Deep plane facelift – a contemporary standard in aesthetic and functional facial surgery

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Introduction: The deep plane facelift represents an advanced surgical technique that addresses age-related changes of the face by repositioning not only the skin but also the deeper musculoaponeurotic structures. This approach offers more natural and long-lasting rejuvenation compared to traditional methods, making it increasingly recognized as the modern standard in facial aesthetic and reconstructive surgery. Material and methods: We present the case of a 63-year-old female patient with significant facial ptosis, jowling, and midface descent. A deep plane facelift was performed, involving the release and repositioning of the SMAS and retaining ligaments, with simultaneous redraping of the overlying skin. Special care was taken to preserve the facial nerve branches and ensure a balanced and harmonious aesthetic outcome. Results: Postoperatively, the patient demonstrated marked improvement in the midface volume, jawline contour, and cervicomental angle, with minimal scarring and no complications. Functional preservation was achieved, and the aesthetic results remained stable over the follow-up period. Conclusion: The deep plane facelift offers superior rejuvenation outcomes by addressing the deeper facial structures rather than relying solely on skin redraping. This case highlights its value as a contemporary standard in aesthetic and functional facial surgery, demonstrating both safety and effectiveness in appropriately selected patients.

Key words: facelift, necklift, deep-plane, SMAS, rejuvenation