Research

The Use of Dexamethasone in Rhinoplasty  169
Valente and colleagues conducted a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial which demonstrated that preoperative use of dexamethasone altered the occurrence of edema and ecchymosis following rhinoplasty at 7 days. Standardized high-quality photographs were analyzed by 5 plastic surgeons who did not participate in the procedures and were blinded as to whether dexamethasone or normal saline solution had been administered to the patients.

Botulinum Toxin A in Lower Lip Paralysis  174
Haykal and coauthors describe the use of botulinum toxin A as an effective adjunct treatment for achieving symmetry in pediatric patients with facial paralysis. Using facial analysis software, they measured lower lip asymmetry in the patients’ photographs before and after treatment, at rest, and in a dynamic state. They conclude that botulinum toxin A injection is a safe and effective procedure for improving localized asymmetry in pediatric patients with facial paralysis.

Protruding Ears  183

Litschel and colleagues sought to quantify attention directed toward protruding ears and its effect on the perception of selected personality traits. They found that protruding ears had the potential to draw viewers’ attention but did not cause a negative perception of personality traits. This study therefore did not provide confirmatory evidence for the stigmatizing nature of protruding ears.

Invited Commentary  189
Journal Club  jamafacialplasticsurgery.com  CME  jamanetworkcme.com

Facial Rejuvenation Surgery  202
Reilly and coauthors sought to evaluate and quantify the changes in personality perception that occur with facial rejuvenation surgery. Evaluation of preoperative and postoperative photographs of 30 white female patients who underwent facial rejuvenation surgery showed an increase in the perception of likeability, social skills, attractiveness, and femininity after the procedures.

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