

Different Modalities of Prosthetic Augmentation Mammoplasty

An Essay

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List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Description
Ac-In	Acromion to inferior point
Ac-LPB	Acromion to lowest point of breast height
Ac-Ni	Acromion to nipple height
Ac-OI	Acromion to olecranon
A-He	Areolar height
Ar-In	Areola to inframammary
Ar-LPB	Areola to lowest point of breast
A-Wi	Areolar width
FDA	Food and drug administration
H/P	Height over projection
H/W	Height over width
M-Ac	Manubrium to point of maximum lateral prominence of acromion
M-LPB	Manubrium to lowest point on breast
M-N	Manubrium to center of nipple
M-Ni	The distance from the manubrium notch to the center of the nipple
M-Pub	Manubrium to pubis
M-Um	Manubrium to umbilicus
M-Xy	Manubrium to xyphoid
N-Ac	Nipple to acromion
N-Cl	Nipple to clavicle
N-N	Nipple to nipple
N-Ni	Nipple-to-nipple distance
PIC	prosthesis introducing clamp
SSN	Suprasternal notch

Introduction

The breast is a complex symbol that relates to a woman's femininity, sexuality, and role as a woman and mother. Her attachment to her breasts physically and psychologically is much more than regarding them as a secondary sexual characteristic. Although not every woman with small breasts seeks augmentation, the ones who do are invariably psychologically and socially uncomfortable with them. These concerns seem to be well addressed by breast augmentation. The vast majority of women who have undergone breast augmentations are pleased that they did so, even if the results were less than ideal or were accompanied by complications (*Sarwer et al., 2003*).

The perfect breast is aesthetically best appreciated on a perfect trunk and on a perfect body. It is also important to correlate the aesthetically perfect breast with the idea of beauty in different cultures. Many of the famous nude statues' breasts that in ancient Greece that were perceived as aesthetic would nowadays be slightly criticized as too small and therefore proposed for augmentation surgery, whereas the breasts of the nude models painted by Rubens in the Renaissance period would undoubtedly require reduction, according to the contemporary view (*Sarwer et al., 2003*).

Although breast augmentation has been the subject of greater controversy, both scientific and political, yet, it is the

second most commonly performed cosmetic surgical procedure (*Sumner et al., 2007*).

Yet there are many anthropometric studies for the female breast, the choice of modality for augmentation mammoplasty is surgeon's preference. Therefore, the algorithm for augmentation mammoplasty technique in relation to patient's requirements, facility and surgeon's preference should be settled (*Sarwer et al., 2003*).

Aim of the Work

The aim of the work is to study different modalities of breast augmentation and to present an algorithm for each technique in relative to patient's requirements, facility and surgeons' preferences.