

Baseline nasal profile of young Malay adults

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Ethnic specific normal baseline morphology should be used when planning plastic and reconstructive surgery for selected patients. **Objective:** In this study, we aimed to generate baseline nasal profile and nasal index of young Malay adults and investigate the relationship of the nose to the face using facial aesthetic angles. In addition, the aim was to investigate sexual dimorphism in all the profiles. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study was performed in the Otorhinolaryngology Department of a tertiary referral centre. The subjects consist of 117 female and 113 male healthy volunteers who are Malays up to three generations without any inter-racial marriages. Direct anthropometry was used for six linear measurements and photogrammetry technique were used to obtain three facial aesthetic angles, nasal length and nasal rotation. Nasal index and type were calculated from the data collected. **Results:** There were thirteen profiles included. Significant gender dimorphism was seen in ten out of thirteen profiles ($p < 0.05$). The results of all linear measurements were significantly greater in male ($p < 0.05$) as compared to female except for the columellar length ($p = 0.073$) and tip projection ($p = 0.475$). The nasomental and nasofrontal angles are significantly larger in female ($p < 0.05$). The nasal index showed dominant of mesorrhine type of nose in both genders. **Conclusion:** This study has provided a database for baseline nasal profile and facial aesthetic angles in young Malay adults and demonstrated patterns of variation in male and female that can be used in surgery and forensic work.

Botox injection for bilateral vocal cord immobility: a case report

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ABSTRACT

Objective: This is a report of an adult with complex bilateral vocal cord immobility treated with serial Botox injection. **Case Report:** We report a patient who had history of bilateral temporomandibular joint fixation and Pierre Robin sequence presenting with bilateral vocal cord immobility and very limited airway. The patient was treated with emergency tracheostomy and subsequently received 2.5IU Botox injection of right thyroarythenoid to improve the glottal airway. Tracheostomy was successfully decannulated following the first Botox injection. He received another 5IU Botox injection of left thyroarythenoid muscle using thyrohyoid approach after 10 months of first injection. He was successfully decannulated after two months and able to maintain satisfactory effort tolerance with free tracheostomy. **Conclusion:** We conclude that Botox injection is an unusual yet beneficial treatment option for bilateral vocal cord immobility.