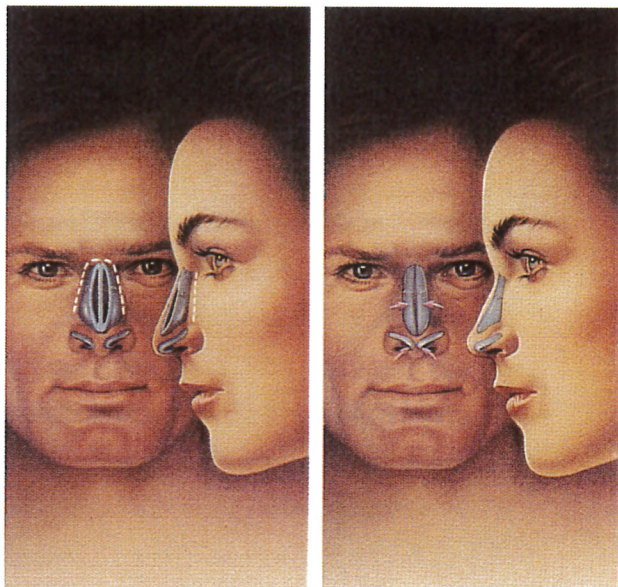
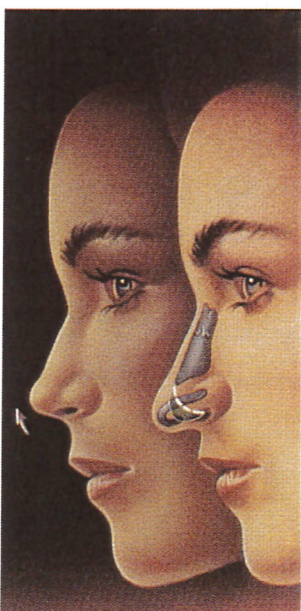


The surgeon removes a hump using a chisel or a rasp, then brings the nasal bones together to form a narrower bridge. Cartilage is trimmed to reshape the tip of the nose.



3

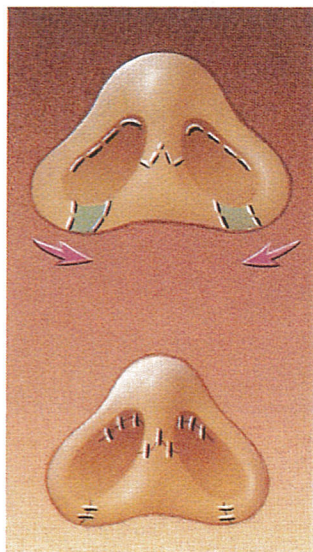


Trimming the septum improves the angle between the nose and upper lip.

4

If the nostrils are too wide, the surgeon can remove small wedges of skin from their base, bringing them closer together.

5



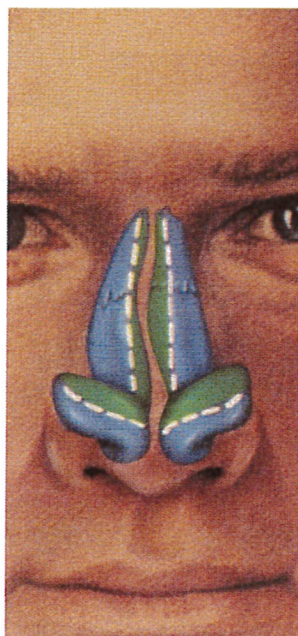
After your surgery

After surgery—particularly during the first twenty-four hours—your face will feel puffy, your nose may ache, and you may have a dull headache. You can control any discomfort with the pain medication prescribed by your surgeon. Plan on staying in bed with your head elevated (except for going to the bathroom) for the first day.

You'll notice that the swelling and bruising around your eyes will increase at first, reaching a peak after two or three days. Applying cold compresses will reduce this swelling and make you feel a bit better. In any case, you'll feel a lot better than you look. Most of the swelling and bruising should disappear within two weeks or so. (Some subtle swelling—unnoticeable to anyone but you and your surgeon—will remain for several months.)

A little bleeding is common during the first few days following surgery, and you may continue to feel some stuffiness for several weeks. Your surgeon will probably ask you not to blow your nose for a week or so, while the tissues heal.

If you have nasal packing, it will be removed after a few days and you'll feel much more comfortable. By the end of one or, occasionally, two weeks, all dressings, splints, and stitches should be removed.



To improve the nasal airway, the shape or position of the septum may be altered. Or, the deviated portion of the septum may be partially removed.

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