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Nota di contenuto	<p>Intro -- Chapter 1 ACQUIRED Ectropion What It Classifies Ectropion based on the degree of cosmetic and functional consequences. System See Table 1-1. Table 1-1. Ectropion Grade Description 1 Punctal ectropion: lower punctum pointing upward away from globe. 2 Visible, partially everted eyelid with scleral show 3 Conjunctival hyperemia with gross mucosal thickening 4 Same as 4 but with exposure keratitis Ectropion associated with epiphora denoted with letter "s"-eg, 2s</p> <p>Source: From "Ectropion following -- Chapter 2 CANCER Numeric Classification of Cervical Lymph Nodes What It Classifies The anatomic location of lymph nodes in the head and neck using a numerical designation. System See Table 2-1. Table 2-1. Cervical Lymph Nodes Level Location I Submandibular and submental nodes (all nodes in floor of mouth) II Internal jugular chain (or deep cervical chain) nodes -nodes about internal jugular vein from skull base to hyoid bone (same level as carotid bifurcation) III Nodes about internal jugular -- Chapter 3 CONGENITAL Cleft Lip Alveolus What It Classifies Different cleft patterns seen in the alveolus associated with cleft of the primary palate. System Type A: Narrow cleft, no collapse of alveolar arch Type B: Narrow cleft, collapse of alveolar arch Type C: Wide cleft, no collapse</p>

Type D: Wide cleft, collapse Reference Byrd HS. Unilateral cleft lip. In: Aston SJ, Beasley RW, Thorne CHM, eds. Grabb and Smith's Plastic Surgery. 5th ed. Philadelphia, Pa: Lippincott-Raven Publishers -- 1997: 24.

Chapter 4 COSMETIC Crow's Feet What It Classifies Pattern of crow's feet in the Caucasian female population. System Full fan pattern-crinkling of the lateral canthal skin from lower lateral brow, across the upper eyelid, past lateral canthus, and across the lower lid /cheek junction. Lower lid/cheek area alone Limited to upper eyelid skin down to lateral canthus Limited to area around lateral canthus Reference Kane MAC. Classification of crow's feet patterns among Caucasian women: the key to i -- Chapter 5 DESCRIPTIVE Angle Classification What It Classifies Dental occlusion and relationships: the position of upper versus the lower jaw using specific teeth as reference points. System I: (neutroocclusion) mesiobuccal cusp of maxillary 1st molar articulates within the buccal groove of the lower first molar II: (malocclusion) mesiobuccal cusp of maxillary 1st molar articulates anterior to the buccal groove of the lower first molar. Lower dentition is posterior relative to upper. IIa: labia -- Chapter 6 NERVE Facial Paralysis What It Classifies The severity of facial palsy. AKA House-Brackman Classification System Normal appearance and function Normal symmetry and tone at rest, slight weakness/oral asymmetry, slight or no synkinesis Normal symmetry and tone at rest, obvious weakness, some synkinesis Normal symmetry and tone at rest, inability to elevate brow, incomplete eye closure Resting asymmetry, motion barely perceptible No tone Reference Note. This section was taken from the a.

Chapter 7RECONSTRUCTIVE Fasciocutaneous Flaps (Cormack and Lamberty) What It Classifies Blood flow into fasciocutaneous flaps. System A: Multiple random, unnamed fasciocutaneous perforator vessels B: Single fasciocutaneous perforator vessel with consistent presence and location (eg, scapular, parascapular) B modified: Type B vessel which is harvested along with its vessel of origin C: Single deep vessel with multiple perforators feeds flap (eg, radial forearm, lateral arm) D: Same as C with th -- Chapter 8 TRAUMA Burn Alopecia What It Classifies Extent of alopecia secondary to a burn and its ability to be treated by tissue expansion. System See Table 8-1. Reference McCauley RL. Correction of burn alopecia. In: Herndon DN, ed. Total Burn Care. 2nd ed. Philadelphia, Pa: W.B. Saunders -- 2002:690-694. Uses Primary: Description, Treatment Secondary: Research, Diagnosis, Prognosis Limited/none: Etiology Comments Dr. Paul Oxley This classification is used to direct the treatment of alopecia fo -- Chapter 9 VASCULAR MALFORMATIONS AND HEMANGIOMAS Schobinger Classification What It Classifies Arteriovenous malformations. AKA Schobinger Staging System System Stage I: Blue skin blush/stain, warmth and AV shunting by continuous Doppler or 20-MHz color Doppler Stage II: Same as Stage I, plus enlargement, tortuous tense veins, pulsations, bruit, and/or thrill Stage III: Same as above, plus either dystrophic changes, ulceration, bleeding, persistent pain, or destruction Stage IV: Same as Stage I.

Sommario/riassunto

This is the first clinical reference to a clearly and concisely lay out all the commonly used and rarer classification systems for facial plastic surgery, explanations as to their use. Coverage includes the staging of oral and cutaneous cancers, types of cleft lips and palates, and severity of facial injuries, among others. Each classification system is accompanied by an explanation of its use and a citation of the original article in the literature, and will be evaluated with respect to its use in research, diagnosis, treatment, prognosis and research. Each will also

include brief commentaries by experts in the respective field, an academic surgeon and a community surgeon. All of the major fields within facial plastic surgery are incorporated and, within each, anything up to 30 classifications are included.
