

Men's Journal

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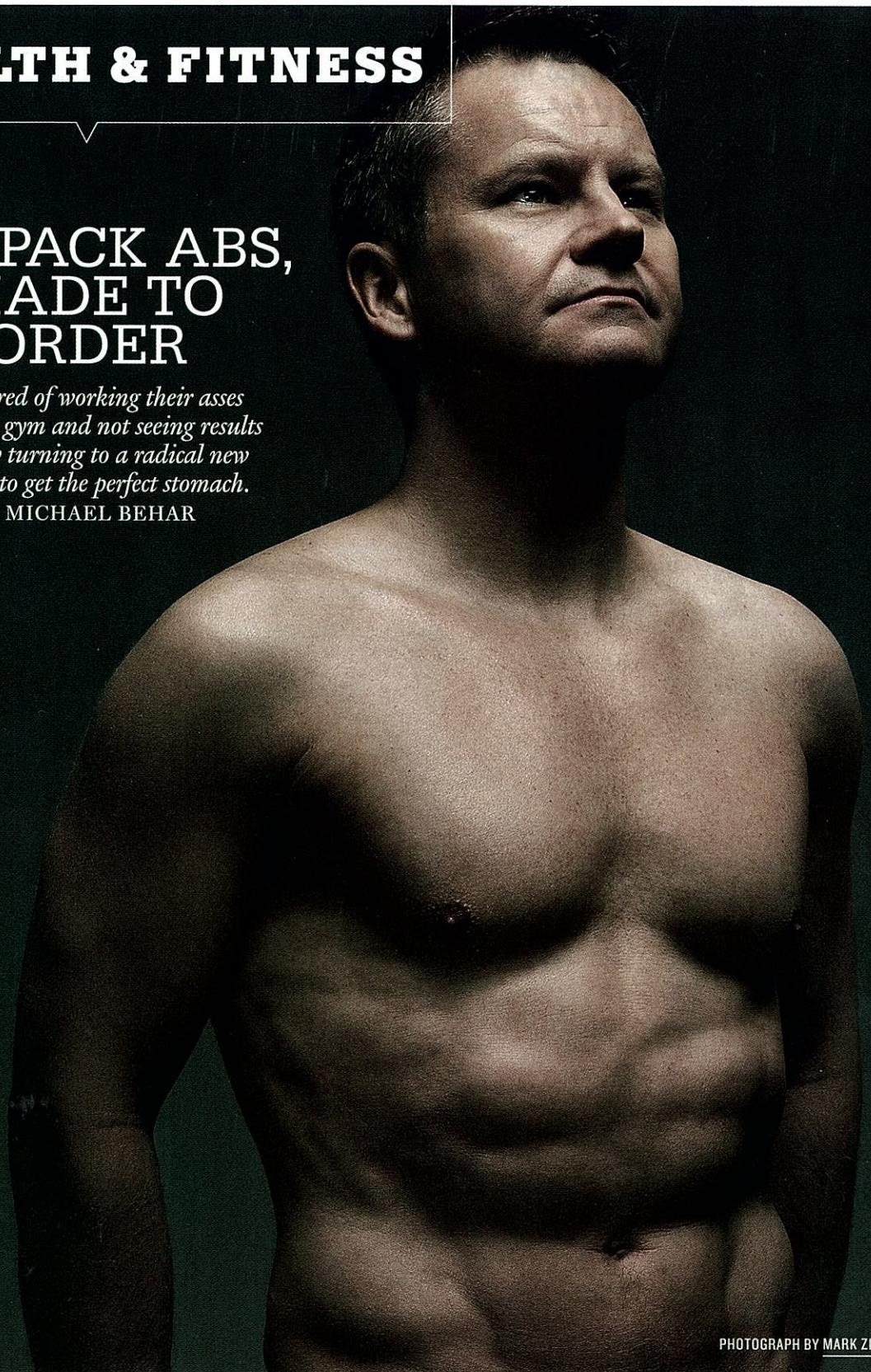
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SIX-PACK ABS, MADE TO ORDER

Men tired of working their asses off in the gym and not seeing results are now turning to a radical new surgery to get the perfect stomach.
by MICHAEL BEHAR



■ Brad Hamilton, 11 months after receiving his new washboard

PHOTOGRAPH BY MARK ZIBERT

IT'S 12 O'CLOCK ON FRIDAY IN DENVER, COLORADO, AND Stephen Riebold, a 38-year-old engineer, has just stood up from his chair at Panera Bread Café and lifted his shirt to reveal to me (and the other 80 people eating here) the most ripped six-pack abs I've ever seen on a human being, Batman included. His obliques appear ready to burst through his skin. His serratus are those of Adonis. His abdominis are rippling quicksilver.

It's all the more astounding considering Riebold is not racing in the Tour de France or competing in the Ironman this fall. In fact, he's not a pro athlete at all; he's barely a jock, and other than his stomach, he isn't even that slim (his face and arms are a little pudgy). His miraculous midsection is the result of a novel procedure called high-definition liposculpture. It's a more advanced cousin to conventional lipo, which uses a metal tube to suck up fat like a Shop-Vac. For Riebold's

THE SURGERIES MEN CHOOSE

Nose and eye jobs, which accounted for nearly half of the cosmetic surgeries performed on men last year, are the most popular, but they're not the only ones men get. —M.B.

CHIN IMPLANT

Usually done on men to give them a more prominent, George Clooney-like chin, this can include bone and fat grafts, silicone implants, or bovine collagen. During the hour-long surgery, the doctor makes an incision either under the chin or inside the mouth and inserts or injects the appropriate material.

RECOVERY: Sleeping and eating will hurt for up to two weeks (\$2,500; chinaugmentation.com).

PENIS ENLARGEMENT

The Mayo Clinic defines an abnormal penis as one that "measures less than three inches when erect," a condition called, suitably enough, "micropenis."

All of the solutions to this problem are considered risky (erectile dysfunction can occur), but it can be treated by cutting a ligament to make the penis appear longer or adding girth by grafting fat from you or a cadaver.

RECOVERY: Pain, swelling, and bruising for at least seven days, and no sex for six weeks (from \$5,350; penis-surgery-clinic.com).

HAIR TRANSPLANT

Using a tool akin to a hole punch, a surgeon collects roughly 500 hair plugs, then individually grafts them onto bald areas.

RECOVERY: Your head will be sore for a few days. Plan to pop painkillers for the first 48 hours and skip shampooing for a few days. New hair will eventually sprout from the grafts and grow naturally about a half-inch a month (from \$4,500; hairtransplantnetwork.com).

MALE BREAST REDUCTION/IMPLANTS

Guys looking to lose the "mansiera" can undergo a one-hour procedure, during which a surgeon removes fat via liposuction. Pectoral augmentation, a second procedure, reshapes and defines the muscles with silicone implants.

RECOVERY: Bruising, soreness, and pain wane after two to six weeks. You'll have small scars and will have to wear a girdle for two weeks (\$4,500 for reduction; \$8,500 for implants; pecimplants.com).

CALF IMPLANTS

Calves are notoriously hard to develop. Soft, solid silicone implants are inserted through two-inch incisions behind the knees. The surgery takes about an hour.

RECOVERY: For a week you'll have some pain and will be instructed to keep your legs elevated. Your skin will return to normal as swelling goes down (from \$5,500; calfimplants.com).

procedure, however, which he had done five months ago, Denver plastic surgeon John Millard had stuck a VASER (Vibration Amplification of Sound Energy at Resonance) — a sleek stainless-steel probe the length of a chopstick — into his gut and did what lipo cannot: He sculpted Riebold's existing body fat so that it molded to his abdominal muscles like shrink-wrap.

"For the first week after the surgery it felt as if I'd been hit by a bus," Riebold says. But within three weeks he was back in the gym, working out harder than he ever had before. "The surgery was a catalyst for a lifestyle change," he says. "I run 10 miles a week and I'm in better shape now than when I was 20 years old."

Riebold's results help explain that, while cosmetic surgery is on the decline among men (rhinoplasty fell by 12 percent and hair transplants by 35 percent from 2006 to 2007), high-def lipo has surged. Since 2004 about 1,500 people have undergone the \$16,000 to \$20,000 procedure that Alfredo Hoyos, a plastic surgeon in Bogotá, Colombia, began developing in 2002.

Hoyos, who is 36 and runs a thriving practice in Bogotá, was tinkering with the VASER — a piece of equipment the size of a Xerox machine with a metal wand that uses sound waves to dissolve fat — on cadavers when he noticed it was delicate enough to manipulate the thin layer of fat just beneath the skin without harming vital tissue. This so-called "sacred centimeter" is superficial subcutaneous fat (as opposed to deep fat), and it's virtually impossible to burn off during exercise.

"You have to get down to 3 to 5 percent body fat [Lance Armstrong had about 4 percent during his racing days] before it starts to go away and you get that sculpted look," says Millard. Lipo surgeons steer clear of subcutaneous fat because it's chock-full of blood vessels and connective tissue. Damage the sacred centimeter and you get excessive bleeding, bruising, and deformities — holes and lumps along the surface of the skin.

"Leaving this layer alone during lipo surgery prevented us from shaping and reshaping," says Hoyos. "Everyone told me this was dangerous, but I discovered that it was possible to work in the sacred centimeter — the holy grail of liposuction — because the instruments we were using were so precise."

A FEW DAYS BEFORE I MEET RIEBOLD, Hoyos takes me through Sound Surgical Technologies, the Louisville, Colorado-based firm that invented the VASER. He has just come from Singapore, where he taught six surgeons VASER 101, and is in Colorado for a week of meetings with Millard and the VASER engineers. In the Sound Surgical lab, Hoyos plops a blob of Crisco on a table and informs me that the consistency of the shortening at room temperature is almost identical to that of human body fat. He turns on the VASER, which whines faintly as it discharges

