BREAST IMPLANT INCISION & PLACEMENT

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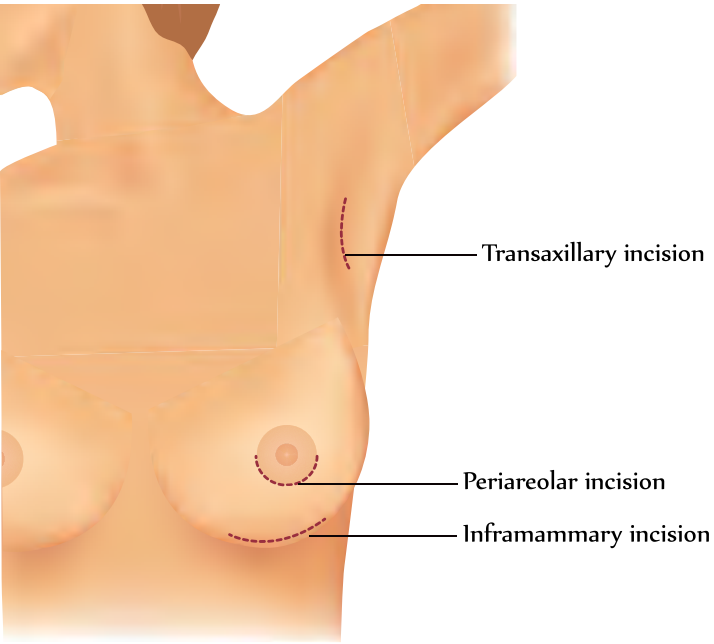

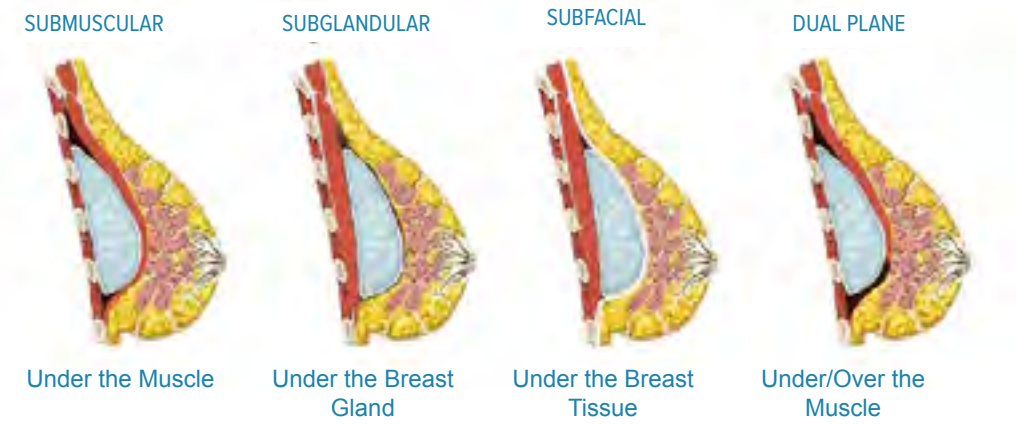

INCISIONS

Transaxillary

The incision is made in the armpit, which gives the surgeon easier access to the chest muscle. A lighted camera (endoscope) is used to help tunnel through the subcutaneous fat to create a pocket behind the breast.
This incision site is used primarily to place unfilled saline breast implants.

Periareolar

An incision is made around the nipple. This incision site is typically the most concealed. It is associated with a higher likelihood of breast feeding difficulties than the other incision options because periareolar incision involves cutting through the breast tissue.
This may also increase the chance that there will be a change in nipple sensation.

Inframammary

The most common incision, made under your breast at the crease where the breast meets the body. This incision is generally less concealed and may cause fewer breastfeeding difficulties than the periareolar incision option.

PLACEMENT

Subglandular placement

Directly behind the breast tissue, over the pectoral muscle. Directly places the implant behind the mammary gland and in front of the muscle: This is acceptable if you have at least 2cm of tissue pinch in the upper pole.

Submuscular placement

This involves lodging the implant under the pectoralis major muscle and directly over the rib cage. However, the implant is only partially covered because of the structure of this muscle. This alternative reduces the risk of capsular contracture and visible implant rippling, but recovery is typically longer and more painful because the surgeon has to manipulate the muscle during surgery.

Dual Plane

The implant is placed beneath the pectoralis major muscle superiorly but lies directly under the breast tissue inferiorly. This technique requires dissection in both planes and is best for thin patients with moderate amount of ptosis (i.e. drooping of the breasts) that would be difficult to correct with subpectoral or subglandular implant placement.
This procedure allows the breast tissue to ride up relative to the implant so that it doesn't look like the tissue is 'hanging off' the implant.

BREAST IMPLANT PROFILE & BRANDS

Profile Projection

Profile

The profile of a breast implant refers to how much the implant projects forward from a woman's body. This is defined by the relationship between the base width (diameter) of the implant and the size or volume of the implant in cubic centimeters (cc's). A low profile implant is wide and flat, while a high profile implant of the same size (volume) will be much narrower and protrude forward to create a more prominent breast.

Low Profile

These are the implants with the smallest forward projection. They actually have less projection than implants traditionally have, and are usually a good fit for wider framed patients.

Moderate Profile

These mplants are what used to be the standard size before different projection types were introduced. These create what's usually considered to be a normal profile, with a round fullness that still adds plenty of volume to the breast. Women with a narrow chest may prefer this, as it can create the appearance of a wider chest.

Moderate Plus Profile

Mentor® implants have a projection type in between moderate and high profile, called moderate plus. This is for women who might like a little extra oomph in their implants, but don't want the extra projection that comes from the high profile type.

High Profile

These have the 2nd most amount of projection to them when compared to the diameter of their base. To get the same projection with a moderate implant, one would have to get a much larger implant. In this way, the higher profile but smaller volume implant can give women with a smaller chest diameter the depth they want without side effects like rippling and unnatural looking width.

Extra High

Highest projection, with the smallest base width

**Clients should, along with guidance from their surgeon, choose what will give them the best look when combined with their body type and lifestyle.*

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Mentor is your complete source for some of the finest silicone and saline implants associated with breast augmentation and reconstruction.

MemoryGel® Breast Implants are FDA approved
Each implant is filled with Mentor's cohesive gel that holds together uniformly and retains a natural give that better resembles breast tissue

4 projection options:
Moderate Classic, Moderate Plus, High, and Ultra High

Smooth or textured

For over 30 years **Silimed** has been progressively developing and refining implants for breast aesthetics to the highest of quality.

The silicone gel used in production of breast implants is imported from the USA. All Silimed BioDesign™ breast implants have a low bleed silicone shell and contains form-stable, highly cross-linked cohesive silicone gel filler.

4 projection options:
Moderate Classic, Moderate Plus, High, and Ultra High

Smooth or textured

BREAST IMPLANTS
SHAPE & TEXTURE

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ROUND

Over 100 individual safety checks

Automatic Clipping machine

The 1st Breast Implant to receive FDA approval 2003

Backed by the Mentor lifetime patient safe war-

SILTEX Textured

TEARDROP

Backed by the Mentor lifetime patient safe warrenty

SILTEX Textured

Fuller Lower Pole

Automated dipping machine - shell consistancy

Over 150 individual safety checks

Backed by the Mentor lifetime patient safe warrenty

Gradual sloping upper pole

SHAPES

The two main breast implant shapes are Teardrop (Anatomical) and Round.
Since breasts are obviously very different from person to person, implant shapes are a personal choice for each individual.
Some considerations include:
- Body type
- How much breast tissue currently exists
- Placement of the implant (either subglandular or under-the-muscle)
- Incision site

The most common of the implant shapes is the round implant. Different types of this implant can adjust the projection, which is the breasts' forward distance from the chest wall. Clients who wish to have more fullness in the top part of the breasts will probably consider the round implant to be a better choice. Clients who opt for the round implants do so for the lift, cleavage, and fullness they give to the breast.
On the other hand, some patients feel round implants look too artificial, and choose the teardrop-shaped implant because they believe it looks more natural.
Since the implant is round, it is symmetrical, and implant rotation is not an issue. The implant can be chosen with either a textured or a smooth surface, and to cost less than the teardrop implant.

The teardrop name comes from the way it is shaped, with a sloped contour that fills out more on the bottom than the top, mimicking the shape of natural breasts. Even though the upper part of the teardrop implants aren't quite as filled out as the round implants, they tend to give greater projection than their round counterparts with the same amount of volume. Clients who are seeking a breast enhancement that appears more natural, teardrop implants might be the right choice.
Between the teardrop and round breast implant shapes, it is teardrop that costs more, which is definitely something to think about for those on tight budgets. The teardrop implant also needs a textured surface in order to keep the implant from rotating and distorting the shape of the breast.

TEXTURE

A textured breast implant has a rough surface which allows for the ingrowth of tissue into the texturing, whereas a smooth breast implant stays smooth and slippery in the body, therefore allowing for more movement of the breast implant after breast enlargement surgery.
The textured implant shell is firmer and stiffer and thus holds its shape better than a smooth implant. Therefore if you choose to have a shaped breast implant you will have to have a textured breast implant.

Textured breast implants are also often used to replace implants after removal of a capsular contraction. This is done in an attempt to prevent the recurrence of the capsular contraction.