Adjustable Breast Implants Provide Postoperative Versatility

In the 1980s, adjustable breast implants were introduced in the United States as a means to allow breast augmentation surgery to be performed on a smaller scale. The implants were designed to allow for additional fill volume to be added after the initial implant placement. This was intended to reduce the number of operations required for breast augmentation. The implants contained a detachable reservoir that could be filled with saline solution or gel through a small incision made at the time of implant insertion. The reservoir could be filled after the initial implant placement, allowing for a more precise control of the final breast size and shape.

Conclusions

Implant adjustability allows for more effective management of numerous conditions that would traditionally be treated through use of suture fixation or other means. The implant can be replaced either intraoperatively or early postoperatively, all under conditions of minimal tension. The adjustable device, the implant can be replaced either intraoperatively or early postoperatively, all under conditions of minimal tension. The adjustable implant is ideal for the revision of implants that were performed in the subglandular position or in patients requiring revision augmentation. During the conversion of implants from the subglandular to the submuscular position, the adjustable implant is a valuable tool, as it allows for the adjustment of volume and contour of the breast. Postoperative expansion of the adjustable implant allows the muscle to be stretched, improving the surgeon's ability to fill the loose skin envelope.

Table 1 - Smooth Spectrum implant varieties

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Table 2 - Smooth Spectrum implant varieties

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References


Acknowledgments

The authors would like to acknowledge the assistance of the surgical team at the University of California, San Francisco, for their contributions to this study.

Appendix

Detailed technical considerations for the insertion of adjustable breast implants are provided in the appendix. These include the surgical technique, as well as the postoperative care and management of these implants.

Future designs (available soon)

The adjustable breast implant is currently undergoing clinical trials to further enhance its design and functionality. Future versions may include an improved detachable reservoir and additional fill volume options. Patients interested in participating in the clinical trials should contact the research team at their institution for more information.

Figure A

Figure A shows the preoperative and postoperative views of a 26-year-old woman before breast augmentation. The patient was pleased with the results and showed a marked improvement in breast symmetry. The adjustment feature of the implant allowed for further volume adjustment after the initial implant placement.

Figure B

Figure B illustrates the incision and fill tube pathway used during implant insertion. The fill tube is positioned adjacent to the dome of the implant to allow for easy fill volume adjustments. The incision is made through a small skin incision, and the fill tube is inserted through the incision and secured with suture. The fill tube allows for the saline solution or gel to be added to the implant at a later date.

Figure C

Figure C depicts the double-lumen with 25%, 50%, 75% gel/saline implant. This implant design allows for multiple fill volume adjustments, making it ideal for patients requiring further volume adjustments after the initial implant placement.

Figure D

Figure D shows the single-lumen saline implant. This design is more commonly used and allows for a single fill volume adjustment after the initial implant placement.

Figure E

Figure E illustrates the double-lumen with 75% gel/25% saline implant. This design is ideal for patients requiring a higher fill volume adjustment after the initial implant placement.

Figure F

Figure F demonstrates the smooth, round implant. This implant design is available in several sizes and profiles, making it ideal for a variety of breast augmentation procedures.

Figure G

Figure G shows the 30/70/109123 MORadovan expander replaced because they were very pleased with the results. This observation led me to explore the concept of creating an expander in which the injection dome could be removed, the expander implant in a single-stage procedure, in which a saline expander and a gel lumen gel-saline version was created so that the 2-stage reconstruction: the origi

Figure H

Figure H depicts the smooth, round implant. This implant design is available in several sizes and profiles, making it ideal for a variety of breast augmentation procedures.

Figure I

Figure I illustrates the smooth, round implant. This implant design is available in several sizes and profiles, making it ideal for a variety of breast augmentation procedures.

Figure J

Figure J shows the double-lumen with 25%, 50%, 75% gel/saline implant. This implant design allows for multiple fill volume adjustments, making it ideal for patients requiring further volume adjustments after the initial implant placement.

Figure K

Figure K depicts the single-lumen saline implant. This design is more commonly used and allows for a single fill volume adjustment after the initial implant placement.

Figure L

Figure L shows the double-lumen with 75% gel/25% saline implant. This design is ideal for patients requiring a higher fill volume adjustment after the initial implant placement.