



Natrelle[®]

To each her own.[™]

F

inding the fit that's right for you.

Your Surgery Planner

For Augmentation Surgery with
NATRELLE[®] Silicone-Filled Breast Implants

L

Place Your Device Identification Card(s) Here

R

Dear Patient,

Allergan has developed this BREAST SURGERY WITH **NATRELLE**[®] SILICONE GEL-FILLED BREAST IMPLANTS PATIENT PLANNER to function as a resource for all aspects of your surgery. Please give yourself adequate time to consider this information before deciding to proceed with surgery.

This patient planner should serve primarily as your source of information on the risks and benefits of surgery with **NATRELLE**[®] Gel-Filled Breast Implants but also as a convenient place where everything necessary for planning, follow-up and recordkeeping can be securely stored.

The information contained in Section I is intended to provide you with an understanding of the risks and benefits of surgery with silicone gel-filled breast implants, as well as provide an overview of the experience of patients in the Allergan Clinical Study.

Please thoroughly review this information. Following your review, complete the Patient Self Assessment. This assessment will help determine your understanding of the information presented and help your surgeon ensure that your preoperative consultation is effective and comprehensive. Make notes about issues that you would like to further discuss with your plastic surgeon, and ask questions. Give yourself time to consider your choices and proceed with surgery only after you are satisfied you understand the risks and follow-up recommendations associated with silicone gel-filled breast implants, and that the decision to proceed is the right decision for you.

You should become familiar with and use the following components provided in this Planner:

SECTION I

- Important Information for Women About Breast Augmentation with **NATRELLE**[®] Gel-Filled Breast Implants

SECTION II — FORMS

- Preoperative and Postoperative Checklists and Instructions
- Patient Self Assessment
- Patient Surgery Record
- Optional *ConfidencePlus*[®] Premier Warranty Enrollment Form
- Mammography Information
- To the Primary Care Physician

Table of Contents

Section I

Glossary	1
1. Considering Silicone Gel-Filled Breast Implant Surgery	9
1.1 What gives the breast its shape?	10
1.2 What is a silicone gel-filled breast implant?	10
1.3 Are silicone gel-filled breast implants right for you?	12
1.4 Important factors you should consider in choosing silicone gel-filled breast implants	13
2. Surgical Considerations For Breast Augmentation	16
2.1 What are the alternatives to breast augmentation with silicone gel-filled breast implants?	16
2.2 Choosing a surgeon	17
2.3 What are the choices and options associated with the surgery?	17
2.4 Follow-up examinations	22
3. Breast Implant Complications	24
3.1 What are the potential complications?	24
3.2 What are other reported conditions?	33
4. Allergan’s Clinical Study Results	37
4.1 Allergan’s Core Study (TruForm™ 1 Implants)	38
4.2 Core Study: What are the 7-year follow-up rates?	38
4.3 Core Study: What are the benefits?	39
4.4 Core Study: What are the 7-year complication rates?	41
4.5 Core Study: What are the main reasons for reoperation?	41
4.6 Core Study: What are the main reasons for implant removal?	42
4.7 Core Study: What are other clinical data findings?	43
4.8 Allergan’s Pivotal Study (TruForm™ 3 Implants)	44
4.9 Pivotal Study: What are the 5-year follow-up rates?	45
4.10 Pivotal Study: What are the benefits?	45
4.11 Pivotal Study: What are the 5-year complication rates?	47

4.12 Pivotal Study: What are the main reasons for reoperation?	48
4.13 Pivotal Study: What are the main reasons for implant removal?	48
4.14 Pivotal Study: What are other clinical data findings?	49
4.15 Additional Clinical Study data findings	51
5. Additional Information	51
5.1 Types of NATRELLE [®] Gel-Filled Breast Implants available from Allergan	51
5.2 Device Identification Card	54
5.3 If you experience a problem	54
5.4 <i>ConfidencePlus</i> [®] Warranties	54
5.5 How to receive more information	55
Appendix (Data Tables)	57
For Further Reading and Information	64
Section II – Forms	
Pre-Op & Post-Op Checklist	72
Patient Self Assessment	74
Patient Surgery Record	77
Warranty	79
Mammography Information	83
To the Primary Care Physician	85

Important Information for Women
About Breast Augmentation with
NATRELLE® Gel-Filled Breast Implants



Glossary

Note: A glossary word appears in blue the first time it occurs in the text of this brochure.

Areola	The pigmented or darker colored area of skin surrounding the nipple of the breast.
Asymmetry	Lack of proportion of shape, size, and/or position between the two breasts.
Autoimmune Disease	<p>A disease in which the body mounts an “attack” response to its own tissues or cell types.</p> <p>Normally, the body’s immune mechanism is able to distinguish clearly between what is a normal substance and what is foreign. In autoimmune diseases, this system becomes defective and mounts an attack against normal parts of the body, causing tissue injury. Certain diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, and scleroderma are considered to be autoimmune diseases.</p>
Axillary	Pertaining to the armpit area.
Biocompatible	The condition of being compatible with living tissues or systems without being toxic.
Biopsy	The removal and examination of tissues, cells, or fluid from the body.
Body Esteem Scale	A questionnaire which asks about a person’s body image.
Breast Augmentation	<p>A surgical procedure to increase breast size. For this document, it refers to placement of a breast implant. The first time a breast implant is placed to increase breast size, it is called primary augmentation. All subsequent times the implant is replaced, it is called revision-augmentation.</p>

Breast Implant	An internal artificial device or implant intended to replace the breast.
Breast Mass	A lump or body in the breast.
Breast Reconstruction	A surgical procedure to replace breast tissue that has been removed due to cancer or trauma or that has failed to develop properly due to a severe breast abnormality.
Calcification	Process of hardening by calcium salts.
Capsular Contracture	<p>A tightening of the tissue capsule surrounding an implant, resulting in firmness or hardening of the breast and in squeezing of the implant if severe. Capsular contracture is classified by Baker Grades. Grades III or IV are the most severe. Grade III often results in the need for additional surgery (reoperation) because of pain and possibly abnormal appearance. Grade IV usually results in the need for additional surgery (reoperation) because of pain and unacceptable appearance. Capsular contracture II may also result in the need for additional surgery. Capsular contracture is a risk for implant rupture. Below is a description of each Baker Grade.</p> <p>Baker Grade I – Normally soft and natural appearance</p> <p>Baker Grade II – A little firm, but breast looks normal</p> <p>Baker Grade III – More firm than normal, and looks abnormal (change in shape)</p> <p>Baker Grade IV – Hard, obvious distortion, and tenderness with pain</p>
Capsule	Scar tissue which forms around the breast implant. Sometimes this capsule squeezes the implant, resulting in capsular contracture.

Capsulectomy	Surgical removal of the scar tissue capsule around the implant.
Capsulorrhaphy	Surgical stitching of a tear in the scar tissue capsule around the implant.
Capsulotomy (Closed)	An attempt to break the scar tissue capsule around the implant by pressing or pushing on the outside of the breast. This method does not require surgery but is a known risk for rupture of the implant and is contraindicated.
Capsulotomy (Open)	Surgical incision into the scar tissue capsule around the implant.
Congenital Anomaly	An abnormal development in a part of the body, present in some form since birth.
Connective Tissue Disease/Disorder (CTD)	<p>A disease, group of diseases, or conditions affecting connective tissue, such as muscles, ligaments, skin, etc., and/or the immune system.</p> <p>Connective tissue diseases ("CTDs") that involve the immune system include autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, and scleroderma.</p>
Contraindication	A use that is improper and should not be followed. Failure to follow contraindications identified in the labeling could cause serious harm.
Contralateral	Opposite side.
Core Study	The primary clinical study of augmentation, reconstruction, and revision (revision-augmentation and revision-reconstruction) patients with TruForm™ 1 Gel-Filled Breast Implants that supported product approval. Safety and effectiveness data are collected yearly through 10 years, with the follow-up from years 5 through 10 being performed as part of a postapproval Pivotal Study.

Delayed Wound Healing	Delayed progress in the healing of an opened wound.
Displacement	Movement of the implant from the usual or proper place.
Epidemiological	Relating to the science of explaining the relationships of factors that determine disease frequency and distribution.
Extracapsular Rupture	A type of rupture in which the silicone gel is outside of the scar tissue capsule surrounding the implant.
Extrusion	Skin breakdown with the pressing out of the implant through the surgical wound or skin.
Fibromyalgia	A disorder characterized by chronic pain in the muscles and soft tissues surrounding joints, with tenderness at specific sites in the body. It is often accompanied by fatigue.
Fibrous Tissues	Connective tissues composed mostly of fibers.
Form Stable	No migration of the gel; the device maintains its shape.
Granuloma	A lump or mass made of inflammatory cells surrounding a foreign substance due to longstanding inflammation.
Hematoma	A collection of blood within a space.
Hypertrophic Scarring	An enlarged scar remaining after the healing of a wound.
Immune Response	A bodily response to the presence of a foreign substance.
Infection	Invasion with microorganisms (for example, bacteria, viruses). An infection usually results in fever, swelling, redness, and/or pain.

Inflammation	The response of the body to infection or injury that is characterized by redness, swelling, warmth, pain, and/or loss of function.
Inframammary	Below the breast.
Inframammary Fold	The crease at the base of the breast and the chest wall.
Inframammary Incision	An incision made in the fold below the breast.
Inpatient Surgery	A surgical procedure in which the patient is required to stay overnight in the hospital.
Intracapsular Rupture	A type of rupture in which the silicone gel remains inside the scar tissue capsule surrounding the implant.
Lactation	The production and secretion of milk by the breast glands.
Low Molecular Weight Silicones	Components of silicone of smaller molecular weight that may bleed (leak) out of silicone gel.
Lymphadenopathy	Enlargement of the lymph node(s).
MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging. A radiographic examination that currently has the best ability to detect rupture of silicone gel-filled breast implants.
Malposition	Implant malposition or displacement is when the implant is not in the correct spot in the breast. This could have been due to incorrect placement of the implant during the surgery or due to shifting of the implant position over time.
Mammary	Pertaining to the breast.
Mammography	A type of X-ray examination of the breasts used for detection of cancer.
Mammoplasty	Plastic surgery of the breast.

Mastopexy	Plastic surgery to move sagging breasts into a more elevated position.
Metastatic Disease	Spreading of cancer cells from the original site to other parts of the body.
Migration	Movement of silicone materials outside the breast.
Necrosis	Death of cells or tissues.
Outpatient Surgery	A surgical procedure in which the patient is not required to stay in the hospital overnight.
Palpability	The ability to feel the implant.
Palpate/Palpable	To feel with the hand.
Pectoralis	Major muscle of the chest.
Periareolar	Around the darkened or pigmented area surrounding the nipple of the breast.
Pivotal Study	The primary clinical study of augmentation, reconstruction, and revision (revision-augmentation and revision-reconstruction) patients with TruForm™ 3 Gel-Filled Breast Implants that supported product approval. Safety and effectiveness data are collected yearly through 10 years, with the follow-up from years 4 through 10 being performed as part of a postapproval Pivotal Study.
Plastic Surgery	Surgery intended for the improvement of the appearance of the body.
Postoperatively	After surgery.
Primary Breast Augmentation	The first time a breast implant is placed for the purpose of breast augmentation.

Ptosis	Breast sagging that is usually the result of normal aging, pregnancy, or weight loss.
Reoperation	An additional surgery after your first breast implantation.
Revision-Augmentation	Refers to the correction or improvement of a primary augmentation. In the context of this document, it refers to surgical removal and replacement of breast implants that were placed originally for primary breast augmentation.
Rheumatological Disease/Disorder	A variety of diseases involving connective tissue structures of the body, especially the joints and fibrous tissue. These diseases are often associated with pain, inflammation, stiffness, and/or limitation of motion of the affected parts. Can include autoimmune diseases. Fibromyalgia is a rheumatological disorder.
Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale	A questionnaire which measures overall self-esteem.
Rupture	A tear or hole in the implant shell. Silicone implant ruptures may be silent or symptomatic. Ruptures can be intracapsular or extracapsular.
Saline	A solution that is made up of water and a small amount of salt.
Scar Revision	A surgical procedure to improve the appearance of a scar.
Seroma	A build-up of the watery portion of the blood in a tissue location.
SF-36 Scale	A questionnaire intended to measure physical, mental, and social health.

Silent Rupture	A breast implant rupture without symptoms and which is not apparent except through appropriate imaging techniques such as MRI. Most silicone gel-filled breast implant ruptures are silent (See symptomatic rupture below).
Silicone Elastomer	A type of silicone that has elastic properties similar to rubber.
Subglandular Placement	Placement of a breast implant underneath and within the breast glands but on top of the chest muscle.
Submuscular Placement	Placement of a breast implant wholly or partially underneath the chest muscle.
Surgical Incision	A cut made to body tissue during surgery.
Symptom	Any perceptible change in the body or its functions that indicates disease or a phase of a disease.
Symptomatic	Any evidence or sign of disease or disorder reported by the patient.
Symptomatic Rupture	A breast implant rupture that is associated with symptoms (such as lumps, persistent pain, swelling, hardening, or change in implant shape). Some breast implant ruptures are symptomatic, but most are silent.
Systemic	Pertaining to or affecting the body as a whole.
Tennessee Self-Concept Scale	A questionnaire that evaluates how the patient sees herself and what she does, likes, and feels.

1. Considering Silicone Gel-Filled Breast Implant Surgery

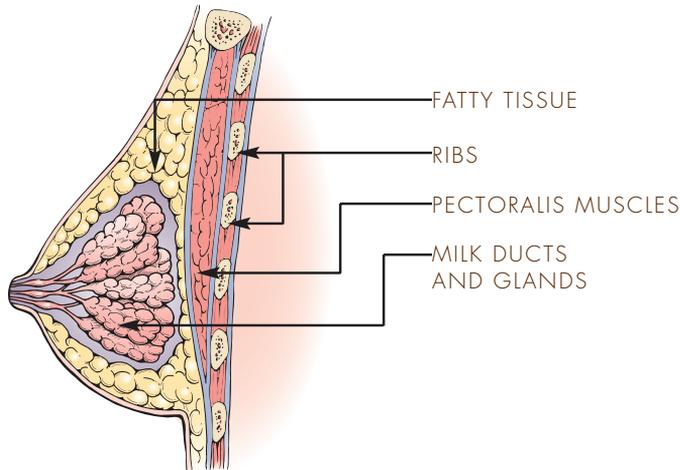
You may be considering [breast implant](#) surgery to increase the size of your breasts. This is referred to as [breast augmentation](#). Or you may need revision of a previous breast augmentation, which is called [revision-augmentation](#). Allergan has prepared this information to help you better understand the breast implant procedure and assist you in making an informed decision about breast augmentation or revision-augmentation surgery. It will help to answer some of the questions you may have about the surgery and about breast implants in general. It will also provide you with specific information about the risks and benefits of Allergan's **NATRELLE®** Gel-Filled Breast Implants.

This information cannot and should not replace discussing your surgery with your plastic surgeon. Your decision whether or not to get breast implants should be based on realistic expectations of the outcome. There is no guarantee that your results will match those of other women. Your results will depend on many individual factors, such as your overall health (including age), chest structure, breast/nipple shape and position, skin texture, healing capabilities (which may be slowed by radiation and chemotherapy treatment, smoking, alcohol, and various medications), tendency to bleed, prior breast surgery, surgical team's skill and experience, type of surgical procedure, and type and size of implant. Make sure you speak with your surgeon about your expectations of the results, as well as what you can expect regarding the length of the surgery, your recovery, and any risks and potential complications of the surgery. Ask questions. You and your surgeon will work together to help you achieve the body image you desire.

Review and consider this information before deciding whether to have [primary breast augmentation](#) surgery. In the case of a revision-augmentation, however, your surgeon may find it medically necessary to perform surgery quickly.

1.1 What gives the breast its shape?

The breast consists of milk ducts and glands, surrounded by fatty tissue that provides its shape and feel. Beneath the breast is the chest muscle ([pectoralis major](#) muscle).



Factors such as pregnancy (when milk glands are temporarily enlarged), rapid weight loss, and the effects of gravity as you age combine to stretch the skin, which may cause the breast to droop or sag. However, it is important to realize that implants are used to make the breast larger. The implants alone may not adequately lift the breast, or correct the effects of pregnancy, weight loss, or skin stretching. Your surgeon may suggest additional procedures at the time of the breast augmentation, such as [mastopexy](#), to help achieve improved breast lift.

1.2 What is a silicone gel-filled breast implant?

A silicone gel-filled breast implant is a sac (implant shell) of [silicone elastomer](#) (rubber) filled with silicone gel. It is surgically implanted either under your breast tissue or under your chest muscle.

There are two approved types of breast implant fillers, [saline](#) and silicone (gel), which gives more options to you in terms of the type of implant to achieve the effect you desire. Your surgeon can discuss these options with you and may make recommendations to you based upon the physical

contours of your body. The focus of this brochure is silicone-filled breast implants; a separate brochure is available for saline-filled implants. Carefully review the section on complications and the section on Allergan's clinical studies so that you may make an informed choice.

The **NATRELLE**® Collection

The **NATRELLE**® Collection includes both saline-filled and silicone gel-filled implants, allowing you and your surgeon to select the best implant for your needs.

NATRELLE® Saline-Filled Breast Implants

NATRELLE® Saline-Filled Breast Implants have a self sealing valve that is used for filling the implant with sterile saline solution (salt water) at the time of surgery. Saline solutions are very common and are used to clean wounds and the surface of the eye. The watery saline solution used in breast implants is isotonic (has the same salt concentration as the normal cells of the body and the blood) and presents no health risk to the patient. Saline-filled breast implants typically require a smaller incision; however, visible wrinkling or rippling of the skin over the implant may be more likely to occur.

NATRELLE® TruForm™ 1, 2 and 3 Gel-Filled Breast Implants

NATRELLE® Gel-Filled Breast Implants are pre-filled with either a soft cohesive silicone gel or a more highly cohesive silicone gel. Silicone gel is generally considered to provide a more "natural" feeling implant. Other medical devices utilizing silicones are artificial joints, catheters, drainage systems, facial implants, and tissue expanders. The silicone gel used in **NATRELLE**® Gel-Filled Breast Implants has been shown to be **biocompatible** and reliable, making it an appropriate choice. TruForm™1 Gel-Filled breast implants typically require a larger incision than saline, and TruForm™ 2 and 3 Implants require a larger incision than both saline and softer cohesive silicone implants; however, they may look and feel more natural.

NATRELLE® TruForm™ 1 Gel-Filled Breast Implants (previously referred to as Cohesive Round) have a round shape and are filled with the softest cohesive gel. These implants are available in both a smooth and textured BIOCELL® surface to promote tissue adherence.

NATRELLE[®] TruForm[™] 2 and 3 Gel-Filled Breast Implants (previously referred to as Highly Cohesive Soft Touch and Highly Cohesive) are either round or shaped and are filled with a highly cohesive (firmer) gel. **NATRELLE**[®] TruForm[™] 2 and 3 implants are considered form stable as there is no migration of the gel, allowing the implant to retain its shape. INSPIRA[®] implants are filled to about 95% of volume with TruForm[™] 1 or TruForm[™] 2 gel. The TruForm[™] 3 breast implant is provided with the BIOCELL[®] surface texture to help maintain implant position in the breast pocket. The TruForm[™] 1 and 2 breast implants are available in both BIOCELL[®] surface texture and smooth surfaces.

TruForm[™] 1TruForm[™] 3

1.3 Are silicone gel-filled breast implants right for you?

NATRELLE[®] Gel-Filled Breast Implants are indicated for females for the following uses (procedures):

- **Breast augmentation for women at least 22 years old.** Breast augmentation includes primary breast augmentation to increase the breast size, as well as revision surgery to correct or improve the result of a primary breast augmentation surgery.
- **Breast reconstruction.** [Breast reconstruction](#) includes primary reconstruction to replace breast tissue that has been removed due to cancer or trauma or that has failed to develop properly due to a severe breast abnormality. Breast reconstruction also includes revision surgery to correct or improve the result of a primary breast reconstruction surgery. (A separate patient brochure is available for those women considering breast reconstruction surgery and should be read prior to reaching a decision to undergo breast reconstruction.)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Breast implant surgery should not be performed in:

- Women with active **infection** anywhere in their body.
- Women with existing cancer or pre-cancer of their breast who have not received adequate treatment for those conditions.
- Women who are currently pregnant or nursing.

PRECAUTIONS

Safety and effectiveness have not been established in patients with the following:

- **Autoimmune diseases** (for example, lupus and scleroderma).
- A weakened immune system (for example, currently taking drugs that weaken the body's natural resistance to disease).
- Conditions that interfere with wound healing and blood clotting.
- Reduced blood supply to breast tissue.
- Radiation to the breast following implantation.
- Clinical diagnosis of depression or other mental health disorders, including body dysmorphic disorder and eating disorders. Please discuss any history of mental health disorders with your surgeon prior to surgery. Patients with a diagnosis of depression, or other mental health disorders, should wait until resolution or stabilization of these conditions prior to undergoing breast implantation surgery.

1.4 Important factors you should consider in choosing silicone gel-filled implants

- ***Breast implants are not lifetime devices, and breast implantation is likely not a one-time surgery.*** You will likely need additional unplanned surgeries on your breasts because of complications or unacceptable cosmetic outcomes. These additional surgeries can include implant removal with or without replacement, or they can include other surgical procedures. When you have your implants replaced (revision-augmentation), your risk of future complications increases compared to first time (primary) augmentation surgery,

so you should also review the complication rates for revision-augmentation patients to see what future risk rates you may experience.

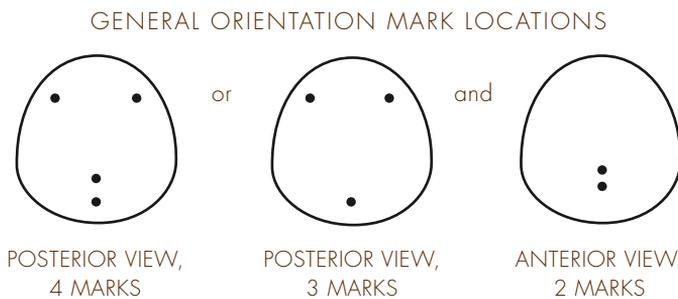
- Many of the changes to your breast following implantation are irreversible (cannot be undone). If you later choose to have your implant(s) removed and not replaced, you may experience unacceptable dimpling, puckering, wrinkling, or other cosmetic changes of the breast, which can be permanent.
- Breast implants may affect your ability to breastfeed, either by reducing or eliminating milk production. Also, breast implants will not prevent your breast from sagging after pregnancy.
- **Rupture** of a silicone gel-filled breast implant is most often without **symptoms** (silent). This means that most of the time neither you nor your surgeon will know that your implants have a rupture. In fact, the ability of a physical examination by a plastic surgeon who is familiar with breast implants to detect silicone breast implant rupture is 30% compared to 89% for **MRI**.

Due to the greater cohesivity of the TruForm™ 2 and 3 Implants, it may be more difficult to identify an implant rupture by clinical exam for these implants.

- It is recommended that you take a multi-step approach to monitor the integrity of the implant throughout the lifetime of the device beginning with a patient self-examination. Obtain an ultrasound or mammogram if a new symptom or sign is suspected or as part of a periodic review with a physician. If the ultrasound is negative or inconclusive, obtain an MRI. If MRI results suggest a rupture, discuss explantation of the implant with your plastic surgeon.
- With breast implants, routine screening **mammography** for breast cancer will be more difficult. If you are of the proper age for mammography screening, you should continue to undergo routine mammography screening as recommended by your primary care physician. The implant may interfere with finding breast cancer during mammography. Because the breast and implant are squeezed during mammography, an implant may rupture during the procedure. More x-ray views are necessary for women with breast implants; therefore, you will receive more exposure to radiation. However, the benefit

of having the mammogram to find cancer outweighs the risk of the additional x-rays. Be sure to inform the mammography technologist that you have implants.

- You should also inform your mammography technologist of the presence and location of the orientation marks on the **NATRELLE**[®] 410 TruForm[™] 2 and 3 Gel-Filled Breast Implant as these may be visible on the mammographic images. These orientation marks are circular silicone dots located on the surface of the implant and are used to assist the physician with placement of the implant within the surgical pocket. The back surface of most sizes of **NATRELLE**[®] 410 TruForm[™] 2 and 3 Breast Implants has 4 orientation marks; the back surface of some smaller and/or shorter styles may have only 3 orientation marks, as shown below. The front surface of all **NATRELLE**[®] 410 TruForm[™] 2 and 3 Breast Implants has 2 orientation marks, as shown below.



- You should perform an examination of your breasts every month for cancer screening; however, this may be more difficult with implants. You should ask your surgeon to help you distinguish the implant from your breast tissue.
- You should perform an examination of your breasts for the presence of lumps, swelling, hardening, or change in implant shape, which may be signs of [symptomatic rupture](#) of the implant. Any of these symptoms, and/or if you notice persistent pain, should be reported to your surgeon and possibly evaluated with an MRI to screen for rupture.
- You should inform any other doctor who treats you of the presence of your implants to minimize the risk of damage to the implants.
- [Closed capsulotomy](#) (use of pressure or force to “break up” the [capsule](#)) should not be used to treat [capsular contracture](#). Closed capsulotomy can cause implant rupture.

- Smoking may interfere with the healing process after surgery.
- Allergan's ongoing clinical studies of the TruForm™ 1 Implants (the [Core Study](#)) and the TruForm™ 3 Implants (the [Pivotal Study](#) and Continued Access study) are monitoring the long-term (10 years) safety and effectiveness of these products. Refer to the clinical study section of this brochure for more details on these studies. In addition, Allergan has initiated a separate 10-year study (the Breast Implant Follow-Up Study, or BIFS) to address issues beyond the scope of the Core, Pivotal, and Continued Access studies, as well as to provide a real-world assessment of some endpoints. The endpoints in the BIFS study include long-term local complications, [connective tissue disease \(CTD\)](#), neurological disease, neurological signs and symptoms, offspring issues, reproductive issues, [lactation](#) issues, cancer, suicide, mammography issues, and MRI compliance and results. Allergan will update its labeling on a regular basis with the results of these studies. You should also ask your surgeon for any available updated Allergan clinical information and visit the website.
- It is important that you read this entire brochure because you need to understand the risks and benefits and to have realistic expectations of the outcome of your surgery.

2. Surgical Considerations For Breast Augmentation

2.1 What are the alternatives to breast augmentation with silicone gel-filled breast implants?

For primary augmentation patients, alternatives may include:

- Having mastopexy surgery (breast lift) without an implant.
- Having surgery with saline implants.

For revision-augmentation patients, alternatives may include:

- No revision.
- Removal with or without replacement.

2.2 Choosing a surgeon

When choosing a surgeon who is experienced with breast augmentation, you should know the answers to the following types of questions:

- How many breast augmentation implantation procedures does he/she perform per year?
- How many years has he/she performed breast augmentation procedures?
- Has he/she completed Allergan's Physician Education Program (Allergan Academy™) for the use of **NATRELLE®** Gel-Filled Breast Implants?
- Is he/she board certified, and if so, with which board?
- In which province(s) is he/she licensed to practice surgery? (Note that some provinces provide information on disciplinary action and malpractice claims/settlements to prospective patients, either by request or on the Internet.)
- What is the most common complication he/she encounters with breast augmentation?
- What is his/her **reoperation** rate with breast augmentation, and what is the most common type of reoperation he/she performs?
- Can he/she perform this surgery in a hospital, as well as in the surgeon's independent surgery center? (Note that hospitals require evidence of appropriate training in specific procedures before allowing surgeons to operate in their facilities.)

2.3 What are choices and options associated with the surgery?

IMPLANT SHAPE AND SIZE

Depending on the desired shape you wish to achieve, you and your surgeon have implants with different profiles, or styles, from which to choose. Generally, the larger you want your cup size, the larger the breast implant the surgeon will consider (measured in grams or cubic centimeters [cc's], not in cup sizes, because cup size depends on the size and shape of the individual woman's chest).

Your surgeon will also evaluate your existing breast and skin tissue to determine if you have enough tissue to cover the breast implant you are considering, or, in some cases such as after pregnancy, too much extra skin. If you desire a breast implant size that is too large for your tissue, the surgeon may warn you that breast implant edges may be visible or [palpable postoperatively](#). Also, excessively large breast implants may speed up the effects of gravity on the breast, and can result in droop or sag at an earlier age. A recent report indicates that larger sized implants (greater than 350 cc) may be too large for many women, increasing the risk of developing complications such as implant [extrusion](#), [hematoma](#), [infection](#), palpable implant folds, and visible skin wrinkling requiring surgical intervention to correct these complications.

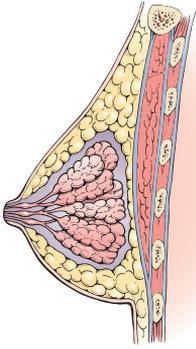
SURFACE TEXTURING

Surface texturing is designed to adhere to surrounding tissue. Some studies suggest that surface texturing reduces the chance of severe capsular contracture, while other studies do not. Data from primary augmentation patients in Allergan's Core Study of TruForm™ 1 Implants indicated that textured implants had a lower risk of capsular contracture than smooth implants though reconstruction and revision patients did not show a difference in the likelihood of developing capsular contracture with textured implants compared to smooth implants.

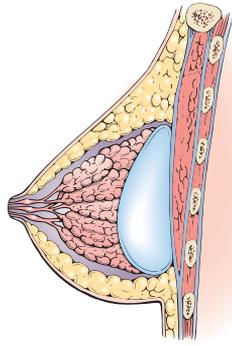
A textured implant may require a larger incision because the rougher textured surface may make it harder to place into the pocket without undue stress, which might damage the implant or decrease its durability. You should note that all TruForm™ 2 and 3 and some TruForm™ 1 Breast Implants are textured.

IMPLANT PLACEMENT

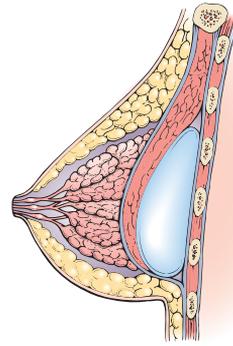
The breast implant can be placed either partially under the pectoralis major muscle ([submuscular](#)) or on top of the muscle and under the breast glands ([subglandular](#)). You should discuss with your surgeon the advantages and disadvantages of the implant placement selected for you, as described in the table on the next page.



Breast before
augmentation



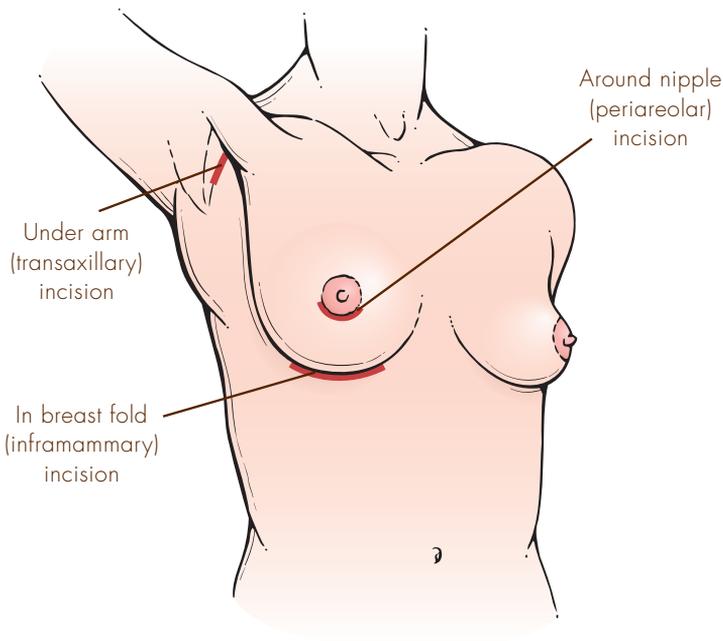
Breast after
subglandular
augmentation



Breast after
submuscular
augmentation

Comparison Between Submuscular Versus Subglandular Placement

Submuscular Placement	Subglandular Placement
Surgery may be longer	Surgery may be shorter
Recovery may be longer	Recovery may be shorter
May be more painful	May be less painful
Reoperation may be more difficult	May provide easier access for reoperation
Less visible and palpable implants	More visible and palpable implants
Less likelihood of capsular contracture	Greater likelihood of capsular contracture
Easier imaging during mammography exam	More difficult imaging during mammography exam
May be preferable if you have thin or weakened breast tissue	May not be recommended if you have thin or weakened breast tissue



INCISION SITES

You should discuss with your surgeon the pros and cons for the incision site specifically recommended for you.

The incision size will be larger than for a saline breast augmentation. There are 3 common incision sites: around the nipple ([periareolar](#)), or within the breast fold ([inframammary](#)) or under the arm ([axillary](#)).

- **Periareolar** - This incision is typically more concealed, but since it also involves cutting through the breast tissue, it is associated with a higher likelihood of breastfeeding difficulties, as compared to the other incision sites. Cutting through the tissue may make a change in sensation or infection more of a concern.
- **Inframammary** - This incision is generally less concealed than periareolar and associated with fewer breastfeeding difficulties than the periareolar incision site. It is also the most commonly used incision site at the present time, and is felt to give the best access to and control of the breast implant pocket.
- **Transaxillary** - This incision is less concealed than periareolar and associated with fewer breastfeeding difficulties than the periareolar

incision site. If the incision is made under the arm, the surgeon may use a probe fitted with a miniature camera, along with minimally invasive (very small) instruments, to create a “pocket” for the breast implant. This approach is more difficult, and may increase the risk of damage to, and unexpected location of the implant.

- Umbilical (belly button) - This incision site has not been studied in Allergan’s clinical studies and should not be used for a wide variety of reasons, including potential damage to the implant shell.

ADDITIONAL PROCEDURES AT THE TIME OF BREAST AUGMENTATION

Your surgeon will examine your breasts and help you make decisions to obtain the best result in your individual situation. In some cases, particularly after pregnancy or significant weight loss, implants alone may not address all of the issues, such as sagging or extra skin, affecting your breasts. This is particularly true when there is extra skin remaining from when the breasts were engorged with milk, or when you might have been carrying more weight.

In these situations, your surgeon may recommend a breast lift (mastopexy) to remove some of the extra skin, or to lift the breasts, at the time of implant placement. Mastopexy involves removing a strip of skin from under the breast or around the nipple to lift the nipple and breast location, and tighten the skin over the breast. Your surgeon will discuss the potential risks, and the location of the additional scars which might be required to lift your breasts or to remove the extra skin.

IMPLANT PALPABILITY

Implants may be more palpable or noticeable if there is an insufficient amount of skin/tissue available to cover the implant and/or when the implant is placed subglandularly.

SURGICAL SETTING AND ANESTHESIA

Augmentation surgery is usually performed on an outpatient basis, in a specialized operating room which may be located in a hospital, a surgery center, or surgical suite in the surgeon’s office. General anesthesia is commonly used, and local anesthesia with sedation is also an option. You should be sure to check with your surgeon and with the facility where the surgery will take place, to become aware of the tests, presurgical

examinations, and length of time you need to be without food or your routine medications prior to the surgical procedure.

POSTOPERATIVE CARE

You will probably feel somewhat tired and sore for several days following the operation and your breasts may remain swollen and sensitive to physical contact for a month or longer. You may also experience a feeling of tightness in the breast area as your skin adjusts to your new breast size. The feeling in the breasts and nipple area also may be diminished during this time of swelling and immediate post surgery recovery. Other possible complications are described in the Breast Implant Complications section.

Postoperative care depends on each patient's situation, may involve the use of a special postoperative bra, compression bandage, or jog bra for extra support and positioning while you heal. Some surgeons may not want you to wear a bra at all for a period of time following the surgery. At your surgeon's recommendation, you will most likely be able to return to work within a few days, although for at least a couple of weeks you should avoid any strenuous activities that could raise your pulse and blood pressure, or require strenuous use of your arms and chest. Your surgeon may also recommend breast massage exercises.

Note: If you experience fever, do not feel well, or see noticeable swelling and/or redness or drainage in your implanted breast(s), you should contact your surgeon immediately.

OTHER FACTORS TO CONSIDER IN REVISION-AUGMENTATION SURGERY

Some revision surgeries require removal of an intact implant (for example, [capsulotomy](#) and pocket adjustments), while others do not require removal of the implant. Any device that has been removed during revision surgery should not be reimplanted. **NATRELLE®** Breast Implants are "for single use only."

2.4 Follow-up examinations

BREAST SELF-EXAMINATIONS

Following breast augmentation, you should continue to perform a breast self-examination monthly. This may be more difficult with a breast implant in place. To continue to perform a monthly breast self examination efficiently,

you should ask your surgeon to help you identify the difference between the implant and your breast tissue. Being able to identify the implant from breast tissue will decrease the necessity of excessive squeezing of the implant during examination. Any new lumps should be evaluated with a [biopsy](#), as appropriate. If a biopsy is performed, be sure to inform the medical professional performing the biopsy that you have breast implants so that care will be taken to avoid injuring the implant.

SCREENING FOR IMPLANT RUPTURE

Symptoms associated with rupture may include hard knots or lumps surrounding the implant or in the armpit, loss of size of the breast or implant, pain, tingling, swelling, numbness, burning, or hardening of the breast. If you notice any of these changes, see your plastic surgeon so that he or she can examine the implants for rupture or other changes. You may need to have further testing to determine if your symptoms are due to rupture of the implant. If rupture has occurred, you should consider having your implant removed. Consult with your doctor regarding this and any other medical decisions related to your implants.

In consideration of all the available scientific information, it has been suggested that the process for determining implant integrity (e.g. rupture) should be related to clinical signs and symptoms. Thus, the following 6-step process is recommended for screening for silicone gel-filled breast implant rupture:

1. Patient self-examination
2. New symptom or sign suspected
3. Physician physical examination, related to a periodic review or new symptoms and signs, suggests findings that warrant further investigation
4. Ultrasound, mammogram, or both of the implant and the breast involved should be acquired
5. MRI if ultrasound is negative or inconclusive. The MRI should be performed at a centre with a breast coil with a magnet of at least 1.5 Tesla. The MRI should be read by a radiologist who is familiar with looking for implant rupture
6. If signs of rupture are seen on MRI, then in consultation with your plastic surgeon, you may decide to have your implant removed, with or without replacement

MAMMOGRAPHY

The current recommendations for getting screening/preoperative mammograms are no different for women with breast implants than for those without implants. Mammography exams should be interpreted by radiologists experienced in the evaluation of women with breast implants. It is essential that you tell your mammography technologist before the procedure that you have an implant. You should request a diagnostic mammogram rather than a screening mammogram, because more pictures are taken with diagnostic mammography. The technologist can use special techniques to reduce the possibility of rupture and to get the best possible views of the breast tissue.

3. Breast Implant Complications

Undergoing any type of surgical procedure involves risks (some serious) such as the effects of anesthesia, infection, swelling, redness, bleeding, pain, and even death, which need to be balanced against the benefits of the surgery itself. There are potential complications specific to breast implant surgery and breast implants, as described below.

Located at the end of this brochure is a list of published studies used to gather the information discussed in this section. These may be helpful to you if you wish to learn more about a specific complication or condition. The reference list is not complete because studies are being conducted all the time; your physician may have other resources for further reading as well. It should be noted that the references include augmentation and/or reconstruction patients, as well as implants of different types and from a variety of manufacturers.

3.1 What are the potential complications?

RUPTURE

Breast implants are not lifetime devices. Breast implants can rupture when the shell develops a tear or hole. Ruptures can occur at any time after implantation, but they are more likely to occur the longer the implant is implanted. The following things may cause your implant to rupture: damage by surgical instruments; stressing the implant during implantation which may weaken it; folding or wrinkling of the implant shell; excessive force to the chest (for example, during closed capsulotomy, which is contraindicated); trauma; compression during mammographic imaging; and severe capsular

contracture. Breast implants may also simply wear out over time. Laboratory studies have identified some of the types of rupture for Allergan's product; however, it is not known whether these tests have identified all causes of rupture. These laboratory studies will continue postapproval.

Silicone gel-filled breast implant ruptures are most often silent. This means that most of the time neither you nor your plastic surgeon will know if the implant has a tear or hole in the shell. However, sometimes there are symptoms associated with gel implant rupture. These symptoms include hard knots or lumps surrounding the implant or in the armpit, change or loss of size or shape of the breast or implant, pain, tingling, swelling, numbness, burning, or hardening of the breast.

If your surgeon determines you have signs or symptoms of rupture, you should discuss with him or her having the implant and any gel removed, with or without replacement of the implant. It also may be necessary to remove the tissue capsule as well as the implant, which will involve additional surgery, with associated costs. If you have symptoms such as breast hardness, a change in breast shape or size, and/or breast pain, you should discuss with your surgeon additional tests or procedures (such as an MRI) to determine whether rupture is present.

There are also consequences of rupture. If rupture occurs, silicone gel may either remain within the scar tissue capsule surrounding the implant ([intracapsular rupture](#)), move outside the capsule ([extracapsular rupture](#)), or gel may move beyond the breast (migrated gel). There is also a possibility that rupture may progress from intracapsular to extracapsular and beyond. There have also been health consequences reported in the literature. See below for details.

- **Rupture Information on TruForm™ 1 Implants**

In Allergan's Core Study, rupture was assessed for patients who had scheduled MRIs to screen for [silent rupture](#) (i.e., part of the MRI cohort) and those who were not assessed for rupture by MRI (i.e., part of the non-MRI cohort). For primary augmentation patients in the MRI cohort, the rupture rate was 8.6% through 7 years. For revision-augmentation patients in the MRI cohort, the rupture rate was 0% through 7 years. This means that through 7 years, approximately 9 of every 100 primary augmentation women had at least one ruptured breast implant. For the non-MRI cohort, there were 8 primary augmentation and 2 revision-augmentation patients

who had reported rupture through 7 years. The rupture rate for the whole MRI cohort in the Core Study through 7 years was 7.3% for patients and 4.5% for implants. Across all patients in the Core Study, all ruptures were intracapsular with 1 case of extracapsular gel (one rupture progressed to extracapsular gel following exploratory surgery to confirm the rupture and then implant replacement was delayed). There were no cases of migrated gel.

Further rupture information on TruForm™ 1 Implants is provided from a published European study known as the International MRI Study. Silent rupture data were collected via a single MRI on 77 augmentation, 11 reconstruction, and 18 revision patients implanted with smooth and textured implants by five surgeons. The average age of the implants was approximately 11 years. Silent rupture was found in approximately 15% of the combined group of augmentation, reconstruction, and revision patients and 8% of the implants. There was one possible case of extracapsular rupture with the remainder classified as intracapsular ruptures. No cases of migrated gel were found.

- **Rupture Information on TruForm™ 3 Implants**

In Allergan's Pivotal Study, rupture was assessed for patients who had scheduled MRIs to screen for silent rupture (i.e., part of the MRI cohort) and those who were not assessed for rupture by MRI (i.e., part of the non-MRI cohort). For primary augmentation patients in the MRI cohort, the rupture rate was 4.3% through 5 years. For revision-augmentation patients in the MRI cohort, the rupture rate was 5.0% through 5 years. This means that through 5 years, approximately 4 of every 100 primary augmentation women and 5 out of every 100 revision-augmentation women had at least one ruptured breast implant. For the non-MRI cohort, there were 2 primary augmentation patients and 2 revision-augmentation patients who had reported rupture through 5 years. The rupture rate for the whole MRI cohort in the Pivotal Study through 5 years was 5.5% for patients and 3.2% for implants. Across all patients in the pivotal study, all ruptures were intracapsular. There were no cases of migrated gel.

Further rupture information on TruForm™ 3 Implants is provided from a published study known as the 410 Swedish MRI Study. Silent rupture data were collected via a single MRI on 124 augmentation and 20 revision patients implanted with TruForm™ 3 Implants at one hospital. The average age of the implants was approximately 6 years. Silent rupture was found in approximately 2% of the combined group of augmentation and revision

patients and 1% of implants. All ruptures were classified as intracapsular with no cases of extracapsular rupture or migrated gel.

Additional rupture information on TruForm™ 3 implants is also provided from a published study known as the 410 European MRI Study. Silent rupture data were collected via a single MRI on 112 augmentation, 25 reconstruction, and 26 revision patients implanted with TruForm™ 3 implants at 7 European sites. The average age of the implants was approximately 8 years. Silent rupture was found in approximately 3% of the patients and 2% of implants. All ruptures were classified as intracapsular with no cases of extracapsular rupture or migrated gel.

Additional information on rupture will be collected through Allergan's postapproval studies: the continuing Core and Pivotal studies and the Breast Implant Follow-Up Study (BIFS).

CAPSULAR CONTRACTURE

The scar tissue (capsule) that normally forms around the implant may tighten and squeeze the implant making your breast feel firmer and sometimes painful. This is called capsular contracture. Capsular contracture may be more common following infection, hematoma, and [seroma](#), and the chance of it happening may increase over time. Capsular contracture occurs more commonly in revision-augmentation than in primary augmentation. Because you may have your initial implants replaced, you should be aware that your risk of capsular contracture increases with revision-augmentation. Capsular contracture is a risk factor for implant rupture, and it is one of the most common reasons for reoperation.

Symptoms of capsular contracture range from mild firmness and mild discomfort to severe pain, distorted shape of the implant, and [palpability](#) (ability to feel the implant). Capsular contracture is graded into 4 Baker Grade levels depending on its severity. Baker Grades III and IV are considered severe and often additional surgery is needed to correct these grades:

Baker Grade I: the breast is normally soft and looks natural

Baker Grade II: the breast is a little firm but looks normal

Baker Grade III: the breast is firm and looks abnormal

Baker Grade IV: the breast is hard, painful, and looks abnormal

Additional surgery may be needed in cases where pain and/or firmness are severe. This surgery ranges from removal of the implant capsule tissue to removal and possible replacement of the implant itself. This surgery may result in loss of your breast tissue. Capsular contracture may happen again after these additional surgeries. Capsular contracture may increase the risk of rupture.

- **Capsular Contracture Information on TruForm™ 1 Implants**

In Allergan's Core Study, for women receiving augmentation implants for the first time, the risk of severe capsular contracture was 16% through 7 years. This means that 16 out of every 100 women who received TruForm™ 1 Implants for primary breast augmentation had severe capsular contracture at least once during the first 7 years after receiving the implants.

For women receiving revision-augmentation implants, the risk of severe capsular contracture was 20% through 7 years. This means that 20 out of every 100 women who received TruForm™ 1 Implants for revision-augmentation had severe capsular contracture at least once during the first 7 years after receiving the implants.

- **Capsular Contracture Information on TruForm™ 3 Implants**

In Allergan's Pivotal Study, for women receiving augmentation implants for the first time, the risk of severe capsular contracture was 3% through 5 years. This means that 3 out of every 100 women who received TruForm™ 3 Implants for primary breast augmentation had severe capsular contracture at least once during the first 5 years after receiving the implants.

For women receiving implants for revision-augmentation, the risk of severe capsular contracture was 7% through 5 years. This means that 7 out of every 100 women who received TruForm™ 3 Implants for breast revision-augmentation had severe capsular contracture at least once during the first 5 years after receiving the implants.

ADDITIONAL SURGERIES (REOPERATIONS)

You should assume that you will need to have additional surgeries (reoperations). The reasons for reoperation include patients who may decide to change the size or type of their implants, requiring additional surgery. In addition, problems such as rupture, capsular contracture, [hypertrophic scarring](#) (irregular, raised scar), [asymmetry](#), infection, and shifting can require additional surgery.

- **Reoperation Information on TruForm™ 1 Implants**

In Allergan's Core Study, the reoperation rate was 30% for primary augmentation patients and 41% for revision-augmentation patients, which means that 30 out of every 100 women who received TruForm™ 1 Implants for primary augmentation and 41 out of every 100 women who received TruForm™ 1 Implants for revision-augmentation had a reoperation during the first 7 years after receiving the implants.

For women receiving primary augmentation implants, the three most common reasons for reoperations were capsular contracture, implant malposition, and ptosis (sagging). For women receiving revision-augmentation implants, the three most common reasons for additional surgery were capsular contracture, hematoma/seroma, and implant malposition.

- **Reoperation Information on TruForm™ 3 Implants**

In Allergan's Pivotal Study, the reoperation rate for TruForm™ 3 Implants was 17% for primary augmentation patients and 30% for revision-augmentation patients during the first 5 years after receiving the implants.

For women receiving primary augmentation implants, the three most common reasons for reoperations were patient request for style/size change, implant malposition, and scarring. For women receiving revision-augmentation implants, the three most common reasons for additional surgery were implant malposition, capsular contracture, and scarring.

IMPLANT REMOVAL

Because these are not lifetime devices, the longer you have your implants, the more likely it will be for you to have them removed for any reason, either because of dissatisfaction, an unacceptable cosmetic result, or a complication such as severe capsular contracture. Having your implants removed and replaced increases your chances of getting future complications.

Most women who have their implants removed have them replaced with new implants, but some women do not. If you choose not to replace your implants, you may have cosmetically unacceptable dimpling, puckering, wrinkling, and/or other potentially permanent cosmetic changes of the breast following removal of the implant. Even if you have your implants replaced, implant removal may result in loss of your breast tissue. Also,

implant replacement increases your risks of future complications. For example, the risks of capsular contracture and reoperation increase for patients with implant replacement compared to first time placement. You should consider the possibility of having your implants replaced and its consequences when making your decision to have implants.

- **Implant Removal Information on TruForm™ 1 Implants**

For women receiving primary augmentation implants in Allergan's Core Study, 14% had their implants removed at least once through 7 years. Capsular contracture and patient request for style/size change were the most common reasons for implant removal. For women receiving revision-augmentation implants in Allergan's Core Study, 24% had their implants removed at least once through 7 years. The most common reasons for implant removal were capsular contracture, patient request for style/size change, and implant malposition.

- **Implant Removal Information on TruForm™ 3 Implants**

For women receiving primary augmentation implants in Allergan's Pivotal Study, 8% had their implants removed at least once through 5 years. Patient request for style/size change was the most common reason for implant removal. For women receiving revision-augmentation implants in the Pivotal Study, 18% had their implants removed at least once through 5 years. The most common reasons for implant removal were patient request for style/size change and capsular contracture.

UNSATISFACTORY RESULTS

Unsatisfactory results such as wrinkling, asymmetry, implant displacement (shifting), incorrect size, unanticipated shape, implant palpability, scar deformity, and/or hypertrophic scarring, may occur. Some of these results may cause discomfort. Pre-existing asymmetry may not be entirely correctable by implant surgery. Revision surgery may be recommended to maintain patient satisfaction, but carries additional considerations and risks. Selecting an experienced plastic surgeon may minimize, but not necessarily prevent, unsatisfactory results.

PAIN

Pain of varying intensity and length of time may occur and persist following breast implant surgery. In addition, improper size, placement, surgical technique, or capsular contracture may result in pain. You should tell your surgeon about significant pain or if your pain persists.

CHANGES IN NIPPLE AND BREAST SENSATION

Feeling in the nipple and breast can increase or decrease after implant surgery. The range of changes varies from intense sensitivity to no feeling in the nipple or breast following surgery. While some of these changes can be temporary, they can also be permanent, and may affect your sexual response or your ability to nurse a baby. (See paragraph on breastfeeding).

INFECTION

Infection can occur with any surgery or implant. Most infections resulting from surgery appear within a few days to weeks after the operation. However, infection is possible at any time after surgery. In addition, breast and nipple piercing procedures may increase the possibility of infection. Infections in tissue with an implant present are harder to treat than infections in tissue without an implant. If an infection does not respond to antibiotics, the implant may have to be removed, and another implant may be placed after the infection is resolved (cleared up). As with many other surgical procedures, in rare instances, toxic shock syndrome has been noted in women after breast implant surgery, and it is a life-threatening condition. Symptoms include sudden fever, vomiting, diarrhea, fainting, dizziness, and/or sunburn-like rash. You should contact a doctor immediately for diagnosis and treatment if you have these symptoms.

HEMATOMA/SEROMA

Hematoma is a collection of blood within the space around the implant, and a seroma is a build-up of fluid around the implant. Having a hematoma and/or seroma following surgery may result in infection and/or capsular contracture later on. Symptoms from a hematoma or seroma may include swelling, pain, and bruising. If a hematoma or seroma occurs, it will usually be soon after surgery. However, this can also occur at any time after injury to the breast. While the body absorbs small hematomas and seromas, some will require surgery, typically involving draining and potentially placing a surgical drain in the wound temporarily for proper healing. A small scar can result from surgical draining. Implant rupture also can occur from surgical draining if there is damage to the implant during the draining procedure.

BREASTFEEDING

Breastfeeding difficulties have been reported following breast surgery, including breast reduction and breast augmentation. If your surgeon uses

a periareolar surgical approach (an incision around the colored portion surrounding the nipple), it may further increase the chance of breastfeeding difficulties.

CALCIUM DEPOSITS IN THE TISSUE AROUND THE IMPLANT

Calcium deposits can form in the tissue capsule surrounding the implant. Symptoms may include pain and firmness. Deposits of calcium can be seen on mammograms and can be mistaken for possible cancer, resulting in additional surgery for biopsy and/or removal of the implant to distinguish calcium deposits from cancer. If additional surgery is necessary to examine and/or remove [calcifications](#), this may cause damage to the implants. Calcium deposits also occur in women who undergo breast reduction procedures, in patients who have had hematoma formation, and even in the breasts of women who have not undergone any breast surgery. The occurrence of calcium deposits increases significantly with age.

EXTRUSION

Extrusion is when the breast implant comes through your skin. This may occur, for example, when your wound has not closed or when breast tissue covering your implants weakens. Radiation therapy has been reported to increase the likelihood of extrusion. Extrusion requires additional surgery and possible removal of the implant, which may result in additional scarring and/or loss of your breast tissue.

NECROSIS

[Necrosis](#) is the death of cells or tissues. This may prevent or delay wound healing and require surgical correction, which may result in additional scarring and/or loss of your breast tissue. Implant removal may also be necessary. Factors associated with increased necrosis include infection, use of steroids, smoking, chemotherapy/radiation, and excessive heat or cold therapy.

DELAYED WOUND HEALING

Some patients may experience a prolonged wound healing time. [Delayed wound healing](#) may increase the risk of infection, extrusion, and necrosis. Depending on the type of surgery or the incision, wound healing times may vary. Smoking may interfere with the healing process. You should contact your surgeon immediately if your wound does not heal within the period of time he/she has discussed with you.

BREAST TISSUE ATROPHY/CHEST WALL DEFORMITY

The pressure of the breast implant may cause breast tissue thinning (with increased implant visibility and palpability) and chest wall deformity. This can occur while implants are still in place or following implant removal without replacement. Either of these conditions may result in additional surgeries and/or unacceptable dimpling/puckering of the breast.

LYMPHADENOPATHY

Lymphadenopathy is a chronic enlargement of the lymph nodes. A lymph node is a round mass of tissue which makes cells as part of your immune system. The lymph nodes in the armpit (axilla) drain the breast area of fluid. Some patients with breast implants report having enlarged lymph nodes in the armpit(s). Sometimes the enlarged lymph nodes are painful. If they become too large or painful, the lymph node(s) may need to be surgically removed. Painful and/or enlarged lymph nodes should be reported to your doctor.

Literature reports associate lymphadenopathy with both intact and ruptured silicone breast implants. One study reported that armpit lymph nodes from women with both intact and ruptured silicone gel implants had abnormal tissue reactions, **granulomas**, and the presence of silicone. These reports were in women who had implants from a variety of manufacturers and implant models.

3.2 What are other reported conditions?

There have been reports in the literature of other conditions in women with silicone gel-filled breast implants. Many of these conditions have been studied to evaluate their potential association with breast implants. Although no cause-and-effect relationship has been established between breast implants and the conditions listed below, you should be aware of these reports. Furthermore, there is the possibility of risks, yet unknown, which in the future could be determined to be associated with breast implants.

CONNECTIVE TISSUE DISEASE (CTD)

CTD's include diseases such as lupus, scleroderma, and rheumatoid arthritis. **Fibromyalgia** is a disorder characterized by chronic pain in the muscles and soft tissues surrounding joints, with tenderness at specific sites in the body. It is often accompanied by fatigue. There have been a number of published **epidemiological** studies which have looked at whether having a breast implant is associated with having a typical or defined CTD. The

study size needed to conclusively rule out the risk of CTD among women with silicone gel-filled implants would need to be very large. The published studies overall show that breast implants are not significantly associated with a risk of developing a typical or defined CTD. These studies do not distinguish between women with intact and ruptured implants. Only one study evaluated specific CTD diagnoses and symptoms in women with silent ruptured versus intact implants, but the study was too small to rule out a small risk.

CANCER

- **Breast Cancer** – Reports in the medical literature indicate that patients with breast implants are not at a greater risk than those without breast implants for developing breast cancer. Some reports have suggested that breast implants may interfere with or delay breast cancer detection by mammography and/or biopsy; however, other reports in the published medical literature indicate that breast implants neither significantly delay breast cancer detection nor adversely affect cancer survival of women with breast implants. A large follow-up study reported no evidence of an association between breast implants and cancer, and even showed a decreased incidence of breast cancer compared to the general population.
- **Brain cancer** – One recent study has reported an increased incidence of brain cancer in women with breast implants as compared to the general population. The incidence of brain cancer, however, was not significantly increased in women with breast implants when compared to women who had other plastic surgeries. A published review of four large studies of women with cosmetic implants and an additional long-term follow-up study concluded that the evidence does not support an association between brain cancer and breast implants.
- **Respiratory/lung cancer** – Studies have reported an increased incidence of respiratory/lung cancer in women with breast implants. Other studies of women in Sweden and Denmark have found that women who get breast implants are more likely to be current smokers than women who get breast reduction surgery or other types of cosmetic surgery.
- **Cervical/vulvar cancer** – One study has reported an increased incidence of cervical/vulvar cancer in women with breast implants, while another long-term follow-up study showed equivalent incidences

of cervical cancer in women with breast implants compared to the general population.

- Other cancers – One study has reported an increased incidence of stomach cancer and leukemia in women with breast implants compared to the general population. This increase was not significant when compared to women who had other types of plastic surgeries. A study of over 6,000 women in Scandinavia with breast implants (primarily silicone implants) found no significant increases in the risk rates for a wide variety of cancers, including stomach cancer, leukemia, and lymphoma.
- Lymphomas, including anaplastic large T-cell lymphoma (ALCL) – Information from the medical literature has suggested a very rare type of cancer called ALCL may occur in the breasts of women with and without breast implants. Although a possible association between breast implants and ALCL has been suggested, the reported information is considered insufficient to show that breast implants cause women to get ALCL. The majority of cases in women with breast implants were successfully treated. Specific testing is needed to identify ALCL from other cancers of the breast. Concerned patients are advised to speak to their surgeon about the most up-to-date information on this subject.

NEUROLOGICAL

Some women with breast implants have complained of neurological symptoms (such as difficulties with vision, sensation, muscle strength, walking, balance, thinking or remembering things) or diseases (such as multiple sclerosis), which they believe are related to their implants. A scientific expert panel report found that the evidence for a neurological disease or syndrome caused by or associated with breast implants is insufficient or flawed.

SUICIDE

In several studies, a higher incidence of suicide was observed in women with breast implants. The reason for the observed increase is unknown, but it was found that women with breast implants had higher rates of hospital admission due to psychiatric causes prior to surgery, as compared with women who had breast reduction or in the general population of Danish women.

EFFECTS ON CHILDREN

At this time, it is not known if a small amount of silicone may pass through from the breast implant silicone shell into breast milk during breastfeeding. Although there are no current established methods for accurately detecting silicone levels in breast milk, a study measuring silicon (one component in silicone) levels did not indicate higher levels in breast milk from women with silicone gel-filled implants when compared to women without implants.

In addition, concerns have been raised regarding potential damaging effects on children born to mothers with implants. Two studies in humans have found that the risk of birth defects overall is not increased in children born after breast implant surgery. Although low birth weight was reported in a third study, other factors (for example, lower pre-pregnancy weight) may explain this finding. A recent epidemiological review found that children of women with breast implants are not at increased risk for birth defects.

GEL DIFFUSION

Small quantities of [low molecular weight \(LMW\) silicone](#) compounds, as well as platinum (in zero oxidation state), have been found to diffuse (leak) through an intact implant shell. The evidence is mixed as to whether there are any clinical consequences associated with gel diffusion. For instance, studies on implants implanted for a long duration have suggested that such diffusion may be a contributing factor in the development of capsular contracture and lymphadenopathy. However, evidence against gel diffusion being a significant contributing factor to capsular contracture and other local complications is provided by the fact that there are similar or lower complication rates for silicone gel-filled breast implants than for saline-filled breast implants. Saline-filled breast implants do not contain silicone gel and, therefore, gel diffusion is not an issue for those products. Furthermore, toxicology testing has indicated that the silicone material used in the implants does not cause toxic reactions when large amounts are administered to test animals. It should also be noted that studies reported in the literature have demonstrated that the low concentration of platinum contained in breast implants is in the zero oxidation (most biocompatible) state.

Allergan performed a laboratory test to analyze the silicones and platinum (used in the manufacturing process), which may diffuse out of intact implants into the body. Over 99% of the LMW silicones and platinum stayed in the implant. The overall body of available evidence supports that the extremely low level of gel diffusion is of no clinical consequence.

DELAYED-TYPE HYPERSENSITIVITY

While there is no scientific evidence that silicone can cause hypersensitivity reactions in humans, some animal testing reports in the literature suggest evidence of a delayed-type hypersensitivity to silicone. The biological mechanism and outcome for these findings in animal models remain unknown.

4. Allergan's Clinical Study Results

This section of the brochure summarizes the most recent results of the ongoing clinical studies conducted on the **NATRELLE**[®] Gel-Filled Breast Implants for primary augmentation and revision-augmentation. The Allergan Core Study is the primary clinical study for the TruForm™ 1 Implants and the Pivotal Study is the primary clinical study for TruForm™ 3 Implants. **NATRELLE**[®] INSPIRA[®] implants were not included in these studies. Note that these studies were not started at the same time and therefore have different lengths of follow-up to date. The results of the clinical studies give you useful information on the experience of other women with **NATRELLE**[®] Gel-Filled Breast Implants. While the results cannot be used to predict your individual outcome, they can be used as a general guide of what you may expect. Your own complications and benefits depend on many individual factors. Allergan will periodically update this brochure as more information becomes available. You should also ask your surgeon for any available updated Allergan clinical information.

As a note, supplemental safety information was also obtained from other Allergan studies of the **NATRELLE**[®] implants and the literature to help assess long-term rupture rate and the consequences of rupture for this product. The literature, which had the most available information on the consequences of rupture, was also used to assess other potential complications associated with silicone gel-filled breast implants. The key literature information was discussed throughout the **Breast Implant Complications** section above, and the references can be found at the end of this brochure.

4.1 Allergan's Core Study (TruForm™ 1 Implants)

The Core Study is a 10-year study to assess safety and effectiveness in augmentation, reconstruction, and revision (revision-augmentation and revision-reconstruction) patients with TruForm™ 1 Implants. Patient follow-up is at 0-4 weeks, 6 months, 12 months, 24 months, and annually through 10 years. Safety is assessed by complications, such as implant rupture, capsular contracture, and reoperation. Benefit (effectiveness) is assessed by breast size change, patient satisfaction and measures of quality of life.

The Allergan Core Study consists of 715 patients. This includes 455 primary augmentation patients, 147 revision-augmentation patients, 98 primary reconstruction patients, and 15 revision-reconstruction patients. Of these patients, 158 primary augmentation patients, 50 revision-augmentation patients, 51 primary reconstruction patients, and 5 revision-reconstruction patients are in the MRI cohort, which means that they are assessed for silent rupture by MRI at years 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9. The study is currently ongoing, with the results through 7 years reported in this brochure.

Allergan's results indicate that the risk of at least one occurrence of any complication (including reoperation) at some point through 7 years after implant surgery is 45% for primary augmentation patients and 57% for revision-augmentation patients. The information below provides more details about the complications and benefits you may experience. More detailed data tables are found in the Appendix of this brochure. Please refer to the glossary for the definition of any complication you may not understand.

4.2 Core Study: What are the 7-year follow-up rates?

Follow-up rates from a clinical study show you how many women continue to provide information on their experience with breast implants. Continued high participation of patients demonstrates that the data you review in the sections below are based upon a satisfactory number of participants.

The Allergan Core Study enrolled 455 augmentation patients. Of the women expected to be seen at the 7-year follow-up visit, 74% were seen.

The Allergan Core Study enrolled 147 revision-augmentation patients. Of the women expected to be seen at the 7-year follow-up visit, 72% were seen.

4.3 Core Study: What are the benefits?

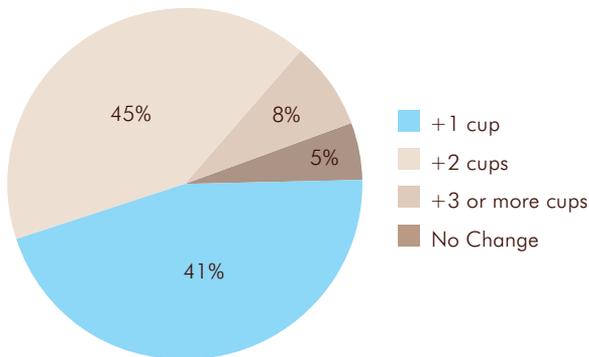
The benefits of TruForm™ 1 Breast Implants were assessed by a variety of outcomes, including bra cup size change and assessments of patient satisfaction and quality of life. Data were collected before implantation and at scheduled follow-up visits.

BREAST MEASUREMENT

For primary augmentation patients, 396 (87%) of the original 455 patients had a breast measurement within 18 months of surgery. Of these 396 patients, 41% increased by 1 cup size; 45% increased by 2 cup sizes; 8% increased by more than 2 cup sizes; and 5% had no increase or decrease. See Figure 1.

Revision-augmentation patients did not undergo a measurement of bra cup size change because they were undergoing replacement of an existing breast implant.

Figure 1. Cup Size Changes in Primary Augmentation Patients

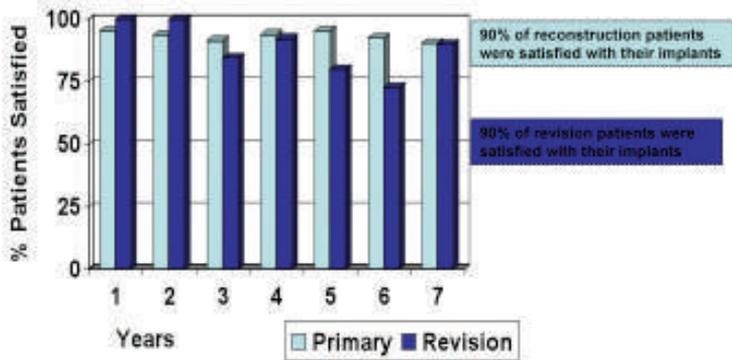


PATIENT SATISFACTION

Allergan's patient satisfaction was based on a 5-point scale assessment of satisfaction with their implants at the time of the follow-up visits. Of the original 455 primary augmentation patients, 317 (70%) provided a satisfaction rating at 7 years after implantation, with 301 (95%) of these patients indicating that they were satisfied with their breast implants.

Of the original 147 revision-augmentation patients, 91 (62%) provided a satisfaction rating at 7 years. Of these 91 patients, 81 (89%) indicated that they were satisfied with their breast implants. See Figure 2.

Figure 2. Primary Augmentation and Revision-Augmentation Patient Satisfaction Through 7 Years



QUALITY OF LIFE ASSESSMENTS

Quality of life assessments were obtained prior to implantation and at 1, 2, 4, and 6 years post-surgery. The 6-year data is provided here. For primary augmentation patients, the [SF-36](#), which is a collection of scales that measure mental and physical health, showed a slight improvement in one scale and a slight worsening in some of the other scales after 6 years compared to before breast implantation, although all scales remained higher than the general U.S. female population. For patient responses to questions regarding overall self-concept/self-esteem, there was a slight decrease in self-concept on the [Tennessee Self-Concept Scale](#) and no change in overall self-esteem on the [Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale](#) 6 years after receiving implants. Patient responses to questions on the [Body Esteem Scale](#) regarding overall body image showed no changes, but a decrease in weight concern and physical condition, and increase with regard to sexual attractiveness were shown. On the Rowland Expectation Scale patients showed significant improvement in self image, social relations, and daily living.

For revision-augmentation patients, the SF-36 showed no significant changes in all of the scales but one, which showed a slight decrease after 6 years. Patient responses to questions on the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale and Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale showed no changes 6 years after receiving implants. Patient responses to questions on the Body Esteem Scale regarding overall body image showed no changes, but a decrease with regard to physical condition was shown. On the Rowland Expectation Scale patients showed significant improvement in self image, social relations, and daily living.

For both primary augmentation and revision-augmentation patients, breast satisfaction was significantly increased after 6 years, including satisfaction with breast shape, size, feel or touch, and how well they matched (Table 1).

Table 1.

Change from Pre-Surgery in Breast Satisfaction Scale

Quality of Life Scale	Primary Augmentation		Revision Augmentation	
	Year 1	Year 6	Year 1	Year 6
Satisfaction with Breasts	Improved	Improved	Improved	Improved
How Well Breasts Matched	Improved	Improved	Improved	Improved
Satisfaction with Breast Shape	Improved	Improved	Improved	Improved
Satisfaction with Breast Size	Improved	Improved	Improved	Improved
Satisfaction with Breast Feel/Touches	Improved	Improved	Improved	Improved

4.4 Core Study: What are the 7-year complication rates?

The complications observed in primary augmentation and revision-augmentation women through 7 years are presented in the Appendix, Table 1. The rates reflect the percentage of patients who experienced the listed complication at least once within the first 7 years after their implantation. Some complications occurred more than once for some patients.

The most common complications experienced within the first 7 years of implantation for primary augmentation patients were reoperation (30% or approximately 30 patients out of 100) and capsular contracture (16% or 16 patients out of 100). The most common complications experienced within the first 7 years of implantation for revision-augmentation patients were also reoperation (41%) and capsular contracture (20%).

4.5 Core Study: What are the main reasons for reoperation?

The reasons for reoperation observed in primary augmentation and revision-augmentation women through 7 years are presented in the Appendix, Table 3. There may be one or more reasons identified for having

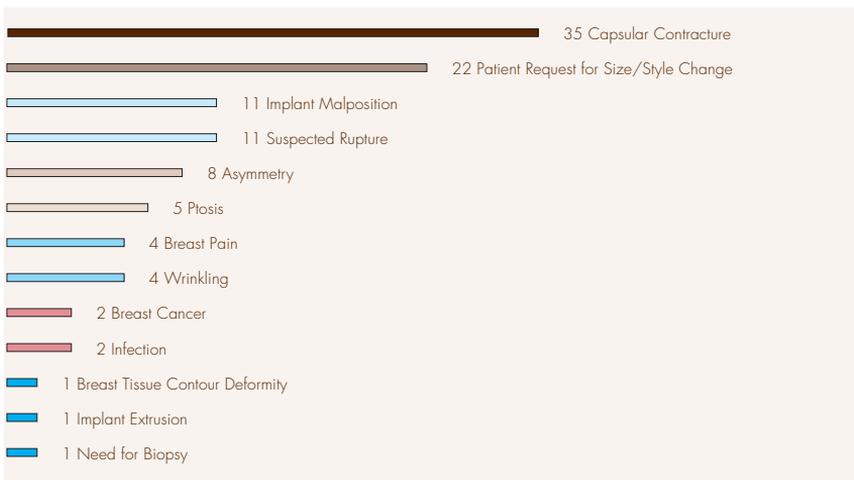
a reoperation (additional surgery after the primary or revision breast augmentation). Furthermore, there may be multiple surgical procedures (for example, implant removal with or without replacement, capsule procedures, incision and drainage, implant reposition, [scar revision](#), etc.) performed during a reoperation.

The most common reason for reoperation through 7 years in primary augmentation patients was because of capsular contracture (47 of 177 reoperations). The most common reason for reoperation through 7 years in revision-augmentation patients was also because of capsular contracture (20 of 97 reoperations).

4.6 Core Study: What are the main reasons for implant removal?

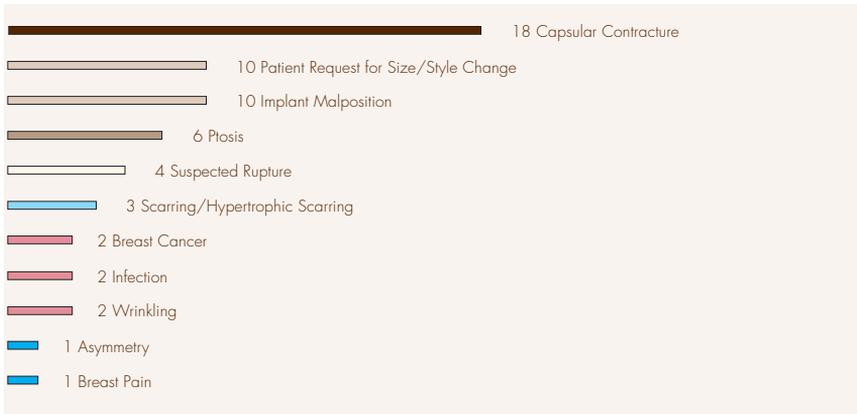
The reasons for implant removal observed in primary augmentation and revision-augmentation women through 7 years are presented in the Appendix, Table 5. The main reasons for implant removal among primary augmentation and revision-augmentation patients over the 7 years are shown in Figures 3 and 4. For primary augmentation, there were 107 implants removed in 58 patients. Of these 107 implants, 85 were replaced. The most common reasons for implant removal were capsular contracture (35 of the 107 implants removed) and patient request for style/size change (22 of the 107 implants removed).

**Figure 3. Main Reason for Implant Removal Through 7 Years
Primary Augmentation (n=107)**



For revision-augmentation, there were 59 implants removed in 32 patients. Of these 59 implants, 51 were replaced. The most common reason for implant removal was also due to capsular contracture (18 of the 59 implants removed).

**Figure 4. Main Reason for Implant Removal Through 7 Years
Revision-Augmentation (n=59)**



4.7 Core Study: What are other clinical data findings?

Below is a summary of clinical findings from the Core Study with regard to connective tissue disease (CTD), cancer, lactation complications, reproduction complications, and suicide. These issues, along with others, are being further evaluated as part of an Allergan postapproval study of a large number of patients followed through 10 years (Breast Implant Follow-Up Study, or BIFS).

CTD DIAGNOSES

Four (0.9%) primary augmentation patients were reported to have a new diagnosis of CTD; 2 with rheumatoid arthritis at 7 months and at 3 years, respectively, after implantation and 2 patients with fibromyalgia at 4.5 years after implantation for both. One revision-augmentation patient (0.7%) was reported to have a new diagnosis of fibromyalgia at 10 months after implantation. It cannot be concluded that these CTD diagnoses were caused by the implants because there was no comparison group of similar women without implants.

CANCER

There were 3 primary augmentation patients with a new diagnosis of breast cancer through 7 years. There was a 13% benign breast disease rate and a 1% malignant breast disease rate through 7 years. For revision-augmentation patients, there was 1 patient with a new diagnosis of breast cancer. There was a 15% benign breast disease rate and a 1% malignant breast disease rate through 7 years. In primary augmentation patients there was 1 report of brain cancer. There were no reports of other cancers, such as respiratory or cervical/vulvar, in revision-augmentation patients.

LACTATION COMPLICATIONS

Sixteen (21%) of the 75 primary augmentation patients who attempted to breastfeed following breast implantation in the Core Study through 7 years experienced difficulty with breastfeeding. The most common difficulty was inadequate milk production. For the 19 revision-augmentation patients who attempted to breastfeed after receiving breast implants, 6 (32%) had difficulty breastfeeding, 5 due to inadequate milk production and 1 due to pain.

REPRODUCTION COMPLICATIONS

Twenty-nine (6%) of the primary augmentation patients in the Core Study reported a reproduction problem through 7 years, most commonly miscarriage. For the 5 (3%) revision-augmentation patients who experienced a reproduction problem through 7 years, the most common problem was infertility.

SUICIDE

There was 1 report of suicide in the primary augmentation patients and 2 reports of suicide in the revision-augmentation patients in the Core Study through 7 years.

4.8 Allergan's Pivotal Study (TruForm™ 3 Implants)

Allergan's Pivotal Study is a 10-year study to assess safety and effectiveness in augmentation, reconstruction, and revision (revision-augmentation and revision-reconstruction) patients with TruForm™ 3 Implants. Patient follow-up is at 0-4 weeks, 6 months, 12 months, 24 months, and annually through 10 years. Safety is assessed by complications, such as implant rupture, capsular contracture, and reoperation. Benefit (effectiveness) is assessed by breast size change, patient satisfaction, and measures of quality of life.

Allergan's Pivotal Study consists of 941 patients. This includes 492 primary augmentation patients, 156 revision-augmentation patients, 225 primary reconstruction patients, and 68 revision-reconstruction patients. Of these patients, 150 primary augmentation patients, 45 revision-augmentation patients, 96 primary reconstruction patients, and 25 revision-reconstruction patients are in the MRI cohort, which means that they are assessed for silent rupture by MRI at years 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9. The study is currently ongoing, with the results through 5 years reported in this brochure.

The results indicate that the risk of at least one occurrence of any complication (including reoperation) at some point through 5 years after implant surgery is 25% for primary augmentation patients and 39% for revision-augmentation patients. The information below provides more details about the complications and benefits you may experience. More detailed data tables are found in the Appendix of this brochure. Please refer to the glossary for the definition of any complication you may not understand.

4.9 Pivotal Study: What are the 5-year follow-up rates?

The Pivotal Study enrolled 492 augmentation patients. Of the women expected to be seen at the 5-year follow-up visit, 81% were seen.

The Pivotal Study enrolled 156 revision-augmentation patients. Of the women expected to be seen at the 5-year follow-up visit, 80% were seen.

4.10 Pivotal Study: What are the benefits?

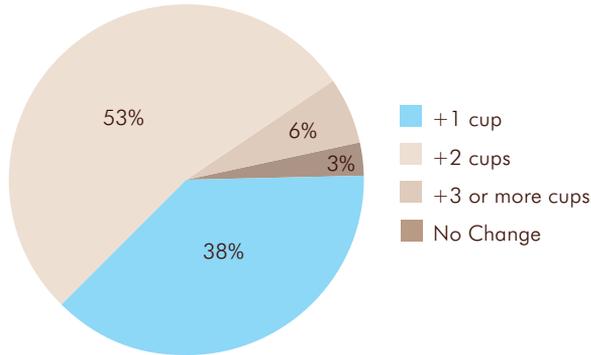
The benefits of TruForm™ 3 breast implants were assessed by bra cup size change and assessments of patient satisfaction and quality of life. Data were collected before implantation and at scheduled follow-up visits for those patients who still had their original implants and who came back for these visits. Quality of life data were collected through the first two years after implantation.

BREAST MEASUREMENT

For primary augmentation patients, 466 (95%) of the original 492 patients had a breast measurement within 18 months after surgery. Of these 466 patients, 38% increased by 1 cup size, 53% increased by 2 cup sizes, 6% increased by more than 2 cup sizes, and 3% had no increase. See Figure 5.

Revision-augmentation patients did not undergo a measurement of bra cup size change because they were undergoing replacement of an existing breast implant.

Figure 5. Cup Size Changes in Primary Augmentation Patients

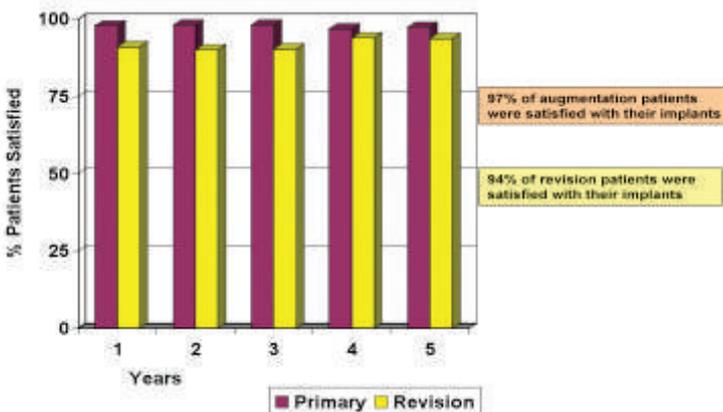


PATIENT SATISFACTION

Patient satisfaction was based on a 5-point scale assessment of satisfaction with their implants at the time of the follow-up visits. Of the original 492 primary augmentation patients, 386 (79%) provided a satisfaction rating at 5 years after implantation, with 374 (97%) of these patients indicating that they were satisfied with their breast implants.

Of the original 156 revision-augmentation patients, 114 (73%) provided a satisfaction rating at 5 years. Of these 114 patients, 107 (94%) indicated that they were satisfied with their breast implants. See Figure 6.

Figure 6. Primary Augmentation and Revision-Augmentation Patient Satisfaction Through 5 Years



QUALITY OF LIFE ASSESSMENTS

For primary augmentation patients, the SF-36, which is a collection of scales that measure mental and physical health, showed no significant changes after 2 years. For patient responses to questions regarding overall self-concept/self-esteem, there was no change in self-concept on the Tennessee Self Concept Scale and no change in overall self esteem on the Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale 2 years after receiving implants. Patient responses to questions on the Body Esteem Scale regarding overall body image did not show a change 2 years after receiving implants, but body esteem related to sexual attractiveness did show an increase in primary augmentation patients. On the Rowland Expectation Scale patients showed significant improvement in self image, social relations, and daily living.

Breast satisfaction was significantly increased after 2 years, including satisfaction with breast shape, size, feel or touch, and how well they matched (Table 2).

Revision-augmentation patients did not undergo a quality of life assessment.

Table 2.

Change from Pre-Surgery in Breast Satisfaction Scale

Quality of Life Scale	Primary Augmentation	
	Year 1	Year 2
Satisfaction with Breasts	Improved	Improved
How Well Breasts Matched	Improved	Improved
Satisfaction with Breast Shape	Improved	Improved
Satisfaction with Breast Size	Improved	Improved
Satisfaction with Breast Feel/Touch	Improved	Improved

4.11 Pivotal Study: What are the 5-year complication rates?

The complications observed in primary augmentation and revision-augmentation women through 5 years are presented in the Appendix, Table 2. The rates reflect the percentage of patients who experienced the listed complication at least once within the first 5 years after their implantation.

Some complications occurred more than once for some patients.

The most common complication experienced by primary augmentation patients within the first 5 years of implantation was reoperation (17% or approximately 17 patients out of 100). The most common complication experienced by revision-augmentation patients was also reoperation (30%).

4.12 Pivotal Study: What are the main reasons for reoperation?

The reasons for reoperation observed in primary augmentation and revision-augmentation women through 5 years are presented in the Appendix, Table 4. There may be one or more reasons identified for having a reoperation (additional surgery after the primary or revision breast augmentation). Furthermore, there may be multiple surgical procedures (for example, implant removal with or without replacement, capsule procedures, incision and drainage, implant reposition, scar revision, etc.) performed during a reoperation.

The most common reason for reoperation through 5 years in primary augmentation patients was because of patient request for style/size change (17 of 96 reoperations). The most common reason in revision-augmentation patients was because of implant malposition (10 of 60 reoperations).

4.13 Pivotal Study: What are the main reasons for implant removal?

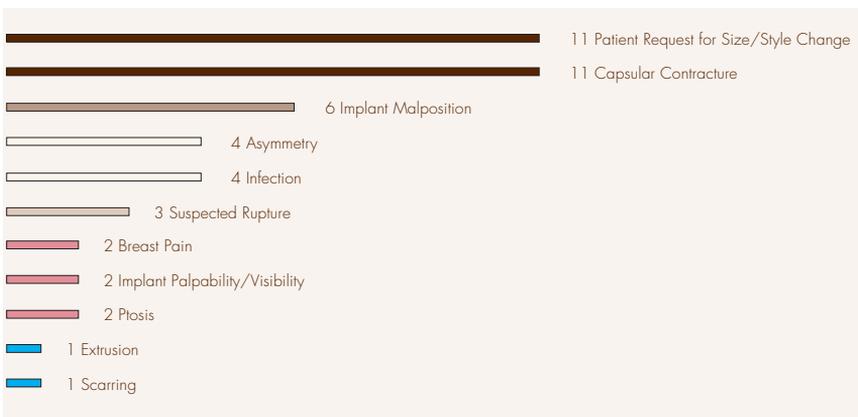
The reasons for implant removal observed in primary augmentation and revision-augmentation women through 5 years are presented in the Appendix, Table 6. The main reasons for implant removal among primary augmentation and revision-augmentation patients in the Pivotal Study over the 5 years are shown in Figures 7 and 8. For primary augmentation patients, there were 68 implants removed in 38 patients. Of these 68 implants, 62 were replaced. The most common reason for implant removal was patient request for style/size change (35 of the 68 implants removed).

**Figure 7. Main Reason for Implant Removal Through 5 Years
Primary Augmentation (n=68)**



For revision-augmentation patients, there were 47 implants removed in 27 patients. Of these 47 implants, 40 were replaced. The most common reason for implant removal was patient request for style/size change and capsular contracture (11 each of the 47 implants removed).

**Figure 8. Main Reason for Implant Removal Through 5 Years
Revision-Augmentation (n = 47)**



4.14 Pivotal Study: What are other clinical data findings?

Below is a summary of clinical findings from the Pivotal Study with regard to connective tissue disease (CTD), cancer, lactation complications,

reproduction complications, and suicide. These issues, along with others, are being further evaluated as part of Allergan's postapproval study (Breast Implant Follow-Up Study, or BIFS).

CTD DIAGNOSES

One primary augmentation patient (0.2%) was reported to have a new diagnosis of **systemic** sclerosis/scleroderma according to 1 month after implantation in the Pivotal Study. Two revision-augmentation patients (1.3%) were reported to have a new diagnosis of fibromyalgia and Hashimoto thyroiditis, respectively. It cannot be concluded that these CTD diagnoses were caused by the implant because there was no comparison group of similar women without implants.

CANCER

There were 3 primary augmentation patients with a new diagnosis of breast cancer through 5 years in the Pivotal Study. There was a 2% benign breast disease rate and 0.7% malignant breast disease rate through 5 years. For revision-augmentation patients, there was 1 patient with a new diagnosis of breast cancer through 5 years. There was a 7% benign breast disease rate and 0.8% malignant breast disease rate through 5 years. In primary augmentation patients there was 1 report of skin cancer and 1 report of renal cell cancer. In revision-augmentation patients there was 1 report of bladder cancer and 1 report of multiple myeloma.

LACTATION COMPLICATIONS

Ten (23%) of the 44 primary augmentation patients who attempted to breastfeed following breast implantation experienced difficulty with breastfeeding. The most common difficulty was mastitis. For the 4 revision-augmentation patients who attempted to breastfeed after receiving breast implants, 1 (25%) had difficulty breastfeeding due to inadequate milk production.

REPRODUCTION COMPLICATIONS

Seventeen (3.5%) of the primary augmentation patients in the Pivotal Study reported a reproduction problem through 5 years, most commonly miscarriage. Two (1.3%) revision-augmentation patients experienced a reproduction problem through 5 years.

SUICIDE

There were no reports of suicide in the primary augmentation patients and

the revision-augmentation patients in the Pivotal Study through 5 years.

4.15 Additional clinical study data findings

One of the ongoing Allergan US studies of the TruForm™ 3 implants, the Continued Access Study, has enrolled to date 2,274 primary augmentation patients and 506 revision-augmentation patients. Similar results to those discussed in detail above were obtained through 3 years of this 10-year study.

The most common local complications for primary augmentation patients were capsular contracture (2%) and implant malposition (2%), with all other complications occurring at less than 2%. For revision-augmentation patients, the most common local complications were also capsular contracture (5%) and implant malposition (3%).

Greater than 96% of primary augmentation patients and greater than 92% of revision-augmentation patients in the Continued Access Study indicated they were satisfied with their implants through 3 years.

5. Additional Information

5.1 Types of **NATRELLE**® Gel-Filled Breast Implants available from Allergan

The **NATRELLE**® Collection of gel filled breast implants come in a variety of profiles and sizes with either a textured shell or smooth surface shell and are filled with TruForm™ 1, 2, or 3 gel. TruForm™ 1 is a soft cohesive gel that is responsive to movement with a shape that is influenced by the surrounding breast tissue. TruForm™ 2 is a slightly firmer, form-stable cohesive gel that retains a natural feel while helping to create the desired shape for more predictable long-term control. TruForm™ 3 is a form-stable cohesive gel developed specifically for anatomical implants with a firmer feel for the ultimate shape control providing predictable aesthetic results over time. INSPIRA® implants are filled to about 95% of volume with TruForm™ 1 or TruForm™ 2 gel. Your plastic surgeon will discuss with you the implant

design that will best help you achieve the result and fit that is right for you.

Examples of TruForm™ 1 Breast Implant Styles



Style 10



Style 15



Style 20



Style 110



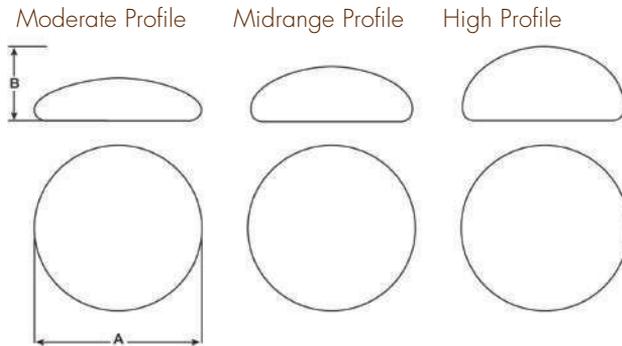
Style 115



Style 120

The following diagram may help you to understand the projections of TruForm™ 1 implants as your surgeon discusses the various options with you.

Silicone-Filled Breast Implant Matrix

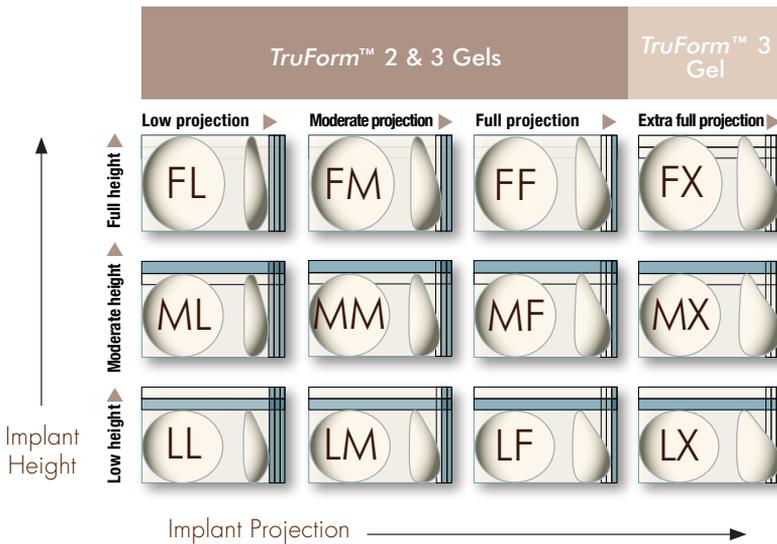


A = width, B = projection

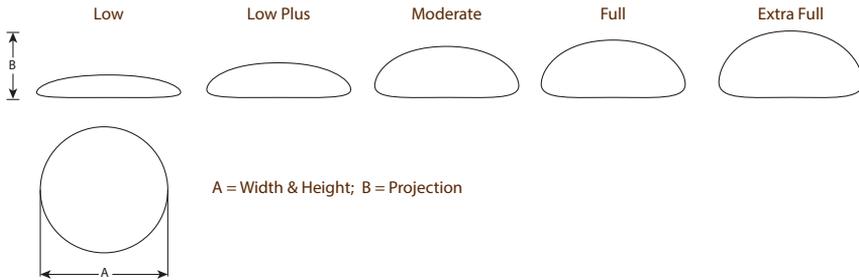
Examples of NATRELLE® 410 TruForm™ 2 and 3 Breast Implant Styles



The following diagram may help you to understand the projections of TruForm™ 2 and 3 Breast Implants as your surgeon discusses the various options with you.



NATRELLE® INSPIRA® TruForm™ 1 and 2 Breast Implant Matrix



5.2 Device Identification Card

You will be given a device identification card with the style and serial number of your breast implant(s). This card is for your permanent record and should be kept in a safe place. In the event you have a concern or problem with your implant you can use this card to describe the implant to your health care provider or to Allergan.

5.3 If you experience a problem

You should immediately report any problems that you notice with your implants to your plastic surgeon. If you believe that you have experienced a serious problem(s) related to your breast implants, you should have your health professional report the problem(s) to Allergan.

5.4 ConfidencePlus® Limited Warranties

The *ConfidencePlus*® Limited Warranties provide lifetime replacement and limited financial reimbursement in the event of shell leakage or breakage resulting in implant rupture, subject to certain conditions as fully discussed in the *ConfidencePlus*® literature. Allergan offers two levels of coverage under its warranty program. Our standard *ConfidencePlus*® Limited Warranty program applies automatically to every **NATRELLE**® Breast Implant recipient subject to the conditions discussed in the *ConfidencePlus*® literature. The optional *ConfidencePlus*® Premier Limited Warranty program is available for a low enrollment fee and increases the financial benefit in the event of implant rupture, subject to the conditions discussed in the *ConfidencePlus*® literature. For more information, please visit

www.cppwarranty.com or contact Allergan's Product Support Department at 1.800.624.4261.

5.5 How to receive more information

You may access the package insert (Information for Physicians/Directions for Use; **NATRELLE®** Gel-Filled Breast Implants document) online at **www.allergan.com/labeling/canada.htm**, or request a copy from your surgeon or from Allergan. The package insert has many undefined medical and technical terms because it contains information directed only to the surgeon.

For more detailed information on the preclinical and clinical studies conducted by Allergan, you are referred to the Summary Basis for Decision (SBD) for this product which may be accessed on Health Canada's website (**www.hc-sc.gc.ca**).

If, after reading this information, you have additional questions about breast implants or breast implant surgery, there are a number of resources available to you.

TOLL-FREE NUMBER

If you are a patient or a prospective patient and wish to speak to a **NATRELLE®** Breast Implant Support Specialist to inquire about breast implants, discuss any concerns, or request a copy of the patient labeling or package insert (Directions for Use), call toll free at 1.800.668.6427.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Allergan
1.800.624.4261

www.allergan.com

www.allergan.ca

www.natrelle.ca

Health Canada

www.hc-sc.gc.ca

Institute of Medicine Report on the Safety of Silicone Implants

www.nap.edu/catalog/9618.html

Food and Drug Administration
1.888.INFO.FDA or 240.276.3103

www.fda.gov/cdrh/breastimplants

The data tables from Allergan's clinical studies are located in this section. These tables are a supplement to the text found in the clinical studies section. For any terms you do not understand, please refer to the glossary at the front of this brochure.



Table 1. Core Study (TruForm™ 1 Implants)
7-Year Complication Rates by Patient

Complication*	Primary Augmentation n=455 Patients	Revision Augmentation n=147 Patients
Reoperation	30.1%	40.5%
Capsular Contracture Baker Grade III/IV	15.5%	20.4%
Breast Pain	11.4%	10.6%
Implant Removal with Replacement	11.0%	20.9%
Swelling	9.2%	8.4%
Implant Rupture (MRI cohort)	8.6%	0%
Nipple Complications	6.7%	<1%
Implant Malposition	5.2%	6.1%
Hypertrophic/Other Abnormal Scarring	3.7%	6.0%
Asymmetry	3.3%	3.7%
Implant Removal without Replacement	3.1%	4.3%
Ptosis	2.2%	4.8%
Breast/Skin Sensation Changes	1.6%	2.2%
Hematoma	1.6%	2.1%
Implant Palpability/Visibility	1.6%	6.8%
Seroma/Fluid Accumulation	1.6%	6.1%
Wrinkling/Rippling	1.2%	4.6%
Delayed Wound Healing	1.1%	<1%
Bruising	<1%	3.0%
Infection	<1%	1.4%
Capsule Calcification, Gel Migration, Implant Extrusion, Irritation, Lymphadenopathy, Lymphedema, Other Complications, Pneumothorax Redness, Skin Rash, Tissue/Skin Necrosis,	0% - <1%	0% - <1%
* Most events were assessed with severity ratings, and the rates shown in the table include only complications rated moderate, severe or very severe (excludes mild and very mild ratings). All occurrences of reoperation, implant removal, implant rupture, implant extrusion and pneumothorax are included.		

Table 2. Pivotal Study (TruForm™ 3 Implants)
5-Year Complication Rates by Patient

Complication*	Primary Augmentation n=492 Patients	Revision Augmentation n=147 Patients
Reoperation	16.7%	30.3%
Implant Removal with Replacement	7.6%	16.1%
Implant Rupture (MRI Cohort)	4.3%	5.0%
Capsular Contracture Baker Grade III/IV	3.3%	6.9%
Implant Malposition	2.3%	6.1%
Breast Pain	2.2%	2.1%
Swelling	2.1%	2.8%
Infection	1.7%	2.1%
Other Complications	1.4%	1.5%
Nipple Complications	1.3%	0%
Hematoma	1.1%	2.0%
Hypertrophic/Other Abnormal Scarring	1.1%	2.7%
Seroma/Fluid Accumulation	1.1%	1.4%
Breast/Skin Sensation Changes	1.0%	0%
Asymmetry	<1%	5.7%
Implant Removal without Replacement	<1%	3.6%
Wrinkling/Rippling	<1%	.4%
Delayed Wound Healing	<1%	1.3%
Bruising	<1%	<1%
Extrusion of Intact Implant	<1%	1.5%
Ptosis, Redness, Skin Rash	<1%	0%
Implant Palpability/Visibility, Upper Pole Fullness	0 - 1%	.4%
Capsule Calcification, Irritation, Lymphadenopathy, Lymphedema, Palpable Orientation Mark, Pneumothorax, Tissue/Skin Necrosis	0%	0%

* Most events were assessed with severity ratings, and the rates shown in the table include only complications rated moderate, severe or very severe (excludes mild and very mild ratings). All occurrences of reoperation, implant removal, implant rupture, implant extrusion and pneumothorax are included.

Table 3. Core Study (TruForm™ 1 Implants)

Main Reason for Reoperation through 7 Years

Reason for Reoperation	Primary Augmentation n	Revision Augmentation n
Capsular Contracture	47	20
Implant Malposition	24	11
Ptosis (Sagging)	21	9
Need for Biopsy	19	8
Suspected Rupture	13	5
Hematoma/Seroma	12	13
Patient Request for Style/Size Change	9	3
Scarring/Hypertrophic Scarring	8	7
Asymmetry	6	3
Breast Cancer	3	3
Breast Pain	3	1
Delayed Wound Healing	3	2
Implant Palpability/Visibility	2	1
Infection	2	3
Wrinkling/Rippling	2	2
Implant Extrusion	1	1
Necrosis	1	0
Nipple Complications	1	3
Breast Tissue Contour Deformity, Device Injury	0	1 each
Total	177	97

Table 4. Pivotal Study (TruForm™ 3 Implants)

Main Reason for Reoperation through 5 Years

Reason for Reoperation	Primary Augmentation n	Revision Augmentation n
Patient Request for Style/Size Change	17	4
Implant Malposition	14	10
Scarring/Hypertrophic Scarring	12	7
Hematoma/Seroma	9	3
Ptoxis (Sagging)	9	6
Capsular Contracture	7	9
Need for Biopsy	6	6
Asymmetry	4	3
Breast Cancer Mass	4	0
Infection	4	4
Suspected Rupture/Gel Fracture	4	3
Delayed Wound Healing	3	1
Extrusion of Intact Implant	1	1
Nipple Complications, Wrinkling/Rippling	1 each	0 each
Breast Pain	0	2
Implant Palpability/Visibility	0	1
Total	96	60

Table 5. Core Study (TruForm™ 1 Implants)

Main Reason for Implant Removal through 7 Years

Reason for Removal	Primary Augmentation n	Revision Augmentation n
Capsular Contracture	35	18
Patient Request for Style/Size Change	22	10
Implant Malposition	11	10
Suspected Rupture	11	4
Asymmetry	8	1
Ptoxis (Sagging)	5	6
Breast Pain	4	1
Wrinkling/Rippling	4	2
Breast Cancer Mass	2	2
Infection	2	2
Breast Tissue Contour Deformity, Implant Extrusion, Need for Biopsy	1 each	0
Scarring/Hypertrophic Scarring	0	3
Total	107	59

Table 6. Pivotal Study (TruForm™ 3 Implants)

Main Reason for Implant Removal through 5 Years

Reason for Removal	Primary Augmentation n	Revision Augmentation n
Patient Request for Style/Size Change	35	11
Ptosis (Sagging)	10	2
Asymmetry	6	4
Suspected Rupture/Gel Fracture	5	3
Infection	3	4
Capsular Contracture	2	11
Hematoma/Seroma	2	0
Implant Malposition	2	6
Extrusion of Intact Implant	1	1
Need for Biopsy, Wrinkling/Rippling	1 each	0 each
Breast Pain, Implant Palpability/Visibility	0 each	2 each
Scarring/Hypertrophic Scarring	0	1
Total	68	47

For Further Reading And Information

OVERALL SAFETY ASSESSMENT

Bondurant, S., Ernster, V., and Herdman, R., Eds. 2000. Safety of silicone breast implants. Committee on the Safety of Silicone Breast Implants, Division of Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, Institute of Medicine. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press.

McLaughlin, J., et al. 2007. The Safety of Silicone Gel-Filled Breast Implants: A Review of the Epidemiologic Evidence. *Ann. Plast. Surg.* 59(5):569-80.

IMPLANT RUPTURE

Hedén, P., et al. 2006. Prevalence of rupture in Inamed silicone breast implants. *Plast. Reconstr. Surg.* 118(2):303-8.

Hedén, P., et al. 2006. Style 410 cohesive silicone breast implants: safety and effectiveness at 5 to 9 years after implantation. *Plast. Reconstr. Surg.* 118:1281-1287.

Hölmich, L.R., et al. 2005. The diagnosis of silicone breast implant rupture. Clinical findings compared to findings at MRI. *Ann. Plast. Surg.* 54(6):583-9.

Hölmich, L.R., et al. 2005. The diagnosis of breast implant rupture: MRI findings compared to findings at explantation. 2005. *Eur. J. Radiol.* 53:213-25.

Hölmich, L.R., et al. 2004. Untreated silicone breast implant rupture. *Plast. Reconstr. Surg.* 114:204-14.

Hölmich, L.R., et al. 2001. Prevalence of silicone breast implant rupture among Danish women. *Plast. Reconstr. Surg.* 108(4):848-858.

CAPSULAR CONTRACTURE

Baker, J.L. Augmentation mammoplasty. In: Owsley, J.Q. and Peterson, R., Eds. *Symposium on aesthetic surgery of the breast*. St. Louis, MO: Mosby, 1978:256-263

Henriksen, T.F., et al. 2005. Surgical intervention and capsular contracture after breast augmentation: A prospective study of risk factors. *Ann. Plast. Surg.* 54(4):343-51.

Kulmala, I., et al. 2004. Local complications after cosmetic breast implant surgery in Finland. *Ann. Plast. Surg.* 53(5):413-9.

Seify, H., et al. 2005. Preliminary (3 years) experience with smooth wall silicone gel implants for primary breast augmentation. *Ann. Plast. Surg.* 54(3):231-5.

CONNECTIVE TISSUE DISEASE (CTD)

Brinton, L.A., et al. 2004. Risk of connective tissue disorders among breast implant patients. *Am. J. Epidemiol.* 160(7):619-27.

Brown, S.L., et al. 2001. Silicone gel breast implant rupture, extracapsular silicone, and health status in a population of women. *J. Rheumatol.* 28:996-1003.

Hölmich, L.R., et al. 2003. Self-reported diseases and symptoms by rupture status among unselected Danish women with cosmetic silicone breast implants. *Plast. Reconstr. Surg.* 111:723-32.

Janowsky, E.C., et al. 2000. Meta-analyses of the relation between silicone breast implants and the risk of connective-tissue diseases. *N. Engl. J. Med.* 342(11):781-90.

Lipworth, L., et al. 2004. Silicone breast implants and connective tissue disease: An updated review of the epidemiologic evidence. *Ann. Plast. Surg.* 52:598-601.

Tugwell, P., et al. 2001. Do silicone breast implants cause rheumatologic disorders? A systematic review for a court-appointed national science panel. *Arthritis Rheum.* 44(11):2477-84.

Weisman, M.H., et al. 1988. Connective-tissue disease following breast augmentation: A preliminary test of the human adjuvant tissue hypothesis. *Plast. Reconstr. Surg.* 82(4):626-30.

Williams, H.J., et al. 1997. Breast implants in patients with differentiated and undifferentiated connective tissue disease. *Arthritis Rheum.* 40(3):437-40.

Wolfe, F. and Anderson, J. 1999. Silicone filled breast implants and the risk of fibromyalgia and rheumatoid arthritis. *J. Rheumatol.* 26:2025-28.

CTD SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

Berner, I., et al. 2002. Comparative examination of complaints of patients with breast-cancer with and without silicone implants. *Eur. J Obstet. Gynecol. Reprod. Biol.* 102:61-6.

Breiting, V.B., et al. 2004. Long-term health status of Danish women with silicone breast implants. *Plast. Reconstr. Surg.* 114:217-26.

Fryzek, J.P., et al. 2001. Self-reported symptoms among women after cosmetic breast implant and breast reduction surgery. *Plast. Reconstr. Surg.* 107:206-13.

Kjøller, K., et al. 2004. Self-reported musculoskeletal symptoms among Danish women with cosmetic breast implants. *Ann. Plast. Surg.* 52(1):1-7.

CANCER

Brinton, L.A., et al. 2000. Breast cancer following augmentation mammoplasty (United States). *Cancer Causes Control.* 11(9):819-27.

Brinton, L.A., et al. 2001. Cancer risk at sites other than the breast following augmentation mammoplasty. *Ann. Epidemiol.* 11:248-56.

Bryant, H., and Brasher, P. 1995. Breast implants and breast cancer—reanalysis of a linkage study. *N. Engl. J. Med.* 332(23):1535-9.

Cook, L.S. 1997. Characteristics of women with and without breast augmentation. *JAMA.* 20:1612-7.

Deapen, D.M., et al. 1997. Are breast implants anticarcinogenic? A 14-year follow-up of the Los Angeles Study. *Plast. Reconstr. Surg.* 99:1346-53.

Deapen, D., et al. 2000. Breast cancer stage at diagnosis and survival among patients with prior breast implants. *Plast. Reconstr. Surg.* 105:535-40.

Fryzek, J.P., et al. 2000. Characteristics of women with cosmetic breast augmentation surgery compared with breast reduction surgery patients and women in the general population of Sweden. *Ann. Plast. Surg.* 45(4):349-56.

Herdman, R.C., et al. 2001. Silicone breast implants and cancer. *Cancer Invest.* 19(8):821-32.

Jakubietz, M.G., et al. 2004. Breast augmentation: Cancer concerns and mammography—A literature review. *Plast. Reconstr. Surg.* 113(7):117e-22e.

Kjøller K., et al. 2003. Characteristics of women with cosmetic breast implants compared with women with other types of cosmetic surgery and population-based controls in Denmark. *Ann. Plast. Surg.* 50(1):6-12.

Lipworth, L., et al. 2009. Cancer among Scandinavian women with cosmetic breast implants: A pooled long-term follow-up study. *Int. J. Cancer.* 124(2):490-3.

Lipworth, L., et al. 2009. Breast implants and lymphoma risk: A review of the epidemiologic evidence through 2008. *Plast. Reconstr. Surg.* 123(3):790-3.

McLaughlin, J.K. and Lipworth, L. 2004. Brain cancer and cosmetic breast implants: A review of the epidemiological evidence. *Ann. Plast. Surg.* 52(2):15-17.

Miglioretti, D.L., et al. 2004. Effect of breast augmentation on the accuracy of mammography and cancer characteristics. *JAMA.* 291(4):442-50.

Pukkala, E., et al. 2002. Incidence of breast and other cancers among Finnish women with cosmetic breast implants, 1970-1999. *J. Long Term Eff. Med. Implants.* 12(4):271-9.

ALCL

Alobeid, B., et al. 2009. Aggressive presentation of breast implant-associated ALK-1 negative anaplastic large cell lymphoma with bilateral axillary lymph node involvement. *Leuk. Lymphoma* 50(5):831-833.

Bishara, M.R., et al. 2009. Case report: Primary anaplastic large cell lymphoma of the breast arising in reconstruction mammoplasty capsule of saline filled breast implant after radical mastectomy for breast cancer: An unusual presentation. *Diagn. Pathol.* 4:11-16.

Daneshbod, Y., et al. 2010. Primary ALK-positive anaplastic large cell lymphoma of the breast: A case report and review of the literature. *J. Pediatr. Hematol. Oncol.* 32:e75-e78.

de Jong, D., et al. 2008. Anaplastic large-cell lymphoma in women with breast implants. *JAMA* 300(17):2030-2035.

- Evans, A.M. and B.C.-H. Chiu. 2008. The challenges of epidemiologic research in non-Hodgkin lymphoma. *JAMA* 200(17):2059-2061.
- Fritzsche, F.R., et al. 2006. Anaplastic large-cell non-Hodgkins lymphoma of the breast in periprosthetic localization 32 years after treatment for primary breast cancer – A case report. *Virchows Arch*449:561-564.
- Gaudet, G., et al. 2002. Breast lymphoma associated with breast implants: case-reports and a review of the literature. *Leukemia Lymphoma* 43:115-119.
- Gualco, G., and C.E. Bacchi. 2008. B-cell and T-cell lymphomas of the breast: Clinical-pathological features of 53 cases. *Int.J. Surg. Path.* 16(4):407-413.
- Gualco, G., et al. 2009. Primary and secondary T-cell lymphomas of the breast: clinic-pathologic features of 11 cases. *Appl. Immunohistochem. Mol. Morphol.* 17(4):301-306.
- Guo, H.Y., et al. 2008. Primary non-Hodgkin's lymphoma of the breast: Eight-year follow-up experience. *Hematol.* 87(5):491-497.
- Jacobsen, E. 2006. Anaplastic large-cell lymphoma, T-/null-cell type. *Oncologist.* 11(7):831-40.
- Keech, J.A., Jr. and B.J. Creech. 1997. Anaplastic T-cell lymphoma in proximity to a saline-filled breast implant. *Plast. Reconstr.* 100(2):554:555.
- Li, S. and A.K. Lee. 2010. Case report: Silicone implant and primary breast ALK1-negative anaplastic large cell lymphoma, fact or fiction? *Int. J. Clin. Exp. Pathol.* 3(1):117-127.
- Miranda, R.N., et al. 2009. Anaplastic large cell lymphoma involving the breast: clinical/pathologic study of 6 cases and review of the literature. *Arch. Pathol. Lab. Med.* 133(9):1383-1390.
- Newman, M.K., et al. 2008. Primary breast lymphoma in a patient with silicone breast implants: A case report and review of the literature. *J. Plast. Reconstr. Aesthet. Surg.* 61(7):822-825.
- Olack, B., et al. 2007. Anaplastic large cell lymphoma arising in a saline breast implant capsule after tissue expander breast reconstruction. *Ann. Plast. Surg.* 59(1):56-57.

Roden, A.C., et al. 2008. Seroma-associated primary anaplastic large-cell lymphoma adjacent to breast implants: An indolent T-cell lymphoproliferative disorder. *Mod. Pathol.* 21(4):455-463.

Sahoo, S., et al. 2003. Anaplastic large cell lymphoma arising in a silicone breast implant capsule: A case report and review of the literature. *Arch. Pathol. Lab. Med.* 127(3):e115-e118.

Wong, A.K., et al. 2008. Anaplastic large cell lymphoma associated with a breast implant capsule: a case report and review of the literature. *Am. J. Surg. Pathol.* 32(8):1265-1268.

SUICIDE

Brinton, L.A., et al. 2001. Mortality among augmentation mammoplasty patients. *Epidemiol.* 12(3):321-6.

Jacobsen, P.H., et al. 2004. Mortality and suicide among Danish women with cosmetic breast implants. *Arch. Int. Med.* 164(22):2450-5.

Koot, V., et al. 2003. Total and cause specific mortality among Swedish women with cosmetic breast implants: prospective study. *BMJ.* 326(7388):527-8.

Pukkala, E., et al. 2003. Causes of death among Finnish women with cosmetic breast implants, 1971-2001. *Ann. Plast. Surg.* 51(4):339-42.

EFFECTS ON BREASTFEEDING/CHILDREN

Hemminki, E., et al. 2004. Births and perinatal health of infants among women who have had silicone breast implantation in Finland, 1967-2000. *Acta Obstet. Gynecol. Scand.* 83(12):1135-40.

Kjøller, K., et al. 2002. Health outcomes in offspring of Danish mothers with cosmetic breast implants. *Ann. Plast. Surg.* 48:238-45.

Signorello, L.B., et al. 2001. Offspring health risk after cosmetic breast implantation in Sweden. *Ann. Plast. Surg.* 46:279-86.

SILICONE GEL MIGRATION

Katzin, W.E., et al. 2005. Pathology of lymph nodes from patients with breast implants: A histologic and spectroscopic evaluation. *Am. J. Surg. Pathol.* 29(4):506-11.

GEL DIFFUSION

Chandra, G., et al. 1987. A convenient and novel route to bis(alkyne) platinum(0) and other platinum(0) complexes from Speier's hydrosilylation catalyst. *Organometallics*. 6:191-2.

Flassbeck, D.B., et al. 2003. Determination of siloxanes, silicon, and platinum in tissues of women with silicone gel-filled implants. *Anal. Bioanal. Chem.* 375(3):356-62 (for example, data from Patients B & C).

Lappert, M.F. and Scott, F.P.A. 1995. The reaction pathway from Speier's to Karstedt's hydrosilylation catalyst. *J. Organomet. Chem.* 492(2):C11-C13.

Lewis, L.N., et al. 1995. Mechanism of formation of platinum(0) complexes containing silicon-vinyl ligands. *Organometallics*. 14:2202-13.

Lugowski, S.J., et al. 2000. Analysis of silicon in human tissues with special reference to silicone breast implants. *J. Trace Elem. Med. Biol.* 14(1):31-42.

Stein, J., et al. 1999. In situ determination of the active catalyst in hydrosilylation reactions using highly reactive Pt(0) catalyst precursors. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 121(15):3693-703.

FORM STABLE

Bengtson BP, Van Natta BW, Murphy DK, Slicton A, Maxwell GP. Style 410 highly cohesive silicone gel prosthesis in cosmetic and reconstructive breast implant surgery. *Ann Plast Surg* 2004; 53:536-542

Weum S, de Weerd L, Kristiansen B. Form stability of the Style 410 anatomically shaped cohesive silicone gel-filled breast implant in subglandular breast augmentation evaluated with magnetic resonance imaging. *Plast Reconstr Surg* 2011; 127:409-413



Checklist for you and your surgeon to review.

Preoperative Checklist

PATIENT SELF ASSESSMENT

Completed by the patient prior to surgery for discussion with the physician

PATIENT SURGERY RECORD

Important pre- and post-operative appointments and related information recorded by the patient

Checklist for you and your surgeon to review.

Postoperative Checklist

- NATRELLE®** DEVICE IDENTIFICATION CARD(S)
Supplied following surgery and retained by patient in designated area of the Breast Surgery Planner
- DEVICE TRACKING FORM
Completed and returned by the patient to Allergan if applicable
- OPTIONAL *CONFIDENCEPLUS®* WARRANTY ENROLLMENT FORM
Completed and returned by the patient to Allergan in the business reply envelope provided
- INFORMATION FOR YOUR HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS
Completed by the patient to give to her mammography center and primary care physician

A simple questionnaire to ensure you understand the risks and benefits of surgery.

Patient Self Assessment

Following your review of Section I, Important Information for Women about Breast Augmentation with **NATRELLE**[®] Gel-Filled Breast Implants, use this Patient Self Assessment to evaluate your understanding of the information presented. Be sure to bring this breast surgery planner with the completed Patient Self Assessment with you during your consultation with your doctor. He or she will review the assessment and use it to help guide additional discussions about the risks and benefits of surgery. There is additional space at the end of the self assessment to make notes about the information or record specific questions that you would like to discuss with your surgeon.

Each of the following statements is true or false. Indicate your answers by checking true or false. Your surgeon will review your answers with you.

If signs of rupture are seen on an MRI, you should consider implant removal. Ultimately, implant removal is a medical decision to be made in consultation with your doctor.

- TRUE FALSE

Additional surgery to your breast and/or implant will be likely over the course of your life.

- TRUE FALSE

You should inform your mammographers about the presence of your implants.

- TRUE FALSE

Your breast implants may interfere with your ability to successfully breastfeed.

- TRUE FALSE

You should perform breast self-examinations monthly and should make sure you know how to distinguish the implant from your breast tissue.

- TRUE FALSE

Silicone gel-filled breast implants have not been clinically tested in women with autoimmune diseases like lupus or scleroderma.

- TRUE FALSE

If you have serious health problems or conditions such as a weakened immune system or compromised blood supply to the breast you should discuss with your surgeon whether breast surgery is appropriate for you.

- TRUE FALSE

Although rare, there have been reports in the scientific literature providing evidence that the silicone gel fill may move beyond the fibrous capsule and into the breast tissue or away from the breast (gel migration), particularly if the scar capsule is ruptured, causing local complications such as pain and neuropathy.

- TRUE FALSE

Capsular contracture or hardening of the tissue surrounding the breast implant may result in the need for additional surgery.

- TRUE FALSE

Patient Surgery Record

Use this section to record important dates and contact information related to your breast surgery.

Preoperative mammogram
baseline (if necessary): _____

Preoperative appointment date: _____

Surgery date: _____

Surgery location: _____

Contact person at
surgery location: _____

Contact phone number: _____

First postoperative
appointment date: _____

Subsequent postoperative
appointment dates: _____

Post-surgery mammogram
(6 months to 1 year following surgery): _____

NATRELLE[®] Device Identification Card(s) Information

Record information from your **NATRELLE[®]** Device Identification Card(s) below and then place your card(s) in the pockets on the front cover of this planner to keep as a record.

Catalog Number: Left _____

Catalog Number: Right _____

Serial Number: Left _____

Serial Number: Right _____

Optional additional coverage from a trusted industry leader.

Optional *ConfidencePlus*[®] Premier Warranty Enrollment

Confidence... it's more than a sense of well-being.

It's the peace of mind that comes with the knowledge your breast implants are covered by an industry leading warranty program. Allergan *ConfidencePlus*[®] breast implant limited warranty programs offer you coverage in the event of implant rupture, including product replacement and financial assistance to cover expenses not reimbursed by your insurance carrier.

Our standard *ConfidencePlus*[®] warranty applies automatically to every **NATRELLE**[®] breast implant recipient and includes lifetime product replacement and up to \$1,200US in financial assistance subject to the conditions discussed in the *ConfidencePlus*[®] literature.

The optional *ConfidencePlus*[®] Premier breast implant limited warranty provides all the peace of mind included with our standard *ConfidencePlus*[®] warranty program, but increases the financial assistance to \$2,400US and offers free contralateral implant replacement. For the low enrollment fee of \$100US you have access to lifetime product replacement, 10 years of coverage, the freedom to change styles or size as part of your replacement surgery, free contralateral implant replacement and up to \$2,400US in financial assistance.¹

That's peace of mind...That's *ConfidencePlus*[®] Premier!

To enroll in our optional *ConfidencePlus*[®] Premier breast implant limited warranty program use the information contained on your **NATRELLE**[®] Device Identification Card(s) supplied to you after surgery or complete the enrollment form that follows this page. Once complete, detach the form from this breast implant surgery planner and mail it to Allergan in the envelope provided. You may also fax your completed enrollment form with credit card information to 1.888.647.4029.

Your enrollment form and \$100US must be received or postmarked within 45 days of surgery and must accompany a certified check, money order, or valid credit card number in order to process your purchase. **DO NOT SEND A PERSONAL CHECK.** *ConfidencePlus*[®] Premier enrollment forms that accompany a personal check will **NOT** be processed.

¹A charge may apply on a product with a higher list price. The optional *ConfidencePlus*[®] Premier warranty is non-transferable and non-refundable. For complete program details see the *ConfidencePlus*[®] warranty program and terms at www.allergan.com or call Allergan at 800.624.4261.



THE SCIENCE OF REJUVENATION™

CONFIDENCEPLUS® PREMIER LIMITED WARRANTY OPTION

Use the information contained on your Patient/Device ID Card(s) supplied to you after surgery to complete the optional *ConfidencePlus*® Premier warranty purchase form. Once complete, detach this form from the breast implant surgery planner and mail it to Allergan in the envelope provided.

Your purchase form and \$100US must be postmarked within 45 days of surgery and must accompany a certified check, money order or valid credit card number in order to process your purchase. Do not send a personal check.

If paying by certified check or money order make check payable to Allergan *ConfidencePlus*® Premier Limited Warranty.

Mail or fax completed enrollment form along with your payment to:

Allergan
 301W. Howard Lane, Suite 100
 Austin, TX 78753
 United States of America
 Fax 1.888.647.4029

PAYING BY CREDIT CARD

Credit Card Type: Visa MasterCard American Express

Card Number: _____ Expiration Date: _____

Cardholder Name if other than patient: _____

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

Province: _____

Postal Code: _____

Country: _____

ONLY ONE OPTION BELOW IS REQUIRED FOR VERIFICATION

Drivers License # and Province of Issue: _____

Mother's Maiden Name: _____

SURGERY AND IMPLANT INFORMATION

Implanting Surgeon Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

Province: _____

Postal Code: _____

Phone Number: _____

Date of Surgery: _____

Implant Serial Number(s): _____

Take this information about your implant surgery to your Mammography Center.

Information For The Mammography Center

Please update my patient file to reflect the presence of **NATRELLE®** Gel-Filled Breast Implants. Since examination of the augmented or reconstructed breasts requires more time, please allow additional time when scheduling my next mammogram and alert the physician and technologists performing the exam about the presence of my implants.

You may be aware that Health Canada has approved **NATRELLE®** Gel-Filled Breast Implants for use in augmentation, reconstruction and revision surgery. As part of a woman's healthcare network, it is important that you are aware of the latest information on the safety of silicone gel-filled breast implants. For additional information please consider the following resources:

Institute of Medicine Report on the Safety of Silicone Breast Implants
www.nap.edu/catalog/9618.html

Health Canada
www.hc-sc.gc.ca

Food and Drug Administration
www.fda.gov/cdrh/breastimplants

Breast Implant Safety
www.breastimplantsafety.org

Breast Implant Answers
www.breastimplantanswers.com

NATRELLE® Collection of Breast Implants
www.natrelle.ca

PATIENT INSTRUCTIONS

Please record the catalog and serial number(s) exactly as they appear on your **NATRELLE®** Device Identification Card(s) before giving this page to your **Mammography Center**.

Location of implants
(submuscular or subglandular): _____

Catalog Number: Left _____

Catalog Number: Right _____

Serial Number: Left _____

Serial Number: Right _____

Provide this information to your Primary Care Physician at your next scheduled appointment.

Information For Your Primary Care Physician

Your patient has been implanted with **NATRELLE**[®] Gel-Filled Breast Implants. It is important that you include this information in her chart because while silicone gel-filled breast implants have been proven safe in thousands of patients worldwide, they can present additional challenges for attending physicians. So to ensure your patient receives the care she needs, when appropriate please alert other physicians about the presence of her implants.

You may be aware that Health Canada has approved **NATRELLE**[®] Gel-Filled Breast Implants for use in augmentation, reconstruction and revision surgery. As part of a woman's healthcare network, it is important that you are aware of the latest information on the safety of silicone gel-filled breast implants. For additional information please consider the following resources:

Institute of Medicine Report on the Safety of Silicone Breast Implants
www.nap.edu/catalog/9618.html

Health Canada
www.hc-sc.gc.ca

Food and Drug Administration
www.fda.gov/cdrh/breastimplants

Breast Implant Safety
www.breastimplantsafety.org

Breast Implant Answers
www.breastimplantanswers.com

NATRELLE[®] Collection of Breast Implants
www.natrelle.ca

PATIENT INSTRUCTIONS

Please record the catalog and serial numbers exactly as they appear on your **NATRELLE®** Device Identification Card(s) before giving this page to your **Primary Care Physician**. If you have multiple primary care physicians make copies of this form before providing it to your physician.

Location of implants
(submuscular or subglandular): _____

Catalog Number: Left _____

Catalog Number: Right _____

Serial Number: Left _____

Serial Number: Right _____



Allergan
85 Enterprise Blvd., Suite 500
Markham, ON L6G 0B5

2525 Dupont Drive
Irvine, CA 92612

Allergan
Marlow International, Parkway, Marlow
BUCKS SL7 1YL
GBR