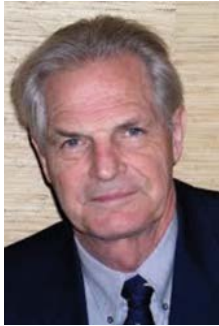


HISTORY

THE HISTORY OF HEAD REMODELING



Denys Montandon, MD - Switzerland



The Coneheads was a recurring sketch on *Saturday Night Live* (SNL) about a family of aliens with bald conical heads. It originated in 1977 and was later made into a movie. Dan

Aykroyd, its creator, said he developed the idea for the Coneheads at the sight of the Moai, the mysterious and ancient stone statues of Easter Island, which have similarly conical heads. In fact, the idea of modifying the shape of the head is very old and has been particularly developed in some populations for various reasons. Nowadays, modeling or remodeling an infant skull or parts of the face like an ear or a nostril without surgical intervention is not an uncommon therapeutic tool for a few specific deformations.

At birth, the shape of a newborn's skull is highly variable due to its inherent plasticity, intrauterine constraint, and the tortuous journey through the birth canal. Variations from the typical oval shape that usually results from the vaginal delivery process will generally return to normal in a relatively short period of time. Breech babies typically have a craniofacial shape resulting from their position in utero. They have characteristically a long, narrow head, with a prominent occipital shelf, redundant skin over the neck, overlapping lambdoidal sutures. After birth, restrictive or constrictive forces applied to a baby's head can result in more or less severe distortions. In children with positional head deformity (posterior plagiocephaly), the occiput is flattened with corresponding facial asymmetry. Positional head deformity produces more facial asymmetry than synostotic plagiocephaly, because of the forehead protruding on the side of the flattening. With early detection and intervention, most positional head deformities can be treated conservatively with physical therapy or a head orthosis ("helmet"). The skull undergoes 85 percent of its postnatal growth within the first year of life. The helmet alleviates the pressure on the flattened area of the occiput and allows the skull to grow faster in the desired directions.

Some facial anomalies may also benefit from an early remodeling. Corrections of infant ear deformities by various molding methods are used to shape the antihelix, the triangular fossa, the helical rim, and the overly prominent conchal-mastoid angle, with a good success rate when begun in the first week of the infant's life. A few malformations associated with facial clefts may also benefit from external or internal like devices to push back the premaxilla in order to alleviate the tension in very wide clefts or to remold the deformed nostrils. The recent methods of distraction osteogenesis of the maxillaries or the correction of scaphocephaly by spring expansion of the sagittal suture are other examples of progressive facial and skull remodeling. Of course, the most common facial corrections produced by conservative therapy are related to the orthodontic treatments that may sometimes enhance dramatic changes to the lower third of the face.

As said before, the idea and the custom to modify the shape of the babies' head and to enhance its beauty dates back to prehistoric times and seems to have been practiced on all continents. Early examples of intentional human cranial deformation predate written history and date back to 45,000 BC in Neanderthal



skulls from the Shanidar Cave in Iraq. The earliest known culture to bind their children's heads were the ancient Egyptians of the third millennium BC. King Tutankhamen had typically an elongated head. The earliest written record of cranial deformation dates to 400 BC in

Hippocrates' description of the Macrocephales. According to Hippocrates, the Macrocephales is a population, probably located around the Black Sea, who attached an idea of nobility in elongating their heads using bandages. He thought it could

continued on page 40

become hereditary: “As soon as a child is born, while his body is still supple and his head conserves its softness, it is molded with the hands and forced to elongate with bandages and suitable apparatus, that loosens its spherical form and makes it grow in length. Thanks to this custom, with time, this change of shape identifies so well with Nature that this art (molding the infant skull) became unnecessary.”

The geographer and historian Strabo (63 BC – 24 AD) mentioned that a Caucasian population called the Sigynni had the custom to elongate the heads of their children in such a way that “their foreheads were so prominent as to shadow their chin.”

During the Italian quattrocento, it was the practice in the House of Este in the 1400s to place restrictive ties known as “bandeau” at birth on the heads of the royal newborns. A portrait of a princess who underwent this process hangs in the Louvre Museum.



Medical orthomorphosis

Since the 17th Century, doctors became interested in the making of beautiful children, giving advice to the parents as to how to handle their offspring.

In 1656, Claude Quillet, a French physician and cleric, wrote a long poem entitled *Callipedy* (from the Greek κάλλος – beautiful/παιδί-child) or *the art to have beautiful children*. He gave advice as to how to raise them from birth with emphasis on nutrition and education, but did not give specific advice about the physical beauty. A century later, another French doctor, Nicolas Andry de Bois-Regard, wrote a book that is often considered the founding treatise of conservative orthopedic surgery, entitled *Orthopaedia or the art of correcting and preventing deformities in children*, orthopedics meaning the art of rectifying the children. It is a sort of homage to the grace and beauty of children; he wrote for example: “one must not neglect the body and let it become deformed, this would be against the intention of the Creator; this is the basic principle of orthopedics” and further “this book is aimed exclusively at fathers and mothers and all people bringing up children who must try to prevent and correct any deformed part of the child’s body”.

The purpose of Andry is to describe the organs in their “natural perfection” and teach how to maintain this state of perfection. He then proceeds in depicting deformities of the body and the face and how to rectify them. Although most corrections are aimed at the limbs and the spine, several deal with facial aesthetics. “When I speak about the ears, I do not mean to teach how to correct deafness, but how to behave to produce or conserve an ear, the external perfection that it should have, like being nicely flattened”. For him, a beautiful face can vary according to the standard of the cultural environment. The apparent flaws of a

body should never be considered as real flaws. “French people, for example, despise pug-noses and small eyes, that are praised by the Chinese”. He then proceeds in describing maneuvers to correct ears and noses. For well-flattened ears, one should use a tight bonnet from an early age and never let an earlobe escape from it. As for the flat and snub nose, considered a great deformity for the French people, it can be corrected by often bringing the two alae together with the fingers and to do it again and again every day. For the pug-nose, it is even more difficult: one should pass and re-pass with the fingers on the dorsum of the child’s nose, at every hour of the day, for several months. For the crooked nose, similar methods are advised. Most interesting is the chapter entitled *deformities of the head, in relation to the cranium*: “The head, to be well made in relation to the cranium, should be a little round, with a small forward and backward projection, and slightly flat on the sides. This is the natural figure; however, this figure might often be corrupted by the way children are handled. One should be careful with the bonnets and the bandages that we bind to the head. If these bonnets or bandages apply too much pressure on the sides, the head might elongate and look like these folks, which have been called *Macrocephales*, from the Greek word meaning long heads. If one tightens too much not only on the sides, but also in the front and in the back, it will elevate like a peak and look like the head of this known historical *Therside* whose head was a pyramid¹.”

Since the beginning of the 19th century, doctors and anthropologists have been studying these intentional cranial deformations. In 1805, the Lewis and Clark expedition encountered the Chinook tribe at the mouth of the Columbia River. Infants of the tribal leaders were noted to have their heads constrained by wooden sticks and rope. These devices were placed soon after birth and kept in place for months or years to create a permanent cranial deformity that was interpreted as a mark of distinction. The most comprehensive historical and physiological reports have been published by J. Ambialet in 1893: *La déformation artificielle de la tête dans la région toulousaine* and by EJ Dingwall in 1931: *Artificial cranial deformation, a contribution to the study of ethnic mutilations*. The study of Ambialet is mostly concerned with the deformed heads found in the area of Toulouse in France, which could have been a tradition transmitted by the Huns who had settled in the country.



Hun Skull



Hun X-Ray

¹Homer describes a Thersite soldier as the ugliest man to come to Troy, with a pointed head and a thin patch of fuzz growing on it. (An ancestor of the Conehead!)

He describes various headbands and skullcaps, which were commonly used to tighten the heads of the babies, and gives images of deformed skulls that he was able to examine. Dingwall's study not only refers to traditions in many parts of the world, but also describes the methods used to modify the skull shape and the possible reasons that the parents had to adopt this type of practice. For this author, there are six types of intentional cranial deformation:

- 1) The molding the head of the infant (Torres Straights). The molding is performed either by the mother, midwife or relative, and is often accompanied by a preparatory greasing of the child's head. At the same time, the nose, ears and limbs are often massaged or molded.
- 2) The application of boards to the head: Pieces of wood are secured to various parts of the infant's head in order to flatten those parts against which they are fixed. The boards and pads are fastened together by laces or strings and tightening is effected by tightening or by a process of twisting. The basic idea is the intention of flattening certain portion of the skull.
- 3) The application of bandages to the head (New Hebrides and Central Africa): In many parts of the world the head of the child is immediately after birth bound tightly with yards of material, thus forming a kind of tight, cone-shaped cap. This fitting is applied to the head for considerable periods of time, the result being that by way of compensation, it becomes cone-like or cylindrical.
- 4) The application of pads to the head: A pad usually made of material stuffed with some hard packing or with sand or clay, is often a supplement of a board. They are seldom used alone and secured over the child's forehead by means of bandages or linen strips.
- 5) The application of stones to the head (Polynesia). It consists broadly of putting heavy stones round the head of the child as it lies in its cradle. Three stones are usually employed, one for the top of the head and one for either side.
- 6) Cradles. Certain attachments to the cradles are used to the express purpose of deforming the head of the child (Borneo, Celebes). The cradles of the North American Indians were used for both, cradle and transport, one result of the latter being that the child was lashed tightly to the supporting board.



Mangbetu woman



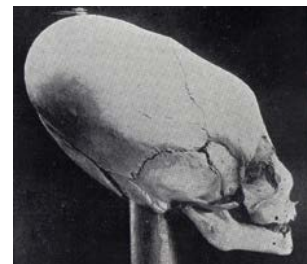
Mangbetu child



Maya head shaping




Chinook practice



Chinook skull

The rationale for these interventions was not only to make beautiful children. It was sometimes to create class and tribal distinction. Similar practices were felt to enhance intellectual and sexual abilities and to provide intimidation in battle through the imitation of beasts. Artificial cranial deformations are not always intentional. The use of tight bandages and bonnets served to keep the babies' heads warm. The application of a pad above the forehead was to protect the brain at the level of the opened fontanel before the closure of the skull bones. Maintaining the head in a stable position in a travelling cradle is another explanation.

It is interesting to note that if nowadays we have ceased to reshape the head of our children except in cases of cranial or facial deformity, many young women adopt a hairstyle that simulates an elongation of their skull. The conehead figures might still become fashionable! 

IN MEMORIAM



Joshafat Shulman, MD – Israel
1924 - 2017

It is with great sadness that I report the passing of Dr. Joshafat Shulman, plastic surgeon and Israeli Life Member of ISAPS.

Dr. Shulman was one of the fathers of the Israeli plastic surgery and was world renowned as an expert in rhinoplasty, a procedure that he performed thousands of times.

He was a member of ISAPS from its very beginnings and participated in the organization of the Second ISAPS Congress that took place in Israel in 1973.

Thanks to his involvement in ISAPS activities, he made numerous friends around the globe while spreading his professional expertise.

Dr. Shulman is survived by his wife and five children. One of them, Dr. Ori Shulman, is also a current ISAPS member following in his father's footsteps as an expert in rhinoplasty.

ISAPS NEWS

Marcos Harel, MD
ISAPS National Secretary for Israel



Giovanni Ponzielli, MD - Italy
1951 - 2017

On February 15, 2017, Dr. Giovanni Ponzielli, distinguished long-time member of the Italian section of ISAPS, passed away. He was born in Trento, an ancient city located in the northeast of Italy, and graduated cum laude in medicine and surgery at the prestigious University of Siena. He completed his plastic surgery residency in Milan where he became one of the youngest and smartest assistants of Prof. Luigi Donati, a pioneer of plastic surgery in Italy.

Dr. Ponzielli worked for more than 30 years at Niguarda Hospital in Milan, one of the largest in Italy, where he treated thousands of complicated reconstructive cases, including craniofacial malformations, burn sequelae and maxillofacial traumas. He left the hospital in 2010 and since then dedicated his work totally to aesthetic surgery.

He is survived by his adorable wife Marivanna with whom he loved to spend long periods in their beautiful cottage on Lake Garda. He was a brilliant colleague with an extensive classical culture and great sense of humor. We all miss him. Ciao Giovanni

ISAPS NEWS

Gianluca Campiglio, MD, PhD
ISAPS Secretary

WHERE IN THE WORLD?



Answer: The observatory in Monte Romano, in the Appennino mountain range in Italy bordering Tuscany and Emilia Romagna. The observatory was founded by Luigi Pozzi (1932-2013), beloved father of Adriana Pozzi, Assistant National Secretary for Italy. One day he announced to his fellow amateur astronomers: "... listen guys, I think it would be better to spend the money saved for my gravestone on an observatory from where we all can gaze at the stars..."

The Antares amateur astronomers group continues to work very hard with a calendar full of events.

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1. Data on www.aestheticsonline.com. CoolSculpting is the treatment doctors use most for non-invasive fat removal. The CoolSculpting procedure for non-invasive fat reduction is available worldwide. CoolSculpting and the CoolSculpting logo and the Snowflake design are registered trademarks of Allergan Aesthetics LLC. © 2014 All rights reserved. 002002-0

ISAPS *Calendar* of International Meetings



MARCH 2017

17 March 2017 - 19 March 2017

GLOBAL ALLIANCE - AICPE 5th National Congress

Location: Florence, ITALY

Contact: Barbara Urbani

Email: congressoaicpe@gmail.com

Tel: +39-334-686-3347

Website: <http://www.aicpe.org>

29 March 2017 - 01 April 2017

ISAPS SYMPOSIUM

ISAPS Symposium - Israel

Location: Eilat, ISRAEL

Contact: Einat Bar-Ilan

Email: einat@duetevents.co.il

Tel: 972-54-4304045

Website: <http://www.redseaplastics2017.com>

31 March 2017 - 01 April 2017

ISAPS SYMPOSIUM

ISAPS Symposium - Chile

Location: Santiago, CHILE

Contact: Dr. Montserrat Fontbona

Email: soccpchile@gmail.com

Tel: 56-2-2632-0714

Website: <http://www.sccp.cl>

APRIL 2017

01 April 2017 - 02 April 2017

GLOBAL ALLIANCE - Aesthetic Plastic Surgery 2017 -

Korean Society for Aesthetic Plastic Surgery

Location: Seoul, SOUTH KOREA

Contact: Prof. Seung-Kyu Han

Email: ksaps@ksaps.or.kr

Tel: +82-2-3472-4243

Fax: +82-2-3472-4254

Website: <http://www.aps-iae.com>

07 April 2017 - 08 April 2017

ISAPS ENDORSED PROGRAM

7th Body Lift Course

Location: Lyon, FRANCE

Contact: Géraldine Buffa

Email: contact@docteur-pascal.com

Tel: 33-4-7824-5927

Fax: 33-4-7824-6158

Website: <http://www.jfpascalmd.com/meetings>

12 April 2017 - 15 April 2017

Dr. Nazim Cerkes Open Rhinoplasty Hands-On Course

Location: Istanbul, TURKEY

ISAPS ENDORSED PROGRAM

Contact: Seven Event Company

Email: yagiz@seveneventcompany.com

Tel: 90-533-7471423

Website: <http://www.istanbulapsc.com/>

12 April 2017

ISAPS Symposium - Japan

ISAPS SYMPOSIUM

Location: Osaka, JAPAN

21 April 2017 - 23 April 2017

ISAPS ENDORSED PROGRAM

FATS 2017 featuring ISPRES - AP Bangkok

Location: Bangkok, THAILAND

Contact: Dr. Kotaro Yoshimura

Email: kotaro-yoshimura@umin.ac.jp

Tel: 6012-4889321 (Eddie Liew)

Website: <http://www.fats.my/>

21 April 2017 - 22 April 2017

GLOBAL ALLIANCE - Secondary Breast Surgery Course

Location: Oviedo, SPAIN

Contact: Beatriz Álvarez

Email: aecep@aecep.es

Tel: +34-91-575-5035

22 April 2017

GLOBAL ALLIANCE - RBSPS Spring Meeting -

Reconstructive Microsurgery: from cutting-edge

knowledge to aesthetic rewnements

Location: Brussels, BELGIUM

Contact: Aurélie Geldhof

Email: secretary@rbpsps.org

Tel: +32-479-07-0788

Website: http://bit.ly/RBSPS_SM17

27 April 2017

ISAPS Symposium - USA - During the 2017 ASAPS

Meeting

ISAPS SYMPOSIUM

Location: San Diego, California, UNITED STATES

27 April 2017 - 01 May 2017

GLOBAL ALLIANCE - The Aesthetic Meeting - American

Society for Aesthetic Plastic Surgery

Location: San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES

Website: <http://www.surgery.org/>

MAY 2017

04 May 2017 - 06 May 2017

ISAPS OFFICIAL COURSE

ISAPS Course - Egypt
 Location: Cairo, EGYPT
 Contact: Dr. Hussein Abulhassan
 Email: husseinabulhassan@hotmail.com
 Tel: 20-1-2218-9725
 Fax: 20-3-420-4246
 Website: <http://Isapscairo2017.org>

09 May 2017

ISAPS Symposium - Argentina
 Location: La Plata, ARGENTINA

ISAPS SYMPOSIUM

18 May 2017 - 20 May 2017

GLOBAL ALLIANCE - 52nd Congress of the Spanish Society of Aesthetic, Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery (SECPRE)

Location: Bilbao, SPAIN
 Contact: Carlos Lázaro
 Email: c.lazaro@bnyco.com
 Tel: 00 34 91 571 9390 – 00 34 91 571 9210
 Fax: 00 34 91 571 9206
 Website: <http://www.congresosecpre.com>

JUNE 2017

01 June 2017 - 03 June 2017

ISAPS Symposium - France - Immediately preceding SOFCEP

ISAPS SYMPOSIUM

Location: Marseille, FRANCE
 Contact: SOFCEP
 Email: sofcep@vous-et-nous.com
 Tel: +33(0)5 3431 0134
 Website: <http://www.congres-sofcep.org>

01 June 2017 - 03 June 2017

ISAPS ENDORSED PROGRAM

Beauty Through Science 2017
 Location: Stockholm, SWEDEN
 Contact: Dr. Per Heden
 Email: bts@ak.se
 Tel: +46 8 614 5400
 Fax: +46 8 614 5420
 Website: <http://www.beautythroughscience.com/>

08 June 2017 - 10 June 2017

ISAPS ENDORSED PROGRAM

13th Dr. Tulp Fresh Cadaver Dissection Course in Facial Plastic Surgery

Location: Utrecht, NETHERLANDS
 Contact: Dr. Jacques van der Meulen
 Email: drvdmeulen@gmail.com
 Tel: 31-641461496
 Website: <http://drtulp.nl/>

21 June 2017 - 23 June 2017

Body Sculpting

Location: Panama City, PANAMA
 Contact: Dr. Joseph Setton
 Email: info@bodysculptingpanama.com
 Tel: 507-6747-0300
 Fax: 507-204-8459
 Website: <http://www.bodysculptingpanama.com>

22 June 2017 - 25 June 2017

GLOBAL ALLIANCE - Non-Surgical Symposium

Location: Gold Coast, AUSTRALIA
 Contact: The Production House Events
 Email: gina@tphe.com.au
 Website: <http://www.asapsevents.org.au>

22 June 2017 - 24 June 2017

ISAPS ENDORSED PROGRAM

MIPSS 2017 - Marbella International Plastic Surgery Summer School

Location: Marbella, SPAIN
 Contact: Vanessa Garcia
 Email: info@oceanclinic.net
 Tel: 34-951-775518
 Fax: 34-952-868827
 Website: <http://www.mipss.eu/>

23 June 2017 - 24 June 2017

ISAPS OFFICIAL COURSE

ISAPS Course - Romania in conjunction with the Conference of the Romanian Aesthetic Surgery Society (RASS)

Location: Poiana Brasov, ROMANIA
 Contact: Simona Raia
 Email: djianu02@gmail.com
 Website: <http://www.isapscourse.ro/>

30 June 2017 - 01 July 2017

ISAPS ENDORSED PROGRAM

8th Body Lift Course

Location: Geneva, SWITZERLAND
 Contact: Géraldine Buffa
 Email: contact@docteur-pascal.com
 Tel: 33-4-7824-5927
 Fax: 33-4-7824-6158
 Website: <http://www.jfpascalmd.com/meetings>

JULY 2017

14 July 2017 - 15 July 2017

ISAPS OFFICIAL COURSE

ISAPS Course - Ecuador
 Location: Details Pending, ECUADOR

21 July 2017 - 01 August 2017

GLOBAL ALLIANCE - ASAPS-ISAPS Cruise 2017

Location: North Sea, NORWAY ISAPS ENDORSED PROGRAM
 Contact: Bob Newman
 Email: BNewman@CruiseBrothers.com
 Tel: 1-401-223-4711
 Website: <http://www.surgery.org/downloads/microsite/cruise2017/index.php>

ISAPS CALENDAR OF INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS

AUGUST 2017

31 August 2017 - 02 September 2017

GLOBAL ALLIANCE - XV Chilean Congress of Plastic Surgery

Location: Viña del Mar, CHILE
Contact: Dr. Stefan Danilla
Email: soccpchile@gmail.com
Tel: 56-2-2632-0714
Website: <http://www.sccp.cl>

SEPTEMBER 2017

13 September 2017 - 15 September 2017

ISAPS Course - Bolivia

Location: Santa Cruz, BOLIVIA

ISAPS ENDORSED PROGRAM

21 September 2017 - 23 September 2017

GLOBAL ALLIANCE - 66th Congress of SICPRE and 1st Joint Meeting with the Brazilian Society of Plastic Surgery

Location: Modena, ITALY
Contact: nord est congressi
Email: info@nordestcongressi.it
Tel: 39-0432 21391
Fax: 39-0432 506687
Website: <http://www.sicpre2017.it>

22 September 2017 - 23 September 2017

ISAPS Course - Lebanon

Location: Beirut, LEBANON
Contact: Dr. Elie Abdelhak
Email: elie.abdelhak@gmail.com
Tel: (+961) 371-6706

ISAPS OFFICIAL COURSE

28 September 2017 - 29 September 2017

ISAPS Symposium - Portugal

Location: Lisbon, PORTUGAL

ISAPS SYMPOSIUM

OCTOBER 2017

05 October 2017 - 07 October 2017

ISAPS Symposium - Romania Immediately preceding the EASAPS Congress

Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISAPS SYMPOSIUM

06 October 2017 - 07 October 2017

GLOBAL ALLIANCE - EASAPS Congress

Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA
Contact: Karen Rogerson
Email: easaps@mzcongressi.com
Tel: +39 02 6680 2323 ext 933
Fax: +39 02 668 6699

07 October 2017 - 07 October 2017

ISAPS Symposium UK, in collaboration with CCR Expo 2017 and BAAPS

Location: London, UNITED KINGDOM
Contact: Alison Willis
Email: alison.willis@easyfairs.com
Tel: +44 (0)20 3196 4300
Fax: +44 (0)20 8892 1929

ISAPS SYMPOSIUM

11 October 2017 - 13 October 2017

ISAPS Course - Jordan

Location: Amman, JORDAN

ISAPS OFFICIAL COURSE

12 October 2017

ISAPS Symposium - Canada immediately preceding the 44th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Society for Aesthetic Plastic Surgery

Location: Toronto, CANADA
Contact: Tara Hewitt
Email: csapsofwce@gmail.com
Tel: 1-(905) 655-9889
Fax: 1-(905) 655-7319
Website: <http://www.csaps.ca>

ISAPS SYMPOSIUM

13 October 2017 - 14 October 2017

GLOBAL ALLIANCE - Canadian Society for Aesthetic Plastic Surgery

Location: Toronto, Ontario, CANADA
Contact: Tara Hewitt
Email: csapsofwce@gmail.com
Tel: 1-(905) 655-9889
Fax: 1-(905) 655-9889
Website: <http://www.csaps.ca>

ISAPS OFFICIAL COURSE

19 October 2017 - 22 October 2017

GLOBAL ALLIANCE - 40th Annual ASAPS Conference

Location: Melbourne, AUSTRALIA
Contact: The Production House Events
Email: gina@tphe.com.au
Tel: 61 (03) 9020-7056
Website: <http://asapsevents.org.au>

NOVEMBER 2017**02 November 2017 - 04 November 2017**

GLOBAL ALLIANCE - II International Congress AECEP 2017

Location: Madrid, SPAIN

Contact: Carlos Lázaro

Email: c.lazaro@bnyco.com

Tel: +34 91 571 9390

Fax: + 34 91 571 9206

JANUARY 2018**01 January 2018**

ISAPS OFFICIAL COURSE

ISAPS-BAPRAS Joint Meeting - UK

Location: Manchester, UNITED KINGDOM

18 January 2018 - 20 January 2018

ISAPS Cadaver Dissection Course - Belgium

Location: Liege, BELGIUM

ISAPS OFFICIAL COURSE

FEBRUARY 2018**01 February 2018 - 03 February 2018**

ISAPS Course - India

ISAPS OFFICIAL COURSE

Location: City and details pending, INDIA

MARCH 2018**23 March 2018 - 25 March 2018**

ISAPS Course - South Africa

ISAPS OFFICIAL COURSE

Location: Cape Town, SOUTH AFRICA

APRIL 2018**07 April 2018 - 08 April 2018**

GLOBAL ALLIANCE - Aesthetic Plastic Surgery 2018 -

Korean Society for Aesthetic Plastic Surgery

Location: Seoul, SOUTH KOREA

Contact: Prof. Seung-Kyu Han

Email: ksaps@ksaps.or.kr

Tel: +82-2-3472-4243

Fax: +82-2-3472-4243

Website: <http://www.aps-iae.com>

26 April 2018 - 30 April 2018

GLOBAL ALLIANCE - The Aesthetic Meeting - American Society for Aesthetic Plastic Surgery

Location: New York, NY, UNITED STATES

Website: <http://www.surgery.org/>

MAY 2018**31 May 2018 - 02 June 2018**

ISAPS Symposium - France - Immediately preceding 2018 SOFCEP meeting

ISAPS SYMPOSIUM

Location: Lyon, FRANCE

Contact: SOFCEP

Email: sofcep@vous-et-nous.com

Tel: +33(0)5 3431-0134

Website: <http://www.congres-sofcep.org>

OCTOBER 2018**31 October 2018 - 04 November 2018**

24th Congress of ISAPS

ISAPS CONGRESS

Location: Miami Beach, FL, UNITED STATES

Contact: Catherine Foss

Email: isaps@isaps.org

Tel: 1-603-643-2325

Fax: 1-603-643-1444

Website: <http://www.isaps.org>

NEW ISAPS MEMBERS

Admitted December 2016 – January 2017

Belgium

Sauro CHIZ, MD

Brazil

Marcelo ASSIS, MD*
Gustavo PADUA, MD**
Douglas VESPIHAL, MD*

Canada

Mohammed ELAH, MD, FRCS

China

Zheng YA, MD
Jifang ZHANG, MD
Chinese Taipei
Fu-Cheng HUANG, MD
Chao-Chuan WU, MD

Chinese Taipei

Fu-Cheng HUANG, MD
Chao-Chuan WU, MD

Colombia

Jaime Roberto ARIAS GONZALEZ, MD
Maria Consuelo CARRANZA BOTIA, MD
Arturo Alejandro DENZ MARTINEZ, MD
Jhon GARCIA, MD

Germany

Olef FLEISCHER, MD*
Barislar MALEIC, MD

Greece

Alexandros DONISSIOULOS, MD, PhD
Theassis PAPAS, MD, PhD, FEBOPAS

Hungary

Peter KOVAR, MD

India

Parag TELANG, MBS, MS, MCh
Srinagesh VADIVU, MBS, MS, MCh
Vinod M, MD

Indonesia

Sti HANAYAN, MD
Lynchal HARAN, MD
Darna SAMITRY, MD

Iran

Mohsen FADAEI ARAGHI, MD*
Seyed Nijat HOSEINI, MD

Iraq

Mehdi Hameed ABOOD, MD, MBS, B

Italy

Mariagrazia MOOMI*
Giulidmo RUFOLO, MD, MFM, FHM

Japan

Mikashi, MD

Jordan

Tarek COPT, MD, FACS

Kuwait

Salem ALAM, MD
Abdul ALBADER, MD, FEBOPAS
Israel IBRAHIM, MD

Malaysia

Kien Seng HENG, MD

Mexico

Francisco Javier AVILA BLAS, MD
Pablo ARZTI, MD
Sergio AYUQUIMO
Jose BARRAGAN CABRAL, MD
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South Beach Miami, Florida, United States

An aerial photograph of South Beach, Miami, showing a mix of modern high-rise buildings, older structures, and a coastline with a beach and ocean. A canal or river winds through the city. The sky is clear and blue.

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