

The Influence of Time on a First Generation Silicone Gel-filled Implant in a Human Breast

Josef Haik MD MPH^{1,2,3,4,5} and Gilad Winder MD¹

¹Department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Sheba Medical Center, Tel Hashomer, Israel

²Talpiot Leadership Program, Sheba Medical Center, Tel Hashomer, Israel

³Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

⁴College of Health and Medicine, University of Tasmania, Sydney, NSW, Australia

⁵Institute for Health Research University of Notre Dame, Fremantle, Australia

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The first silicone gel-filled breast implant was invented in 1962 by Thomas Cronin, a plastic surgeon from Texas, USA. He was inspired by a hanging transfusion bag, namely a drop-shaped bag similar to the appearance of a breast. Dow Chemical Company, USA, manufactured a similar sac filled with silicone. Its shell was made of two parts of silicone elastomer filled with moderately viscous silicone gel [1,2].

An 86-year-old female (born in 1933) underwent one of the first breast augmentations with silicone gel-filled implants in Israel more than 50 years ago. She was referred to our department for bilateral implant extraction in 2019 due to non-specific breast discomfort.

Figure 1. The implant after more than 50 years in the breast tissue



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Figure 1 shows what the implant looked like after more than 50 years in the breast tissue. There was no possible way to identify or recognize the original size or type of implant. Macroscopically, silicone threads can be seen inside the old implant and tissue growth is observed in the conglomerate of the silicone. The pathology report showed encapsulated hematoma and entrapped foreign material (silicone).

Correspondence

Dr. J. Haik

Dept. of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Sheba Medical Center, Tel Hashomer 5265601, Israel

email: josef.haik@sheba.health.gov.il

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Capsule

Dying cells resurrect tumor rejection

Dying cells can activate the immune system. **Snyder** and co-authors engineered cells that can be induced to undergo necroptotic cell death. They injected these cells directly into tumors and examined the ability of these dying cells to promote antitumor responses in situ and at more-distant tumors. In addition to promoting immune response in situ,

the cells drove a systemic immune response that promoted regression of tumor at the distant site as well. Most impressively, the dying cells did not need to express tumor-specific antigens to promote antitumor immunity.

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Eitan Israeli

“The cure for boredom is curiosity. There is no cure for curiosity”

Dorothy Parker (1893–1967), American author, poet, critic, and screenwriter