



Postgraduate Certificate

Facial Rejuvenation Surgery

» Modality: online

» Duration: 6 weeks

» Certificate: TECH Technological University

» Dedication: 16h/week

» Schedule: at your own pace

» Exams: online

We b site: www.techtitute.com/us/medicine/postgraduate-certificate/facial-rejuvenation-surgery

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Certificate





tech 06 | Introduction

The Facial Rejuvenation Surgery Course provides advanced and specialized knowledge to cosmetic surgery professionals so that they can obtain optimal results in patients who wish to achieve physical rejuvenation. To achieve this goal, TECH has compiled the main specialists in this field to offer you the most up-to-date information that will allow you to carry out quality technical interventions.

Tissue changes during aging can cause considerable suffering for some people, even though aging itself is a good and natural thing. In the facial region, our increased understanding of the volumetric changes that occur over time has revolutionized our understanding of facial rejuvenation.

The goal of facial and neck rejuvenation surgery is not only to correct sagging facial tissue, but also to restore lost volume in particular areas in order to rebuild a rejuvenated facial contour and improve tissue quality. In many cases, fat and its stromal vascular fraction are key components of the treatment.

Furthermore, periorbital and upper facial surgery is also a great initiative for those seeking facial rejuvenation. Thus, this course forms a conceptual framework for classifying and addressing the patient's upper face concerns. It should be kept in mind that, although the main objective of upper facial surgery is aesthetics and improving visual function, protecting the health of the eye should be paramount.

This course has an intense program designed to learn about the technologies, materials and treatments of this discipline and includes a complete perspective of aesthetic plastic surgery that will allow you to specialize in an ethical and responsible way. Thus, this postgraduate course provides a highly qualified specialization in the pursuit of excellence. In addition, its 100% online format will allow you to continue your studies from the place of your choice, without the need to travel or schedule obligations.

This **Postgraduate Certificate in Facial Rejuvenation Surgery** includes the most complete and up-to-date scientific program on the market. The most important features of the program include:

- The development of case studies presented by experts in Facial Rejuvenation Surgery.
- The graphic, schematic, and eminently practical contents with which they are created provide scientific and practical information on the disciplines that are essential for professional practice.
- Updates on Facial Rejuvenation Surgery.
- Practical exercises where the self-assessment process can be carried out to improve learning.
- His special emphasis on innovative methodologies in Facial Rejuvenation Surgery.
- Theoretical lessons, questions to the expert, debate forums on controversial topics, and individual reflection assignments.
- Content that is accessible from any fixed or portable device with an Internet connection.



Expand your knowledge through this course that will allow you to specialize until you achieve excellence in this field"

Introduction | 07 tech



This course is the best investment you can make in the selection of a refresher program for two reasons: in addition to updating your knowledge in facial rejuvenation surgery, you will obtain a degree from TECH Technological University"

Its teaching staff includes professionals belonging to the field of aesthetic plastic surgery, who share their work experience in this specialization, as well as renowned specialists from prestigious societies and universities.

Its multimedia content, elaborated with the latest educational technology, will allow the professional a situated and contextual learning, that is to say, a simulated environment that will provide an immersive specialization programmed to train in real situations.

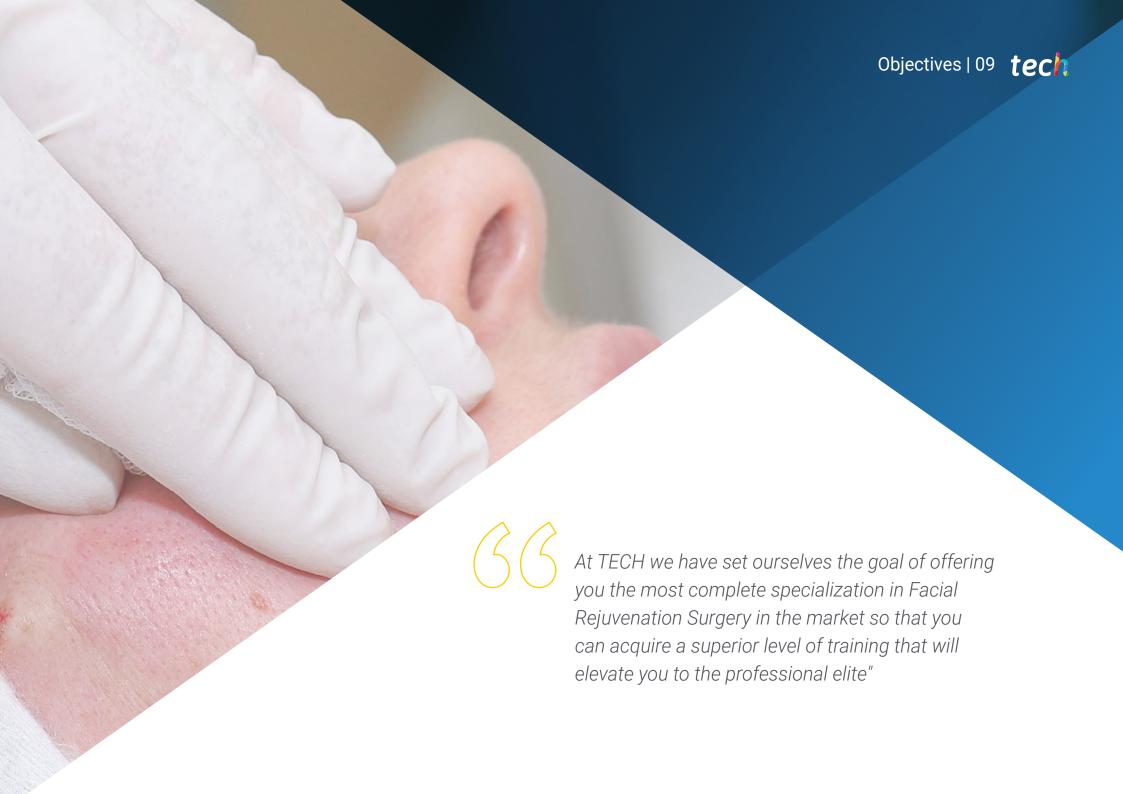
This program is designed around Problem Based Learning, whereby the Surgeon must try to solve the different professional practice situations that arise during the academic year. For this purpose, practitioners will be assisted by an innovative interactive video system created by renowned and experienced experts in Facial Rejuvenation surgery.

Do not hesitate to take this specialization with us. You will find the best teaching material with virtual lessons.

This 100% online course will allow you to combine your studies with your professional work while increasing your knowledge in this field.







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General Objectives

- Introduce the latest advances and best available surgical techniques that will provide the highest level of patient satisfaction in facial cosmetic surgery.
- Examine the anatomy of the topographical area to understand the process of appearance of the different imperfections
- Establish the different basic techniques in Facial Surgery.
- Identify other Alternative Non-Surgical Techniques that Provide Improvement of Facial Aging
- Know the Anatomy of the Topographic Area to understand the process of appearance of the different Imperfections of the Area.
- Examine the different basic Techniques in Ophthalmic Plastic Surgery.
- Establish the Surgical and Anaesthetic Techniques of the Area, as well as the Perioperative Management of the Cosmetic Surgery Patient.
- Analyze other Alternative Non-surgical Techniques that provide Improvement of the Imperfections of the Area.









Specific Objectives

- Examine the Anatomy of the Face and Neck.
- Determine the Aesthetic Considerations of the Facial and Neck Region.
- Analyze the Changes Associated with Aging.
- Develop the Different Surgical Techniques Used in the Management of SMAS.
- Analyze the Steps of Preoperative Evaluation.
- Establish the Possible Operative Complications that are Attributed to Each Procedure
- Show the Complementary Procedures Used for the Management of Cervicofacial Aging.
- Define the Anatomy of the Orbital, Periorbital, and Upper Face Region.
- Develop the Aesthetic Considerations of the Periorbital Region.
- Examine the Changes Associated with Aging.
- Determine the Different Basic Techniques in Ophthalmic Plastic Surgery.
- Analyze the Steps of Preoperative Evaluation.
- Establish the Specific Surgical Techniques.
- * Show the Complementary Procedures to Palpebral Surgery.







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Management



Dr. Delgado Caldera, Carlos

- · Plastic and Aesthetic Surgeon specialized in Aesthetic Breast Surgery, Body, and Facial Aesthetic Procedures.
- Postgraduate in Aesthetic and Maxillofacial Reconstructive Plastic Surgery, General Hospital Dr. Jesus Yerena, Caracas (Venezuela) 2012-2014 Endorsed by the Ministry of People's Power for Health (MPPS) and the Venezuelan Society of Plastic, Reconstructive, Aesthetic, and Maxillofacial cirugia (SVCPREM)
- Internship, Centro Médico Docente La Trinidad, Caracas (Venezuela) 2013-2015 Internship in Breast, Body, and Facial Aesthetic cirugia. Microsurgical Reconstruction. Plastic and Reconstructive cirugia Service.
- Internship, University Foundation of Health Sciences (FUCS), Bogotá (Colombia) 2014. Intern in Craniofacial Surgery and Post Bariatric Surgery. Plastic and Reconstructive cirugia Service.
- Postgraduate of General Surgery, City Hospital Dr. Enrique Tejera, Valencia (Venezuela). 2010-2012. Endorsed by the Ministry of People's Power for Health (MPPS)
- Surgeon, Carabobo University. 2001-2006 School of Medicine
- Head of the Department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Instituto Docente de Urología (IDU) (Private Practice), Valencia (Venezuela). 2018-2020
- · Aesthetic Plastic Surgeon, Servicios Mediplan C.A, Caracas Margarita (Venezuela). 2015-2017
- · Aesthetic Plastic Surgeon, Grupo Cil Venezuela 2015 2015— 2016



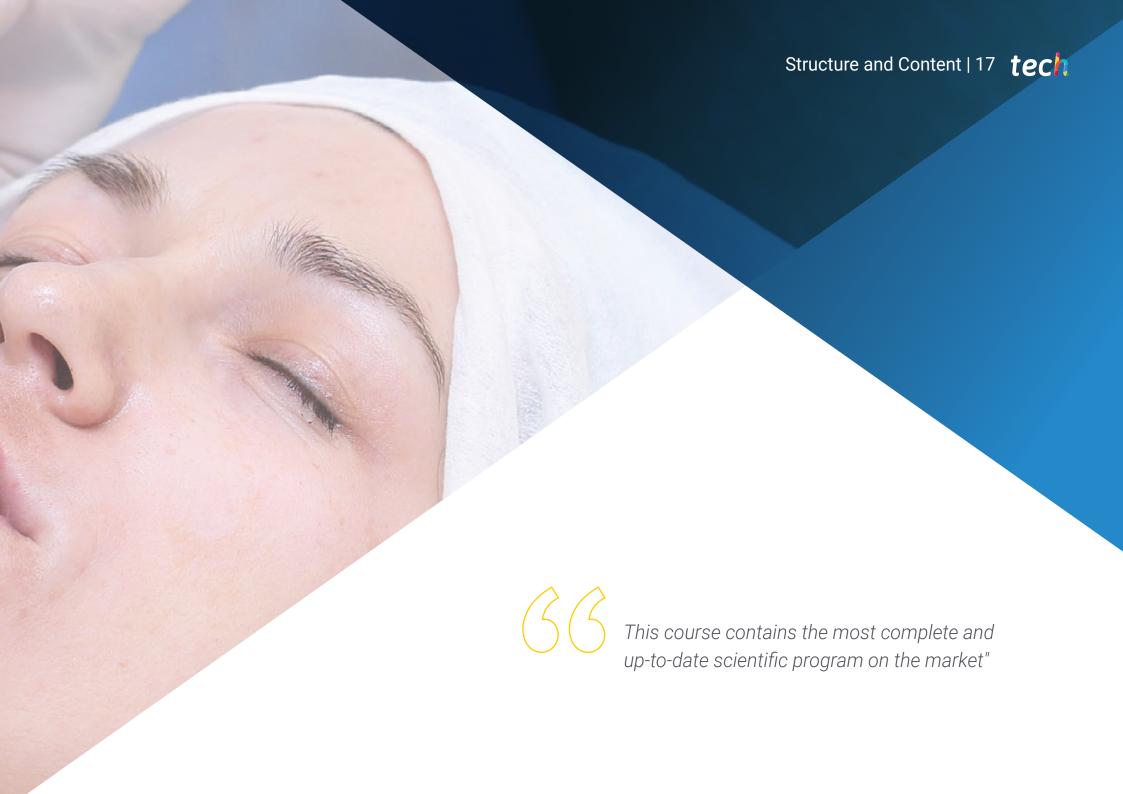
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Professors

Dr. Ortiz, Clemencia

- Aesthetic Plastic Surgeon, Maxillofacial and Maxillofacial Reconstructive, and Burn Surgeon.
- Medical Surgeon by the University of Carabobo. 2001.
- General Surgeon by the Hospital Dr. Enrique Tejera Valencia. 2005.
- Aesthetic Plastic Surgeon, Maxillofacial Reconstructive, and Burned by the University Hospital Dr. Antonio Maria Pineda. 2008.
- University Specialist in Aesthetic and Functional Gynecology and Cosmetic Genital Surgery of Women by the Autonomous University of Barcelona. 2019.
- Fellow Aesthetic and Reconstructive Craniofacial Surgery at Hospital Pontífice de la Beneficencia Portuguesa, Sao Paulo Brazil 2009
- Master in Aesthetic Medicine Fuceme (Caracas) 2011
- Diploma in Regenerative and Anti-Aging Medicine (Caracas), 2014
- Advanced Surgical Techniques Course at USES University (MIAMI) 2015





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Module 1. Facial and Cervical Rejuvenation Surgery

- 1. 1. Facial Anatomy
 - 1.1.1. Introduction
 - 1.1.2. Facial Regions
 - 1.1.3. Facial Planes
 - 1 1 4 Skin
 - 1.1.5. Subcutaneous
 - 1.1.6. Aponeurotic Muscle
 - 1.1.7. Retention Ligaments
 - 1.1.8. Periosteum and Deep Fascia
 - 1.1.9. Specific Considerations According to the Anatomical Region
 - 1.1.10. Cervicofacial Analysis
 - 1.1.11. Facial Aging
 - 1.1.11.1. Theories of Aging
 - 1.1.11.2. Structural Changes
 - 1.1.12. Dangerous Areas
 - 1.1.13. Summary
- 1.2. Subperiosteal Middle Third Facelift
 - 1.2.1. Introduction
 - 1.2.2. Properative Evaluation
 - 1.2.3. Surgical Technique
 - 1.2.4. Post-Operative Care
 - 1.2.5. Complications
 - 1.2.6. Summary
- 1.3. Cervicofacial Rhytidoplasty
 - 1.3.1. Introduction
 - 1.3.2. Patient Selection
 - 1.3.3. Preoperative Marking
 - 1.3.4. Surgical Technique
 - 1.3.5. Post-Operative Care
 - 1.3.6. Complications
 - 1.3.7. Summary

- 1.4. Cervicoplasty
 - 1.4.1. Introduction
 - 1.4.2. Classification of the Cervicofacial Alterations
 - 1.4.3. Treatment
 - 1.4.3.1. Submental Liposuction
 - 1.4.3.2. Submentoplasty with Platysmaplasty
 - 1.4.3.3. Excision of the Submandibular Glands
 - 1.4.4. Post-Operative Care
 - 1.4.5. Complications
 - 1.4.6. Summary
- 1.5. Facelift with SMAS Flaps
 - 1.5.1. Introduction
 - 1.5.2. Patient Evaluation
 - 1.5.3. Preoperative Marking
 - 1.5.4. SMAS Flaps
 - 1.5.4.1. SMAS Plication
 - 1.5.4.2. Smassectomy
 - 1.5.4.3. Extended SMAS
 - 1.5.4.4. MACS Lift
 - 1.5.4.5. High SMAS
 - 1.5.5. Suspension Sutures
 - 1.5.6. Mini Lift
 - 1.5.7. Post-Operative Care
 - 1.5.8. Complications
 - 1.5.9. Summary
- 1.6. Perioral Rejuvenation
 - 1.6.1. Introduction
 - 1.6.2. Anatomy and Anthropometry of the Lip
 - 1.6.3. Ideal Appearance
 - 1.6.4. Gender and Ethnic Variations
 - 1.6.5. Aging Process
 - 1.6.5.1. Chemical Peel
 - 1.6.5.2. Laser Resurfacing
 - 1.6.5.3. Botulinum toxin
 - 1.6.5.4. Facial Fillers

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- 1.6.6. Subnasal Lift
- 1.6.7. Preoperative Marking
- 1.6.8. Surgical Technique
- 1.6.9. Complications
- 1.6.10. Summary
- 1.7. Aesthetic Management of the Chin
 - 1.7.1. Introduction
 - 1.7.2. Aesthetic Analysis
 - 1.7.3. Osteotomies
 - 1.7.3.1. Sliding
 - 1.7.3.2. Step
 - 1.7.3.3. Wedge
 - 1.7.3.4. Graft
 - 1.7.3.5. Complications
 - 1.7.4. Genioplasty with Prosthesis
 - 1.7.4.1. Types of Prosthesis and Choice
 - 1.7.4.2. Intraoral Approach
 - 1.7.4.3. External Approach
 - 1.7.5. Complications
 - 1.7.6. Summary
- 1.8. Rejuvenation with Facial Lipoinjection
 - 1.8.1. Fat Grafting: Principles and Generalities
 - 1.8.2. Fat Harvesting
 - 1.8.2.1. Donor Site Selection
 - 1.8.2.2. Tumescent Solution
 - 1.8.2.3. Cannula Selection
 - 1.8.2.4. Liposuction
 - 1.8.2.5. Fat Processing Techniques
 - 1.8.2.5.1. Centrifugation
 - 1.8.2.5.2. Washing and Filtration
 - 1.8.2.5.3. Washing and Decanting
 - 1.8.2.5.4. Telfarolling
 - 1.8.3. Fat infiltration
 - 1.8.4. Complications
 - 1.8.5. Summary

- 1.9. Facial Fillers and Botulinum Toxin
 - 1.9.1. Introduction
 - 1.9.2. Facial Fillers
 - 1.9.2.1. Features
 - 1.9.2.2. Treatment Areas
 - 1.9.2.3. Application Techniques
 - 1.9.2.4. Complications
 - 1.9.3. Botulinum toxin
 - 1.9.3.1. Features
 - 1.9.3.2. Treatment Areas
 - 1.9.3.3. Application Techniques
 - 1.9.3.4. Complications
 - 1.9.4. Summary
- 1.10. Other Rejuvenation Techniques. Peelings, Energy Generating Equipment
 - 1.10.1. Introduction
 - 1.10.2. Anatomy and Physiology of the Skin.
 - 1.10.3. Phototypes
 - 1.10.4. Classification of Facial Aestheticism
 - 1.10.5. Peelings
 - 1.10.5.1. Generalities and Basic Principles
 - 1.10.5.2. Classification
 - 1.10.5.3. Application Techniques
 - 1.10.5.4. Complications
 - 1.10.6. Energy-Generating Equipment
 - 1.10.6.1. Classification
 - 1.10.6.2. Application and Effect
 - 1.10.6.3. Complications
 - 1.10.6.4. Summary

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Module 2. Periorbital and Upper Facial Surgery

- 2.1. Anatomy of the Orbital and Periorbital Region
 - 2.1.1. Introduction
 - 2.1.2. Bone Structure
 - 2.1.2.1. Topographic Description
 - 2.1.3. Musculature
 - 2.1.3.1. Extrinsic Musculature
 - 2.1.4. Vascularization
 - 2.1.5. Innervation
 - 2.1.6. Fatty Compartments
 - 2.1.7. Lymphatic System of the Orbit
 - 2.1.8. Lacrimal Gland
 - 2.1.9. Dangerous Areas
 - 2.1.10. Summary
- 2.2. Aesthetic Considerations of the Periorbital Region
 - 2.2.1. Introduction
 - 2.2.2. Soft Tissues
 - 2.2.2.1. Skin and Annexes
 - 2.2.2.2. Aesthetic Units
 - 2.2.3. Anthropometry of the Periorbital Region
 - 2.2.4. Gender Variation
 - 2.2.5. Variation According to Ethnicity
 - 2.2.6. Changes Associated with Aging
 - 2.2.7. Summary
- 2.3. Basic Techniques in Ophthalmic Plastic Surgery
 - 2.3.1. Introduction
 - 2.3.2. Incisions.
 - 2.3.3. Wound Closure
 - 2.3.4. Routine Wound Closure
 - 2.3.5. Excision and Repair of Full-thickness Palpebral Margin
 - 2.3.6. Summary





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2.4. Properative Evaluation

- 2.4.1. Obvious Pathology
- 2.4.2. Eyelid Position
- 2.4.3. Margin-reflex Distance
- 2.4.4. Telecanthus
- 2.4.5. Eyelid Movement
- 2.4.6. Elevator Function
- 2.4.7. Laxity of Lower Eyelid Retractors
- 2.4.8. Bell's Phenomenon
- 2.4.9. Jaw Wink
- 2.4.10. Fatigue in Myasthenia Gravis
- 2.4.11. Eye Position
 - 2.4.11.1. Exophthalmometry
 - 2.4.11.2. Eye Displacement
- 2.4.12. Eye Movement
- 2.4.13. Other Examinations
- 2.4.14. Eyebrow Position
- 2.4.15. Lateral Canthus and Cheek
- 2.4.16. Upper Eyelid Skin Crease
- 2.4.17. Horizontal Laxity of the Lower Eyelid
- 2.4.18. Medial and Lateral Canthal Tendons
- 2.4.19. Eye and Orbit
- 2.4.20. Key points

2.5. Anesthesia

- 2.5.1. Local Infiltration
- 2.5.2. Subcutaneous Approach
- 2.5.3. Subconjunctival Approach
- 2.5.4. Local Tumescent Anesthesia

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2.5.5. Regional Blocks
2.5.5.1. Frontal Nerve Block
2.5.5.2. Infratrochlear Nerve Block
2.5.5.3. Infraorbital Nerve Block
2.5.5.4. Retrobulbar Nerve Block
2.5.5.5. Facial Nerve Block
2.5.6. Adverse Reactions to Local Anaesthetics
2.5.7. Summary
2.6. Aesthetic Oculoplasty Techniques
2.6.1. Introduction
2.6.2. Upper Blepharoplasty
2.6.2.1. Properative Evaluation
2.6.2.2. Preoperative Marking
2.6.2.3. Surgical Technique Step by Step
2.6.2.4. Post-Operative Care
2.6.2.5. Complications
2.6.3. Lower Blepharoplasty
2.6.3.1. Properative Evaluation
2.6.3.2. Preoperative Marking
2.6.3.3. Surgical Technique Step by Step
2.6.3.4. Transconjunctival Approach
2.6.3.5. Subciliary Approach
2.6.3.6. Post-Operative Care
2.6.3.7. Complications
2.6.4. Summary

2.7. Reconstructive Oculoplastic Techniques
2.7.1. Augmentation Blepharoplasty
2.7.1.1. Introduction
2.7.1.2. Properative Evaluation
2.7.1.3. Preoperative Marking
2.7.1.4. Surgical Technique
2.7.1.5. Upper Eyelid
2.7.1.6. Lower Eyelid
2.7.1.7. Post-Operative Care
2.7.1.8. Complications
2.7.2. Canthopexies and Canthoplasties
2.7.2.1. Properative Evaluation
2.7.2.2. Preoperative Marking
2.7.2.3. Surgical Technique
2.7.2.3.1. Canthoplasty
2.7.2.3.2. Canthopexy
2.7.2.4. Post-Operative Care
2.7.2.5. Complications
2.7.2.6. Summary
2.8. Facial Upper Third
2.8.1. Introduction
2.8.2. Anatomy of the Upper Third
2.8.2.1. Bone Structure
2.8.2.2. Musculature
2.8.2.3. Vascularization
2.8.2.4. Innervation

2.8.2.5. Fatty Compartments

2.8.3. Upper Facelift

2.8.3.1. Properative Evaluation

2.8.3.2. Preoperative Marking

2.8.3.3. Surgical Technique

2.8.3.4. Post-Operative Care

2.8.3.5. Complications

2.8.4. Endoscopic Upper Third Facelift

2.8.4.1. Properative Evaluation

2.8.4.2. Preoperative Marking

2.8.4.3. Surgical Technique

2.8.4.4. Post-Operative Care

2.8.4.5. Complications

2.8.5. Forehead Reduction

2.8.5.1. Properative Evaluation

2.8.5.2. Preoperative Marking

2.8.5.3. Surgical Technique Step by Step

2.8.5.4. Post-Operative Care

2.8.5.5. Complications

2.8.6. Summary

2.9 Brow Lift

2.9.1. Introduction

2.9.2. Properative Evaluation

2.9.3. Preoperative Marking

2.9.4. Anesthesia and Surgical Position

2.9.5. Surgical Technique

2.9.5.1. Palpebral Approach

2.9.5.2. Coronal Approach

2.9.5.3. Endoscopic Technique

2.9.5.4. Glidingbrow-lift

2.9.6. Post-Operative Care

2.9.7. Complications

2.9.7.1. Lower Raised Eyebrows

2.9.8. Summary

2.10. Complementary Procedures to Palpebral Surgery

2.10.1. Introduction

2 10 2 Chemical Denervation

2.10.3. Use of Botulinum Toxin

2.10.4. Volumization

2.10.4.1. Orbital Area

2.10.4.2. Upper Third

2.10.5. Management of Hyperpigmentation of the Under Eye Circles

2.10.5.1. Chemical Peel

2.10.5.2. Use of Energy Production Equipment

2.10.6. Summary



A unique, key, and decisive Postgraduate Certificate experience to boost your professional development"



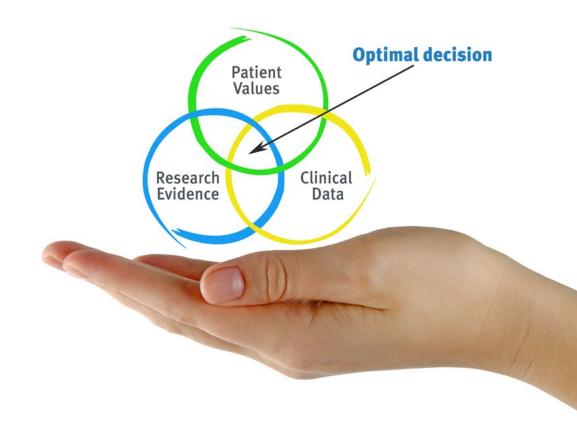


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At TECH we use the Case Method

In a given situation, what would you do? Throughout the program, you will be presented with multiple simulated clinical cases based on real patients, where you will have to investigate, establish hypotheses and, finally, resolve the situation. There is abundant scientific evidence on the effectiveness of the method. Specialists learn better, faster, and more sustainably over time.

With TECH you can experience a way of learning that is shaking the foundations of traditional universities around the world.



According to Dr. Gérvas, the clinical case is the annotated presentation of a patient, or group of patients, which becomes a "case", an example or model that illustrates some peculiar clinical component, either because of its teaching potential or because of its uniqueness or rarity. It is essential that the case is based on current professional life, trying to recreate the real conditions in professional medical practice.



Did you know that this method was developed in 1912 at Harvard for law students? The case method consisted of presenting students with real-life, complex situations for them to make decisions and justify their decisions on how to solve them. In 1924, Harvard adopted it as a standard teaching method"

The effectiveness of the method is justified by four fundamental achievements:

- 1. Students who follow this method not only grasp concepts, but also develop their mental capacity by evaluating real situations and applying their knowledge.
- **2.** The learning process has a clear focus on practical skills that allow the student to better integrate into the real world.
- 3. Ideas and concepts are understood more efficiently, given that the example situations are based on real-life.
- 4. Students like to feel that the effort they put into their studies is worthwhile.

 This then translates into a greater interest in learning and more time dedicated to working on the course.





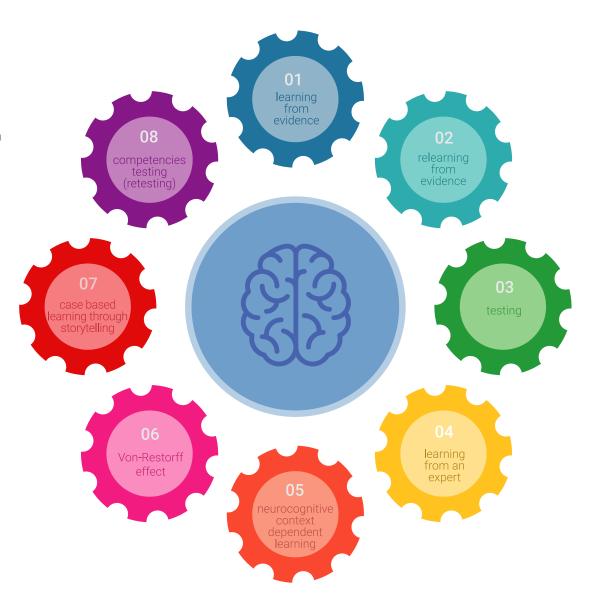
Re-Learning Methodology

At TECH we enhance the Harvard case method with the best 100% online teaching methodology available: Re-learning.

Our University is the first in the world to combine the study of clinical cases with a 100% online learning system based on repetition, combining a minimum of 8 different elements in each lesson, which represent a real revolution with respect to simply studying and analyzing cases.

The physician will learn through real cases and by solving complex situations in simulated learning environments.

These simulations are developed using state-of-the-art software to facilitate immersive learning.



Methodology | 29 tech

At the forefront of world teaching, the Re-learning method has managed to improve the overall satisfaction levels of professionals who complete their studies, with respect to the quality indicators of the best Spanish-speaking online university (Columbia University).

With this methodology we have trained more than 250,000 physicians with unprecedented success, in all clinical specialties regardless of the surgical load. All this in a highly demanding environment, where the students have a strong socio-economic profile and an average age of 43.5 years.

Re-learning will allow you to learn with less effort and better performance, involving you more in your specialization, developing a critical mindset, defending arguments, and contrasting opinions: a direct equation to success.

In our program, learning is not a linear process, but rather a spiral (we learn, unlearn, forget, and re-learn). Therefore, we combine each of these elements concentrically.

The overall score obtained by our learning system is 8.01, according to the highest international standards.

In this program you will have access to the best educational material, prepared with you in mind:



Study Material

All teaching material is produced by the specialists who teach the course, specifically for the course, so that the teaching content is highly specific and precise.

This content is then adapted in an audiovisual format that will create our way of working online, with the latest techniques that allow us to offer you high quality in all of the material that we provide you with.



Latest Techniques and Procedures on Video

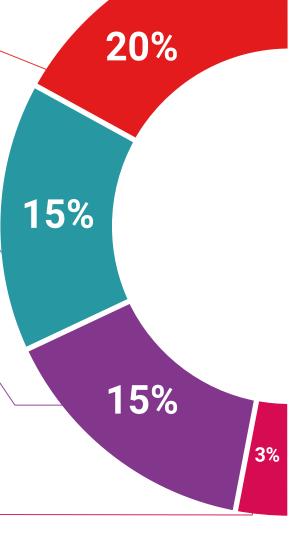
We introduce you to the latest techniques, to the latest educational advances, to the forefront of current medical techniques. All this, in first person, with the maximum rigor, explained and detailed for your assimilation and understanding. And best of all, you can watch them as many times as you want.



Interactive Summaries

We present the contents attractively and dynamically in multimedia lessons that include audio, videos, images, diagrams, and concept maps in order to reinforce knowledge.

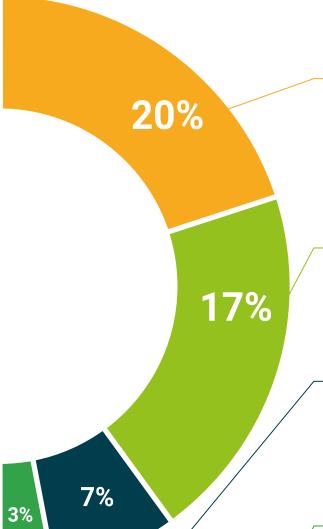
This unique multimedia content presentation training system was awarded by Microsoft as a "European Success Story".





Additional Reading

Recent articles, consensus documents, international guides. in our virtual library you will have access to everything you need to complete your training.



Expert-Led Case Studies and Case Analysis

Effective learning ought to be contextual. Therefore, we will present you with real case developments in which the expert will guide you through focusing on and solving the different situations: a clear and direct way to achieve the highest degree of understanding.



Testing & Re-testing

We periodically evaluate and re-evaluate your knowledge throughout the program, through assessment and self-assessment activities and exercises: so that you can see how you are achieving your goals.



Classes

There is scientific evidence suggesting that observing third-party experts can be useful.



Learning from an expert strengthens knowledge and memory, and generates confidence in our future difficult decisions.

Quick Action Guides



We offer you the most relevant contents of the course in the form of worksheets or quick action guides. A synthetic, practical, and effective way to help you progress in your learning.





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This **Postgraduate Certificate in Facial Rejuvenation Surgery** includes the most complete and up-to-date scientific program on the market.

After the student has passed the assessments they will receive their corresponding Postgraduate Certificate issued by **TECH Technological University** via tracked delivery.

The certificate issued by **TECH Technological University** will specify the qualification obtained through the Postgraduate Certificate, and meets the requirements commonly demanded by labor exchanges, competitive examinations, and professional career evaluation committees.

Title: Postgraduate Certificate in Facial Rejuvenation Surgery

ECTS: **12**

Official Number of Hours: 300



^{*}Apostille Convention. In the event that the student wishes to have their paper diploma issued with an apostille, CEU EDUCATION will make the necessary arrangements to obtain it, at an additional cost.



Postgraduate Certificate Facial Rejuvenation Surgery

- » Modality: online
- » Duration: 6 weeks
- » Certificate: TECH Technological University
- » Dedication: 16h/week
- » Schedule: at your own pace
- » Exams: online

