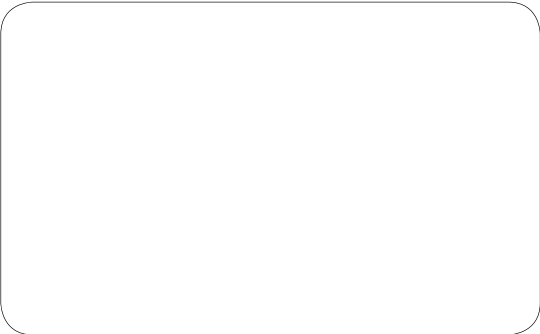


## Why is fat transfer for breast augmentation more favorable than artificial implants?

Fat transfer for breast augmentation is an advantageous safer alternative to artificial implants as patients need not be concerned about the risks of artificial implants such as rupture, infection, capsular contraction, scarring and unnatural texture.

Breast tissue is made up mostly of fat cells, making transplanted fat very compatible; more so than saline or silicone implants. The result is therefore more natural in appearance and feel.

This type of breast augmentation is ideal for women who wish to firm up their breast especially post-pregnancy and for those who want a more “fuller” breast especially if naturally born with a small cup size.



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# Cell-assisted Lipotransfer for Breast Augmentation



## CELL ASSISTED LIPOTRANSFER (CAL) FOR BREAST AUGMENTATION



### What is Cell Assisted Lipotransfer (CAL)?

Fat transfer by injection (lipoinjection) has always been a promising cosmetic

treatment however problems such as unpredictability and low rate of fat survival have been limiting factors in its application.

Fat tissue contains not only fat cells but also stem cells that have the potential to develop into fat cells. Suctioned fat appears to lose a significant number of these precursor stem cells, leading to low survival rate and long term death of transplanted fat.

To overcome the problems of lipoinjection, a new method known as Cell Assisted Lipotransfer (CAL) has been developed. In CAL, autologous (your own) fat derived stem cells are used in combination with lipoinjection, giving very promising results as the chances of fat survival in the transplanted area have shown to be more successful than transplanting fat alone.

Essentially, your own fat is aspirated by low pressure liposuction. Stem cells are freshly isolated from not only the aspirated fat, but also the extracellular fluid (which is normally discarded in traditional fat transfer), and then recombined with the fat resulting in Autologous Stem Cell-rich fat.

CAL has been proven to effective and safe for breast augmentation and superior to

conventional lipoinjection. The stem cells derived from your own fat enhance the survival rate of the transplanted fat.

### What does the procedure of CAL for Breast Augmentation entail?

The procedure involves liposuction under low pressure, therefore a less traumatic form of conventional liposuction, to attain your own fat from unwanted areas i.e. abdomen and love handles or thighs (thigh fat is superior to abdominal fat where breast augmentation is concerned).

The fat and extracellular fluid is then processed in a laboratory to extract the stem cells and then recombined with the fat and manually injected into the breast tissue.

### Are there any side effects from such a procedure?

As with any form of surgery, bruising, swelling and temporary nodular formation will occur at the donor site (where the fat is taken) and the recipient site (breast area). These effects will resolve in approximately 2 to 4 weeks.

You will have very minute scars that are barely visible at the donor site from the liposuction itself and in the recipient area near the breasts (less than 1 cm). These scars are much smaller than what you get from conventional liposuction and from breast augmentation with artificial implants.

The process of injecting fat into soft tissue may cause cyst formation or microcalcification in approximately 10% of patients; however these changes can be distinguished from those associated with breast cancer. Prior to undergoing

the procedure, all patients will be required to have a mammogram/ultrasound.

### What do I expect to see after the procedure is complete?



The transplanted fat tissue may absorb slightly during the first 2 months, however the breast circumference is expected to increase over a period of 6 months.

This delayed response is a direct result of the regeneration of fat cells from the infiltrated stem cells.

The potential size of breast augmentation can be limited by lack of donor area fat or poor quality fat for transfer (i.e. abdominal fat).

This procedure alone is not suitable for overly sagging breasts where there is excess skin involved.

Please consult a Bioscor doctor for a consultation and assessment for suitability for this procedure.

