



Thread facelift: Satisfaction rate among the patients using FACE-Q

Abstract

Objectives: To know the patients' satisfaction undergoing thread facelift using FACE-Q.

Materials and Methods: The study was conducted in a private cosmetic surgery setup in patients undergoing thread facelift. Six different scales of FACE-Q questionnaire were used pre-operatively and after 3 months. All the responses were collected. And the data was analyzed to find out the statistical significance.

Results: The FACE-Q was completed by 50 patients. All the patients underwent thread facelift which included barbed sutures and PDO threads. The mean age of the patients was 37.7 years (males: 39.3 years and females: 36.8 years). The patients showed significant changes in the pre-operative and postoperative parameters ($p < 0.01$).

Conclusion: The patient-reported outcome instruments like FACE-Q have great implications for ascertaining the outcomes of the cosmetic procedures.

Keywords: FACE-Q, surgery, thread facelift

Introduction

The face is the main areas by which individuals present themselves and interact [1]. As the age advances, significant body changes are observed especially in the face [2,3]. The demand for cosmetic surgical procedures has increased over the last few years [4]. These changes have been reported with the use of patient-reported outcome instruments to measure the overall quality of life [5].

The FACE-Q was developed which consists of a range of separate scales to measure outcomes after the facial aesthetic procedures [5]. The facial aesthetic procedures are either surgical or minimal-invasive surgical or non-surgical. With the increase in the total number of non-surgical and minimally-invasive surgical procedures, the outcome of this procedure needs to be measured. The FACE-Q provides an opportunity to measure the subjective well-being of the patient. The thread facelift has become one of the commonest minimally invasive cosmetic surgery procedures. There are various kinds of threads available in the market which is absorbable or non-absorbable in nature. These threads include

PDO threads, barbed sutures, Aptos sutures, elastic sutures (Serdev), cogs and cones etc [6-9].

In the current study, the analysis of 50 patients undergoing thread facelift using FACE-Q was analyzed.

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted in a private cosmetic surgery set up. Only the patients undergoing the thread facelift were included. Patients undergoing a surgical facelift or non-surgical procedures (like Botox, fillers, fat transfer etc) were excluded. The patients' data was collected. Informed consent was taken from all the patients. Different scales of FACE-Q questionnaire were used which are as follows:

- Satisfaction with facial appearance
- Satisfaction with skin
- Patient-perceived age visual analog scale
- Aging appraisal
- Appearance-related psychological distress
- Satisfaction with outcome

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All the patients were asked to rate the above-mentioned parameters on the day of the surgery. All the procedure were undertaken under local anesthesia as day-case surgery. After the procedure, the patients have prescribed the first generation of cephalosporin for five days and mild analgesics. All the patients were given necessary precautions.

After 3 months, the patients were asked to rate their responses about the same parameters. All the responses were collected. And the data was analyzed to find out the statistical significance, using Mann-Whitney's U-test using software (Stats tester, version 3.0.1 (code 71) ©, 2016-2018, BMP group, Saitama, Japan).

Results

The FACE-Q was completed by 50 patients over a period of 3 years. All the patients underwent thread facelift which included barbed sutures and PDO threads (FIGURE 1). In all the patients, absorbable threads/sutures were used. There were 32 females and 18 males. The mean age of the patients was 37.7 years (males: 39.3 years and females: 36.8 years). The patients' age ranged from 30 to 49 years (male; 32-48 years and females; 30-49 years).

■ Satisfaction with facial appearance

The score increased from 27 to 32 which

corresponded from 53% to 66% ($p < 0.01$). The score increased from 49.5% to 66% (25.5 to 32.1) in males whereas it increased from 55% to 66% (27.8 to 31.9) in females ($p < 0.01$).

■ Satisfaction with skin

The satisfaction with the facial skin score increased from 29.5 to 33.7 which corresponded to 50% to 59% respectively ($p < 0.01$). The score increased from 50% to 55% (29.4 to 31.8) in males and 50% to 61% (29.6 to 34.8) in females ($p < 0.01$).

■ Patient-perceived age visual analogue scale

The patients reported about their perceived age to be 3.4 years older to their present looks. After the procedure, the patients reported looking 4.8 years younger. Therefore, the net gain in the looks was 8.2 years. The perceived age in males was 3.4 years older which changed to 4.5 years younger (7.9 years total gain in looks). In females, the perceived age was 3.4 years older which changed to 4.9 years younger (8.3 years total gain in looks) ($p < 0.01$).

■ Aging appraisal

The aging appraisal about the present looks improved from 45% to 58% (15.7 to 19.4) ($p < 0.01$). In males, the aging appraisal improved

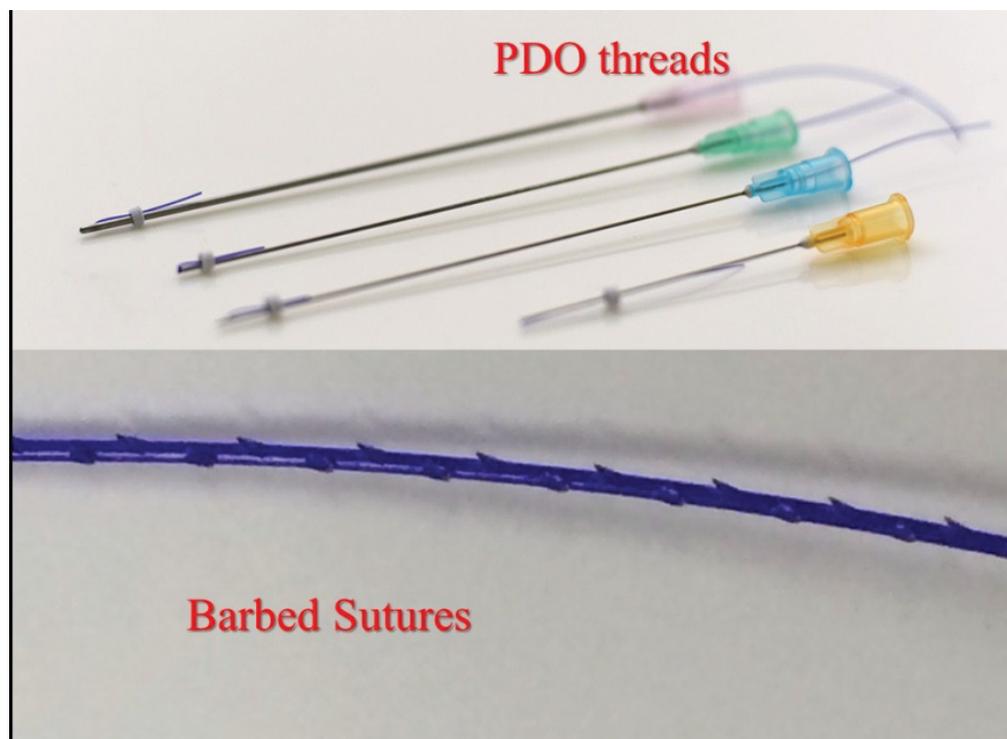


FIGURE 1. PDO and Barbed sutures.

from 46% to 58% (15.9 to 19.4) whereas, in females, the score improved from 44% to 58% (15.6 to 19.4) ($p < 0.01$).

■ Appearance-related psychological distress

The psychological distress score decreased from 25.4 to 16.8 (65% to 45%) ($p < 0.01$). The score in males decreased from 65% to 42% (25.4 to 16.1) whereas, in females, the scores decreased from 65% to 46% (25.4 to 17.2) ($p < 0.01$).

■ Satisfaction with outcome

The overall satisfaction rate with outcome was 20.1 (68%). The satisfaction rate in males was 18.1 (59%) and 21.2 (73%) in females ($p < 0.01$).

Discussion

The minimally invasive techniques are being accepted by the people and surgeons very easily and the practice of these procedures is increasing. The thread facelift is one of the minimally invasive cosmetic procedures which results in an immediate change in facial profile and has low downtime for recovery. These innovations result in high patient satisfaction and less operative and postoperative morbidity [10]. There are various kinds of threads which are used in thread facelift. These absorbable and non-absorbable sutures [11]. The absorbable sutures include polydioxanone (PDO), Silhouette soft (poly-l-lactate), or bidirectional cones. The non-

absorbable sutures include APTOS, Contour threads, Waffles threads (polypropylene). These threads may be barbed or non-barbed, unidirectional or bidirectional.

The documentation of these thread facelift procedures is very important. There are various methods to measure the satisfaction but the Patient-Reported Outcome (PRO) instruments are being used widely worldwide in clinical practice. After the development of FACE-Q by Cano and Klassen et al., in the early 2000s, it is being widely accepted and used in clinical studies to document the pre and postoperative outcome in patients undergoing facial procedures. The FACE-Q consists of many items which encompass various areas and aspects [12]. The current study is first of its kind which documents the results of FACE-Q used after thread facelift in Pakistani population (FIGURE 2). The mean age of the patients was 39.3 years in the current series which is different in few other studies [13,14]. As the patients underwent midface lift, therefore we included only six parameters. In these patients, the overall improvement in facial appearance was 66% postoperatively and the satisfaction with the skin was 59% which is similar to the satisfaction rate in other studies [15,16]. FACE-Q provides a reliable instrument to document any change perceived by the patient after the procedure. The different modules and questions help to rate the different aspects of the physical and psychological improvement. The changes



FIGURE 2. Pre and post-operative result of threadlift.

TABLE 1. Patients data with scores.

FACE-Q items	Total				Male				Females			
	Before	%	After	%	Before	%	After	%	Before	%	After	%
A	27	53	32	66	25.5	49.5	32.1	66	27.8	55	31.9	66
B	29.5	50	33.7	59	29.4	50	31.8	55	29.6	50	34.8	61
C	3.4	-	1.3	-	3.4	-	1.2	-	3.4	-	1.3	-
D	15.7	45	19.4	58	15.9	46	19.4	58	15.6	44	19.4	58
E	25.4	65	16.8	45	25.4	65	16.1	42	25.4	65	17.2	45
F	-	-	20.1	68	-	-	18.1	59	-	-	21.2	73

observed are documented and compared with the preoperative scores. Although FACE-Q is a patient-reported questionnaire, it can also be used as an observer-based instrument as well (TABLE 1).

Conclusion

FACE-Q provides a very important tool in patients' evaluation after thread lift.

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