Plastic surgery

- Craniosynostosis in Saudi Arabia: A Retrospective Analysis of Subtype Patterns, Syndromic Risk, and Postoperative Outcomes
- Impact of smoking on occlusion rates following stereotactic radiosurgery for Spetzler Martin grade I-III brain arteriovenous malformations A propensity score matched analysis of the MISTA consortium
- Fast expandable polysaccharide-based cryogel derived from mushroom for noncompressible bleeding
- Scalpels & amp; Sofas: How psychoanalysis made us better surgeons
- Optimizing Costs in Plastic Surgery: A Systematic Review of Time-driven Activity-based Costing Applications
- Using a syringe as tubular retractor and working channel in minimally invasive cranial and spinal neurosurgery
- Mandible Fractures: Consensus and Controversy
- Landmarks in facial reanimation a bibliometric analysis of the 50 most cited papers in dynamic facial reconstruction

Plastic surgery is a surgical specialty involving the restoration, reconstruction, or alteration of the human body. It can be divided into two categories. The first is reconstructive surgery which includes craniofacial surgery, hand surgery, microsurgery, and the treatment of burns. The other is cosmetic or aesthetic surgery.

While reconstructive surgery aims to reconstruct a part of the body or improve its functioning, cosmetic surgery aims at improving the appearance of it. Both of these techniques are used throughout the world. ¹⁾.

Historically, the traditional pathways into plastic surgery required board eligibility in a surgical specialty such as general surgery, orthopedics, urology, neurosurgery, otolaryngology, or ophthalmology. This requirement resulted in plastic surgery residents who had served as chief residents before plastic surgery training. Their maturity emotionally and surgically allowed them to immediately concentrate on the new language and principles of plastic surgery. They had led others and were capable of leading themselves in a new surgical discipline. Today, medical students typically match into surgical specialties directly out of medical school and need to spend their time learning basic surgical skills and patient care because of the contracted time afforded to them. Formal leadership training has historically been limited in surgical training. The authors set out to delineate the creation, implementation, and perceptions of a leadership program within a surgical residency and provide guideposts for the development of engaged, conscious, and dedicated leaders within the residencies they lead ².

Joint intervention plastic surgery-neurosurgery refers to a surgical procedure that involves both plastic surgeons and neurosurgeons working together to correct a condition or injury that affects both the nervous system and the appearance of the patient. These procedures may include repairing a cranial or spinal injury, treating a congenital defect, or correcting a condition that affects both the function and appearance of a body part. Examples of joint intervention plastic surgery-neurosurgery procedures include correction of craniofacial defects, repair of spinal injuries, and correction of

congenital neural tube defects.

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