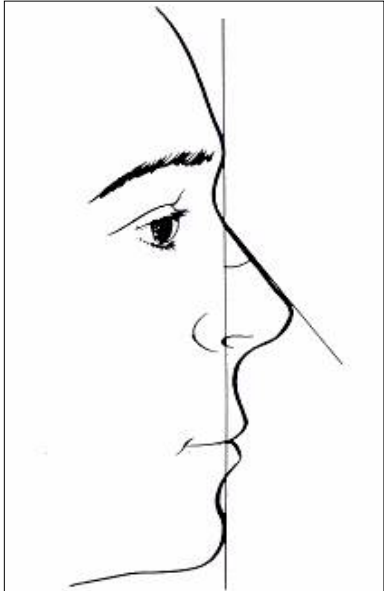


Fig. 11. Nasofacial angle.

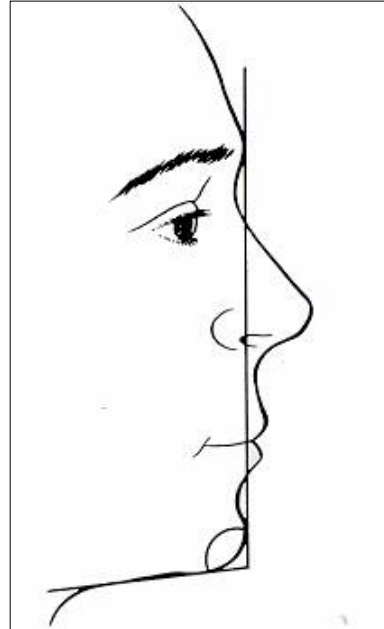


Fig. 13. Mentocervical angle.

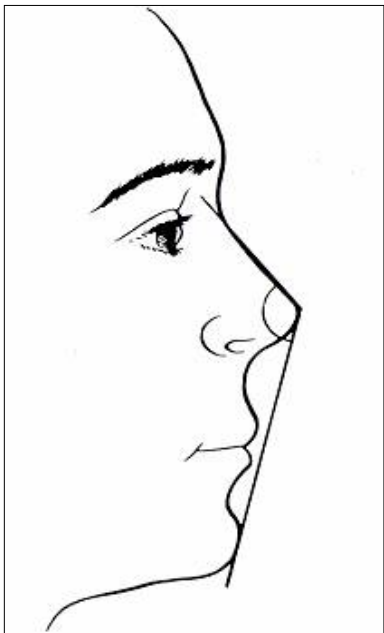


Fig. 12. Nasomental angle.

(nasofacial angle, Fig. 11)

pogonion

가 가 , 36~40° 가

가 . (nasomental angle, Fig. 12)

pogonion

, (mentocervical angle, Fig. 13)

pogonion

. (columella alar angle)

(columellar base) (lateral ala)

. (nasomental line)

pogonion

3~5 mm

(nasal tip depth) 2/3

1/3

1/3

(lobule), 2/3 (nostril)

(Fig. 14). (oblique view)





SYLVIA (secure, young, listens, verbal, intelligent, attractive)

술 전 분석

Frankfort plane 45°

(eyeline)

(internal nasal valve)

Cottle test

(alar graft)

중심 단어 : . . . 가.

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