

Title of abstract : Lifting physics: Understanding from a plastic surgical perspective

Affiliation : Lifting plastic surgery

Authors : Kyu Hwa Jung

Medicine belongs to the broad discipline of science. Medicine cannot to against the laws of physics. As far as I concerned, many doctors tend to be too obsessed with their own fields. We need to have wider eyes to watch our field. So, I have tried to come back to the basic, Physics.

Lifting is one of the most interested part for anti-aging. The study for lifting has been going and is going now. There are already introduced numerous techniques whether invasive or non-invasive, and materials for lifting. But, recently, I felt like the studies was stuck in a rut. In my opinion, Most studies based on too way the researcher's own experiences. So, I'd like to consider about lifting more basically.

Lifting is literally pulling up something upward. For successful lifting, upward force should be stronger than downward force. In thread lifting, Upward force depends on thread's strength and capacity particularly. Stability at fixation point also affects to upward force. Downward force depends on gravity, weight of tissue and expression muscle tone. The lifting effect is the result of the formula for these factors. Thus, we should know which factor we manage how.

When we look someone and expect their age, wrinkle is one of the evaluate factors. Deep wrinkle is one of the most influential factors in particular. Then, do we evaluate it subjectively? Are there any other bias when we evaluate the wrinkle? If there are, what should we do to improve the wrinkle considering the bias? For that, In my opinion, we need to know the anatomy of the wrinkle basically first. It may give us the clue to improve wrinkles ultimately.

Anyway, for improvement of wrinkle, lifting is necessary. For better effective lifting, the pathway of thread is important. We can utilize various routes for lifting on each purpose by all means. However, there may be an ideal way to get best lifting effect.

Lastly, how old people looks is more related to skin than soft tissue. That's because soft tissue cannot be seen directly. We can just see the silhouette of soft tissue by skin. So we have to read and interpret aging changes from shown skin. Getting information from skin and analyzing the relationship between multilayers are the process. We should know the interaction between the layers from the mechanical perspective.