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EST. 1981

# FACIAL ASSESSMENT

Galderma Aesthetics BU

GL-GAI-2100003 Nov 2021

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# 1. Galderma Facial Assessment Scale

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# Benefits of a systematic facial assessment

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## For physicians<sup>1</sup>

- Can be used by a diverse group of practitioners
- Can be applied throughout all stages of patient management
- Aids re-evaluation of existing patients
- Stimulates dialogue with the patient
- Promotes understanding of patient perceptions and expectations
- A useful educational tool for use with the patient



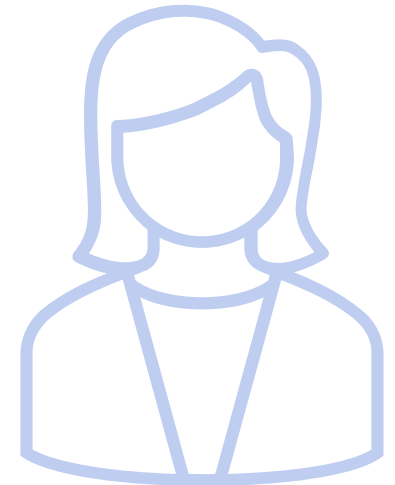
# Benefits of a systematic facial assessment

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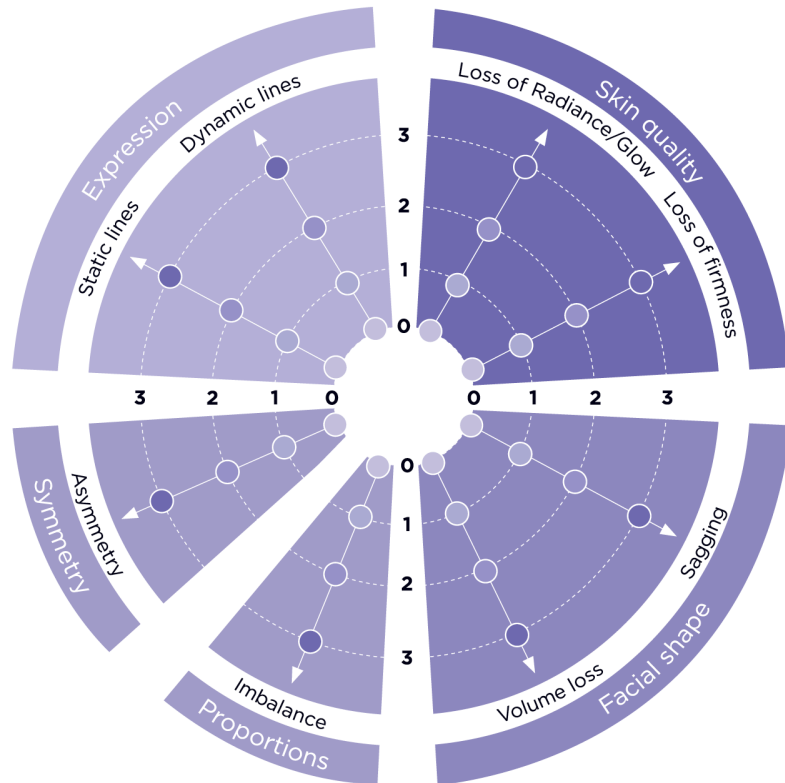
## For patients<sup>1</sup>

- Promotes a holistic, patient-engaged approach by the physician
- Patients can have some ownership of their treatment plan
- Puts patients at the centre of their treatment planning
- Emphasizes creation of a balanced, natural and harmonious effect
- Enables patients to judge treatment effects for themselves in a highly visual manner

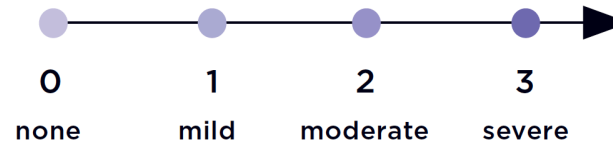


# The Galderma FAS guides aesthetic consultations and helps identify treatment priorities

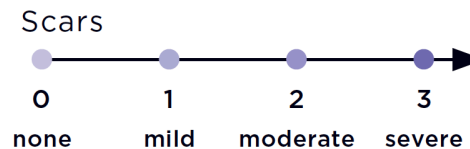
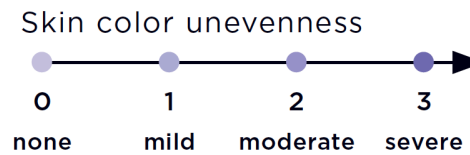
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## SEVERITY EVALUATION SCALE



## ADDITIONAL SKIN EVALUATION



## The Galderma FAS<sup>1</sup>

- Ensures facial assessment is systematic and standardized
- Engages and involves the patient
- Visualizes treatment priorities for both the patient and practitioner
- Aids development of an individualized treatment plan using treatment combinations

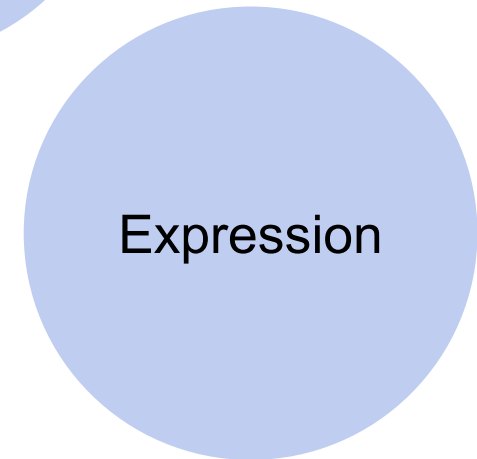
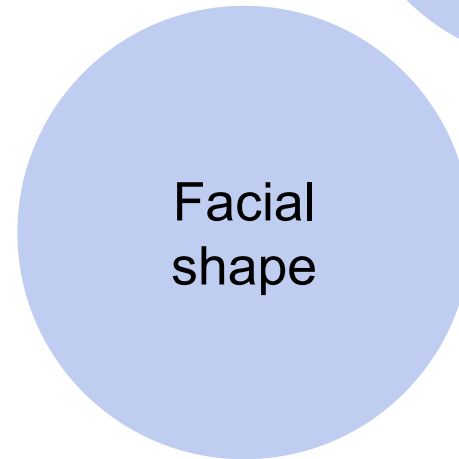
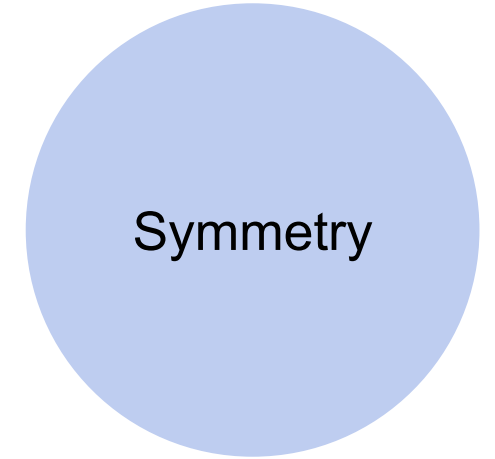
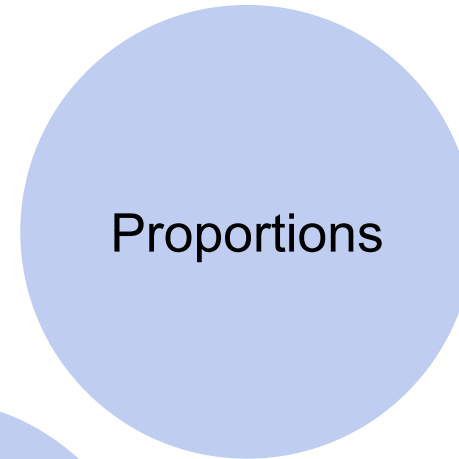
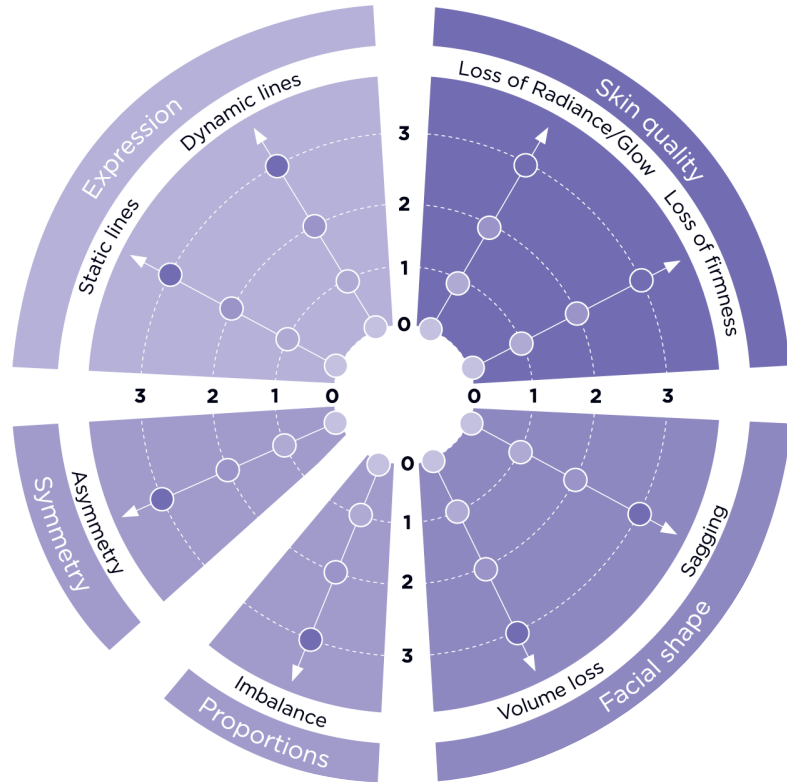
FAS, Facial Assessment Scale.

1. Jain R, et al. J Cosmet Dermatol 2016;16(1):132-143.

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# The Galderma FAS five facets of facial aesthetics<sup>1</sup>

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FAS, Facial Assessment Scale.  
Adapted from Jain R, et al. J Cosmet Dermatol 2016;16(1):132–143.

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Skin quality

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# The importance of skin quality

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## For physicians and patients

- The condition of the skin influences the perception of age and health<sup>1</sup>
- Uniformity and evenness (lack of flaws) are critical factors in determining good skin quality<sup>2</sup>
- 1 in 2 women are not satisfied with their facial skin<sup>3</sup>
- Face powder has been used since ancient times to improve the appearance of skin quality<sup>4</sup>

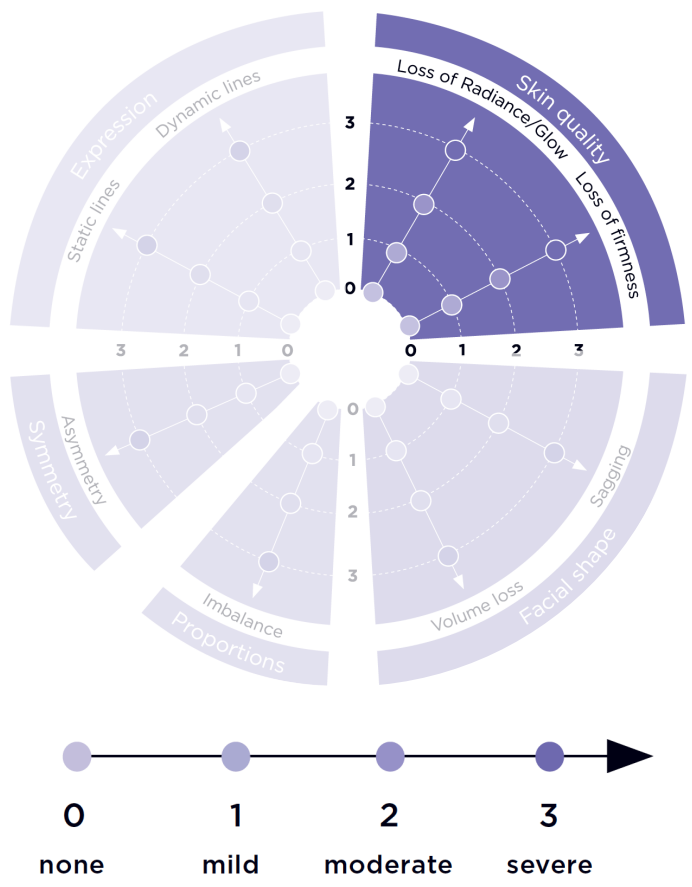


1. Fink B, Matts PJ. J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol 2008;22(4):493–498. 2. Vashi NA. Beauty and Body Dysmorphic Disorder. Springer International Publishing Switzerland 2015. 3. Galderma U&A Skin Nutrition Cross-Country Report, December 2016. 4. Hurst S. Pucher's Perfumes, Cosmetics and Soaps. Chapman & Hall 1993.



# The Galderma FAS — skin quality is graded 0–3 for radiance/glow

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0 (none)

1 (mild)

2 (moderate)



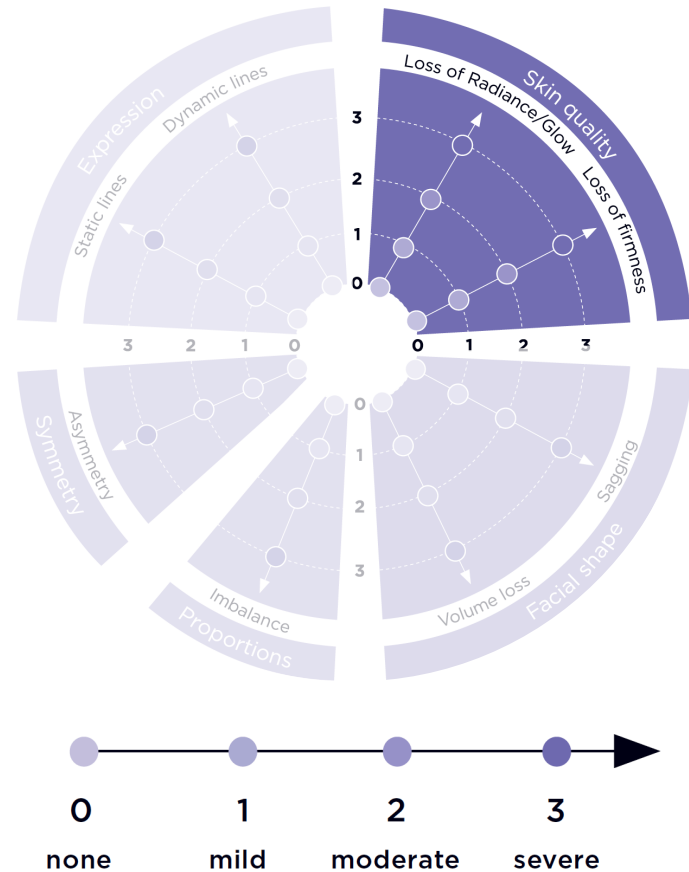
Skin radiance/glow depends on contrast (defined by luminosity, brightness, and transparency), color (mainly affected by the skin microcirculation), and imperfections (homogeneity, dark circles, or spots)<sup>1</sup>

FAS, Facial Assessment Scale.

1. Dumoulin M, et al. Clin Cosmet Investig Dermatol 2016;9:315–324.

# The Galderma FAS — skin quality is graded 0–3 for firmness

GAIN



0 (none)



1 (mild)



2 (moderate)



3 (severe)



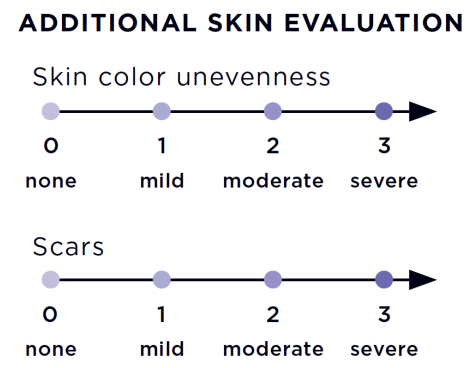
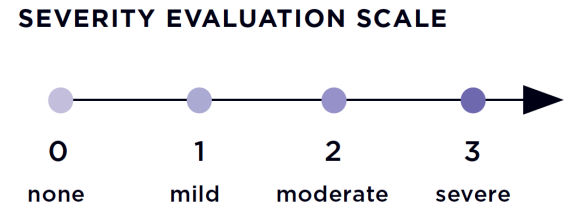
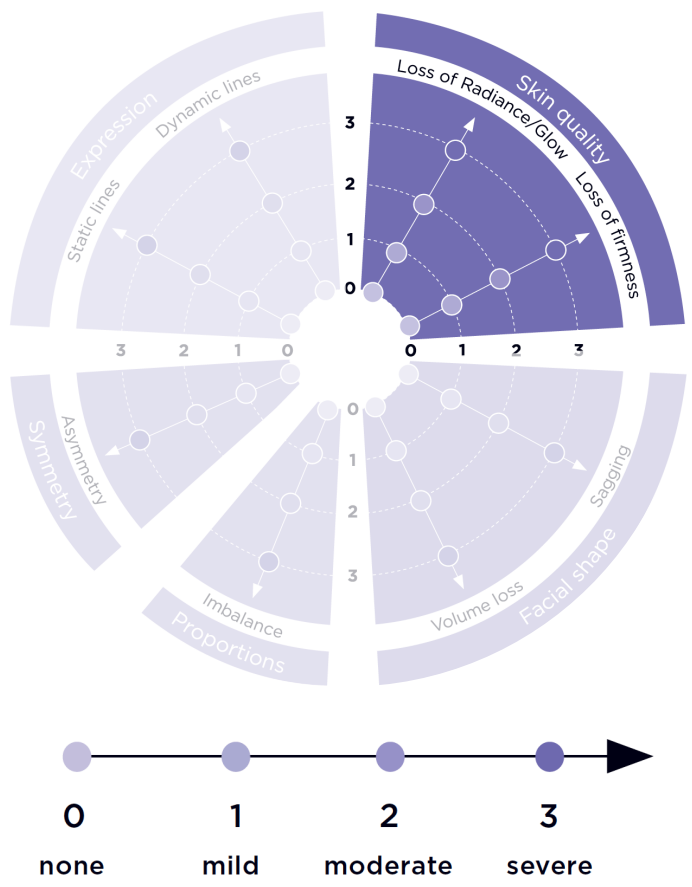
Skin firmness depends on its elasticity (ability to return to its original position), tautness/tightness (resistance against mechanical force) and hydration<sup>1</sup>

FAS, Facial Assessment Scale.

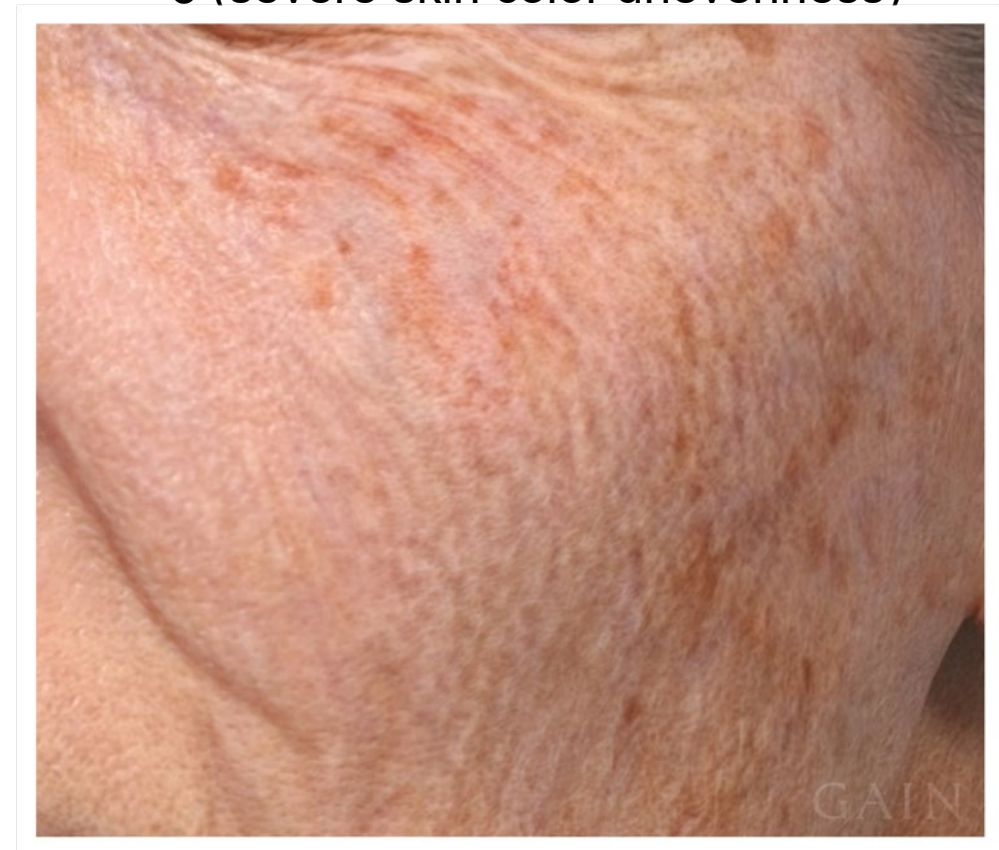
1. Goldie K, et al. Clin Cosmet Investig Dermatol 2021;14:643–654.

# The Galderma FAS — unevenness of skin color lies in the ‘additional skin evaluation’ section

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3 (severe skin color unevenness)



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Facial shape

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# Facial shapes and outlines

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Facial shape may be oval, round, triangular, heart-shaped, or square



Oval



Round



Triangle



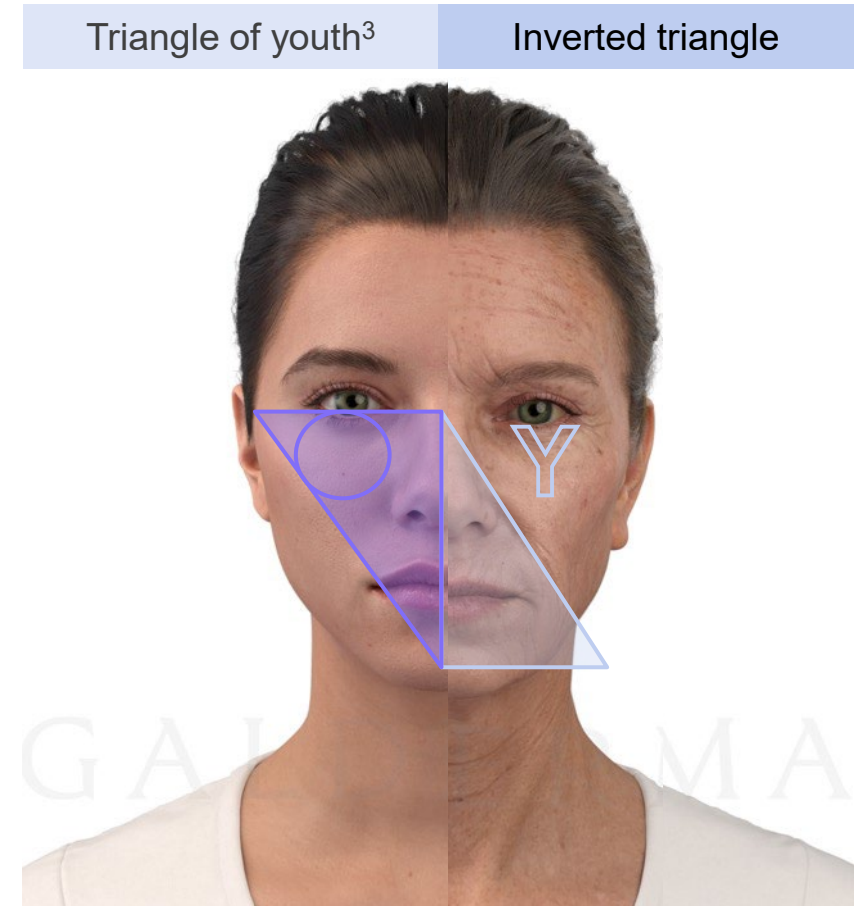
Heart

# Age-related volume loss and sagging changes facial shape<sup>1</sup>

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Age-related volume loss and sagging results from:

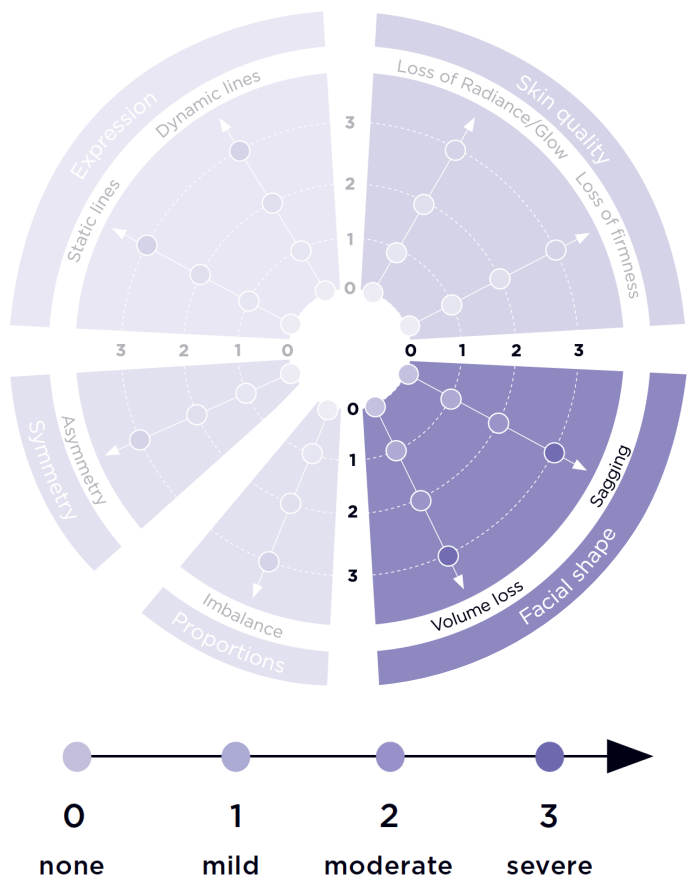
- Degradation of the skeleton and soft tissues<sup>1</sup>
- Descent of cheek fat<sup>2</sup>
- Depletion of cheek fullness<sup>2</sup>



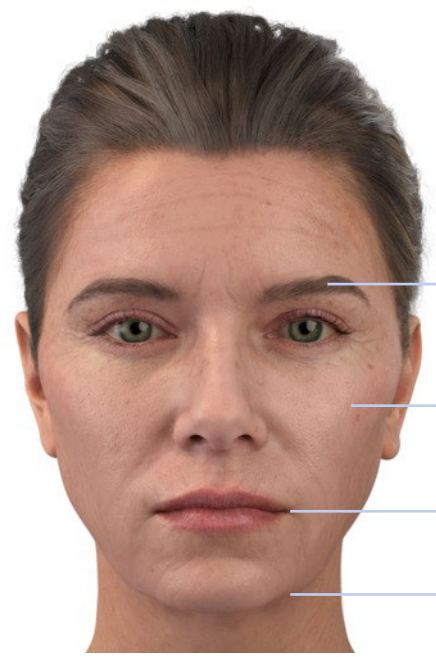
1. Cohen AJ, et al. Mid face facelift. Medscape, 2012.  
2. Coleman SR, Grover R. Aesthetic Surg J 2006;26(suppl):S4–S9.  
3. Thomas MK, et al. Indian J Plast Surg 2012;45(1):122–127.

# The Galderma FAS — facial shape is graded 0–3 for skin sagging

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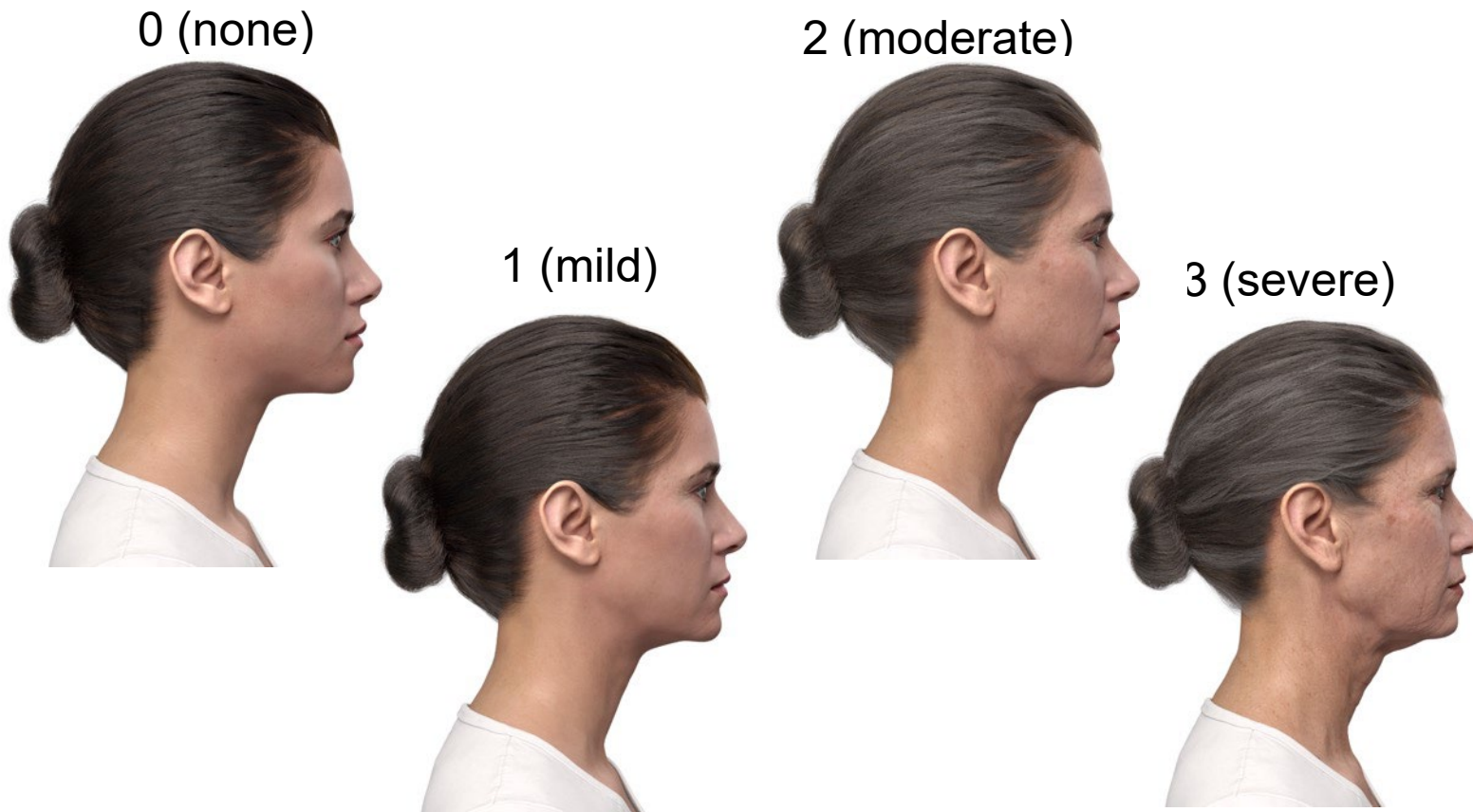
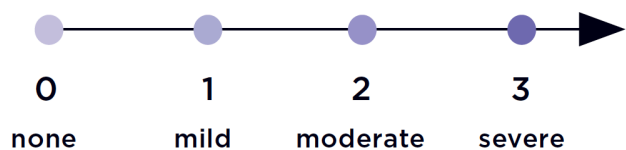
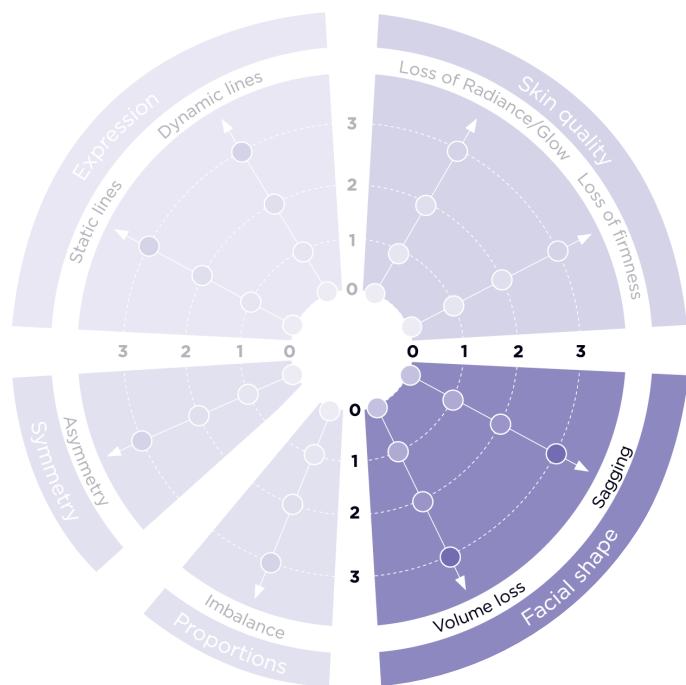
Sagging is assessed in key areas



- Brow position (height)
- Malar mound
- Mouth corners
- Jawline

# The Galderma FAS — facial shape is graded 0–3 for skin sagging

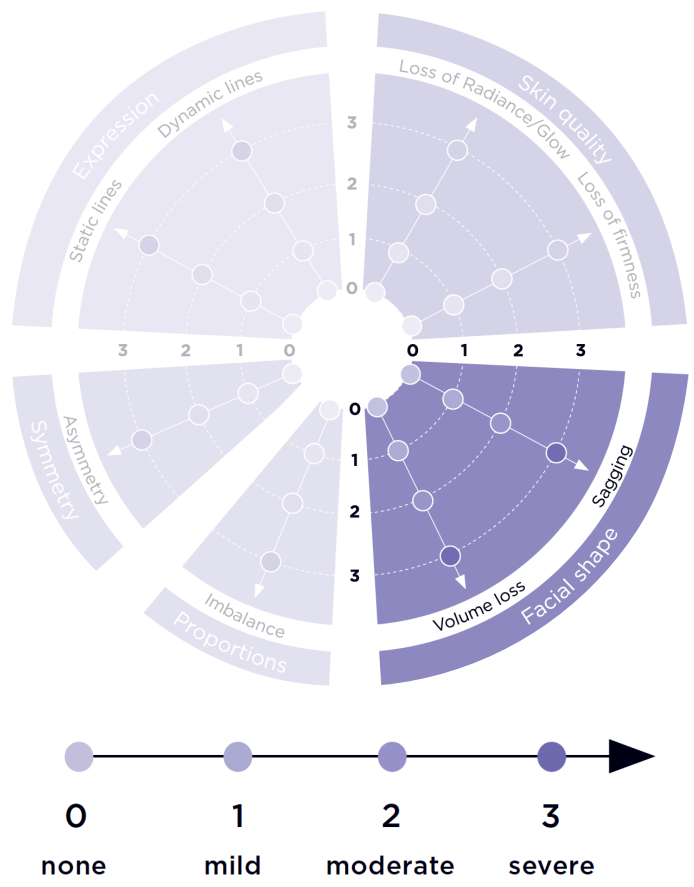
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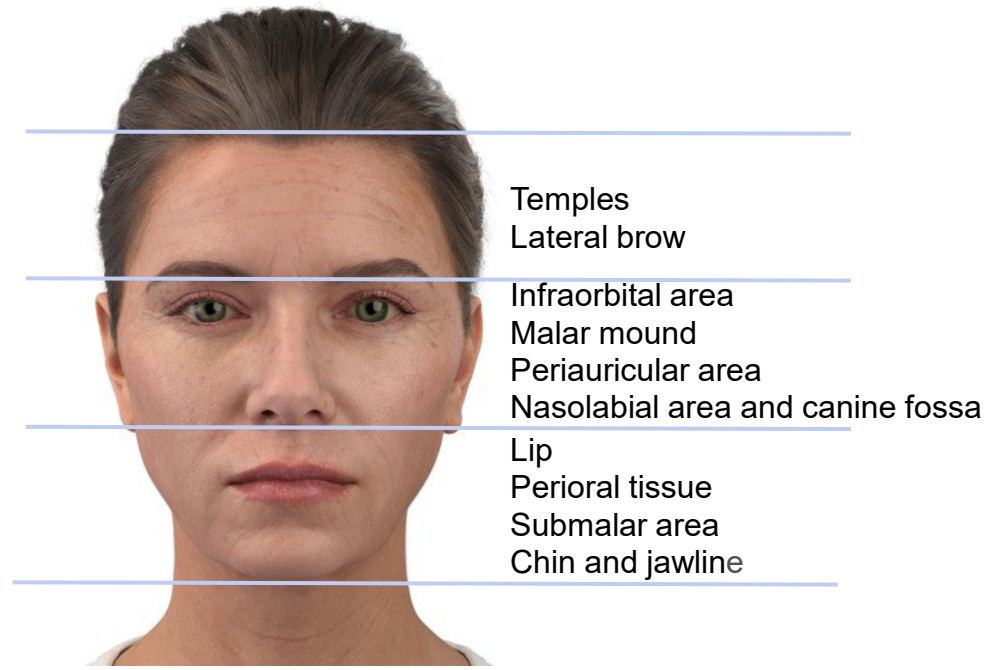


# The Galderma FAS — facial shape is graded 0–3 for volume loss

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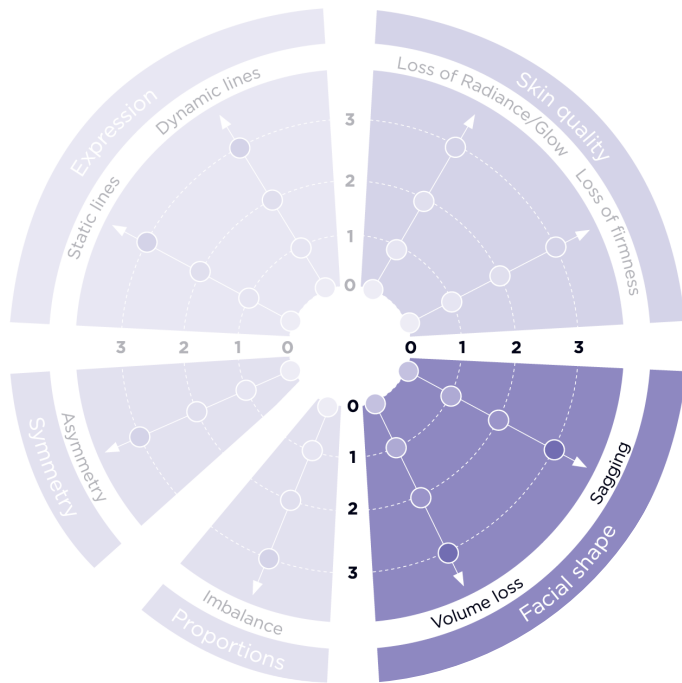


## Volume loss is assessed in key areas



# The Galderma FAS — facial shape is graded 0–3 for volume loss

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# Proportions

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# Division of the face into horizontal thirds\*1

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## Horizontal thirds

- In attractive faces, the midface is often longer than the forehead and lower face<sup>2</sup>
- Horizontal thirds can be easily measured using your hand and applying the lengths to your patient's face

\*Please note that horizontal thirds are used only for proportions assessment, while upper, middle and lower face for treatment purposes include other anatomical landmarks.

1. Milutinovic J, et al. Sci World J 2014; DOI: 10.1155/2014/428250.

2. Rhee SC. Skin Res Technol 2017;1-7.

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# The face can be divided vertically into fifths<sup>1</sup>

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## Vertical fifths

- Vertical fifths are equal in attractive Caucasian females<sup>1</sup>

# The relationship between the nose, chin and lips contributes to facial balance (the Ricketts' line)

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## Ricketts' line

- The Ricketts' line is drawn from the tip of the nose to the chin<sup>1</sup>
- Upper and lower lip projection can be assessed in relation to this line<sup>2</sup> by holding a pen/ruler or similar up to the patient's face

1. Umale VV, et al. J Oral Health Craniofacial Science 2017;2:9–16.  
2. Saad A, et al. Pak Oral Dental J 2011;31(1):84–87.

# The Ogee curve gives the face contour, projection and dimension

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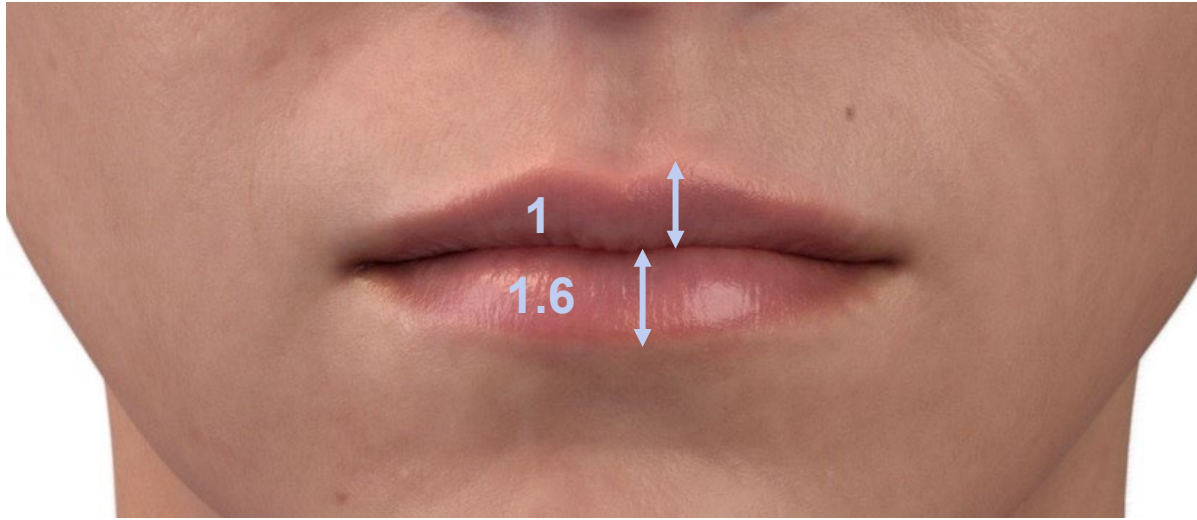


## Ogee curve

- A youthful cheek exhibits a smooth convexity from the lower eyelid to the lower face resembling an ogee curve<sup>1</sup>
- Aging results in volume loss and unfavourable shadowing<sup>1</sup>
- The Ogee curve can be examined by assessing the face in the  $\frac{3}{4}$  view

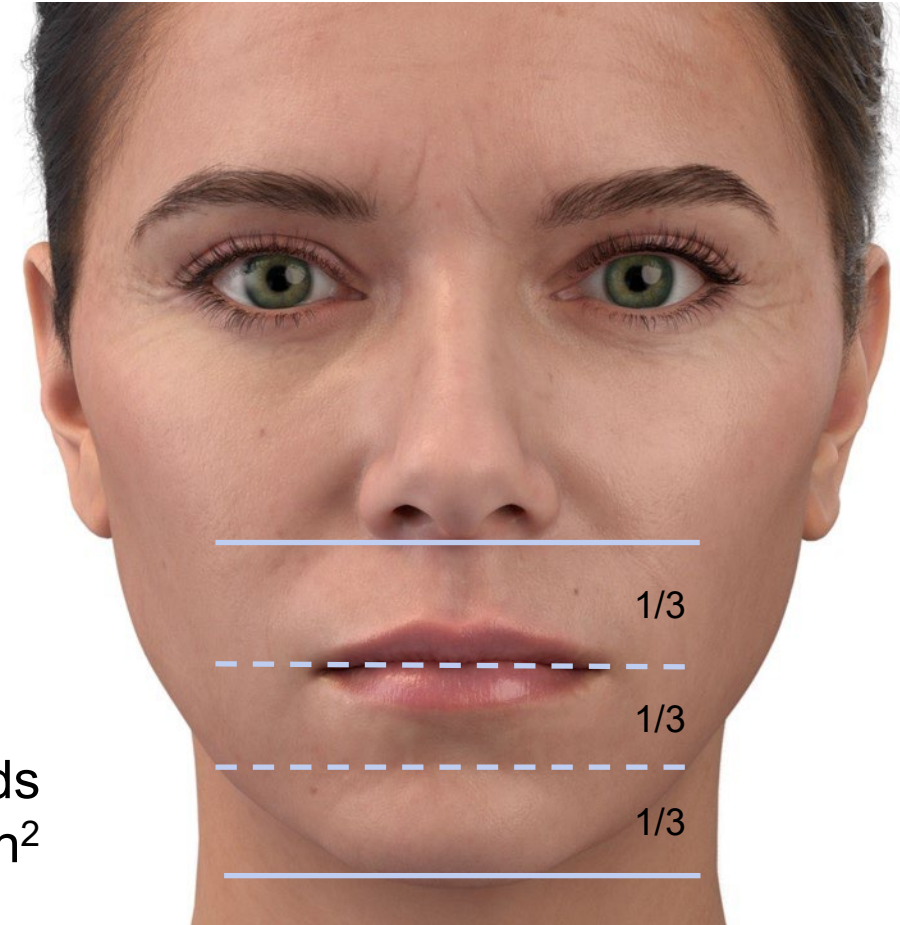
# Certain features of the lips contribute to the attractiveness of the lower third of the face

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In Caucasians, the ideal vertical height ratio of upper to lower lip is 1:1.6<sup>1</sup>

The lower third of the face is divided into unequal thirds to define the upper lip, the lower lip, and the chin<sup>2</sup>

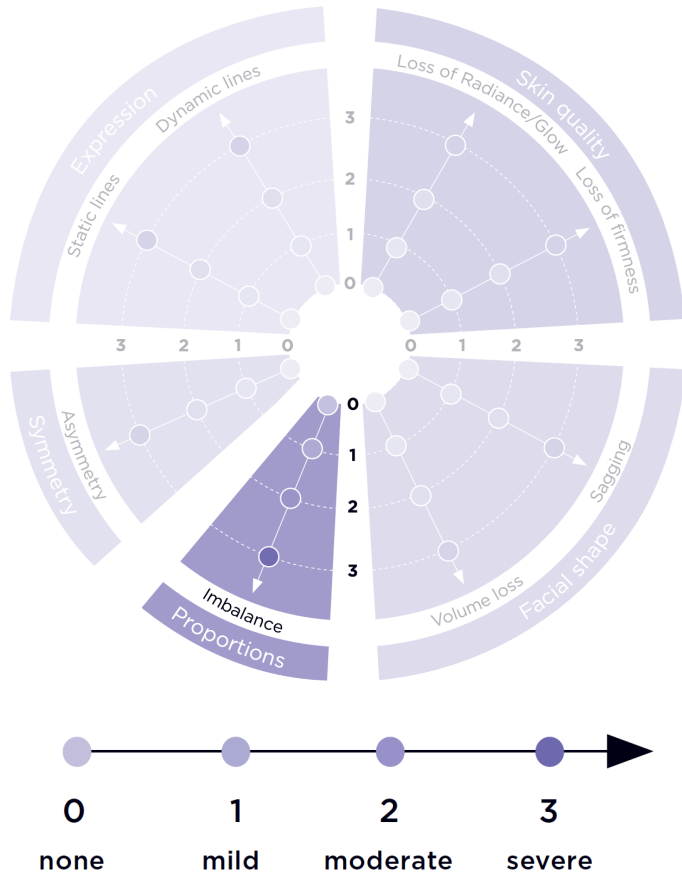


1. Kollipara R, et al. J Clin Aesthet Dermatol 2017;10(11):19–21.  
2. Prendergast PM. Facial proportions. In: Erian A, Shiffman MA, eds. Advanced Surgical Facial Rejuvenation. Berlin Heidelberg: Springer-Verlag; 2012.



# The Galderma FAS proportions — the ideal range for the nasofrontal angle is 115–130°<sup>1</sup>

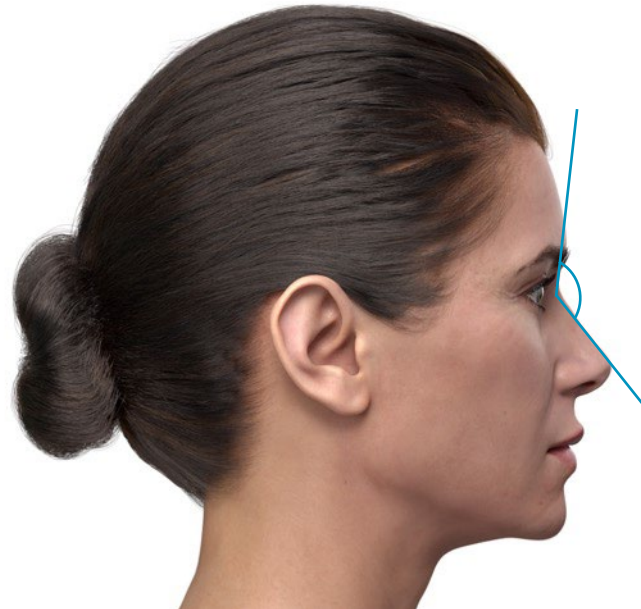
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## The nasofrontal angle

The angle between lines drawn from:

1. The nasion to the glabella
2. The nasion to the nasal tip<sup>1</sup>

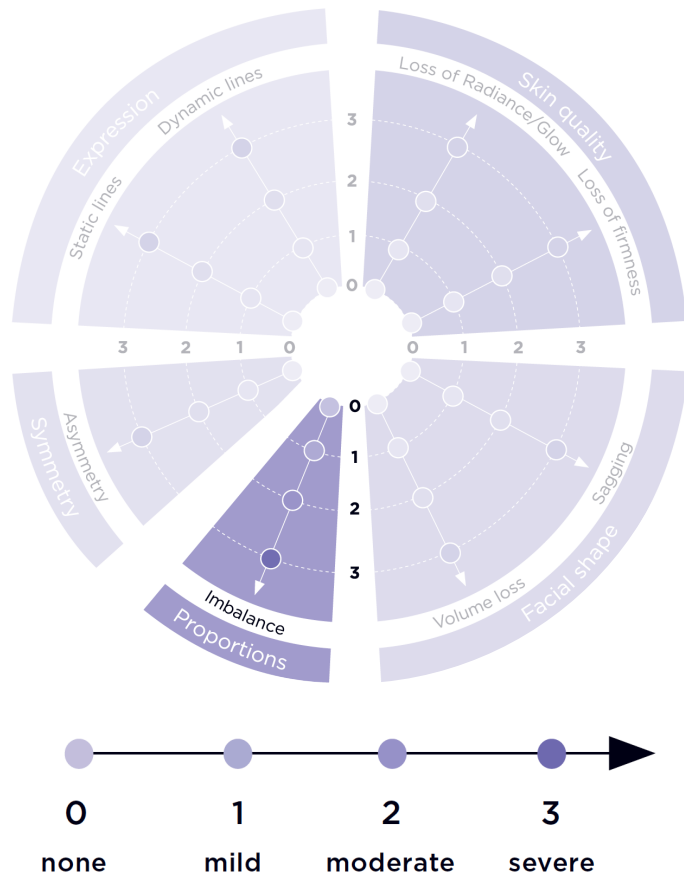


FAS, Facial Assessment Scale.

1. Prendergast PM. Facial proportions. In: Erian A, Shiffman MA, eds. Advanced Surgical Facial Rejuvenation. Berlin Heidelberg: Springer-Verlag; 2012.

# The Galderma FAS proportions — the ideal range for the nasomental angle in Caucasians is 120–130°<sup>1</sup>

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## The nasomental angle

The angle between lines drawn:

1. Along the dorsum to the nasion
2. From the nasal tip to the the pogonion (the most projecting point on the anterior surface of the chin)



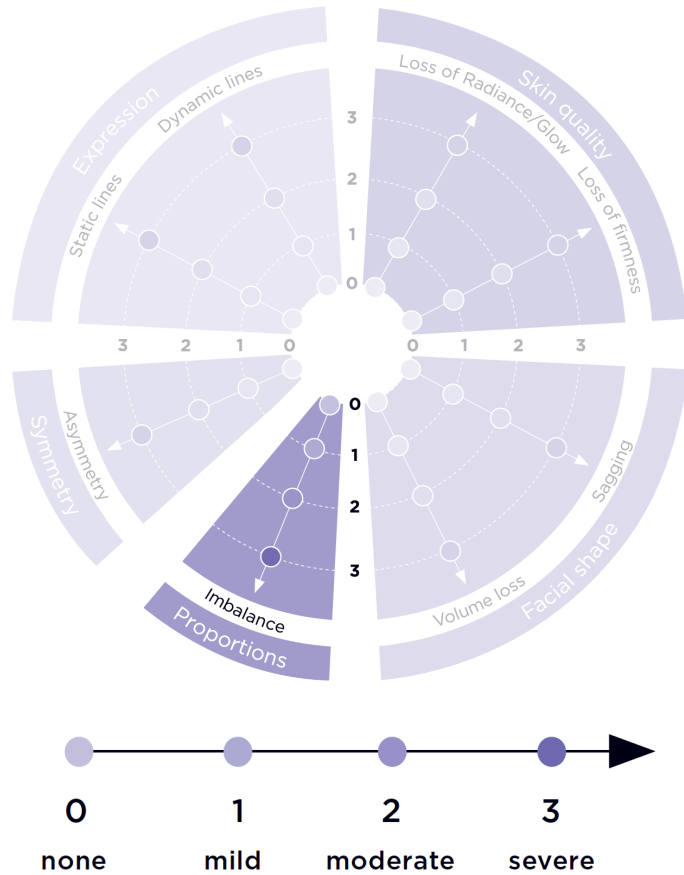
FAS, Facial Assessment Scale.

1. Prendergast PM. Facial proportions. In: Erian A, Shiffman MA, eds. Advanced Surgical Facial Rejuvenation. Berlin Heidelberg: Springer-Verlag; 2012.

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# The Galderma FAS proportions — the nasofacial angle in Caucasians is 30–40°<sup>1</sup>

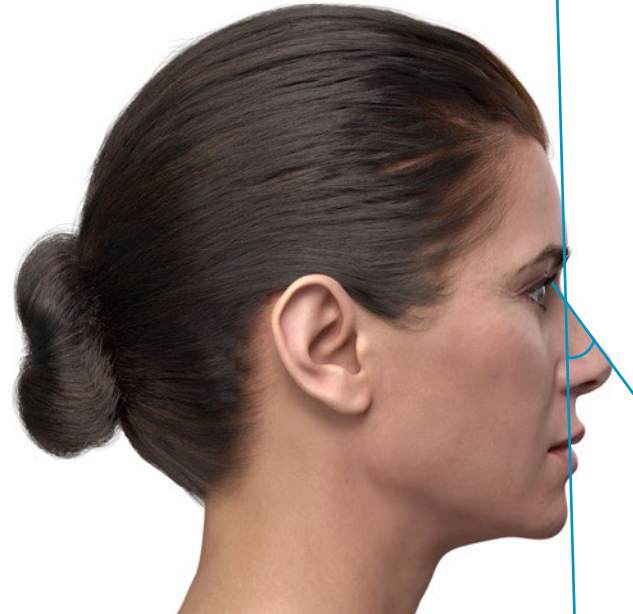
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## The nasofacial angle

The angle between:

1. The anterior facial plane (the line from the glabella to the pogonion)
2. The line tangent to the dorsum of the nose (the line drawn from the nasion to the nasal tip)<sup>1</sup>

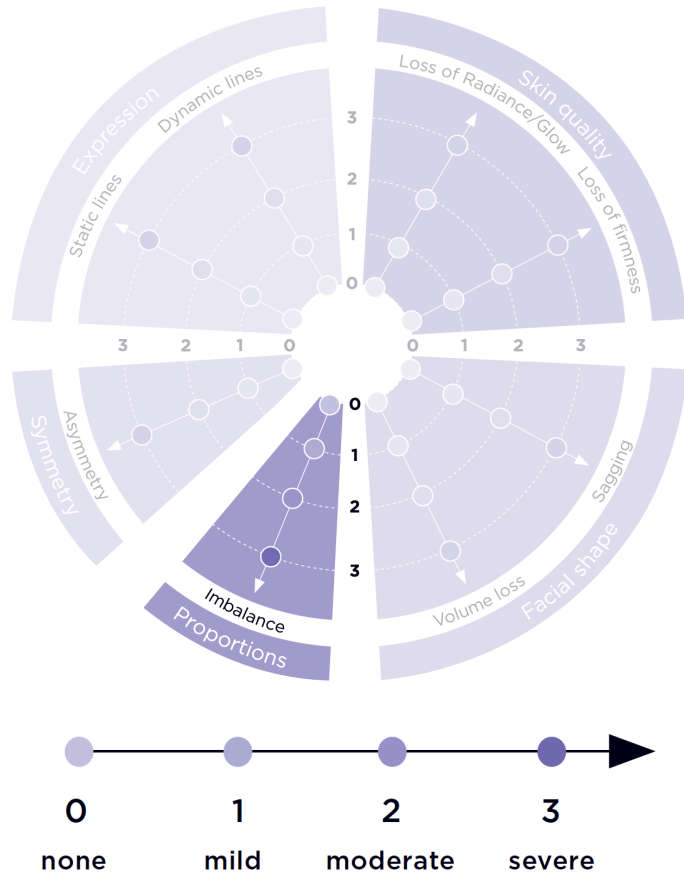


FAS, Facial Assessment Scale.

1. Prendergast PM. Facial proportions. In: Erian A, Shiffman MA, eds. Advanced Surgical Facial Rejuvenation. Berlin Heidelberg: Springer-Verlag; 2012.

# The Galderma FAS — the ideal range for the mentocervical angle in Caucasians is 80–95°<sup>1</sup>

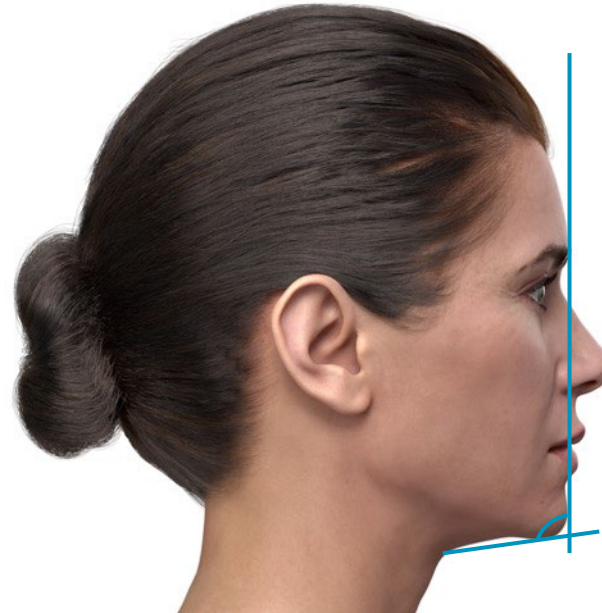
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## The mentocervical angle

The angle between:

1. A line drawn from the cervical point to the menton<sup>1</sup>
2. The anterior facial plane<sup>1</sup>



FAS, Facial Assessment Scale.

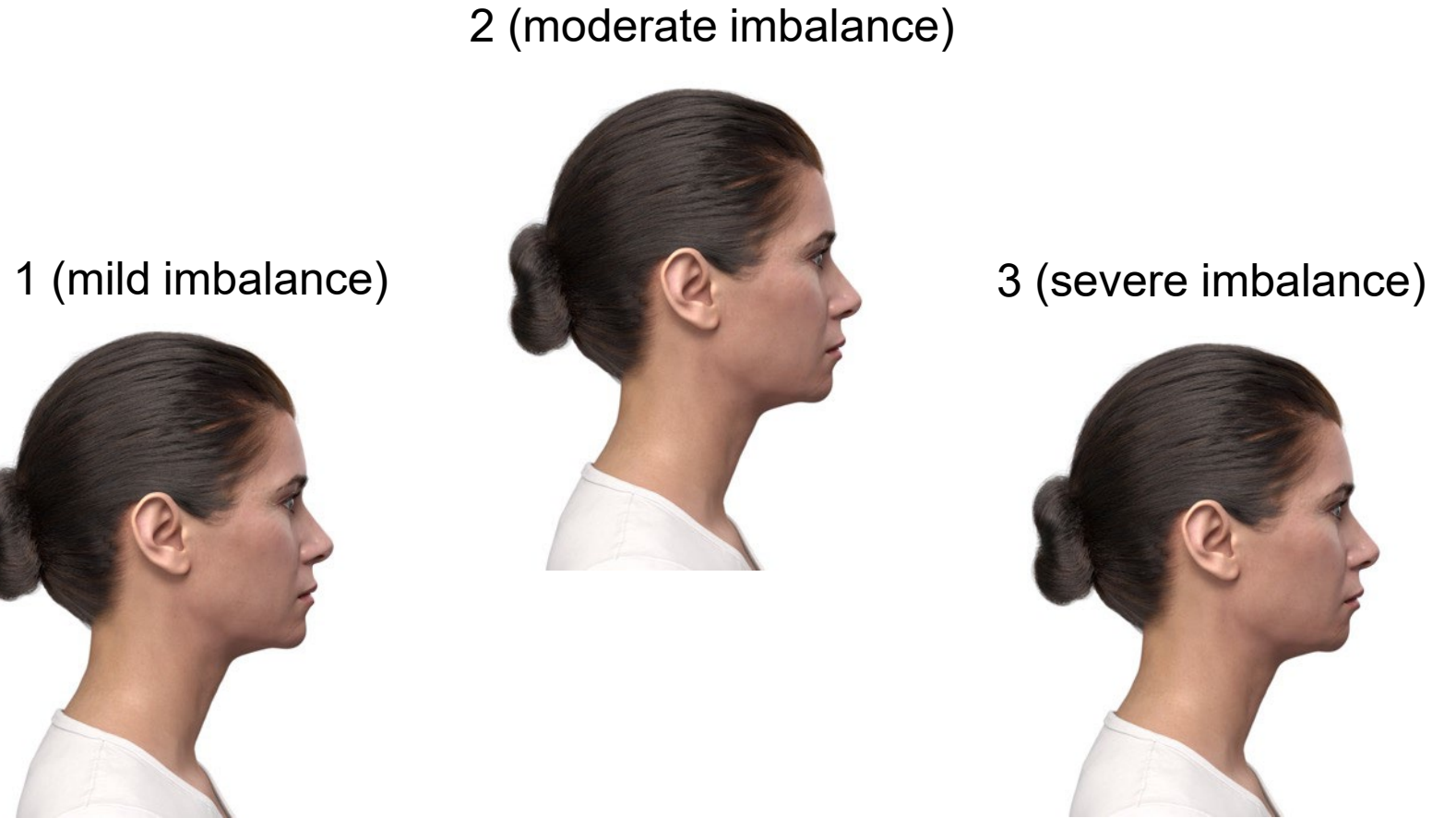
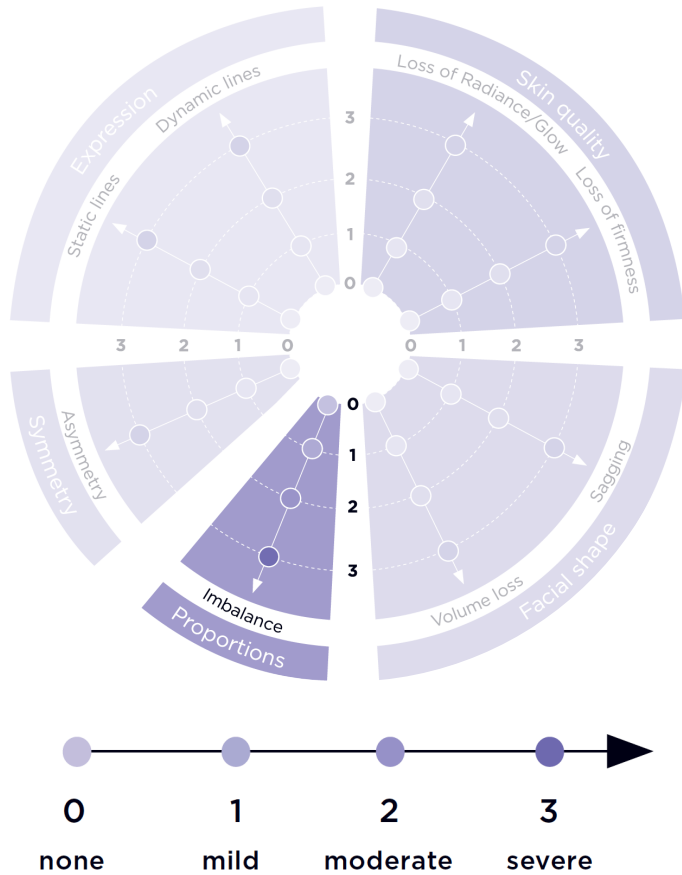
1. Prendergast PM. Facial proportions. In: Erian A, Shiffman MA, eds. Advanced Surgical Facial Rejuvenation. Berlin Heidelberg: Springer-Verlag; 2012.

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Assessment should include frontal, profile and  $\frac{3}{4}$  views to examine the angles of the face and the relationship between features

# The Galderma FAS — facial proportions and contours are graded 0-3

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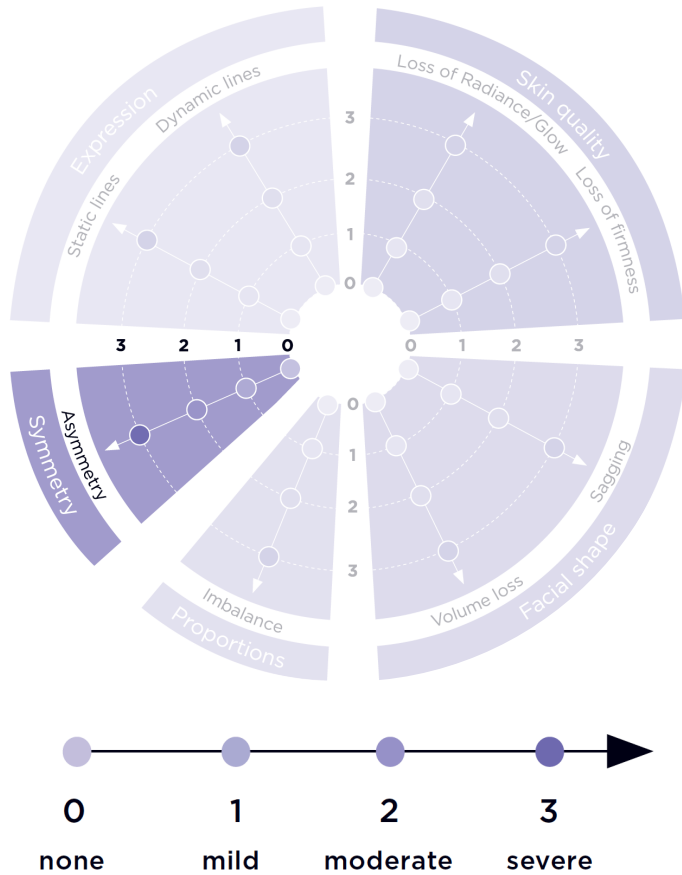
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Symmetry

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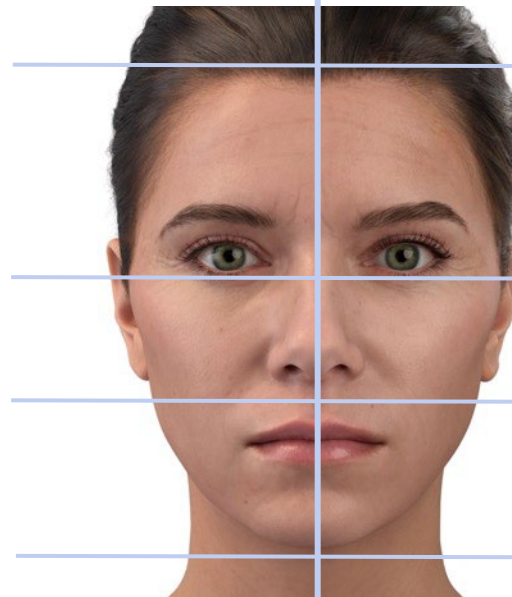
# The Galderma FAS — facial symmetry is evaluated separately in the upper, middle and lower thirds

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Facial symmetry is assessed at rest and in animation

Axis of symmetry



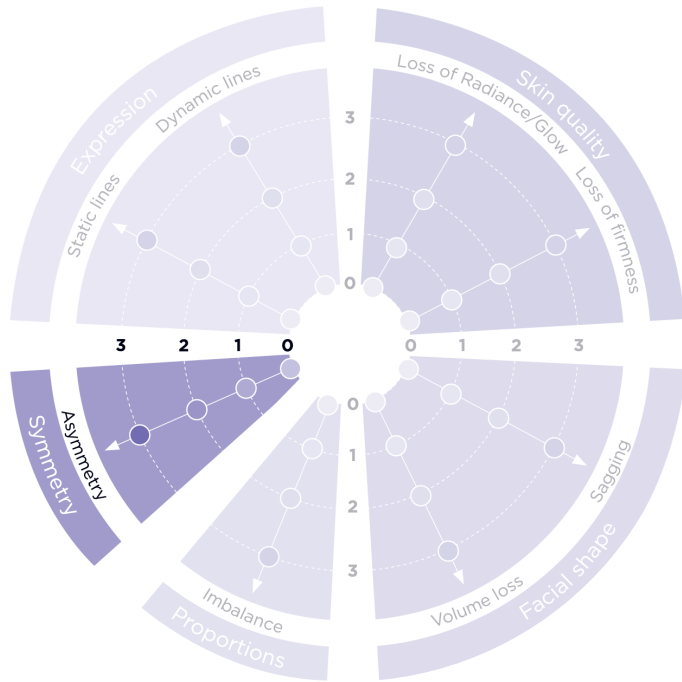
- Forehead shape
- Brow position (height)
- Eyes
- Lateral canthal lines
- Mid-face volume, shape and position
- Smile lines (cheeks)
- Nasolabial fold depth and length
- Lip volume, shape and width
- Position of mouth corners

Use a black card to mask parts of the face and focus on one area



# The Galderma FAS — aesthetic asymmetry severity is graded 0–3

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0 (none)



1 (mild)



2 (moderate)



3 (severe)



Facial asymmetry is common. Causes include congenital and acquired diseases, and traumatic and developmental deformities<sup>1</sup>

FAS, Facial Assessment Scale.

1. Cheong YW, Lo LJ. Chang Gung Med J 2011;34(4):341–351.

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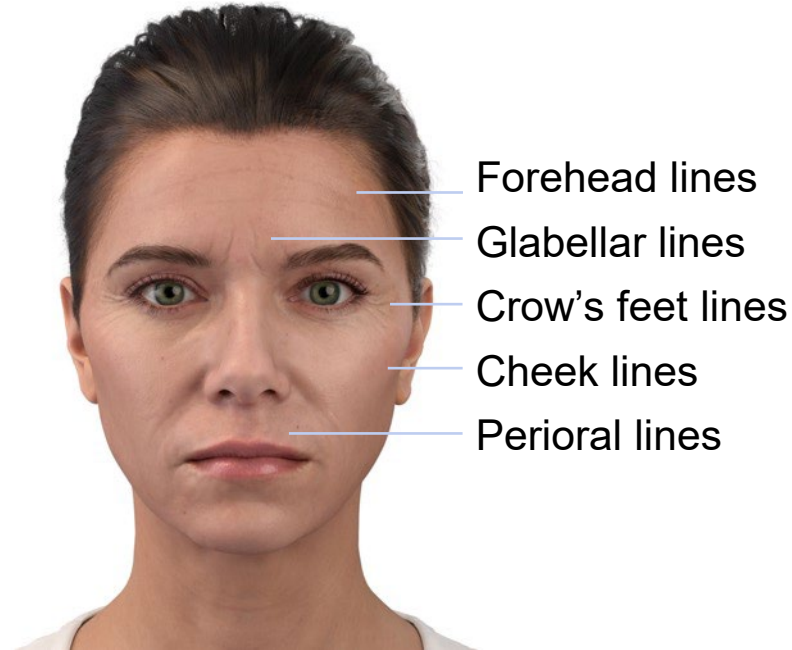
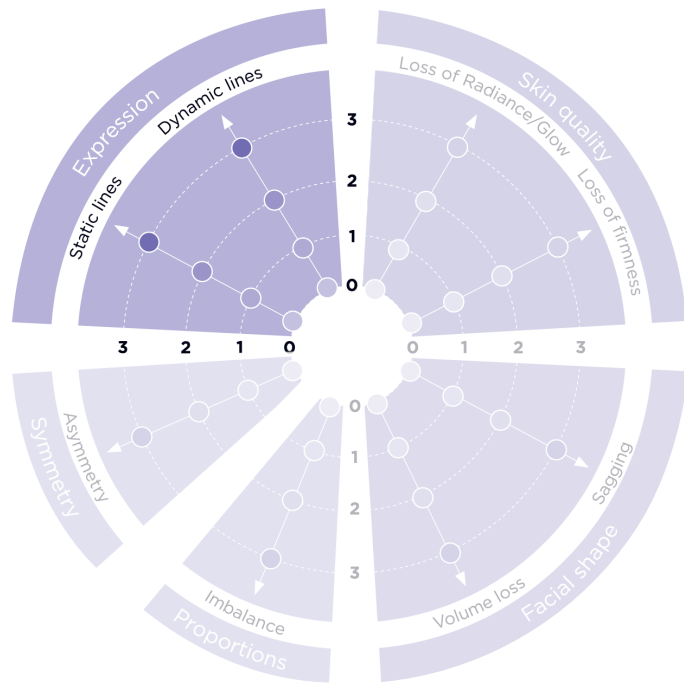
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Expression

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# The Galderma FAS — static and dynamic lines are graded 0–3

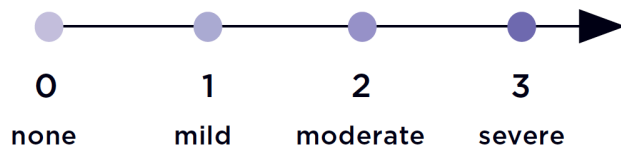
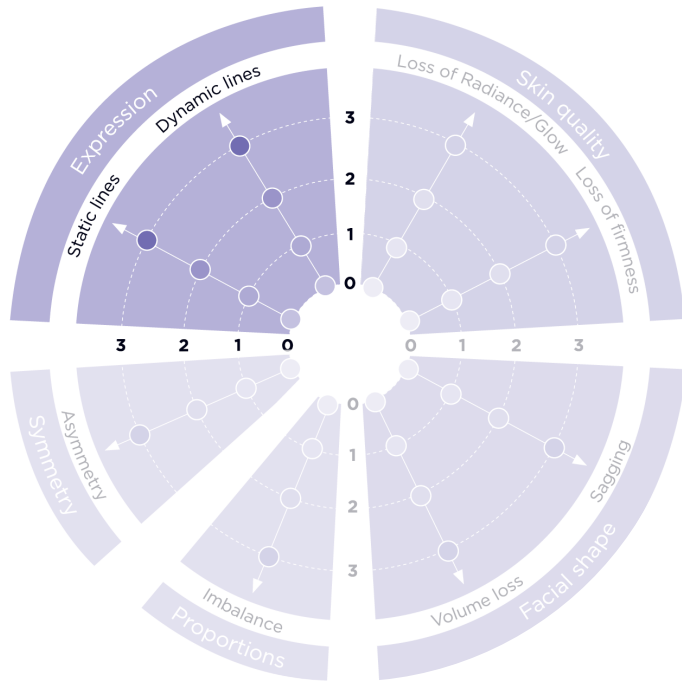
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- Static lines are assessed at rest, dynamic lines are assessed in animation
- Dynamic assessment should include gesturing when smiling, frowning, and raising eyebrows

# The Galderma FAS — static lines are graded 0-3

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0 (none)



1 (mild)



2 (moderate)

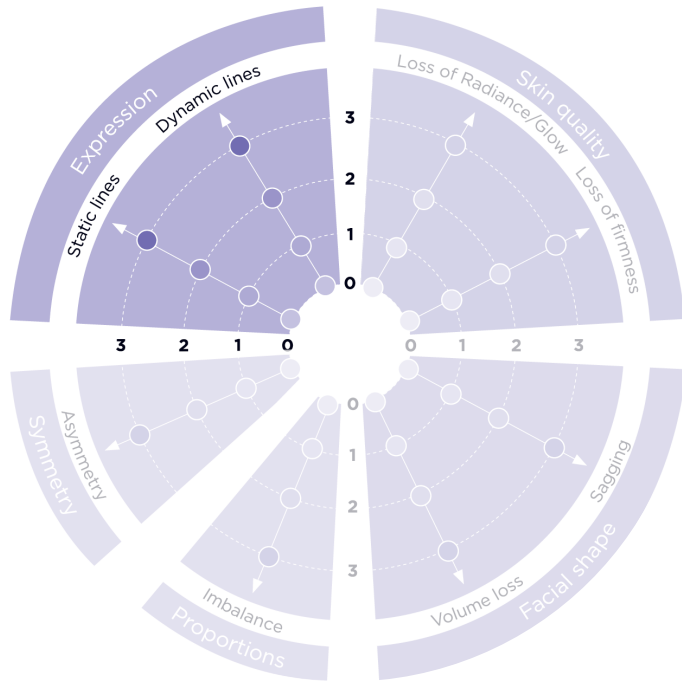


3 (severe)



# The Galderma FAS — dynamic lines are graded 0–3

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0 (none)



1 (mild)



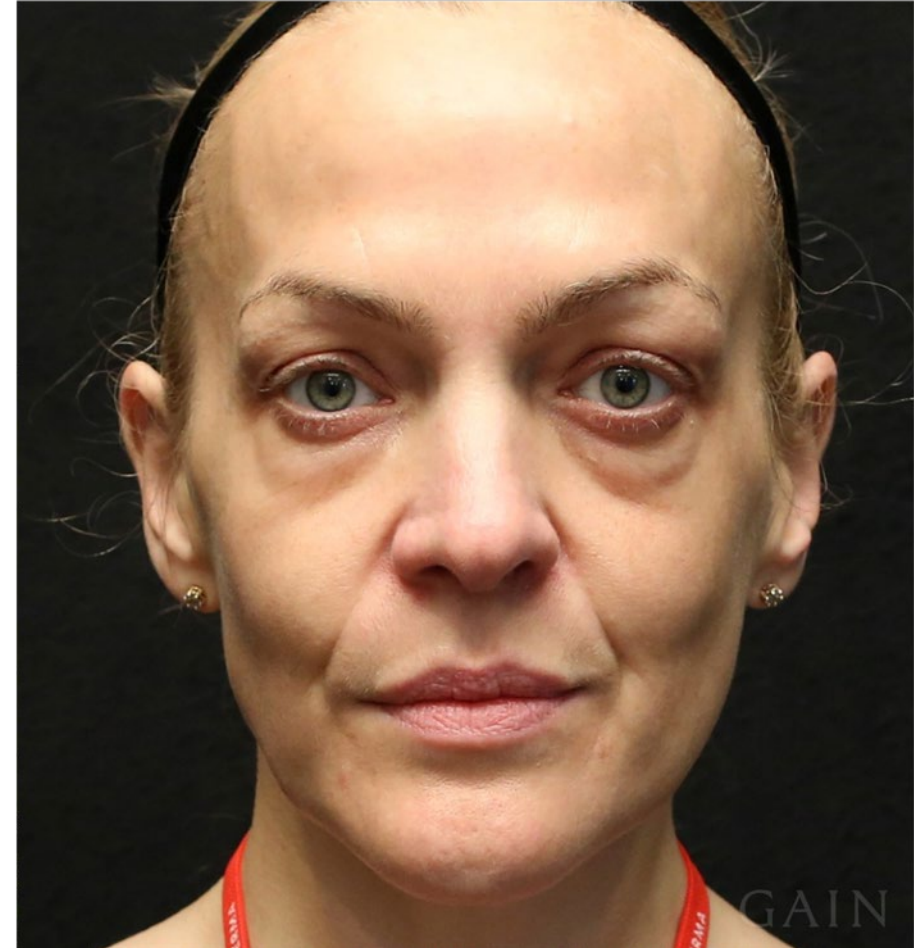
3 (severe)



# Features of facial expression leading to a perception of tiredness<sup>1</sup>

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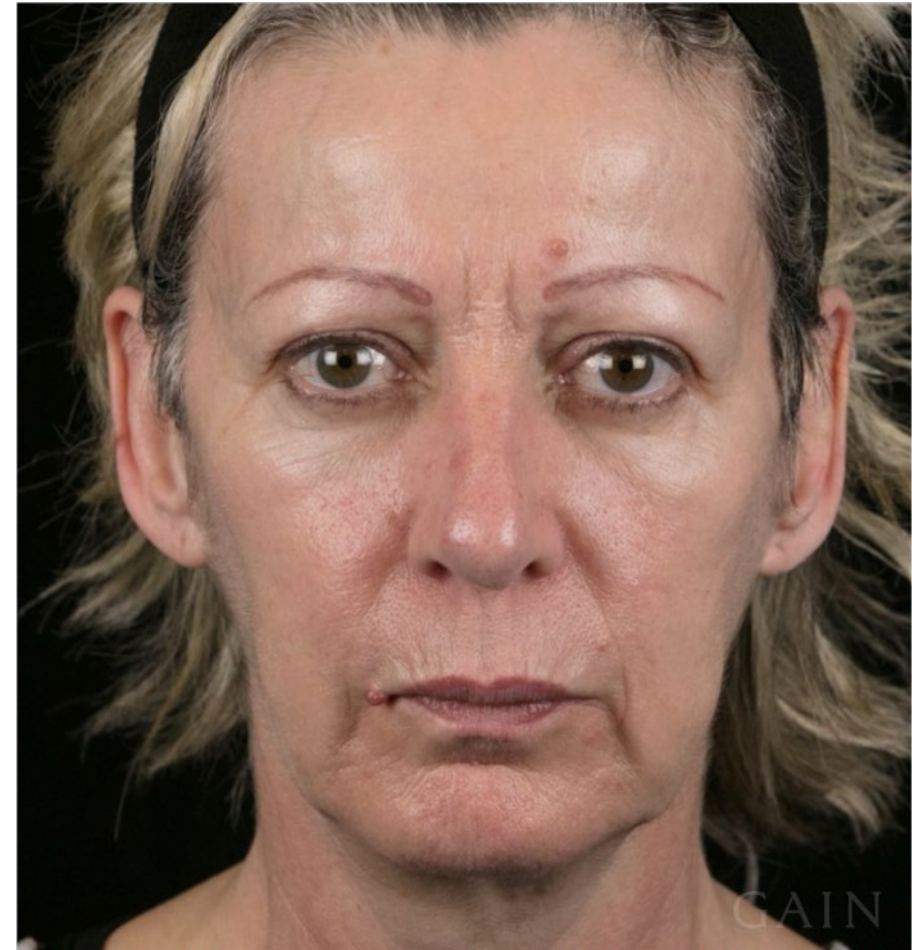
- More hanging eyelids
- More swollen eyes
- Darker circles under the eyes
- Paler skin
- More wrinkles/fine lines
- More droopy corners of the mouth



# Features of facial expression leading to a perception of anger

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- Corrugator (frown) muscle activity<sup>1</sup> — resulting in glabellar lines ('brow furrows' particularly between the eyebrows)<sup>2</sup>



1. Heckmann M, et al. J Am Acad Dermatol 2003;49:213–216.  
2. Kaufman-Janette J, et al. Toxins 2021;13(7);494.

# Features of facial expression leading to a perception of sadness<sup>1</sup>

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- Drooping eyelids
- Downcast eyes
- Lowered lip corners
- Slanting inner eyebrows



1. Reed LR, DeScioli P. Evolutionary Psych 2017;1–9.  
DOI: 10.1177/1474704917700418.



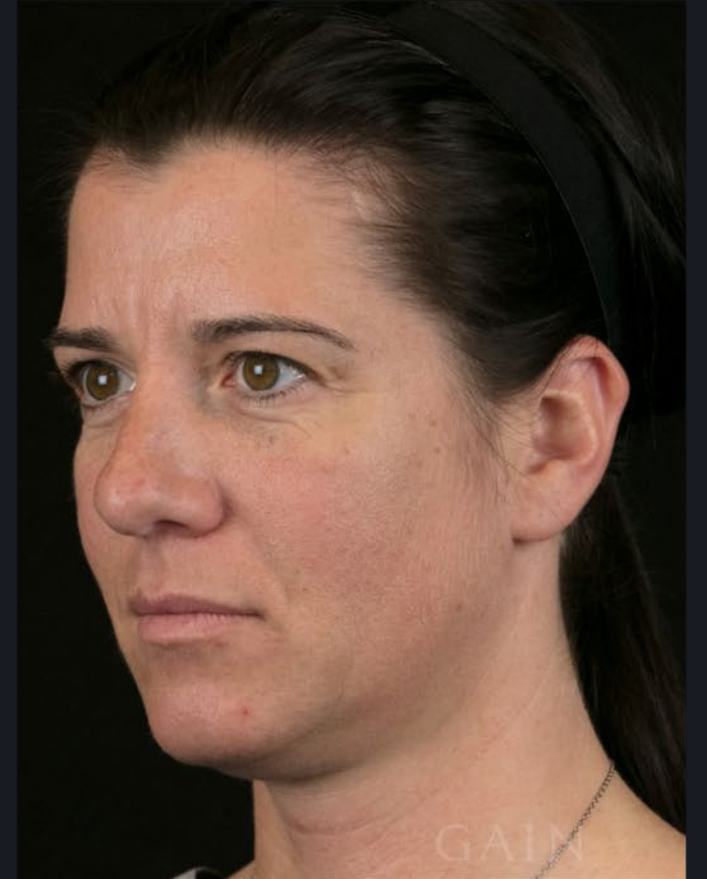
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## 2. Case studies

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# Case study 2

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# Case study 2

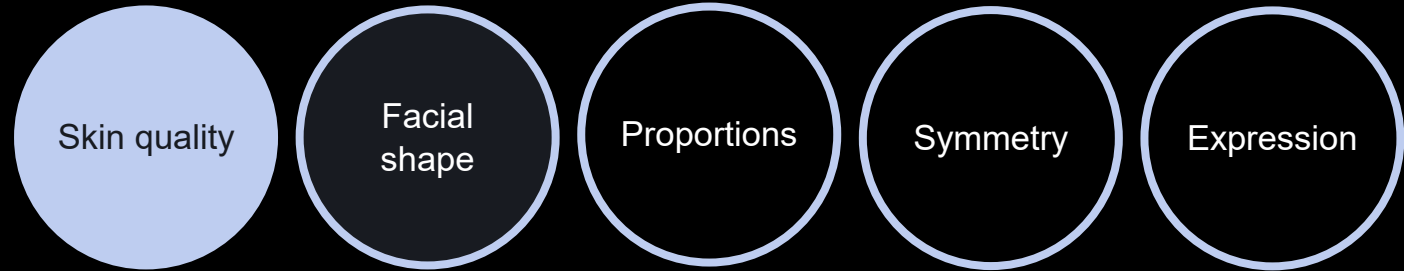
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# Skin quality

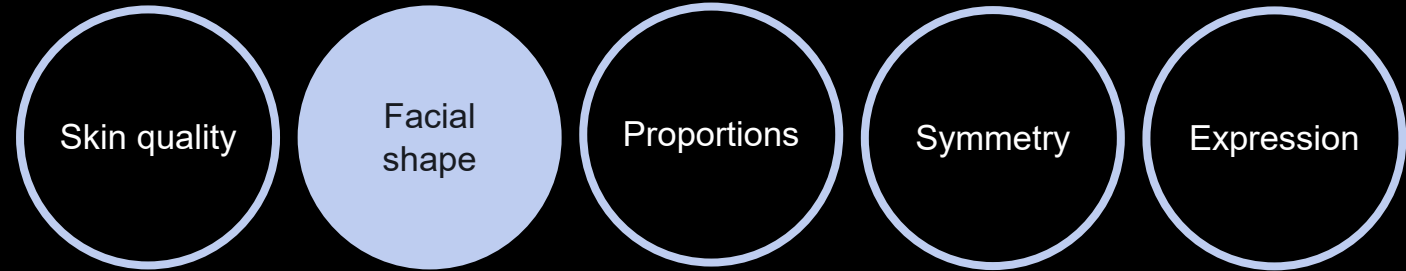
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- Good tissue coverage

# Facial shape

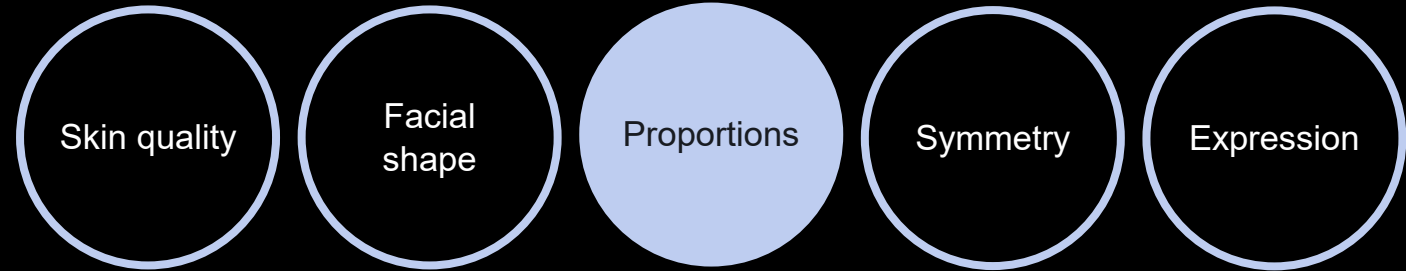
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- Oval-shaped face
- Lack of definition in the lateral mid-face
  - Sagging in the jawline area due to volume loss in the mid-face

# Facial proportion and contour: frontal view

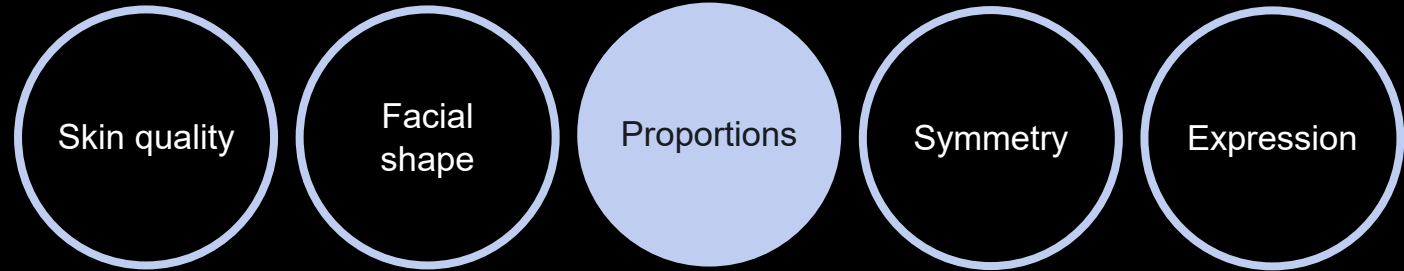
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- Mid-face looks relatively smaller than the upper and the lower third of the face

# Facial proportion and contour: profile view

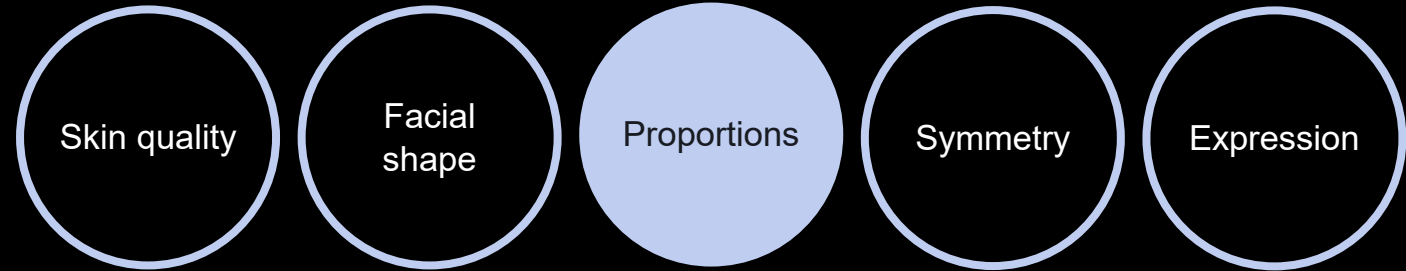
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- Slight chin retrusion in profile view
- Lips stay behind the Ricketts' line
- Volume loss in the medial cheek with tear trough deformity
- Lack of jawline definition

# Facial proportion and contour: three-quarter view

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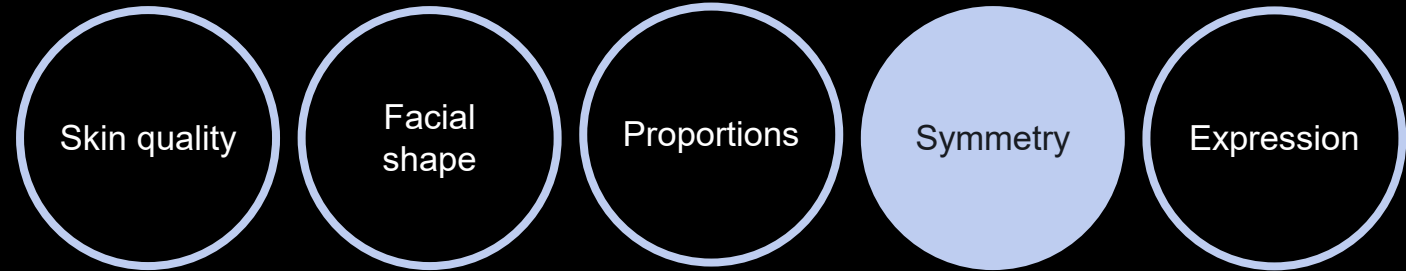
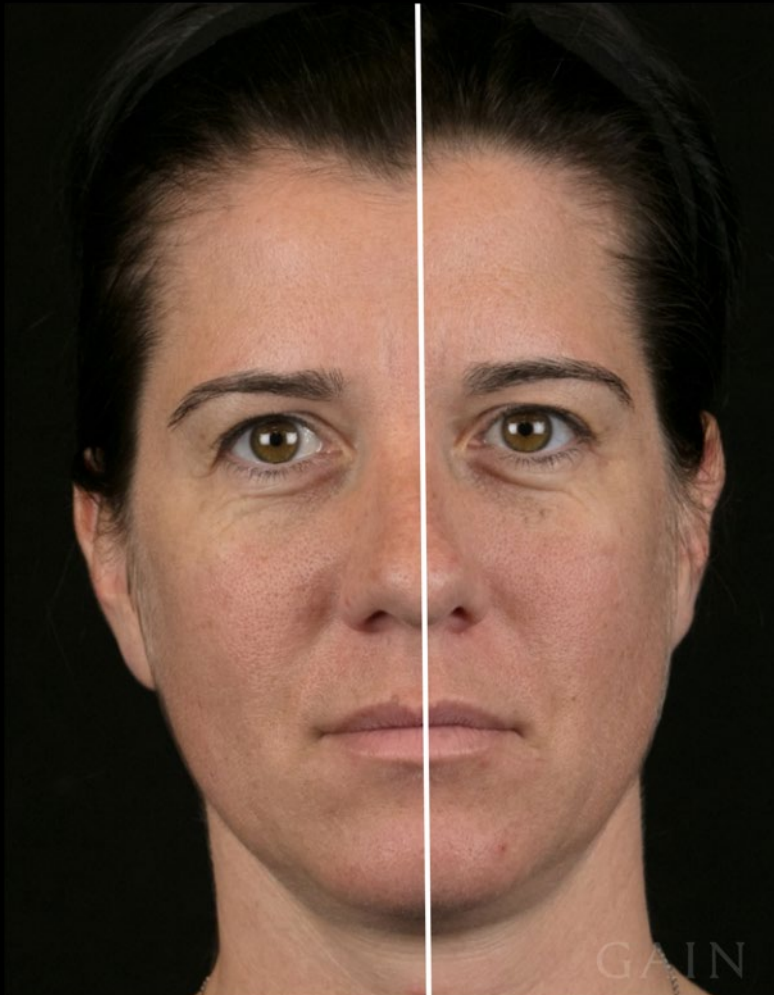


- Loss of smooth Ogee curve contour



# Facial symmetry

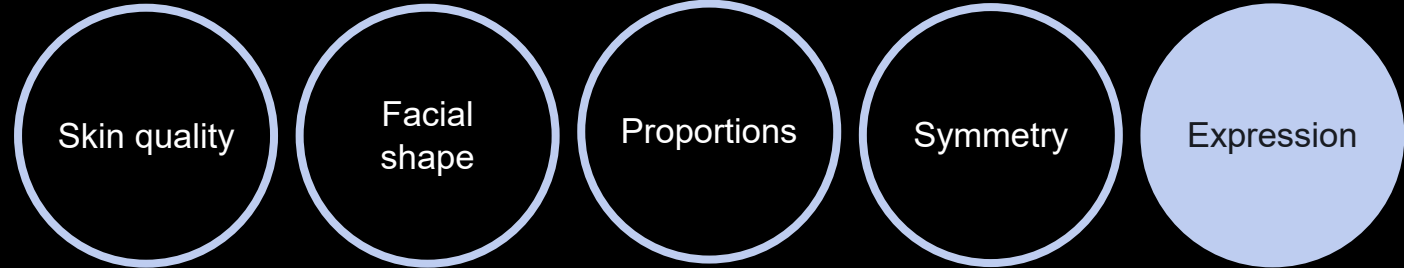
GAIN



- Slight asymmetry in the lip area

# Animation and emotional expression

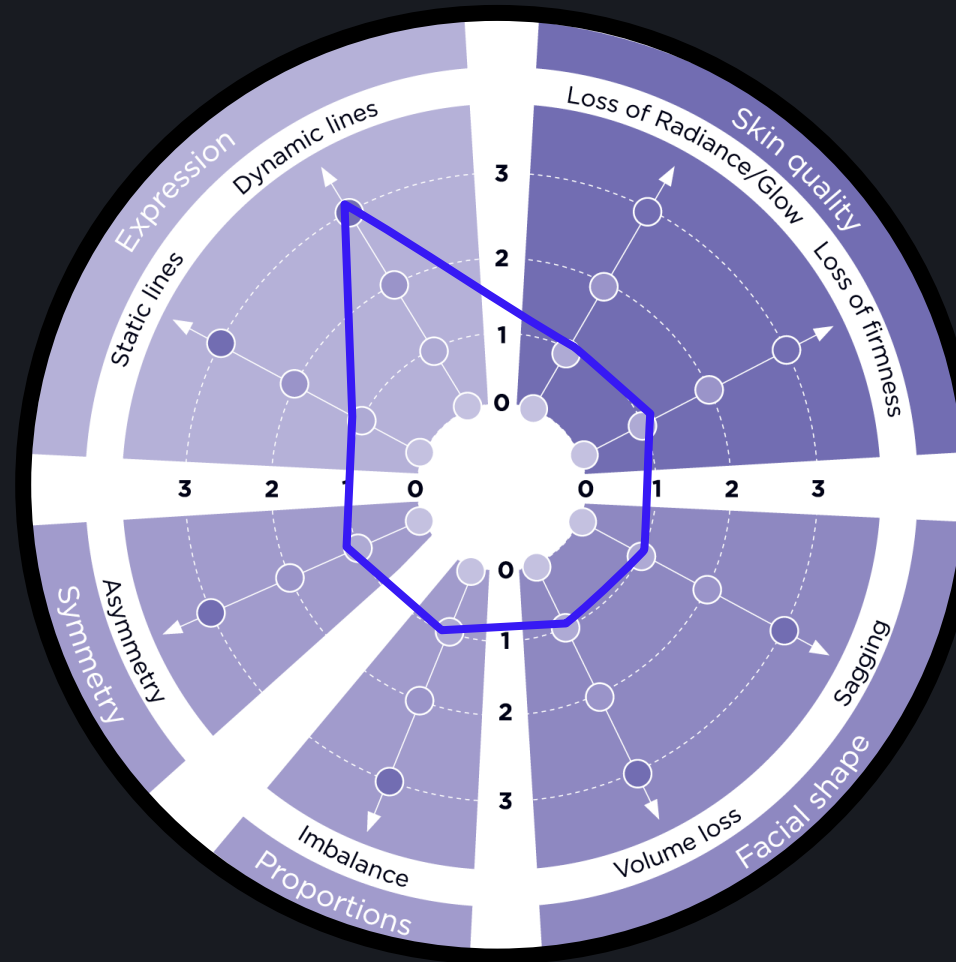
GAIN



- Glabellar lines at rest
- Lateral canthal lines in animation

# Galderma Facial Assessment Scale grading

GAIN



GALDERMA

# Treatment plan

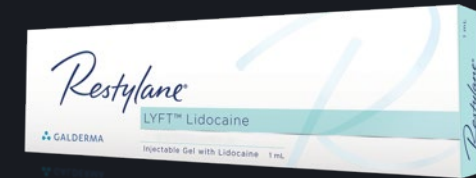
GAIN

Glabellar lines and lateral canthal lines Azzalure®



Lateral cheeks

Restylane® LYFT



Tear trough

Restylane® REFYNE



Nasolabial folds (pyriform fossa) Restylane® DEFYNE

Labiomental crease

Restylane® DEFYNE



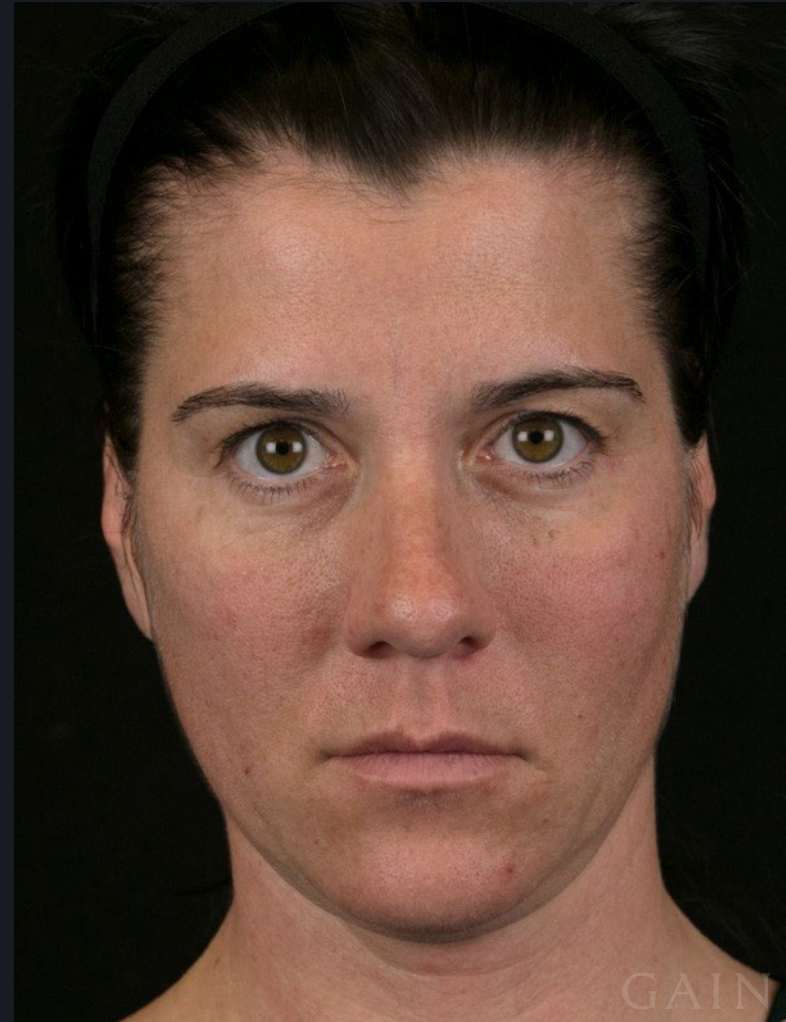
GALDERMA

# Before and after treatment: frontal view

GAIN



Before



After

GALDERMA

# Before and after treatment: profile view

GAIN



Before



After

GALDERMA

# Before and after treatment: three-quarter view

GAIN



Before



After

GALDERMA