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**Rhinoplasty techniques based on advanced anatomical knowledge: form and flow**

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The relation between anatomical form and function is of enduring interest in modern aesthetic plastic surgery, being central to our understanding of physiological systems. It provides lessons for engineering design based on advanced anatomical knowledge. For now, the rhinoplasty procedure is one of the most common surgeries in our field and its demand requires wider studies to offer the patient more durable, consistent, predictable and harmonic results. The nose must present an aesthetic balance between dynamic and function. The damage of the nasal dorsal-tip tripod support architecture is attributed to postoperative aesthetic dissatisfaction and airflow disturbances. In rhinoplasty and other nasal surgeries, both nasal function and aesthetics preservation is the most significant issue. The spreader flap technique has proved to be effective alternative for both purposes vs spreader graft architecture technique. The use of a spreader flap technique has not been described for special cases such as crooked noses, cases with minimal dorsal humps, and secondary cases. The spreader architecture rhinoplasty need further studies to compare and contrast flap and graft techniques and identify which technology provides the most benefit in terms of outcomes for patients.

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