

## Curriculum Vitae



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MD, PhD at College of Medicine, Seoul National University

Facial Plastic Surgery, Otolaryngology training at Seoul National University Hospital

Clinical Instructor at Seoul National University Hospital

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Faculty of ID plastic surgery hospital (Seoul)

Director of Dr. Be: aesthetic clinic (Seoul)

Course director of AONE rhinoplasty, anti-aging workshop

Board member of Korean Academy of Facial Plastic Surgery

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## **SMAS facelift techniques with their rationales**

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Facelift is the signature operation of facial rejuvenation, and it has been the epicenter of the beauty industry. Despite the introduction of less invasive surgical procedures and many nonsurgical modalities, nothing can match a facelift in its ability to return the basic architecture of the human face to a more youthful configuration.

Facelift surgery has evolved in parallel with understanding of the anatomy of facial aging. For over a century, a wide variety of approaches have been developed. There is no one correct way to perform a face lift. Rather, surgeons should be familiar with many different approaches to individualize their approach.

Asians are resistant to skin aging due to thicker dermis with greater amount of collagen. And darker pigmentation also provides protection against the photoaging. Therefore, skin thickness and quality remain fairly good with aging process. However, weaker facial skeletal support with heavier soft tissue makes the Asian face exposed to greater amount of gravitational force. Therefore, facelift for Asians need greater tissue suspension by extensive soft tissue undermining, proper dissection of SMAS layer.

The deep plane facelift entails more thorough undermining of ptotic tissue, works at the level at which mobility and aging laxity are occurring, thereby provides superior results to plication and imbrication techniques. It gives less “pulled” or “operated look”. Because it maintains the viscoelastic properties of the SMAS, it can provide longer maintenance of the result. Robust blood supply to the skin flap is another advantage. There is less risk of catastrophic issues of skin loss and poor scar appearance.