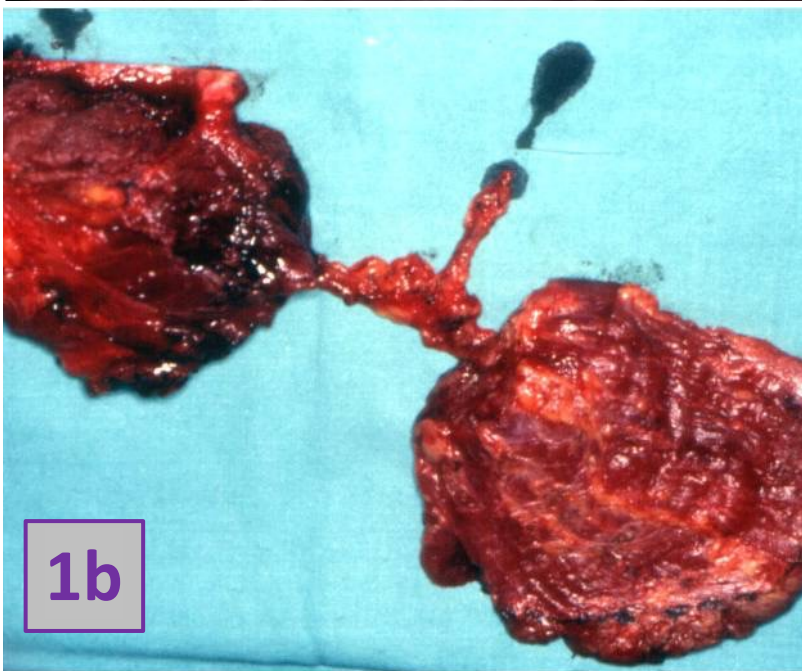
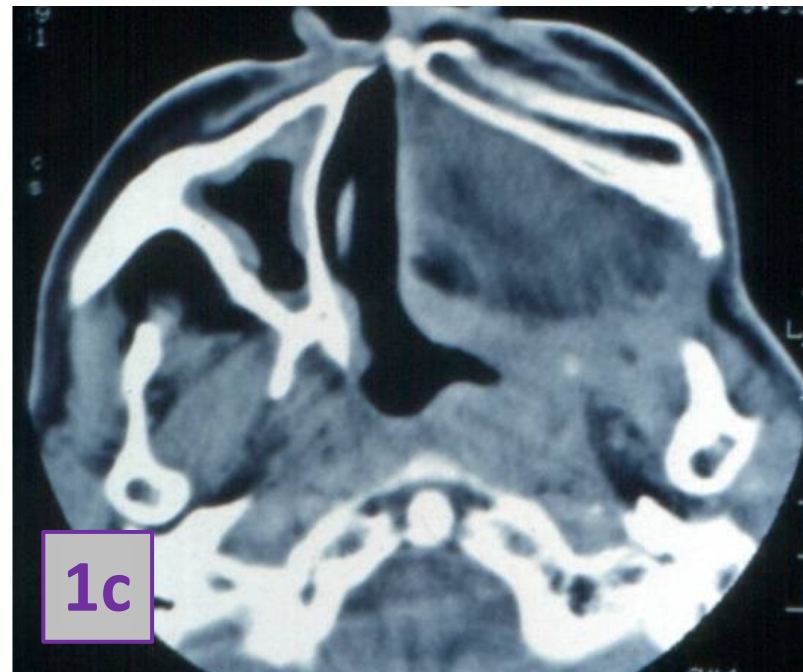
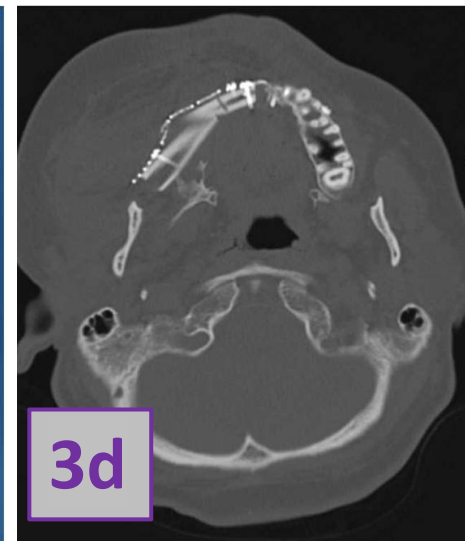
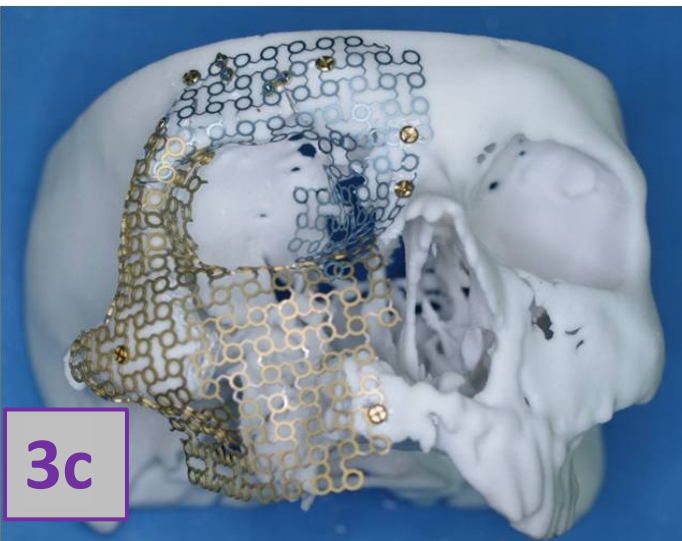
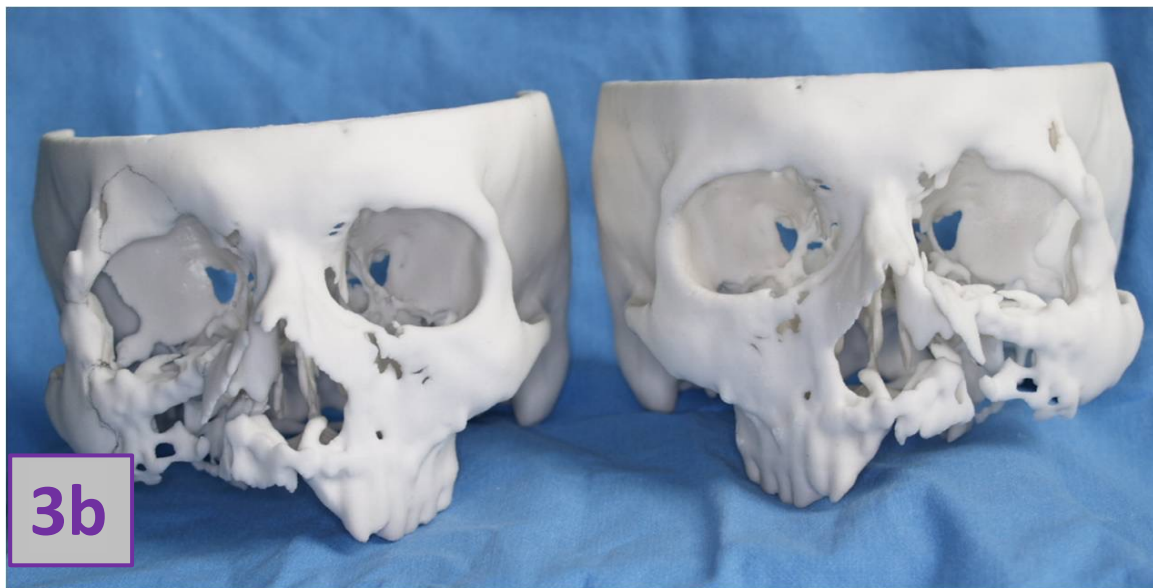
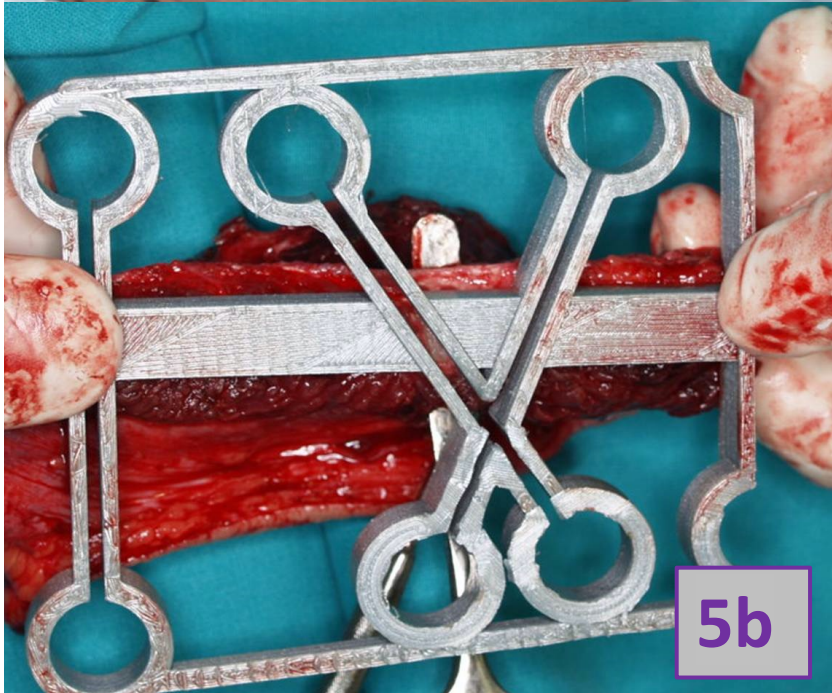
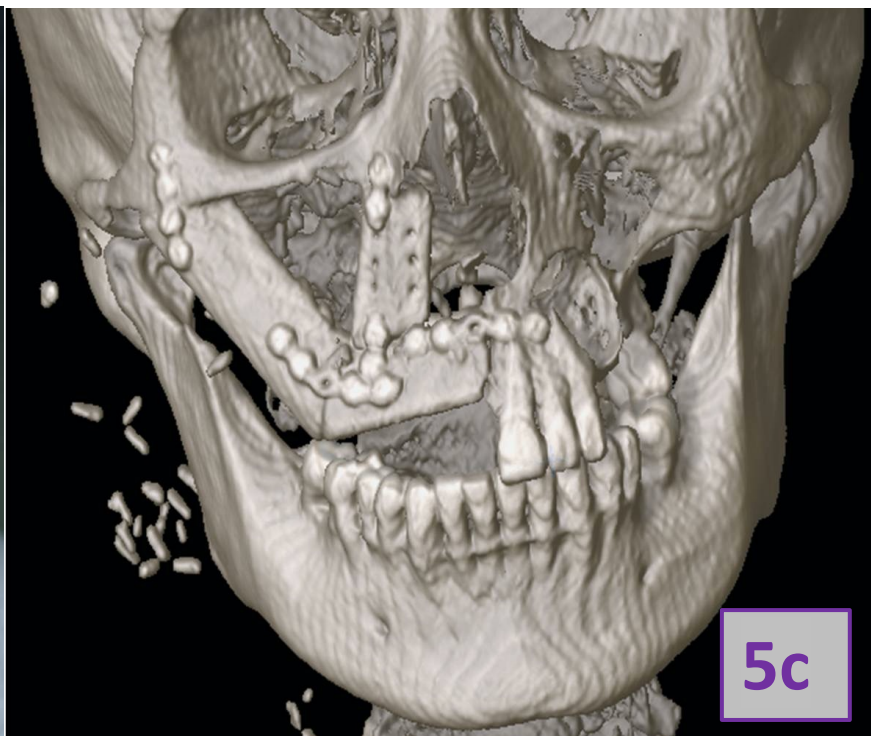


These would go under each figure and not be used as a table

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| Fig. 1a Maxillary sinus PCC. |
| Fig. 1b Composite LD and angle of the scapula flap. |
| Fig. 1c Position of the scapula. |
| Fig. 1d Patient fitted with custom made eye prosthesis. |
| Fig. 2a Patient was referred to our department after sustaining a motorcycling accident. He had two previous operations to correct his lid and cheek deformity. |
| Fig. 2b 3D printing model of the actual defect on the right and mirror image on the left side. |
| Fig. 2c Four separate pieces of titanium mesh were prefabricated on mirror image model. |
| Fig. 2d CT scans of the postoperative result. Fibula flap was used for the alveolar ridge reconstruction. |
| Fig. 2e Preoperative and postoperative look after two years. |
| Fig. 3a Planned approach for the maxillectomy together with resection of the cheek skin and reconstruction with a local rotation flap. |
| Fig. 3b Cutting guide for the fibula flap. |
| Fig. 3c Postoperative CT 14 months after surgery. |
| Fig. 3d Patient appearance after 12 months post op. |
| |
| S1. 3D simulation of the Brown class II defect for resection of osteosarcoma. |
| s2. 3D simulation of fibula flap reconstruction for the alveolar ridge and two free fibula grafts for reconstruction of the nasomaxillary buttresses |
| s3. Resection and cutting guides |
| S4. Maxillectomy type IV, composite LD and angle of scapula, final result with prosthesis |
| S5. Pre-fabricated titanium mesh, fibula inset for alveolar ridge reconstruction with 6 month post-operative result. |
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Supplementary Images

