***The appliance of Mirror Face Lift concept on Locked Cheek Lift (LCL) technique***

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Many recent advances in face lift techniques have been made to reverse the aging process of the mid- face. We present a new technique by which mid-face rejuvenation can be achieved in double-angle vectors and allows adaption to the underlying bony structure. The locked cheek lift (LCL) allows effective, simple and rapid lifting of the malar fat pad in two planes. Correction of the curvature of the face and reduction of the height of lid cheek junction distance can be achieved without an incision at the lower eyelid. The LCL surgical technique is an ideal technique to apply the concept of mirror face lift by which the patient can see the possible post operative result over himself preoperatively.

**Methods:** Two hundred and sixty patients (216 women and 44 men), average age 53 (34 to 73 years old), applying the concept of mirror lift in the consultation to show the patients the expected possible results after the surgery. The patients see by themselves the deterioration of the facial condition (looking older) with the anti-mirror position as well as the younger appearance of the face following the mirror position. Surgically, the locked cheek lift technique was performed by the same team. The follow-up for a year was done by the same team. The fat compartment positions were evaluated during this period, the lid-cheek distance has been used as a parameter.

**Results:** The fat compartments’ stability was evaluated 3 months and a year post- operatively to assess the stability of the result over time. Postoperative edema and ecchymosis were limited.

**Conclusions:** The goal of this technique is to precisely reposition the soft tissues of the face on the bone structure by correcting the fat compartments that have migrated over years. It harmoniously redistributes the soft tissues without any palpebral cutaneous incision, thus allowing for a short recovery period free of any risk of palpebral complications.