Breast Augmentation MOC: Preventing Capsular Contracture

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Private Practice

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Disclosures

Merz – Trainer, Advisory Board Suneva Medical – Instructor

May use brand names due to lack of distinguishing generic names. This does not suggest any preference or support of a particular brand.

Disclaimers

- Limited to augmentation
 - More variables in reconstruction
 - Same principles may apply
- Focus on more recent studies
 - Newer generation implants
 - More likely to use current techniques
- Individual surgeon's case series

 Tend to under report CC
- Variability in reporting technique details
 - Pocket irrigation
 - No touch technique
 - Pocket dissection

Etiology

- Bacterial contamination in 2/3rds of Baker III/IV capsules
- Emerging evidence of biofilms
- Nonbacterial causes
 - Hematoma
- Common inflammatory pathway



Baker Grade

Grade	Feel	<u>Appearance</u>
I	Soft	Natural
П	Little firm	Normal
III	Firm	Abnormal
IV	Hard, cold, painful	Distorted

Unless otherwise mentioned, will only refer to Grade III & IV

Capsular Contracture

• Common cause of <u>reoperation</u>

 — Saline (Mentor & Allergan) 	Augmentation	up to 20%
	Reconstruction	up to 30%
- Gel (Mentor & Allergan)	Augmentation	up to 40%
	Reconstruction	up to 14%
Common cause of in	<u>nplant removal</u>	
— Saline (Mentor & Allergan)	Augmentation	up to 15%
	Reconstruction	up to 30%
- Gel (Mentor & Allergan)	Augmentation	up to 33%
	Reconstruction	up to 21%

Saline Implants: 1980's

- 995 and 882 saline implants, >90% augmentation
- Mean 6 year and 13 year follow up
- CC risk factors (20% and 20%)
 - Subglandular, antibiotics* in pocket, no steroid in implant, no antibiotics in implant
 - Subglandular, implant >450 cc

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* Not triple antibiotics
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Saline-Filled Breast Implants: A Plastic Surgery Educational Foundation Multicenter Outcomes Study

Karol A. Gutowski, M.D., Gregory T. Mesna, D.D.S., M.D., and Bruce L. Cunningham, M.D., M.S. Minneapolis, Minn.

Saline-Filled Breast Implant Safety and Efficacy: A Multicenter Retrospective Review

Bruce L. Cunningham, M.D., M.S., Adam Lokeh, M.D., and Karol A. Gutowski, M.D. Minneapolis, Minn.

Capsular Contracture Over Time

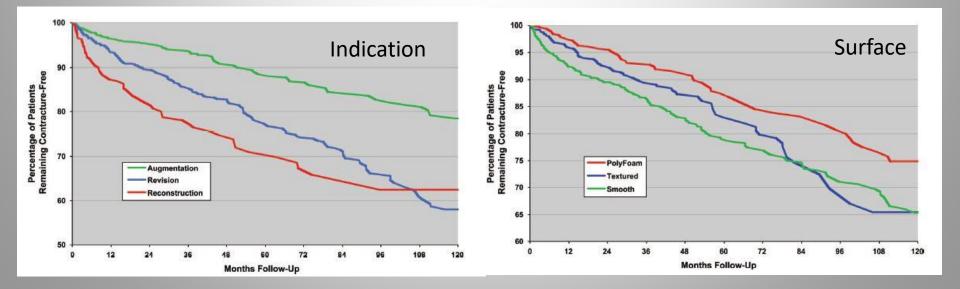
COSMETIC

A Long-Term Study of Outcomes, Complications, and Patient Satisfaction 2006 with Breast Implants

Neal Handel, M.D. Tracy Cordray, M.D. Jaime Gutierrez, M.D. J. Arthur Jensen, M.D. Los Angeles, Calif.

Background: Breast implants have been used worldwide for more than 40 years. Despite extensive clinical experience, there is continued concern about the safety of these devices. The purpose of this study was to compare the efficacy, complication rates, frequency of reoperation, and degree of patient satisfaction with different types of implants.

3495 saline or silicone gel implants in 1529 women for any indication



Capsular Contracture Over Time

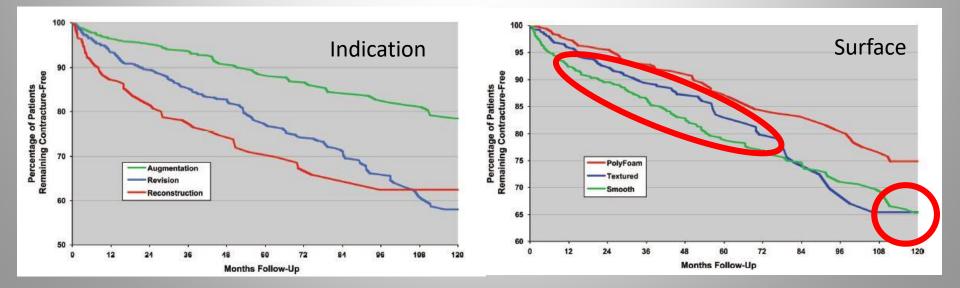
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Is capsular contracture inevitable?



Incidence: Allergan Saline

Allergan Saline Implants

<u>P</u>	rocedure	1 yr	3 yr	5 yr	<u>7 yr</u>
•	Augmentation	7%	9%	11%	16%
•	Reconstruction	13%	25%	36%	43%
•	Revision	12%	NA	NA	NA

- Based on 3 studies done in the 1990's
- For augmentation:
 - Mostly textured, submuscular, PA or IMF incision
- May not apply to current techniques

Incidence: Mentor Saline

Mentor Saline Implants

<u>P</u>	rocedure	1 yr	3 yr	5 yr	7 yr	<u>10 yr</u>
•	Augmentation	5%	9%	10%	11%	18%
•	Reconstruction	29%	30%	29%	49%	59%
•	Revision	15%	NA	NA	NA	NA

- Based on 2 studies done in the 1990's
- For augmentation:
 - Mostly textured, submuscular, PA or IMF incision
- May not apply to current techniques

Incidence: Allergan Silicone Gel

Allergan Silicone Gel Implants

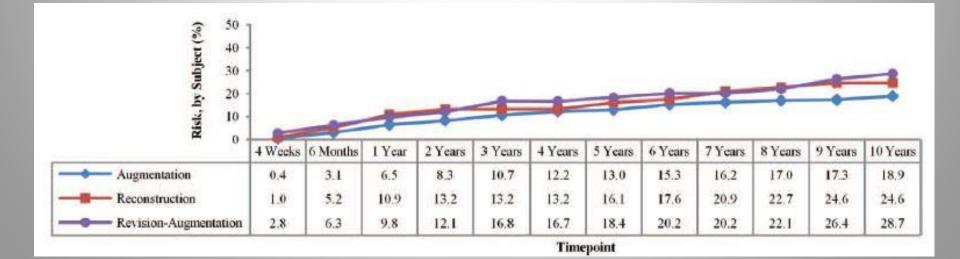
Procedure	<u>7 yr</u>
 Augmentation 	16%
 Reconstruction 	17%

- Based on 3 studies done in the late 1990's
- For augmentation:
 Mostly <u>smooth</u>, submuscular, <u>IMF incision</u>
- May not apply to current techniques

Incidence: Allergan Silicone Gel

Allergan Silicone Gel Implants: Final 10 Years

Procedure	<u> 10 yr</u>	COSMETIC 2014
 Augmentation 	19%	Natrelle Round Silicone Breast Implant Core Study Results at 10 Years
 Reconstruction 	25%	 Scott L. Spear, M.D. Diane K. Murphy, M.B.A. Do behalf of the Allergan States K. Murphy, M.B.A. Diane K. Murphy, M.B.A. Dian
Reconstruction	2370	Santa Barbara, Calif. one-third of subjects underwent magnetic resonance imaging at years 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 to assess rupture.



Natrelle Augmentation Subgroup Analysis

- **Core Study not designed to capture CC risk factors** ۲
 - Caution with drawing conclusions
- **Implant Surface** ۲
 - Subglandular & submuscular: Textured (17.2%) vs smooth (19.9%) _
 - Subglandular only: Texture (20.2%) vs smooth (37.0%) NOT SIGNIFICANT
- Incisions
 - Inframammary (17.4%) & periareolar (18.6%) vs Axillary (23.6%) (p = 0.077)
 - Axillary smooth (34.6 %) vs textured (14.8%)
- The **lowest CC** rates at 10 years •
 - Inframammary submuscular smooth (10.2 %) or textured (14.2 %) implants
 - Periareolar submuscular textured implants (13.9%) —
- The **highest CC** rates at 10 years ٠
 - Transaxillary subglandular smooth (50%, n=2)
 - Periareolar subglandular smooth (36.2%)
 - Inframammary subglandular smooth (35.6%)



7, and 9 to assess rupture

one-third of subjects underwent magnetic resonance imaging at years 1, 3, 5,

Washington D.C.; and Santa Barbara, Calif.

Allergan Natrelle 410 Silicone Gel

- Pooled data: 2 similar, ongoing, prospective, multicenter trials
- 5059 primary augmentation patients
- Median follow-up 4.1 years
- Significant risk factors for CC
 - Subglandular [RR=2.9]
 - Older device
 - Age
 - Periareolar incision

Risk Factor Analysis for Capsular Contracture, Malposition, and Late Seroma in Subjects Receiving Natrelle Style 410 Form-Stable Silicone Breast Implants

Patricia McGuire, MD; Neal R. Reisman, MD, JD, FACS; James Zins, MD; Diane K. Murphy, MBA

Implant Type: Allergan 410

- 941 augmentation & reconstruction patients
- Many variables make comparison with past studies difficult
- 10 year CC rates:
 - 9% augmentation
 - 12% augmentation revision
 - 15% reconstruction
 - 27% reconstruction revision



Breast Surgery

Ten-Year Results From the Natrelle 410 Anatomical Form-Stable Silicone Breast Implant Core Study

G. Patrick Maxwell, MD; Bruce W. Van Natta, MD; Bradley P. Bengtson, MD; and Diane K. Murphy, MBA

Implant Type: Allergan 410

- Natrelle 410 shaped form-stable implants had lower CC rate than round gel implants
 - 51% lower for augmentation (9% vs 19%)
 - 59% lower for augmentation revision (12% vs 29%)
- Similar to Mentor 6 year data of form-stable Contour Profile Gel (CPG) implant compared to smooth round gel implants

Incidence: Mentor Silicone Gel

Mentor Silicone Gel Implants

Pr	ocedure	<u>3 yr</u>
•	Augmentation	8%

- Reconstruction 8%
- Based on 1 study done in the late 1990's
- For augmentation:
 Mostly <u>smooth</u>, submuscular, IMF incision
- May not apply to current techniques

Incidence: Sientra Gel

Sientra Silicone Gel Implants

Procedure	<u>8 yr</u>
 Augmentation 	11%
 Augmentation revision 	13%
Reconstruction	13%
 Reconstruction 	15%

- For augmentation:
 - Mostly smooth, submuscular, IMF incision
- Pocket irrigation common

Sientra Gel 5 Year Study

5109 implants, 2560 1° augmentations, 34 surgeons

OR = 2.9

OR=1.5

OR=1.5

- 265 CC in 179 patients (7.6% by device)
- Independent factors for CC
 - Smooth OR=4.7
 - Subglandular OR=4.6
 - Surgical Bra OR=3.7
 - Hematoma/seroma
 - Implant <355 cc
 - Periareolar incision

2013

Risk Factor Analysis for Capsular Contracture: A 5-Year Sientra Study Analysis Using Round, Smooth, and Textured Implants for Breast Augmentation

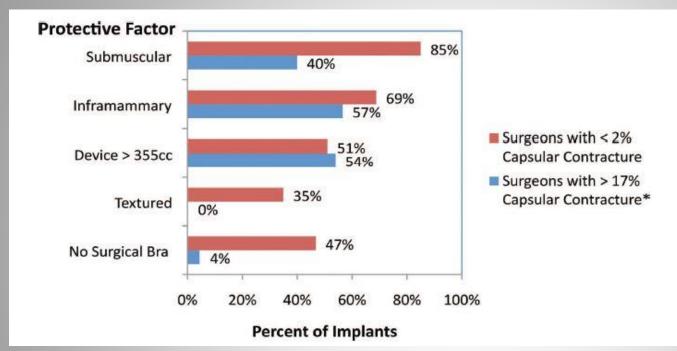
W. Grant Stevens, M.D. Maurice Y. Nahabedian, M.D. M. Bradley Calobrace, M.D. Jennifer L. Harrington, M.D. Peter J. Capizzi, M.D. Robert Cohen, M.D. Rosalyn C. d'Incelli, B.A. Maggi Beckstrand, M.P.H. Marina del Rey and Santa Barbara, Calif.

Background: Although there are a few broadly agreed on contributory factors, the multifaceted causes of capsular contracture have remained unresolved for decades. This study investigates a variety of potential risk factors that contribute to capsular contracture in primary augmentation patients.

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Methods: The data used for this analysis include 5109 implants in 2560 primary augmentation patients implanted by 34 surgeons based on 5-year results from Sientra's clinical study. Patients were evaluated at annual visits where the capsular contracture Baker grade was recorded. Potential risk factors, including patient attributes, implant attributes, surgery characteristics, pocket irrigation, and postsurgery characteristics, were analyzed using frequency and multivariate models.

Sientra Gel 5 Year Study



Pocket Irrigation

Antibiotic	61%
Betadine	11%
Steroid	10%
Was not a facto	r in CC

2013

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COSMETIC

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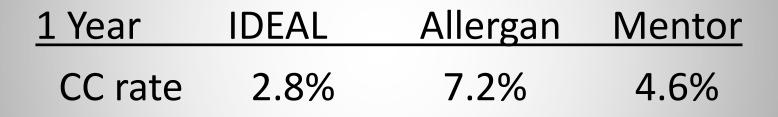
Mentor Gel: Round vs Shaped

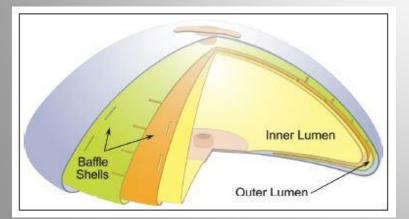
	Primary	Revision
Implant	Augmentation	Augmentation
MemoryShape (Shaped)	3.4%	11.3%
MemoryGel (Round)	15.6%	24.4%



Implant Type: IDEAL Implant

New double-lumen saline filled implant





Breast Surgery

Two-Year Outcomes With a Novel, Double-Lumen, Saline-Filled Breast Implant



Larry S. Nichter, MD; and Robert S. Hamas, MD

Capsular Contracture: Prevention & Treatment

Prevention

- Implant choice
 - Smooth vs textured
 - Shaped vs round
- Incision choice
- Implant pocket
- Pocket irrigation
 - Betadine
 - Antibiotics
- Surgical technique
 - No touch methods

Treatment

- Nonsurgical
 - Medication
 - Ultrasound
- Capsule modification
 - Closed capsulotomy
 - Anterior vs complete capsulectomy
- Pocket site change
- ADM placement
- Different implant
- Prevention

Textured vs Smooth: Same Patient

A Clinical Comparison of the Tendency to Capsular Contracture Between Smooth and Textured Gel-Filled Silicone Mammary Implants

Lars Hakelius, M.D., and Lennart Ohlsén, M.D. Uppsala, Sweden 1992

Capsular Contracture with Textured versus Smooth Saline-Filled Implants for Breast Augmentation: A Prospective Clinical Study

1997

Erkki Tarpila, M.D., Ph.D., Reza Ghassemifar, B.Sc., Dan Fagrell, M.D., and Anders Berggren, M.D., Ph.D. Linköbing, Sweden

- Silicone Gel
- 25 patients
- Smooth on one side
- Textured on one side
- All subglandular
- 1 year: Textured much softer

Saline

- 21 patients
- Smooth on one side
- Textured on one side
- All subglandular
- 1 year: No difference

Textured vs Smooth: Same Patient +/- Betadine

The Effect of Biocell Texturing and Povidone-Iodine Irrigation on Capsular Contracture Around Saline-Inflatable Breast Implants

Boyd R. Burkhardt, M.D., and Edward Eades, M.D. Tucson, Arizona 1995

- Saline Biocell (McGhan)
- 60 patients
- Smooth + Betadine or saline
- Textured + Betadine or saline
- All periareolar & subglandular

Variables	Class 1	Class II	Class III–IV	Total
Smooth, saline	12	4	8	24
Smooth, Betadine	18	6	4	28
Textured, saline	21	1	6	28
Textured, Betadine	23	0	1	24

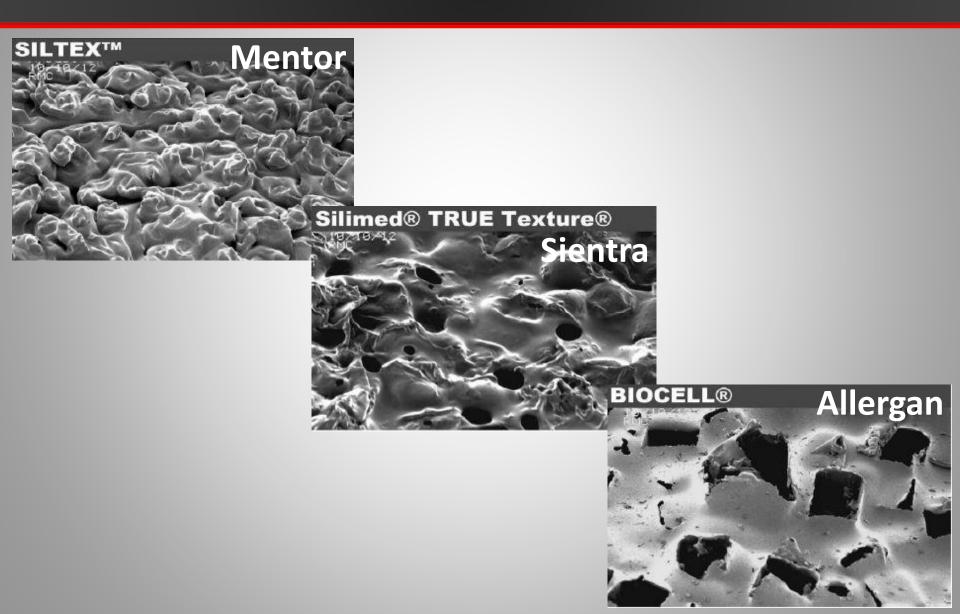
The Effect of Siltex Texturing and Povidone-Iodine Irrigation on Capsular Contracture Around Saline Inflatable Breast Implants

1994

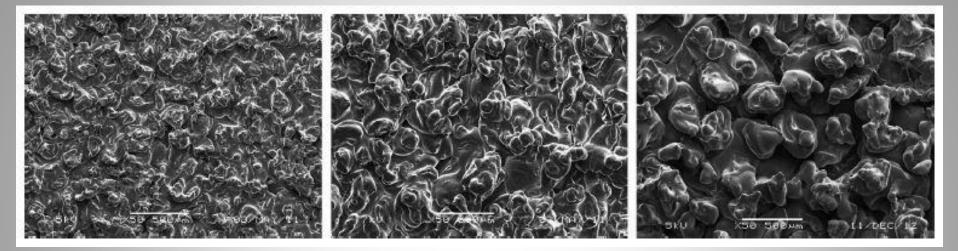
Boyd R. Burkhardt, M.D., and Christopher P. Demas, M.D. Tucson, Ariz.

- Saline Siltex (Mentor)
- 56 patients
- Smooth + Betadine or saline
- Textured + Betadine or saline
- All periareolar & subglandular
- Most contractures in smooth group
- Betadine had no effect

Textured Surfaces NOT the Same



Differences in Same Manufacturer



Mentor Round MemoryGel 100 pores/inch Mentor Shaped MemoryShape 65 pores/inch Mentor CPX Tissue Expander 45 pores/inch

COSMETIC

2014

The Design and Engineering of the MemoryShape Breast Implant

M. Bradley Calobrace, MD Louisville, Ky.

Summary: The recent approval of MemoryShape implant by the Food and Drug Administration introduces a novel implant available to the surgeon for cosmetic

Smooth vs Textured

812 patients Pocket irrigation unknown

COSMETIC



A 15-Year Experience with Primary Breast Augmentation

Mark A. Cochere, M.D. Juan D. Mejia, M.D. Michelle B. Locke, M.B.Ch.B., M.D. Amy Mahoney, B.S. Cornelius Thiels, B.S. Farzad R. Nahai, M.D. T. Roderick Hester, M.D. Foad Nahai, M.D. Matana, G.; and Matelin, Colombia

 Dissip
 Background:
 This study evaluated patients who undervent primary breast surgery

 Dissip
 aktinin a single group practice from 1994 to 2009. Reoperations were divided by

 Properation reason into total reoperations and implant-specific reoperations. The
 magnetic reoperation rate will provide the

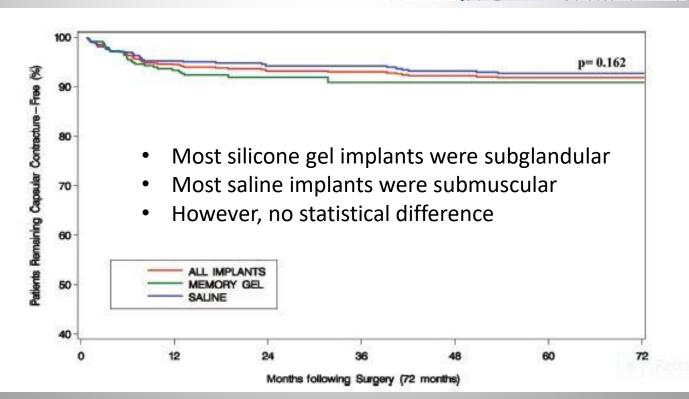
 Dissip
 most accurate measurement of complications caused by the breast implant device.

 S.
 Methods:
 A total of 812 patients received the same brand of breast implant

 Dissip
 care data were recorded and complication rates were calculated. Statistics were

 Results:
 This study indued 482 patients win calcines and 320 patients with silicons.

2011



Implant Surface

Meta-analysis of 7 RCT

CC odds ratio 0.34 for Biocell vs smooth

Meta-analysis, including 6 RCT (Subglanular)

- CC higher with smooth vs textured at:
 - 1 year [RR = 4.16]
 - 3 years [RR = 7.2]
 - 7 years (RR = 2.98]

Number needed to treat

- 2 long-term trials, subglandular & submuscular
- 9 patients needed to treat with Biocell round, or 7 patients with a Biocell anatomic, rather than with smooth round implant, to prevent 1 Baker grade III/IV CC over 10 years

Slightly increased risk of

- Non-adherance
- **Double capsule**
- Late seroma



Breast Surgery

Special Topic

Benefits and Limitations of Macrotextured **Breast Implants and Consensus Recommendations for Optimizing** Their Effectiveness 2012



G. Patrick Maxwell, MD; Michael Scheflan, MD; Scott Spear, MD; Maurizio B. Nava, MD; and Per Hedén, MD, PhD

Textured for Subglandular Placement

COSMETIC

2006

Capsular Contracture in Subglandular Breast Augmentation with Textured versus Smooth Breast Implants: A Systematic Review

Chin-Ho Wong, M.R.C.S. Miny Samuel, M.Sc., Ph.D. Bien-Keem Tan, F.R.C.S. Colin Song, F.R.C.S. Singapore

Background: There are conflicting recommendations in the literature regarding the use of textured implants to reduce capsular contracture in subglandular breast augmentation. The authors reviewed the literature to evaluate the effectiveness of surface texturization in reducing capsular contracture. **Methods:** The electronic databases MEDLINE, EMBASE and the Cochrane

Recommendation: Use <u>textured</u> implants for <u>subglandular</u> placement <u>Smooth</u> implants may be appropriate for <u>submuscular</u> placement

No Recommendations

SPECIAL TOPIC

2010

Capsular Contracture with Breast Implants in the Cosmetic Patient: Saline versus Silicone– A Systematic Review of the Literature

Timothy A. Schaub, M.D. Jamil Ahmad, M.D. Rod J. Rohrich, M.D.

Background: Capsular contracture is one of the most common and trying complications associated with the placement of breast prostheses. The authors hypothesized that silicone implants have a higher rate of capsular contracture

- Lack of current prospective data comparing saline & silicone implants
- Therefore <u>can't make data-driven recommendations</u> regarding:
 - Pocket, fill type, surface
- Textured implants (saline and silicone) have tendency for less contracture
- Submuscular plane (saline and silicone) has <u>tendency</u> for less contracture

Implant Profile

CC risk lower in:

- High-profile vs low- to moderate-profile (RR = 0.21)
- Midrange-profile and full/high/extra high-profile vs low- to moderate-profile breast
 - Midrange (RR = 0.49)
 - Full/high/extra high (RR = 0.55)
- Subpectoral versus subglandular placement
- Younger patients



Clinical Trial Outcomes of High- and Extra High–Profile Breast Implants

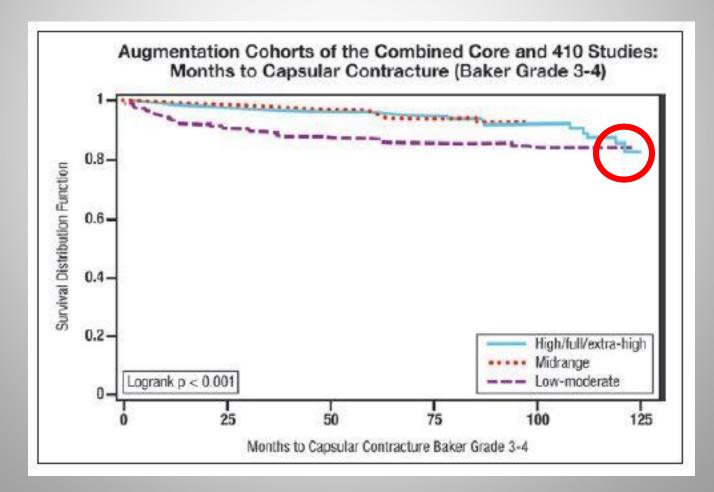
2013

Joan A. Largent, MPH, PhD; Neal R. Reisman, MD, JD, FACS; Hilton M. Kaplan, MBBCh, FCSSA, PhD; Michael G. Oefelein, MD, FACS; and Mark L. Jewell, MD



Implant Profile

May not matter after 10 years



Core Studies Summary: CC

Capsular Contracture Rates following Primary Breast Augmentation



2015

SPECIAL TOPIC

Textured Silicone Breast Implant Use in Primary Augmentation: Core Data Update and Review

Brian M. Derby, M.D. Mark A. Codner, M.D. *Atlanta, Ga.*

Summary: Evolution of silicone breast implant design has focused primarily on advances in implant fill, surface texture, and shape. Fifth-generation, shaped, form-stable, silicone breast implants from all three major implant manufactur-

Core Studies Summary: CC

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Core Studies Summary: CC

25 Round **Core studies NOT same design** 20 Capsular Contracture Rates 15 10 5 0 5 years 3 years 9 years 3 years 6 years 10 years 3 years 6 years 10 years 3 years 10 years 6 years 6 years Time Sientra Round and Shaped Mentor Round Mentor Shaped Allergan Shaped Allergan Round

Capsular Contracture Rates following Primary Breast Augmentation

2015

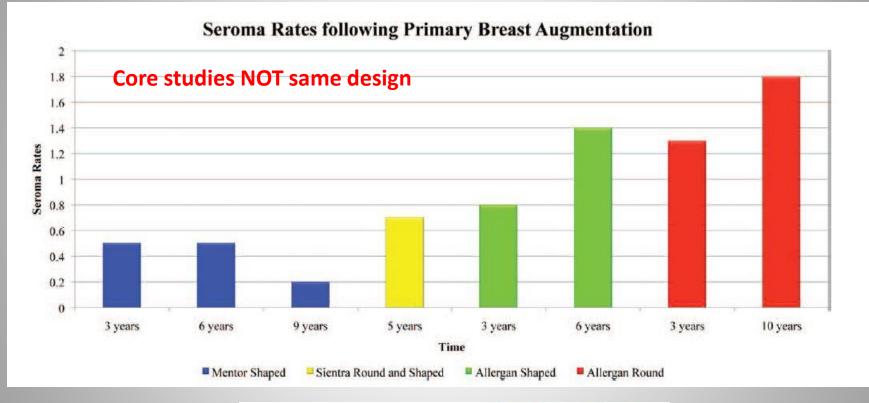
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Core Studies Summary: Seroma



2015

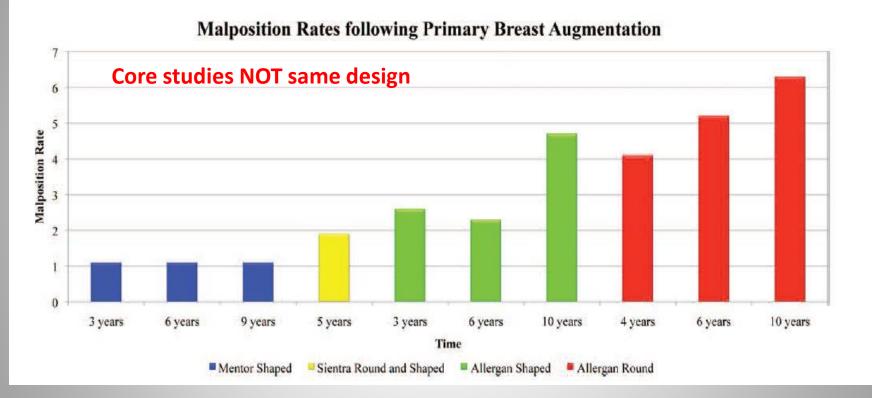
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 Ga. form-stable, silicone breast implants from all three major implant manufactur-

Core Studies Summary: Malposition



2015

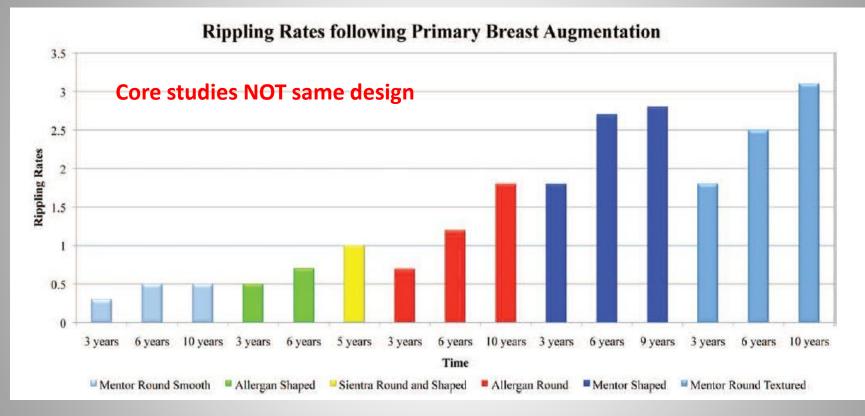
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 Ga. form-stable, silicone breast implants from all three major implant manufactur-

Core Studies Summary: Rippling



2015

SPECIAL TOPIC

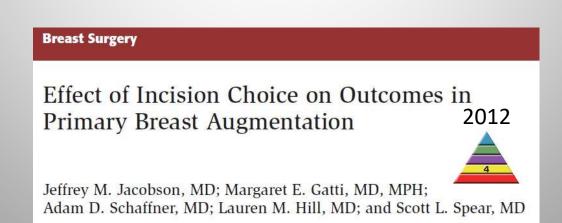
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Incision Site

- 183 primary augmentations, mean follow-up 1.2 years
- Betadine + triple antibiotic irrigation + IV antibiotics
- CC rates:
 - 6.4% transaxillary
 - 2.4% periareolar
 - 0.5% inframammary



Incision Site

- 856 primary augmentations, mean follow-up 1.4 years
- Variable pocket irrigation
- Overall CC 2.8%
 - Antibiotic irrigation decreased CC (3.9% vs 0.4%)
 - Tobacco users had more CC (5.5% vs 1.9%)
 - Saline implants had more CC than silicone gel (4.3% vs 1.3)
- Recommend IMF & submuscular placement, antibiotic irrigation

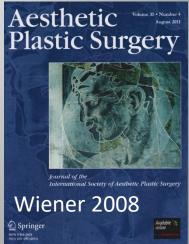
Capsular Contracture Rate in a Low-Risk Population After Primary Augmentation Mammaplasty 2013

3

Andrew L. Blount, MD; Matthew D. Martin, MD; Kyle D. Lineberry, BS; Nicolas Kettaneh, BS; and David R. Alfonso, MD

Incision Site

- Inframammary incision CC: 0.59%
- Periareolar incision CC: 9.5%
- Periareolar mastopexy CC: 8%
- "due to an increase in contamination of the breast pocket with intraductal material colonized by bacteria."



Optimizing Variables

- 1539 patients with 3078 implants
- 596 shaped textured gel, 192 round textured gel
- 236 round smooth gel implants, 515 round smooth saline
- Follow-up average 18 months
- Lower CC rates:
 - Textured shaped gel implants
 - Submuscular pocket



Outcomes in Primary Breast Augmentation A Single Surgeon's Review of 1539 Consecutive Cases



Background: The use of implants in aesthetic breast surgery may lead to complications resulting in the need for reoperation. This study examines outcomes following breast augmentation in a single surgeon's practice and investigates the effect of implant selection and surgical technique on complications and reoperations. **Methods:** A retrospective review of a single surgeon's prospectively maintained

Pocket Irrigation: Betadine

- Betadine rinse followed by saline (FDA OK)
- Leaving Betadine in the pocket (FDA NOT OK)
- Intraluminal Betadine (FDA <u>NOT</u> OK)
- FDA concerns of implant shell compromise

- Studies suggest it is safe

Mechanical Analysis of Explanted Saline-filled Breast Implants Exposed to Betadine Pocket Irrigation

Harold J. Brandon, DSc; V. Leroy Young, MD; Kenneth L. Jerina, DSc; Clarence J. Wolf, PhD; William P. Adams, Jr, MD; and Maria E. Watson

Experimental

2004

Effect of Povidone Iodine on Silicone Gel Breast Implants In Vitro: Implications for Clinical Practice

George J. Zambacos, M.D., Dai Nguyen, M.D., and Robert J. Morris, F.R.C.S.(Plast.)

BREAST

2007

2002

The Role of Betadine Irrigation in Breast Augmentation

Thomas C. Wiener, M.D.

Hener, M.D. Background: In the spring of 2000, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration issued a ban on the use of Betadine (povidone-iodine; Purdue Frederick, Stam-

Pocket Irrigation: Betadine + Abx

- 330 inframammary dual-plane augmentations
 - Group A: Cephalothin 1.5 g IV + cephalexin 750 mg PO BID x 7 days
 - Group B: Cefuroxime 750 mg IV + levofloxacin 500 mg
 PO QD x 5 days + pocket irrigation
 - 25 mL 10% povidone-iodine + cefuroxime 750 mg + gentamicin 80 mg in 15 mL saline
- CC at 2 year follow up
 - Group A: 6%
 - Group B 0.6%

Breast Surgery

Povidone-Iodine Combined With Antibiotic Topical Irrigation to Reduce Capsular Contracture in Cosmetic Breast Augmentation: A Comparative Study



Salvatore Giordano, MD; Hilkka Peltoniemi, MD, PhD; Peter Lilius, MD, PhD; and Asko Salmi, MD, PhD



Betadine Irrigation

- Meta-analysis of four studies
 - 1191 patients Betadine irrigation
 - 595 patients saline irrigation
- Less CC with Betadine
 - 2.3% vs 8.9%
- Implant rupture <1%
- Low study methodologic quality limits recommendation for standard of practice

2015



Efficacy and Safety of Povidone-Iodine Irrigation in Reducing the Risk of Capsular Contracture in Aesthetic Breast Augmentation: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

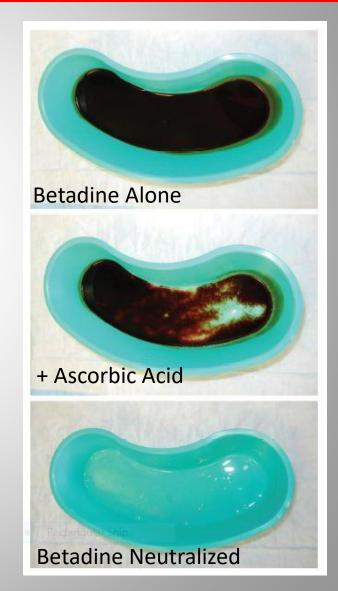
Georgia C. Yalanis, M.Sc., B.S. En-Wei Liu, M.D. Hsu-Tang Cheng, M.D.

Background: Capsular contracture is common and distressing after aesthetic breast augmentation. The precise cause of capsular contracture is not well established. This systematic review investigates current available evidence regarding perioperative povidone-iodine irrigation safety and efficacy in reduc-

Betadine + Marcaine NOT Compatible

- Common to place long-acting anesthetic in pocket
- Bupivacaine is pH balanced
 - Sensorcaine: NaOH + HCl
 - Marcaine: Ascorbic acid
- Marcaine (not Sensorcaine) may neutralize antimicrobial effects of Betadine

Incompatibility of Betadine Mixed with Marcaine as an Irrigant for Breast Implant Pockets Elizabeth Hall-Findlay 2013



Antibiotic Irrigation: Cephalosporin Only

- 414 patients: ½ had irrigation with cephalothin
- Double lumen textured implants
- No difference in CC (8% vs 6%)

COSMETIC



Protective Effect of Topical Antibiotics in Breast Augmentation



Philip Pfeiffer, M.D. Signe Jørgensen, M.D. Thomas B. Kristiansen, M.D. Anna Jørgensen, M.D. Lisbet R. Hölmich, M.D., D.M.Sc.

Background: Previous studies indicate that antibacterial lavage and/or use of topical antibiotics may reduce infection in breast implant surgery and perhaps also reduce occurrence of capsular contracture. A retrospective analysis was performed to evaluate this effect.

Methods: The study participants included all women (n = 436) who underwent breast augmentation during two different time periods: 2000 to 2002 (n = 218)

Triple Antibiotic Irrigation

- 335 patients, mean follow-up 14 months (6 75 months)
- <u>No control group</u> compared to historical controls
- 50,000 U bacitracin + 1 g cefazolin + 80 mg gentamicin in 500 cc NS
- No touch techniques + postop antibiotics
- CC rates:
 - 1.8% primary breast augmentation (n=248)
 - 0% augmentation-mastopexy (n=24)
 - 9.5% breast reconstruction (n=63)



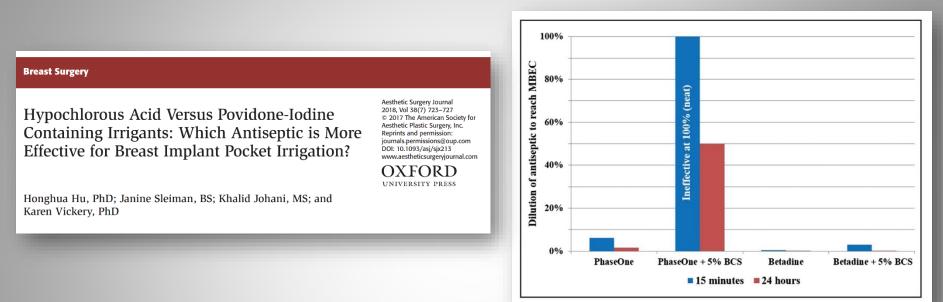
Enhancing Patient Outcomes in Aesthetic and Reconstructive Breast Surgery Using Triple Antibiotic Breast Irrigation: Six-Year Prospective Clinical Study 2006

William P. Adams, Jr., M.D. Jose L. Rios, M.D. Sharon J. Smith, R.N.

COSMETIC

Background: Capsular contracture remains one of the most commonly reported complications in aesthetic and reconstructive breast patients. Previous in vitro studies from the authors' laboratory have recommended a new triple

Hypochlorous Acid Versus Povidone-Iodine



- In-vitro study simulating protein soil
- PhaseOne (0.025% hypochlorous acid) vs Betadine (10% povidone iodine)
- PhaseOne was unable to eradicate planktonic and/or biofilm S. aureus in the presence of either tryptone soy broth or bovine calf serum (protein soil) in a variety of in vitro assays
- PhaseOne was not able to kill biofilm bacteria with a 15 minutes contact time in the presence of 5% BCS.

Postoperative Antibiotics

- 605 implants: 1° or 2° breast augmentation
- 1% CC at mean 3.8 year follow up
- Protocol:
 - 1 g cefazolin IV (or clindamycin)
 - Bacitracin irrigation
 - Smooth Mentor saline or silicone gel implants
 - <u>3 days</u> of antibiotics (52%) vs none (48%)
- No reduction in CC, infection, or complication rate



Electocautery vs Blunt Dissection

Brief Communication

- 615 cases
- 51% visualized dissection with electrocautery
 CC 0.64%
- 49% blind Dingman blunt dissection
 CC 6.4%

The Role of Pocket Dissection in Breast Implant Contracture: A Single Jason Jacoby, B.S. Sean T. Lille, M.D 2011

Steroids

Capsular Contracture and Steroid-Related Complications After Augmentation Mammaplasty

A Preliminary Study

Thomas J. Carrico, M.D., and I. Kelman Cohen, M.D.

Richmond, Va.

Group	No. Patients	% With Firm Breasts‡	% With Steroid- Related Complications	% With Discoloration	% With Atrophy	Follow-up in Months	
						Mean	Range
No steroids†	20	50.0	0	0	0	12.60	$0.2 \rightarrow 43$
Steroids around implant†	21	52.4	0	0	0	23.74	$2.5 \rightarrow 40$
>20 mg Solu-Medrol*	26	4.0	61.5	34.6	61.5	15.71	$3.0 \rightarrow 21.5$
20 mg Solu-Medrol*	24	4.2	8.3	4.2	4.2	6.33	$1.0 \rightarrow 12.2$

* Within inflatable implant

† Gel or inflatable implant

Classified as Baker III or IV

Steroids

- Injected into saline implants
 - Drug delivery device
- In implant pocket
- Problems with tissue thinning & implant extrusion
- Not recommended

Steroid Irrigation

- 33 patients with established CC
- Capsulectomy & catheter irrigation x 2-3 days
 Methylprednisolone (Solu-Medrol) 40 mg, 2 doses
- No recurrence at 2-10 years

Breast Surgery

An Innovative Procedure for the Treatment of Primary and Recurrent Capsular Contracture (CC) Following Breast Augmentation

Michel Costagliola, MD; Bishara Shafic Atiyeh, MD, FACS; and Florence Rampillon, MD



Combined Augmentation Mastopexy



One-Stage Augmentation Mastopexy: A Review of 1192 Simultaneous Breast Augmentation and Mastopexy Procedures in 615 Consecutive Patients

2.4% CC



W. Grant Stevens, MD, FACS; Luis H. Macias, MD; Michelle Spring, MD; David A. Stoker, MD, FACS; Carlos O. Chacón, MD, MBA; and Seth A. Eberlin, MD

COSMETIC



A Systematic Review of Single-Stage Augmentation-Mastopexy

COSMETIC

Nima Khavanin, B.S. Sumanas W. Jordan, M.D., Ph.D. Aksharananda Rambachan, B.A. John Y. S. Kim, M.D. *Chicago, Ill.*

Background: The safety of single-stage augmentation-mastopexy remains controversial given the dual purpose of increasing breast volume and decreasing the skin envelope. Currently, the literature is relatively sparse and heterogeneous. This systematic review considered complication profiles and pooled summary estimates in an attempt to guide surgical decision-making. **Methods:** Multiple databases were queried for combined augmentation-mastopexy outcomes. Whenever possible, meta-analysis of complication rates was performed.

3.0% CC

2014

3.9% CC

Simultaneous Augmentation/Mastopexy: A Retrospective 5-Year Review of 332 Consecutive Cases

3

2013

M. Bradley Calobrace, M.D. Donald R. Herdt, B.S. Kyle J. Cothron, M.D.

Background: Of all mastopexies performed in the authors' facility, approximately 77 percent of patients have an implant placed simultaneously. The unique challenges and safety concerns associated with the simultaneous aug-

- Does not appear to dramatically increase risk of CC?
- Place implant, close pocket, then do mastopexy

No Touch Technique

- Breast tissue is not sterile
 - Cx (+) in axillary, periareolar, inframmamry tissue
- Techniques to not touch skin or breast tissue
- Keep implant in original container and transfer to pocket with minimal handling



Nipple Shield

Breast Surgery

Risk of Breast Implant Bacterial Contamination From Endogenous Breast Flora, Prevention With Nipple Shields, and Implications for Biofilm Formation

4

2012

2015

Roger N. Wixtrom, PhD, DABT; Ross L. Stutman, MD; Renee M. Burke, MD; Amy K. Mahoney, BS; and Mark A. Codner, MD

- NAC covered with adhesive shield
- 35% had + bacterial cultures

LOP15: Nipple shields as additional tool to pocket irrigation in reducing capsular contracture after cosmetic breast augmentation

*S. Giordano¹, A. Salmi¹ ¹Turku University Hospital, Plastic Surgery, Turku, Finland No Shield: 5% CC, n=60 Shield: 0% CC, n=105



Skin Barrier

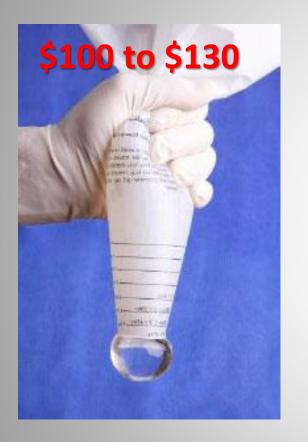


IDEAS AND INNOVATIONS

A Simple Barrier Drape for Breast Implant Placement

Kenneth C. Shestak, M.D. Morad Askari, M.D. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Keller Funnel





Three similar devices now available

Keller Funnel

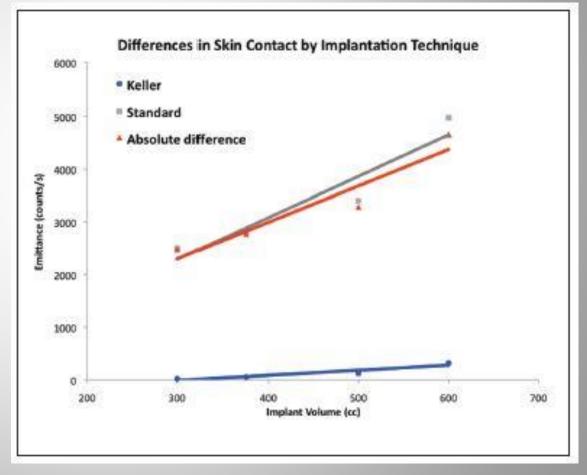
27-fold reduction in skin contact



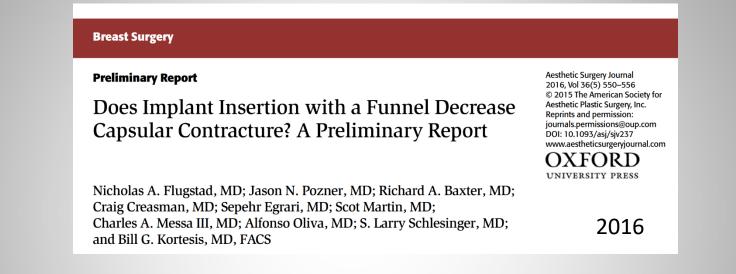
Contamination in Smooth Gel Breast Implant Placement: Testing a Funnel Versus Digital Insertion Technique in a Cadaver Model

2012

Hunter R. Moyer, MD; Bahair Ghazi, MD; Neil Saunders, MD; and Albert Losken, MD



Keller Funnel



1177 patients no funnel1.49% CC reoperation1620 patients with funnel0.68% CC reoperation54% reduction (P = 0.004)

All sites that used same techniques had same or lower CC rate when using funnel

Capsular Contracture: Prevention & Treatment

Prevention

- Implant choice
 - Smooth vs textured
 - Shaped vs round
- Incision choice
- Implant pocket
- Pocket irrigation
 - Betadine
 - Antibiotics
- Surgical technique
 - No touch methods

Treatment

- Nonsurgical
 - Medication
 - Ultrasound
- Capsule modification
 - Closed capsulotomy
 - Anterior vs complete capsulectomy
- Pocket site change
- ADM placement
- Different implant
- Prevention

Capsular Contracture Surgery

Do something different

- Remove capsule
- New implant
- New pocket
- Use all other techniques
- Add ADM?
- Recurrent CC
 - When to stop & remove implant
 - Offer fat grafting?

Closed Capsulotomy

Not recommended

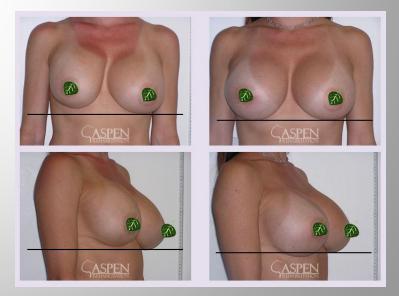
- Implant rupture
- Hematoma
- Implant pseudoherniation
- Low success long-term

Ultrasound

- Specific protocol
- Disrupts biofilm
- Allows antibiotic to work
- Not as useful for Baker 4
- No good published studies

• Prophylaxis trials





Low-Level Laser Therapy

- LTU-904 Laser
- 10 min treatment per week x 6 weeks
- Average 50% improvement stiffness & comfort
- Surgery avoided in 31 of 33 patients (94%)



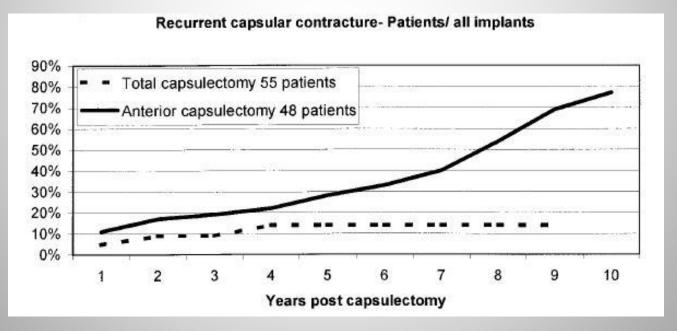
Capsulectomy

Recurrence of Subglandular Breast Implant Capsular Contracture: Anterior versus Total Capsulectomy

Nicholas Collis, B.Sc., F.R.C.S.(Ed.), and David T. Sharpe, O.B.E., M.A., F.R.C.S.

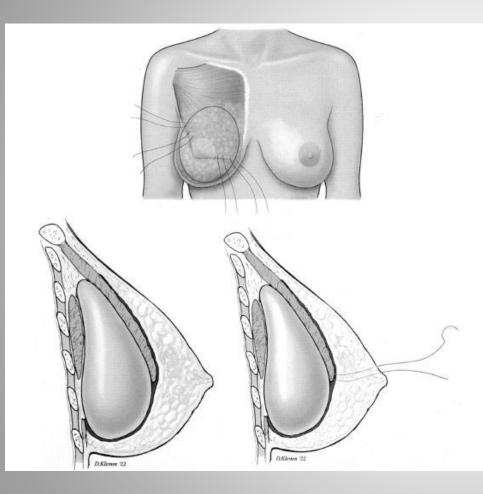
West Yorkshire, England

2000



Total (vs anterior) capsulectomy when possible

Pocket & Capsule



- If subglandular
 - Capsulectomy
 - Submuscular pocket
 - Muscle sutures
 - -ADM?

2003

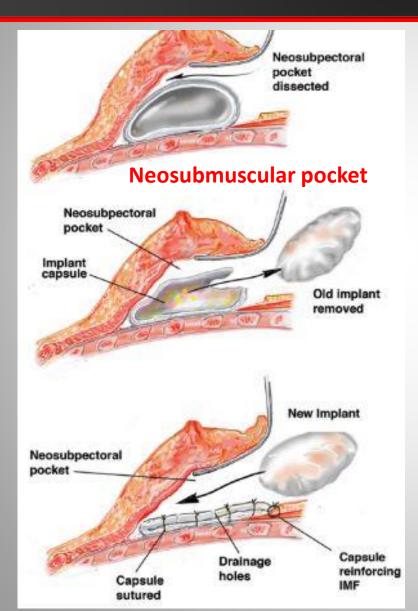
COSMETIC

The Correction of Capsular Contracture by Conversion to "Dual-Plane" Positioning: Technique and Outcomes

Scott L. Spear, M.D. Mary Ella Carter, M.D. Jason C. Ganz, M.D.

Little has been published regarding the treatment of patients with long-established capsular contracture after previous submuscular or subglandular breast augmentation. This study reviews 7 years of experience in treating established Washington, D.C. capsular contracture after augmentation mammaplasty by relocating implants

Pocket & Capsule



- If submuscular
 - Anterior capsulectomy

versus

 Complete capsulectomy

versus

- Neosubmuscular pocket
 - Between muscle & anterior capsule
 - Avoids intrathoracic penetration
- ADM?

Acellular Dermal Matrix

Anecdotal use and success

Short follow up, but seems convicing

Supplemental Article

Acellular Dermal Matrix in Aesthetic Revisionary Breast Surgery



G. Patrick Maxwell, MD; and Allen Gabriel, MD

2013

BREAST

Treatment of Capsular Contracture Using Complete Implant Coverage by Acellular Dermal Matrix: A Novel Technique



Angela Cheng, M.D. Chrisovalantis Lakhiani, B.S. Michel Saint-Cvr, M.D.

> Dallas, Texas; Atlanta, Ga.; and Rochester, Minn.

Background: Capsular contracture is a frequent complication of breast reconstruction that affects 2.8 to 15.9 percent of patients. Use of acellular dermal matrix has been reported for treatment of contracture, with a recurrence rate of 6.3 percent, but this was limited to partial implant coverage only. The authors describe a novel surgical technique using acellular dermal matrix to completely cover the implant anteriorly to treat and prevent capsular

Supplemental Article

Acellular Dermal Matrix for Secondary Procedures Following Prosthetic Breast Reconstruction



Maurice Y. Nahabedian, MD; and Scott L. Spear, MD

Acellular Dermal Matrix

Acellular Dermal Matrix	Capsular Contracture,ª n/N (%)		
Group	Preoperative	Postoperative	
Strattice	51/96 (53.1)	0/96 (0)	
AlloDerm	45/57 (78.9)	0/57 (0)	
FlexHD	10/19 (52.6)	0/19 (0)	
SurgiMend	6/8 (75)	2/8 (25.0)	
NeoForm	3/4 (75)	1/4 (25)	
DermaMatrix	0/2 (0)	0/2 (0)	
Total	115/186 (61.8)	3/186 (1.6)	

Baker Classification	Preoperative, n/N (%)	Postoperative, n (%)
I	56/186 (30.1)	176/186 (94.6)
1	23/186 (12.4)	14/186 (7.5)
II	100/186 (53.8)	3/186 (1.6)
IV	14/186 (7.5)	0/186 (0)

Follow up 86% at least 2 years 50% at least 3 years

Breast Surgery

Efficacy of Acellular Dermal Matrices in Revisionary Aesthetic Breast Surgery: A 6-Year Experience

ADM: Strattice

- Non-cross-linked porcine ADM
- Neosubpectoral pocket
- Triple antibiotic irrigation

Breast Surgery

Non–Cross-Linked Porcine Acellular Dermal Matrix in Revision Breast Surgery: Long-Term Outcomes and Safety With Neopectoral Pockets

2014



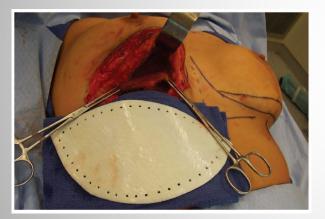
G. Patrick Maxwell, MD; and Allen Gabriel, MD

• At least 1 year follow up, mean 3 years

Baker Classification	Before, No./Total No. (%)	After, No./Total No. (%)	
1	45/106 (41.5)	99/106 (93.4)	
11	7/106 (6.6)	7/106 (6.6)	
Ш	48/106 (46.2)	0/106 (0)	
IV	6/106 (5.7)	0/106 (0)	

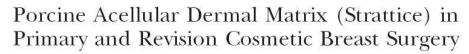
ADM: Strattice

- 25 breasts
- Mean 17 month follow up



COSMETIC





Scott L. Spear, M.D. Jeremy C. Sinkin, M.D. Ali Al-Attar, M.D., Ph.D.

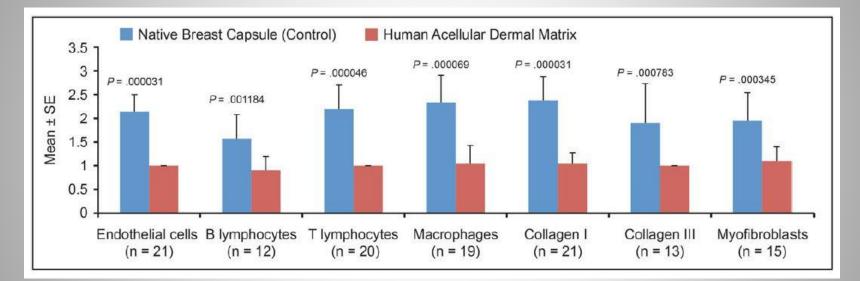
Washington, D.C.

Background: Although acellular dermal matrix materials have been in use for over a decade in primary and secondary breast reconstruction and in some cosmetic breast surgery, little has been published on the outcomes of these materials for cosmetic applications.



Acellular Dermal Matrix

Decreased inflammation in capsule tissue



Breast Surgery

Further Evidence that Human Acellular Dermal Matrix Decreases Inflammatory Markers of Capsule Formation in Implan⁺-Based Breast Reconstruction

Mimi Leong, MD, MS, FACS; C. Bob Basu, MD, MPH, FACS; and M. John Hicks, MD, DDS, PhD



ADM: Strattice

- 70 breasts with CC & 1.3 year follow up
- All had antibiotic irrigation
- 4% CC recurrence

COSMETIC



Use of Dermal Matrix to Prevent Capsular Contracture in Aesthetic Breast Surgery 2012

T. Roderick Hester, Jr., M.D. Bahair H. Ghazi, M.D. Hunter R. Moyer, M.D. Farzad R. Nahai, M.D. Melissa Wilton, B.A. Lou Stokes, L.P.N.

Summary: Capsular contracture remains a challenging complication of implant-based aesthetic breast surgery despite improvements in implant design. The lowering of capsular contracture rates noted with the past use of polyurethane foam-covered implants has increased awareness of the importance of the biologic response at the interface between the implant surface and breast tissue. Emerging evidence indicates that much like the polyurethane foam, acellular dermal matrices alter the biologic response at the surface interface, resulting in

ADM Evidence

- Most studies in reconstructive surgery
- Mostly short term case reports for aesthetic breast surgery



Zafirlukast (Accolate) & Montelukast (Singulair)

- Leukotrienes (LTs)
 - Produced by leukocytes
 - Promote inflammation & smooth muscle contraction
- Mechanism of Action
 - Block LTs at final inflammatory pathway

Zafirlukast (Accolate)

- 3 year experience
- Decrease CC rate from 4% to 1%
- 20 mg BID x 2-3 months
- Best for <u>early</u> cases (< 6 months)
- 10% success in cases > 1 year

Letter to the Editor	
A New Treatment for Capsular Contracture	

Zafirlukast (Accolate)

- Case reports of CC regression
- Baker III & IV resolved or improved within 3 months



Zafirlukast (Accolate): A New Treatment for Capsular Contracture

S. Larry Schlesinger, MD; Richard Ellenbogen, MD; Michael N. Desvigne, MD; Steven Svehlak, MD; and Robert Heck, MD

Zafirlukast (Accolate) & Montelukast (Singulair)

- Liver failure & death associated with Accolate
- Not seen with Singular

SCIENTIFIC FORUM

Special Report

Investigation of Accolate and Singulair for Treatment of Capsular Contracture Yields Safety Concerns

Joe M. Gryskiewicz, MD

Zafirlukast (Accolate)

- Primary, submuscular, smooth saline implants
- 41 of 74 (55%) of breasts had early CC
 - Started on Accolate 20 mg BID up to 6 months
 - 76% responded
 - Response maintained beyond 1 year
 - Confounders: Drains, Vitamin E, massage, lymphatic drainage



Montelukast (Singulair)

- 19 patients with existing CC
- Singulair (10 mg QD) + massage BID
 - 11% worse
 - 16% no change
 - 26% improved
 - 37% completely improved
 - 11% prevented from having CC formation (given after surgery for CC)
- Baker II had better improvement than III & IV

Breast Surgery

Effects of Singulair (Montelukast) Treatment for Capsular Contracture

Catherine K. Huang, MD; and Neal Handel, MD

Summary Antileukotriene Agents

Study	Outcome	Follow-up (mo)	Side Effects
Schlesinger et al., 2002 ¹	Case 1: Left, class III to class I in 3 mo Case 2: Bilateral, class III to class I in 3 mo Case 3: Left, class IV to class I in 1 mo Case 4: Left, class IV to class I in 1 mo Case 5: Left, class IV to class II in 3 mo; right, class IV to cloass III in 3 mo	One month in case 1; 5 mo in case 2; others not mentioned	Not reported
Reid et al., 2005 ²	In 6 mo Complete response: 22 breasts Partial response: 9 breasts No response: 10 breasts Long-term follow-up (mean, 16.5 mo) Complete response: 30 breasts Partial response: 4 breasts No response: 7 breasts	Mean, 16.5 (range, 6–29)	No untoward effects of the drug
Scuderi et al., 2006 ³	Reduction in mammary compliance of 10.59% after 1 mo, 17.10% after 3 mo, and 23.49% after 6 mo	Not mentioned	No major complications; only 1 patient experienced hypertension
Scuderi et al., 2007 ⁴	Group A (zafirlukast): reduction in mammary compliance of 7.69% after 1 mo, 16.78% after 3 mo, and 24.01% after 6 mo	Not mentioned	No major complications; only 1 case presented hypertension
	Group B (vitamin E): reduction in mammary compliance of 0.32% after 1 mo, 0.95% after 3 mo, and 2.09% after 6 mo		No untoward effects of the drug
Huang and Handel, 2010⁵	Completely improved: 7 patients (within days to 2 mo) Improved: 5 patients (within days to 1 mo) No change: 3 patients Worsened: 2 patients Prevented: 2 patients	Mean, 19 (range, 5–36)	Only one patient reported fatigue

Recommendations

Recommendations: Antibiotics

- 2 g cefazolin (or clindamycin) IV within 60 min
- Repeat if longer than 4 hour procedure
- No post-op antibiotics
 - May not apply if drains in place
 - Consider antibiotics until drains removed

- Prophylaxis for future procedures involving mucosal breach?
 - Not recommended due to lack of data

Recommendations: Technique

- Nipple shield
- Inframammary incision
- Submuscular or dual plane pocket
- Minimize bleeding during pocket dissection
 - Avoid dissection into breast tissue
- Pocket irrigation
 - Triple antibiotic
 - Betadine

Recommendations: Technique

- No touch principles
 - Glove change (no talc) before handling implant
 - Introduction sleeve (Keller Funnel)?
 - Minimize time implant is exposed
 - New instruments for incision closure
- No Drains
- Multi-layer tissue closure

Recommendations: Medications

- Singulair
 - Dose x 2 to 3 months
 - Inform patient "off label" use
- Steroid irrigation
 - Bad history
 - Select cases of recurrent CC?

Recommendations: Implants

- Implant choice
 - Shaped (form stable) implants may have lower CC
 - Rotation, cost, firmness, etc
 - Specific fit for size
- Submuscular Smooth or textured
- Subglandular Consider textured over smooth – Seroma, ALCL, double capsule

Recommendations: AMD

- Promising
 - Which product?
 - Cost
 - Other risks?

Lack of Good Data

- Smoking
 - Possible risk factor
- Vit E 2000 IU QD
 - Low risk
- Massage & implant displacement exercises
 - Smooth surface implants
- Papaverine hydrochloride 150 mg BID

Manufacturer CC Warranties

Allergan Confidence Plus

- Primary & revision augmentation
- <u>All</u> silicone gel implants
- No charge replacement implant (any style)
- Baker III/IV within <u>10 years</u>
- Can replace contralateral implant

• Mentor Warranty

- Primary augmentation
- <u>All</u> silicone gel implants
- No charge replacement implant
- Baker III/IV within <u>3 years</u>
- Can replace contralateral implant
- <u>10 years</u> + \$3500 if Enhanced Warranty (\$200)
- Sientra CapCon Care Program
 - Primary augmentation by BC/BE plastic surgeon
 - TRUE <u>Texture</u> silicone gel implants only
 - No charge replacement implant
 - Baker III/IV within <u>2 years</u>
 - Same style, 1 size up or down
 - Affected side only
- Rupture warranties still apply

Breast Augmentation MOC: Preventing Capsular Contracture

Karol A Gutowski, MD, FACS

Karol@DrGutowski.com

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