

A method of augmentation mammoplasty in womens.

Murphy Kearns*

Department of Plastic Surgery and Burns, Copenhagen University Hospital, Copenhagen, Denmark

Abstract

Breast augmentation is the most commonly performed cosmetic surgery procedure. Incisions, pocket levels, and a myriad of implant feature choices form the basis of surgical planning. Analysis of physical characteristics and patient involvement in implant selection contributes to overall satisfaction and reduces demand for secondary surgery. Technical know-how in implant positioning and aseptic technique helps avoid capsular contracture, implant displacement, and other geometry issues. Although secondary surgery may be required in some cases, patient satisfaction is high.

Keywords: Augmentation mammoplasty, Breast cancer, Femininity, Secondary surgery.

Introduction

Augmentation mammoplasty also known as breast augmentation, is one of the most requested procedures in plastic surgery and one of the most common procedures performed by plastic surgeons [1].

Since the female breast was synonymous with femininity, much attention was paid to the aesthetics of the organ. The ideal size and shape depends on your individual build and cultural characteristics. Breast development is often inadequate. As a result, a woman with small breasts feels disproportionate to her figure and seeks her surgical correction. It is, therefore, important that the surgeon also takes into consideration the patient's desires, when planning an augmentation surgery. Breast augmentation can have significant positive influence on the body image [2].

Women with a small breast volume seeking breast augmentation are dissatisfied with the size or shape of their breasts and desire to feel more feminine. They are characterised by lower satisfaction with their appearance and lower psychosocial and sexual well-being in comparison with women not planning any surgical intervention or with breast reconstruction patients. They would like to improve their self-esteem, self-acceptance and sexuality, all of which are significant psychological factors associated with motivation for mammoplasty. The pursuit of the surgical alteration of one's breast may also result from some mental problems, such as body dysmorphic disorder. Among personality disorders, especially narcissistic and histrionic ones lead patients to seek improvement in their self-acceptance through surgical intervention. Such patients are characterised by the constant pursuit of positive feedback from the environment, including their physical attractiveness in order to confirm their excessive self-esteem, which is, however, usually based on a lack of confidence and self-worth [3].

Breast augmentation is a surgical procedure where the breast size is enhanced. Augmentation can be from the placement of an implant, or less commonly, thru fat transfer. Breast augmentation is one of the most commonly performed plastic surgery procedures in the United States. The FDA has restricted silicone-filled implants for cosmetic enhancement since years. However, most reconstruction patients continued to receive silicone implants after mastectomy. This ban is due to concerns about the risks of silicone implants that are currently being addressed. This activity describes the indications, contraindications and complications of breast augmentation, and the preoperative and postoperative management of these patients. Emphasizes the role of a team of experts in the demand for breast augmentation surgery is increasing year by year [4].

Implants available for implantation include saline and gel implants of various shapes, textures and profiles. New baffled dual-lumen saline implants have just been introduced to offer the properties of gel implants without the risks of silicone gels, but their profiles are currently limited to high-profile styles and will not be available in the future. Since all implant shells are still made of silicone, exposure of silicone cannot be ruled out. Implant selection depends on many variables, including anatomy, tissue thickness, and patient and surgeon preference, with excellent results [5].

Conclusion

Breast implant removal is a surgery that removes an implant from the breast. There are several reasons why a person needs or wants this procedure, such as a ruptured implant, pain, or cosmetic preferences. This procedure can be expensive and the cost of additional care items should be considered. Breast augmentation surgery is he one of the most common surgeries in cosmetic surgery. The psychosocial effects of cosmetic surgery focus on its benefits or its association with adverse

*Correspondence to: Murphy Kearns, Department of Plastic Surgery and Burns, Copenhagen University Hospital, Copenhagen, Denmark, E-mail: kearns@murphy.dk

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psychiatric conditions. In most cases, patients are happy and satisfied with the changes in their appearance. A small percentage of patients undergoing breast implants were found to be at risk of acute psychological rejection to appearance in immediate.

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