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Editorial Board Member

**Ali Izadpanah, MD, MSc,
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Biography

- Dr. Ali Izadpanah belongs to Division of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery at McGill University Health Centre, Canada.
- He has published many scientific papers.

Research Interests

Dr. Ali Izadpanah research interests are in Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery and Hand/Microsurgery

Dr. Izadpanah has finished a Fellowship at Mayo Clinic in Hand/Upper Exremity and Microsurgery. He has additional fellowship training in Burn Surgery at Sunnybrook Hospital, University of Toronto

Publications

Analgesic Consumption Following Outpatient Carpal Tunnel Release: Are We Prescribing Too Many?

Arash Izadpanah, Thomas Fudge, Blair Peters, Avinash Islur, Ali Izadpanah

Population Preferences of Undergoing Brachioplasty for Arm Laxity.

Ahmed M S Ibrahim, Hani H Sinno, Ali Izadpanah, Joshua Vorstenbosch, Tassos Dionisopoulos, Bernard T Lee, Samuel J Lin

Publication bias in plastic and reconstructive surgery: a retrospective review on 128 abstracts presented to the Annual EURAPS Meeting

Arash Izadpanah, ali izadpanah, Avi islur, hani sinno

Abdominal compartment syndrome following abdominoplasty: A case report and review.

Arash Izadpanah, Ali Izadpanah, Mihiran Karunanayake, Christian Petropolis, Dan L Deckelbaum, Mario Luc

Living with a Unilateral Mastectomy Defect: A Utility Assessment and Outcomes Study.

Hani Sinno, Ali Izadpanah, Joshua Vorstenbosch, Tassos Dionisopoulos, Ahmed M S Ibrahim, Adam M Tobias, Bernard T Lee, Samuel J Lin

Dupuytren Contracture in the Pediatric Population: A Systematic Review.

Ali Izadpanah, Alex Viezel-Mathieu, Arash Izadpanah, Mario Luc

Thigh Laxity After Massive Weight Loss: A Utilities Outcomes Assessment.

Ali Izadpanah, Hani Sinno, Joshua Vorstenbosch, Bernard T Lee, Samuel J Lin

Reconstructive Surgery

Reconstructive surgery is, in its broadest sense, the use of surgery to restore the form and function of the body, although maxillo-facial surgeons, plastic surgeons and otolaryngologists do reconstructive surgery on faces after trauma and to reconstruct the head and neck after cancer.

Other branches of surgery (*e.g.*, general surgery, gynecological surgery, pediatric surgery, cosmetic surgery, podiatric surgery) also perform some reconstructive procedures. The common feature is that the operation attempts to restore the anatomy or the function of the body part to normal.

Reconstructive plastic surgeons use the concept of a *reconstructive ladder* to manage increasingly complex wounds. This ranges from very simple techniques such as primary closure and dressings to more complex skin grafts, tissue expansion and free flaps.

Cosmetic surgery procedures include breast enhancement, reduction and lift, face lift, forehead lift, upper and lower eyelid surgery (blepharoplasty), laser skin resurfacing (laser resurfacing), chemical peel, nose reshaping (rhinoplasty), reconstruction liposuction, nasal reconstruction using the paramedian flap, as well as tummy tuck (abdominoplasty). Many of these procedures are constantly being improved.

Biomaterials are, in its simplest form, plastic implants used to correct or replace damaged body parts. The process involves scientific and medical research to ensure that the biomaterials are biocompatible and that they can assume the mechanical and functioning roles of the components they are replacing.



Plastic surgery

Plastic surgery is a medical specialty concerned with the "correction" or restoration of form and function. Though cosmetic or aesthetic surgery is the best-known kind of plastic surgery, plastic surgery is not necessarily cosmetic; and includes many types of reconstructive surgery, Craniofacial surgery, hand surgery, microsurgery, and the treatment of burns.

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