

Important Information for Women About Breast Reconstruction with INAMED[®] Silicone-Filled Breast Implants



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GLOSSARY

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	A disease in which the body mounts an “attack” response to its own tissues or cell types. 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.
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	A surgical procedure to increase breast size. For this document, it refers to placement of a breast implant.
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. For this document, it refers to placement of a breast implant. The first time a breast implant is placed, it is called primary reconstruction. All subsequent times the implant is replaced, it is called revision-reconstruction.

Calcification	Process of hardening by calcium salts.
Capsule	Scar tissue which forms around the breast implant. Sometimes this capsule squeezes the implant, resulting in capsular contracture (below).
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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baker Grade I – Normally soft and natural appearance • Baker Grade II – A little firm, but breast looks normal • Baker Grade III – More firm than normal, and looks abnormal (change in shape) • Baker Grade IV – Hard, obvious distortion, and tenderness with pain
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 part of the body.
Connective tissue disease/disorder (CTD)	A disease, group of diseases, or conditions affecting connective tissue, such as muscles, ligaments, skin, etc., and/or the immune system. Connective tissue diseases (“CTDs”) that involve the immune system include autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, and scleroderma.
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 that supported the approval of the premarket approval (PMA) application. 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 Core 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.
Flap	A portion of tissue (which may include muscle, fat, and skin) moved from one part of the body to another. The tissue flap may or may not have its blood supply attached.
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
Latissimus dorsi	Two triangular muscles running from the spinal column to the shoulder.
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).
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.
MRI	Magnetic resonance imaging. A radiographic examination that currently has the best ability to detect rupture of silicone gel-filled breast implants.
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.
Mastectomy	<p>The removal of breast tissue due to the presence of a cancerous or precancerous growth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Subcutaneous mastectomy</u>: surgical removal of the breast tissues, but sparing the skin, nipple, and areola. • <u>Total mastectomy</u>: surgical removal of the breast including the nipple, areola, and most of the overlying skin. • <u>Modified radical mastectomy</u>: surgical removal of the entire breast including the nipple, areola, and overlying skin, as well as the lymphatic-bearing tissue in the axilla. • <u>Radical mastectomy</u>: surgical removal of the entire breast including the nipple, areola, and overlying skin, as well as the pectoral muscles, lymphatic bearing tissue in the axilla, and various other neighboring tissue.
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 implant.
Necrosis	Death of cells or tissues.
Oncologist	A doctor who studies, identifies, and treats cancer.
Outpatient surgery	A surgical procedure in which the patient is not required to stay in the hospital overnight.
Palpate	To feel with the hand.
Palpability	The ability to feel the implant.
Pectoralis	Major muscle of the chest.
Periareolar	Around the darkened or pigmented area surrounding the nipple of the breast.
Plastic surgery	Surgery intended for the improvement of appearance of the body.
Postoperatively	After surgery.
Primary breast reconstruction	The first time a breast implant is placed for the purpose of breast reconstruction.
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-Reconstruction	Refers to the correction or improvement of a primary reconstruction. In the context of this document, it refers to surgical removal and replacement of breast implants that were placed originally for primary breast reconstruction.
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.
Silicone elastomer	A type of silicone that has elastic properties similar to rubber.
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).
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 silicone 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.
Tissue expander	An adjustable implant that can be inflated with saline to stretch the tissue at the mastectomy site to create a new tissue flap for implantation of the breast implant.

1. CONSIDERING SILICONE GEL-FILLED BREAST IMPLANT SURGERY

You may be considering breast implant surgery to restore your breast shape after a mastectomy or an injury that resulted in either partial or total loss of the breast(s) or to correct a birth defect. This is referred to as breast reconstruction. Or you may need revision of a previous breast reconstruction, which is called revision-reconstruction. Whether you decide to have breast reconstruction depends on your own individual case, medical condition, general health, lifestyle, emotional state, and breast size and shape. You may wish to speak with your family, friends, breast implant support groups, and breast cancer support groups to help you in making this decision.

If you are considering breast reconstruction and do not have a plastic surgeon, ask your general surgeon for a referral for the names of experienced, board certified plastic surgeons in your area. Your general surgeon, plastic surgeon, and oncologist should work together to plan your mastectomy and reconstruction procedure to give you the best possible result.

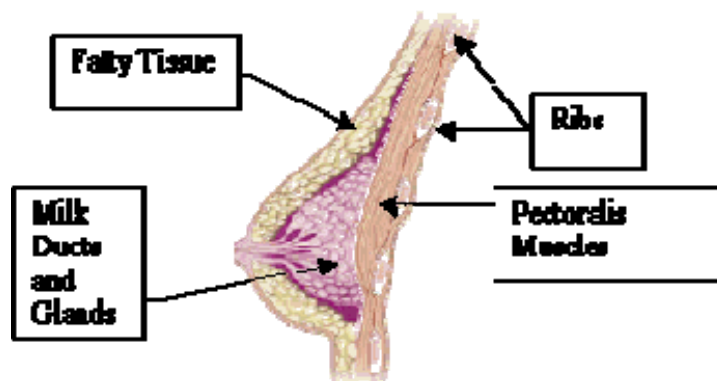
Allergan has prepared this information to help you better understand the breast implant procedure and assist you in making an informed decision about breast reconstruction or revision-reconstruction surgery. It will help to answer some of the questions you may have about the surgery and about breast implants in general. It will also provide you with specific information about the risks and benefits of INAMED silicone-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.

As part of your decision, both you and your surgeon will be required to sign Allergan's consent to surgery form that confirms your understanding of what you have read. This Allergan consent document will be provided to you by your surgeon.

You should wait at least 1-2 weeks after reviewing and considering this information before deciding whether to have primary breast reconstruction surgery. In the case of a revision-reconstruction however, your surgeon may find it medically necessary to perform surgery sooner.

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 or to restore/replace breast tissue. 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 reconstruction, such as mastopexy, to help achieve improved breast lift.

Breast cancer surgery can significantly change the shape of the breast, to a greater or lesser degree, depending on a number of factors. These factors include how much breast tissue is removed in a partial or complete mastectomy; how much skin is removed at the time of surgery; and how much tissue reaction or scarring there is in the remaining breast and skin in response to chemotherapy or radiation therapy.

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.



1.3 ARE SILICONE GEL-FILLED BREAST IMPLANTS RIGHT FOR YOU?

INAMED Silicone-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. (A separate patient brochure is available for those women considering breast augmentation surgery and should be read prior to reaching a decision to undergo breast augmentation.)
- **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.

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.

- You should be aware that there are many factors that will affect the outcome and timing of your reconstruction with breast implants, such as the stage of your disease, the type and extent of cancer removal surgery you have had, the amount of skin and soft tissue available for the reconstruction, and additional treatments such as chemotherapy and radiation, which you may require.
- 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 reconstructed and/or contralateral augmented 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-reconstruction), your risk of future complications increases compared to first time (primary) reconstruction surgery, so you should also review the complication rates for revision-reconstruction 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.
- If you undergo a mastectomy, removal of the breast tissue eliminates the ability to breast feed with the removed breast. In addition, contralateral breast augmentation may affect your ability to breast feed, either by reducing or eliminating milk production.
- Rupture of a silicone gel-filled breast implant is most often silent. This means that neither you nor your surgeon will know that your implants have a rupture most of the time. 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%¹ compared to 89% for MRI.² You will need regular screening MRI examinations over your lifetime in order to determine if silent rupture is present. You should have your first MRI at 3 years after your initial implant surgery and then every 2 years, thereafter. The cost of MRI screening may exceed the cost of your initial surgery over your lifetime. This cost, which may not be covered by your insurance, should be considered in making your decision.
- If implant rupture is noted on MRI, you should have the implant removed, with or without replacement.
- 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 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, persistent pain, swelling, hardening, or change in implant shape, which may be signs of symptomatic rupture of the implant. These should be reported to your surgeon and possibly evaluated with an MRI to screen for rupture.
- The timing for any revision following reconstruction surgery should be discussed with your surgeon so that all issues such as the potential effects of radiation, chemotherapy, and additional cancer surgery or treatments can be fully discussed.
- After undergoing cancer treatment and/or reconstructive breast surgery (either primary or revision), your health insurance premiums may increase, your insurance coverage may be dropped, and/or future coverage may be denied. Treatment of complications may not be covered as well. You should discuss the complete extent of your insurance coverage with your insurance company before undergoing reconstructive surgery with breast implants.

- You should inform any other doctor who treats you of the presence of your implants to minimize the risk of damage to the implants.
- Allergan will continue its ongoing Core Study through 10 years to further evaluate the long-term safety and effectiveness of these products. In addition, Allergan has initiated a separate, 10-year postapproval study to address specific issues for which the Allergan Core Study was not designed to fully answer, as well as to provide a real-world assessment of some endpoints. The endpoints in the large postapproval study include long-term local complications, connective tissue disease (CTD), CTD signs and symptoms, neurological disease, neurological signs and symptoms, offspring issues, reproductive issues, lactation issues, cancer, suicide, mammography issues, and MRI compliance and results. Allergan will update their labeling on a regular basis with the results of these two studies. You should also ask your surgeon if he/she has any available updated Allergan clinical information.
- 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. POTENTIAL 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 breast reconstruction surgery. There are potential complications specific to breast implant surgery and breast implants, as described below. It should also be noted that the cited references include augmentation and/or reconstruction patients, as well as from a variety of manufacturers and implant models.

2.1 WHAT ARE THE POTENTIAL COMPLICATIONS?

- **Rupture**

Breast implants are not lifetime devices. Breast implants 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 and weakening 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. (MRI examination is currently the best method to screen for silent rupture.) 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. This is why MRI is recommended at 3 years and then every 2 years, thereafter, to screen for rupture. 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.

When MRI signs of rupture are found, or if your surgeon determines you have signs or symptoms of rupture, you should have 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 have an MRI to determine whether rupture is present.^{3,4}

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 Allergan 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 both primary reconstruction patients and revision-reconstruction patients in the MRI cohort, the rupture rate was 0% through 4 years. This means that through 4 years, no women had a ruptured breast implant. However, it should be noted that 1 rupture was reported in the non-MRI cohort for women who had revision-reconstruction; no ruptures were reported in the non-MRI primary reconstruction cohort. Across all patients in the Allergan Core Study, of the 9 implants reported as ruptured, all 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 rate information on INAMED implants is provided from a published European study known as the International MRI Study.⁵ Silent rupture data were collected via a single MRI on 77 augmentation, 11 reconstruction, and 18 revision patients implanted with smooth and textured INAMED 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. There was one possible case of extracapsular rupture with the remainder classified as intracapsular ruptures. No cases of migrated gel were found.

Additional information on rupture will be collected through Allergan's postapproval Core Study and large postapproval study.

Additional Information on Consequences of Rupture from Literature

Studies of Danish women evaluated with MRI involving a variety of manufacturers and implant models showed that about three-fourths of implant ruptures are intracapsular and the remaining one-fourth are extracapsular.⁶ Additional studies of Danish women indicate that over a 2-year period, about 10% of the implants with intracapsular rupture progressed to extracapsular rupture as detected by MRI.⁷ This means that for women with silicone gel rupture within the scar tissue capsule detected via MRI after 2 years, 1 in 10 of these women had progression of the gel outside the scar tissue capsule. In about half of these cases of progression from intracapsular to extracapsular rupture, the women had had trauma or mammography. In the other half, no cause was given. In the women with extracapsular rupture, after 2 years, the amount of silicone outside the scar tissue capsule increased for about 14% of these women. This means that for 100 women with silicone gel rupture outside the scar tissue capsule, the amount of gel outside the scar tissue capsule increased for 14 women 2 years later. This type of information pertains to a variety of silicone implants from a variety of manufacturers and implant models, and it is not specific to INAMED implants.

Below is a summary of information related to the health consequences of implant rupture, which have not been fully established. These reports were in women who had implants from a variety of manufacturers and implant models.

- Local breast complications reported in the published literature which were associated with rupture include breast hardness, a change in breast shape or size, and breast pain.⁸ These symptoms are not specific to rupture, as they also are experienced by women who have capsular contracture.
- There have been rare reports of gel movement to nearby tissues such as the chest wall, armpit, or upper abdominal wall, and to more distant locations down the arm or into the groin. This has led to nerve damage, granuloma formation (see glossary) and/or breakdown of tissues in direct contact with the gel in a few cases. There have been reports of silicone presence in the liver of patients with silicone breast implants. Movement of silicone gel material to lymph nodes in the axilla also has been reported, even in women without evidence of rupture, leading to lymphadenopathy.⁹
- Concerns have been raised over whether ruptured implants are associated with the development of connective tissue or rheumatic diseases and/or symptoms such as fatigue and fibromyalgia.^{10,11,12,13} A number of epidemiology studies have evaluated large populations of women with breast implants. These studies do not, taken together, support a significant association of breast implants with a typical, diagnosed rheumatic disease. Other than one small study,¹⁴ these studies do not distinguish whether the women had ruptured or intact implants.

- **Capsular Contracture**

The scar tissue (capsule) that normally forms around the implant may tighten over time and compress the implant, making it feel firm and leading to what 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-reconstruction than in primary reconstruction. Because you may have your initial implants replaced, you should be aware that your risk of capsular contracture increases with revision-reconstruction. 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 levels depending on its severity. Grades III or IV are considered severe and often additional surgery is needed to correct these grades:

Grade I:	the breast is normally soft and looks natural
Grade II:	the breast is a little firm but looks normal
Grade III:	the breast is firm and looks abnormal
Grade IV:	the breast is hard, painful, and looks abnormal

In Allergan's Core Study, for women receiving reconstruction implants for the first time, the risk of severe capsular contracture was 14% through 4 years. This means that 14 out of every 100 women who received INAMED implants for primary breast reconstruction had severe capsular contracture at least once during the first 4 years after receiving the implants.

For women receiving revision-reconstruction implants, the risk of severe capsular contracture was 7% through 4 years.

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.¹⁵

Additional Surgeries (Reoperations)

You should assume that you will need to have additional surgeries (reoperations). In Allergan's Core Study, the reoperation rate was 41% for primary reconstruction patients, which means that 41 out of every 100 women who received INAMED implants for primary reconstruction had a reoperation during the first 4 years after receiving the implants. The reoperation rate was 33% for revision-reconstruction patients during the first 4 years after receiving the implants.

Patients may decide to change the size or type of their implants, requiring additional surgery. Problems such as rupture, capsular contracture, hypertrophic scarring (irregular, raised scar), asymmetry, infection, and shifting can require additional surgery. Summary tables are provided on page 26 that describe the main reasons for performing reoperations in the Allergan Core Study. For women receiving primary reconstruction implants, the three most common reasons for reoperation were implant malposition, capsular contracture, and asymmetry. For women receiving revision-reconstruction implants, the three most common reasons reported for reoperations were nipple complications, scarring, and capsular contracture.

- **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.

For women receiving primary reconstruction implants in Allergan's Core Study, 23% had their implants removed at least once through 4 years. Implant malposition and severe capsular contracture were the most common reasons for implant removal. No women receiving revision-reconstruction implants in Allergan's Core Study had their implants removed through 4 years.

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 severe 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.

- **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 the paragraph on breast feeding below.)

- **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.

- **Breast Feeding**

Breast feeding difficulties have been reported following breast surgery, including breast reduction and breast reconstruction. If your surgeon uses a periareolar surgical approach (an incision around the colored portion surrounding the nipple), it may further increase the chance of breast feeding 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. 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.¹⁶ These reports were in women who had implants from a variety of manufacturers and implant models.

2.2 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)**

Connective tissue diseases 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 connective tissue disease. The study size needed to conclusively rule out a smaller risk of connective tissue disease among women with silicone gel-filled implants would need to be very large^{17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26} The published studies taken together show that breast implants are not significantly associated with a risk of developing a typical or defined connective tissue disease.^{27,28,29,30} These studies do not distinguish between women with intact and ruptured implants. Only one study evaluated specific connective tissue disease diagnoses and symptoms in women with silent ruptured versus intact implants, but the study was too small to rule out a small risk.³¹

- **CTD Signs and Symptoms**

Literature reports have also been made associating silicone breast implants with various rheumatological signs and symptoms such as fatigue, exhaustion, joint pain and swelling, muscle pain and cramping, tingling, numbness, weakness, and skin rashes. Scientific expert panels and literature reports have found no evidence of a consistent pattern of signs and symptoms in women with silicone breast implants.^{32,33,34,35,36} Having these rheumatological signs and symptoms does not necessarily mean you have a connective tissue disease; however, you should be aware that you may experience these signs and symptoms after undergoing breast implantation. If you notice an increase in these signs or symptoms, you should consider seeing a rheumatologist to determine whether these signs or symptoms are due to a connective tissue disorder or autoimmune disease.

- **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.^{37,38,39,40,41}

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.^{42,43,44,45,46}

Brain cancer – One recent study has reported an increased incidence of brain cancer in women with breast implants as compared to the general population.⁴⁷ The incidence of brain cancer, however, was not significantly increased in women with breast implants when compared to women who had other plastic surgeries. Another recently published review of four large studies in women with cosmetic implants concluded that the evidence does not support an association between brain cancer and breast implants.⁴⁸

Respiratory/lung cancer – One study has reported an increased incidence of respiratory/lung cancer in women with breast implants.⁴⁹ 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.^{50,51,52}

Cervical/vulvar cancer – One study has reported an increased incidence of cervical/vulvar cancer in women with breast implants.⁵³ The cause of this increase is unknown.

Other cancers – One study has reported an increased incidence of stomach cancer and leukemia in women with breast implants compared to the general population.⁵⁴ This increase was not significant when compared to women who had other types of plastic surgeries.

- **Neurological Disease, Signs, and Symptoms**

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.⁵⁵

- **Suicide**

In several studies, a higher incidence of suicide was observed in women with breast implants.^{56,57,58,59} 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.⁶⁰

- **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.⁶¹

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.^{62,63} Although low birth weight was reported in a third study, other factors (for example, lower pre-pregnancy weight) may explain this finding.⁶⁴ This author recommended further research on infant health.

- **Potential Health Consequences of Gel Bleed**

Small quantities of low molecular weight (LMW) silicone compounds, as well as platinum (in zero oxidation state), have been found to diffuse (“bleed”) through an intact implant shell.^{65,66} The evidence is mixed as to whether there are any clinical consequences associated with gel bleed. For instance, studies on implants implanted for a long duration have suggested that such bleed may be a contributing factor in the development of capsular contracture⁶⁷ and lymphadenopathy.⁶⁸ However, evidence against gel bleed 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 bleed is not an issue for those products. Furthermore, toxicology testing has indicated that the silicone material used in INAMED’s 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.^{69,70,71,72}

Allergan performed a laboratory test to analyze the silicones and platinum (used in the manufacturing process), which may bleed 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 bleed is of no clinical consequence.

3. ALLERGAN'S CORE STUDY RESULTS

This section of the brochure summarizes the results of the Allergan Core Study conducted on INAMED's silicone-filled breast implants for primary reconstruction and revision-reconstruction. The Allergan Core Study is the primary clinical study for this product. The results of the Allergan Core Study give you useful information on the experience of other women with INAMED silicone-filled 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.

As a note, supplemental safety information was also obtained from the Allergan Adjunct Study, the Danish Breast Implant Registry, an international MRI study, 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 is referenced throughout the **Breast Implant Complications** section above.

3.1 OVERVIEW OF ALLERGAN'S CORE STUDY

The Allergan Core Study is a 10-year study to assess safety and effectiveness in augmentation, reconstruction, and revision (revision-augmentation and revision-reconstruction) patients. 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 patient satisfaction and measures of quality of life (QoL).

The Allergan Core Study consisted of 715 patients. This includes 455 primary reconstruction patients, 147 revision-reconstruction 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 4 years reported in this brochure. Allergan will periodically update this brochure as more information becomes available. You should also ask your surgeon if he/she has any available updated Allergan clinical information.

Allergan's Core Study results indicate that the risk of at least one occurrence of any complication (including reoperation) at some point through 4 years after implant surgery is 58% for primary reconstruction patients and 60% for revision-reconstruction patients. The information below provides more details about the complications and benefits you may experience.

Described below are the benefits and complications reported in the Allergan Core Study for reconstruction patients. The findings are described separately for primary reconstruction and revision-reconstruction patients.

3.2 WHAT WERE THE 4-YEAR FOLLOW-UP RATES?

The Allergan Core Study enrolled 98 reconstruction patients. Of the women expected to be seen at the 4-year follow-up visit, 89% were seen.

The Allergan Core Study enrolled 15 revision-reconstruction patients. Of the women expected to be seen at the 4-year follow-up visit, 100% were seen.

3.3 WHAT WERE THE BENEFITS?

The benefits of silicone gel-filled breast implants were assessed by a variety of outcomes, including bra cup size change and assessments of patient satisfaction and QoL. 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.

Primary Reconstruction Patients: 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 98 primary reconstruction patients, 67 (68%) provided a satisfaction rating at 4 years after implantation, with 63 (94%) of these patients indicating that they were satisfied with their breast implants.

For primary reconstruction patients, the SF-36, which is a collection of scales that measure mental and physical health, showed no changes after 4 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 4 years after receiving implants. Patient responses to questions on the Body Esteem Scale regarding overall body image also did not show a change 4 years after receiving implants.

Revision-Reconstruction Patients: 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 15 revision-reconstruction patients, 13 (87%) provided a satisfaction rating at 4 years. Of these 13 patients, 12 (92%) indicated that they were satisfied with their breast implants.

For revision-reconstruction patients, there were no significant changes in the SF-36, Tennessee Self Concept Scale, Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale, and Body Esteem Scale after 4 years.

3.4 WHAT WERE THE 4-YEAR COMPLICATION RATES?

Complications Reported in the Allergan Core Study for Primary Reconstruction

The complications observed in women through 4 years are presented in Table 1. The rates reflect the percentage of primary reconstruction patients who experienced the listed complication at least once within the first 4 years after their implantation. Some complications occurred more than once for some patients. The most common complication experienced within the first 4 years of implantation was reoperation (41% or approximately 41 patients out of 100). Please refer to the Glossary at the front of this brochure for the definition of any complication you may not understand.

Table 1
Primary Reconstruction: Complications
N=98 Patients

Complication*	4-Year Complication Rate by Patient
Reoperation	40.9%
Implant Removal with Replacement	18.3%
Asymmetry	16.4%
Capsular Contracture III/IV	14.1%
Implant Removal without Replacement	7.8%
Swelling	7.2%
Wrinkling	6.0%
Infection	4.2%
Implant Malposition	3.3%
Breast Pain	3.1%
Extrusion of Intact Implant	2.3%
Tissue/Skin Necrosis	2.3%
Scarring/Hypertrophic Scarring	2.1%
Skin Rash	2.0%
Redness	1.1%
Bruising	1.0%
Nipple Sensation Changes	1.0%
Ptosis (sagging)	1.0%
Capsule Calcification, Delayed Wound Healing, Hematoma, Implant Palpability/Visibility, Implant Rupture (MRI cohort)**, Irritation, Lymphadenopathy, Lymphedema, Other Complications, Other Nipple Related Observation, Pneumothorax, Seroma/Fluid Accumulation, Skin Sensation Changes	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.

**MRI cohort sample size equals 51 patients. It should be noted that there were also no ruptures reported in the non-MRI cohort, which had a sample size of 47 patients.

Complications Reported in the Allergan Core Study for Revision-Reconstruction

The complications observed in revision-reconstruction women through 4 years are presented in Table 2. The rates reflect the percentage of revision-reconstruction patients who experienced the listed complication at least once within the first 4 years after their implantation. Some complications occurred more than once for some patients. The most common complication experienced within the first 4 years of implantation was reoperation (33%). Please refer to the Glossary at the front of this brochure for the definition of any complication you may not understand.

Table 2
Revision-Reconstruction: Complications
N=15 Patients

Complication*	4-Year Complication Rate by Patient
Reoperation	33.3%
Asymmetry	13.3%
Implant Malposition	13.3%
Breast Pain	6.7%
Bruising	6.7%
Capsular Contracture III/IV	6.7%
Delayed Wound Healing	6.7%
Scarring/Hypertrophic Scarring	6.7%
Implant Palpability/Visibility	6.7%
Seroma/Fluid Accumulation	6.7%
Wrinkling	6.7%
Capsule Calcification, Hematoma, Extrusion of Intact Implant, Implant Removal, Implant Rupture (MRI cohort)**, Infection, Irritation, Lymphadenopathy, Lymphedema, Nipple Sensation Changes, Other Complications, Other Nipple Related Observation, Pneumothorax, Ptosis (sagging), Redness, Skin Rash, Skin Sensation Changes, Swelling, Tissue/Skin Necrosis	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.

**MRI cohort sample size equals 5 patients. It should be noted that 1 rupture was reported in the non-MRI cohort, which had a sample size of 10 patients.

3.5 WHAT WERE THE MAIN REASONS FOR REOPERATION?

There may be one or more reasons identified for having a reoperation (additional surgery after the primary or revision breast reconstruction). 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. In Allergan's Core Study, there were 121 additional surgical procedures performed during 54 reoperations involving 39 primary reconstruction patients.

Table 3 below provides the main reason for each reoperation performed through 4 years in primary reconstruction patients. The most common reason for reoperation through 4 years in primary reconstruction patients was because of implant malposition (12 of 54 reoperations).

Table 3
Primary Reconstruction: Main Reason for Reoperation through 4 Years

Reason for Reoperation	n
Implant Malposition	12
Capsular Contracture	10
Asymmetry	8
Hematoma/Seroma	6
Need for Biopsy	3
Ptosis (sagging)	3
Scarring/Hypertrophic Scarring	3
Breast Tissue Contour Deformity	2
Extrusion of Intact Implant	2
Patient Request for Style/Size Change	2
Delayed Wound Healing	1
Suspected Rupture	1
Necrosis	1
Total	54

In Allergan's Core Study, there were 8 additional surgical procedures performed during 7 reoperations involving 5 revision-reconstruction patients. Table 4 below provides the main reason for each reoperation performed through 4 years in revision-reconstruction patients. The most common reason for reoperation through 4 years in revision-reconstruction patients was because of nipple complications (4 out of 7 reoperations).

Table 4
Revision-Reconstruction: Main Reason for Reoperation through 4 Years

Reason for Reoperation	n
Nipple Complications	4
Scarring/Hypertrophic Scarring	2
Capsular Contracture	1
Total	7

3.6 WHAT WERE THE MAIN REASONS FOR IMPLANT REMOVAL?

The main reasons for implant removal among primary reconstruction patients in the Allergan Core Study over the 4 years are shown in Table 5 below. There were 28 implants removed in 23 patients. Of these 28 implants, 21 were replaced. The most common reason for implant removal was implant malposition (8 of the 28 implants removed).

Table 5
Primary Reconstruction: Main Reason for Implant Removal through 4 Years

Reason for Removal	n
Implant Malposition	8
Capsular Contracture	7
Asymmetry	4
Patient Request for Style/Size Change	4
Hematoma/Seroma	2
Extrusion of Intact Implant	1
Suspected Rupture*	1
Necrosis	1
Total	28

*The device was removed and found to be intact (not ruptured).

There were no implant removals among revision-reconstruction patients in the Allergan Core Study over 4 years.

3.7 WHAT WERE OTHER CLINICAL DATA FINDINGS?

Below is a summary of clinical findings from the Allergan Core Study with regard to connective tissue disease (CTD), CTD signs and symptoms, 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.

CTD Diagnoses

There was one primary reconstruction patient (1%) in the Allergan Core Study who was reported to have a new diagnosis of systemic sclerosis/scleroderma according to a rheumatologist at 3 months after implantation. No revision-reconstruction patients had new diagnoses of a CTD through 4 years. It cannot be concluded that these CTD diagnoses were caused by the implants because there was no comparison group of similar women without implants.

CTD Signs and Symptoms

In Allergan's Core Study, numerous signs and symptoms were collected. For primary reconstruction patients at 4 years after implantation, statistically significant increases were found for the symptom categories of Gastrointestinal (which includes constipation, diarrhea, gastrointestinal pain, heartburn, loss of appetite, nausea, stomach pain or cramps and vomiting) and Fibromyalgia symptoms (including fatigue, non-specified pain, back pain, neck pain and chest pain). No significant increases were found in the categories of General, Joint, Muscular, Skin, Neurological, Urinary, Fatigue, Pain, and Other. For revision-reconstruction patients at 4 years after implantation, no statistically significant increases were found in any of the symptom categories.

The Allergan Core Study was not designed to evaluate cause and effect associations because there is no comparison group of women without implants, and because other contributing

factors, such as medications and lifestyle/exercise, were not studied. Therefore, it cannot be determined whether this increase was due to the implants or not, based on the Allergan Core Study. However, you should be aware that you may experience an increase in these symptoms after receiving breast implants.

Cancer

There were 7 primary reconstruction patients (7%) with reoccurrence of breast cancer through 4 years in the Allergan Core Study. There was a 12% benign breast disease rate through 4 years. For revision-reconstruction patients, there were no reports of new diagnoses or reoccurrence of breast cancer and a 13% benign breast disease rate through 4 years. There were no reports of other cancers, such as brain, respiratory, or cervical/vulvar, in primary reconstruction or revision-reconstruction patients.

Lactation Complications

One of the 98 primary reconstruction patients attempted to breast feed following breast implantation in the Allergan Core Study through 4 years and did not experience any difficulties. No revision-reconstruction patients attempted to breast feed after receiving breast implants.

Reproduction Complications

Two (2%) of the primary reconstruction patients in the Allergan Core Study reported a reproduction problem through 4 years. No revision-reconstruction patients experienced a post-implantation reproduction problem.

Suicide

There were no reports of suicide in the primary reconstruction and revision-reconstruction patients in the Allergan Core Study through 4 years.

4. SURGICAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR BREAST RECONSTRUCTION

This section provides a discussion of surgical considerations for primary breast reconstruction, followed by a discussion of general surgical considerations.

Your decision to have breast reconstruction is an important personal choice involving both risks and benefits. There are other options for breast reconstruction that do not involve breast implants. Be sure to ask your surgeon for a detailed explanation of each alternative to help you decide which reconstruction option is most suitable for you and your lifestyle. This brochure is intended to provide general information about silicone breast implants and surgery, but is not a substitute for a thorough consultation with your surgeon. You are advised to carefully review and consider all the information you have received before deciding whether to have reconstruction surgery. Prepare a list of questions after reading this brochure, and discuss them with your surgeon.

4.1 Should You Have Primary Breast Reconstruction?

Whether you decide to have breast reconstruction depends on your own individual case, medical condition, general health, lifestyle, emotional state, and breast size, and shape. You should consult your surgeon to discuss your personal goals for breast reconstruction, and you may also consider consulting your family, friends, breast implant support groups, and breast cancer support groups to help you in making this decision.

If you are considering breast reconstruction and do not have a reconstructive surgeon, ask your general surgeon for a referral for the names of experienced, board-certified surgeons in your area. Your general surgeon, breast reconstruction surgeon, and oncologist should work

together to plan your mastectomy and reconstruction procedure and to advise you based on your specific clinical needs and desired outcome.

You should also be aware that, for primary reconstruction patients, alternatives may include:

- Accept your breasts as they are and have no surgery.
- Wear a padded bra or external prostheses.
- Have reconstruction using your own tissue (flap procedure).
- Have surgery with saline implants.

For revision-reconstruction patients, alternatives may include:

- No revision.
- Removal with or without replacement.

4.2 What Are the Options in Primary Breast Reconstruction?

You may choose not to undergo breast reconstruction. In this case, you may or may not decide to wear an external breast form (prosthesis) inside your bra. Breast forms are available in a variety of shapes, sizes, and materials such as foam, cotton, and silicone. Custom prostheses are also available to match the size and shape of your breast.

4.3 What Are the Choices in Primary Reconstructive Procedures?

The type of breast reconstruction procedure available to you depends on your medical situation, breast shape and size, general health, lifestyle, and goals.

Breast reconstruction can be accomplished by the use of a prosthesis (a breast implant, either silicone gel or saline-filled), your own tissues (a tissue flap), or a combination of the two. A tissue flap is a combination of skin, fat, and/or muscle that is moved from your stomach, back, or other area of your body to the chest area, and shaped into a new breast. A tissue flap also may be used to provide skin or other tissue needed to make up for what was removed at the time of surgery, or changed following radiation therapy. Your surgeon can help you decide what method of breast reconstruction is most suitable for your particular situation.

Whether or not you have reconstruction with or without breast implants, you will probably undergo additional surgeries to improve symmetry and appearance. These additional surgeries may be part of a several stage reconstruction of the removed breast, or to shape the remaining breast to bring it into better balance with the reconstructed one. Most commonly, breast implants are placed after a space has been created for them using a temporary soft tissue expander that can be placed at the time of mastectomy or at a later time.

Portions of the reconstruction may be done in stages. For example, because the nipple and areola are usually removed with the breast tissue in mastectomy, the nipple is usually reconstructed by using a skin graft from another area of the body, or the opposite breast in addition to tattooing the area to obtain a better color match. Nipple reconstruction is usually done as a separate outpatient procedure after the initial reconstruction surgery is complete.

4.4 Breast Reconstruction with Breast Implants

Women with small or medium sized breasts are the best candidates for breast reconstruction. Reconstruction patients commonly undergo additional surgeries to improve breast symmetry and appearance. For example, because the nipple and areola are usually removed with the breast tissue in mastectomy, the nipple is usually reconstructed by using a skin graft from another area of the body or the opposite breast, in addition to tattooing the area. Nipple

reconstruction is usually done as a separate outpatient procedure after the initial reconstruction surgery is complete.

Your surgeon will decide whether your health and medical condition makes you an appropriate candidate for breast implant reconstruction. Women with larger breasts may require reconstruction with a combination of a tissue flap and an implant. Your surgeon may recommend breast implantation of the opposite, uninvolved breast in order to make your breasts more alike (maximize symmetry), or he/she may suggest breast reduction (reduction mammoplasty) or a breast lift (mastopexy) to improve symmetry. Mastopexy involves removing a strip of skin from under the breast or around the nipple and using it to lift and tighten the skin over the breast. Reduction mammoplasty involves removal of breast tissue and skin. If it is important to you not to alter the unaffected breast, you should discuss this with your plastic surgeon, as it may affect the breast reconstruction methods considered for your case.

4.5 Reconstruction Incision Sites

In reconstructive surgery, the incision placement and length is decided by your surgeon, and largely influenced by the type of cancer surgery that is planned for you.

Most implants in breast reconstruction use the mastectomy scar either immediately (during the mastectomy procedure) or after tissue expansion.

4.6 Surgical Settings and Anesthesia

Reconstruction surgery is usually performed on an inpatient basis in an operating room when it begins at the same time as the mastectomy. Some of the stages, such as nipple reconstruction, or placement of the implant after soft tissue expansion, can be done as an outpatient. General anesthesia is most often used.

4.7 The Timing of Your Primary Breast Implant Reconstruction

The following description applies to reconstruction following mastectomy, but similar considerations apply to reconstruction following breast trauma or reconstruction for congenital anomalies. The breast reconstruction process may begin at the time of your mastectomy (immediate reconstruction) or months to years afterwards (delayed reconstruction). This decision is made after consultation with the cancer treatment team based on your individual situation. Immediate reconstruction may involve placement of a breast implant, but typically involves placement of a tissue expander, which is used to recreate skin that was removed during the cancer surgery. The tissue expander will eventually be replaced with a breast implant. It is important to know that any type of surgical breast reconstruction may take several steps to complete.

A potential advantage to immediate reconstruction is that your breast reconstruction starts at the time of your mastectomy and that there may be cost savings and potentially fewer days in the hospital for you in combining the mastectomy procedure with the first stage of the reconstruction. However, there may be a higher risk of capsular contracture, extrusion, and other complications associated with immediate reconstruction as a result of postoperative radiation and chemotherapy treatments. Your initial operative time and recovery time may also be longer.

A potential advantage to delayed reconstruction is that you can delay your reconstruction decision and surgery until other treatments, such as radiation therapy and chemotherapy, are completed. Delayed reconstruction may be advisable if your surgeon anticipates healing problems with your mastectomy, or if you just need more time to consider your options.

There are medical, financial, and emotional considerations to choosing immediate versus delayed reconstruction. You should discuss with your general surgeon, reconstructive surgeon, and oncologist, the pros and cons of the options available in your individual case.

4.8 What Is the Primary Breast Implant Reconstruction Procedure?

Immediate or Delayed Breast Implant Reconstruction

Breast reconstruction using only a breast implant may be done immediately at the time of your mastectomy or sometime thereafter. After the general surgeon removes your breast tissue, the plastic surgeon will then implant a breast implant that completes the reconstruction. In reconstruction following mastectomy, a breast implant is most often placed submuscularly.

Expander-Assisted (Immediate or Delayed) Breast Implant Reconstruction

Breast reconstruction usually occurs as a multistage procedure, starting with the placement of a breast tissue expander, which is replaced several months later with a breast implant. The tissue expander placement may be done immediately, at the time of your mastectomy, or be delayed until months or years later.



**Side View,
Breast
Tissue
Removed**



**Side View,
Expander
Inserted and Filled**

Tissue Expansion

During a mastectomy, the general surgeon removes skin as well as breast tissue, leaving the chest tissues flat and tight. To create a breast shaped space for the breast implant, a tissue expander is placed under the remaining chest tissues.

The tissue expander is a balloon-like device made from elastic silicone rubber. It is inserted unfilled, and over time, sterile saline fluid is added by inserting a small needle through the skin to the filling port of the device. As the tissue expander fills, the tissues over the expander begin to stretch, similar to the gradual expansion of a woman's abdomen during pregnancy. The tissue expander creates a new breast-shaped pocket for a breast implant.

Tissue expander placement usually occurs under general anesthesia in an operating room. Operative time is generally 1 to 2 hours. The procedure may require a brief hospital stay or be done on an outpatient basis. Typically, you can resume normal daily activity after 2 to 3 weeks.

Because the chest skin is usually numb from the mastectomy surgery, it is possible that you may not experience pain from the placement of the tissue expander. However, you may experience feelings of pressure, tightness, or discomfort after each filling of the expander, which subsides as the tissue expands but may last for a week or more. Tissue expansion typically takes four to six months.

Placing the Breast Implant

After the tissue expander is removed, the breast implant is placed in the pocket. In reconstruction, following mastectomy, a breast implant is most often placed submuscularly. The surgery to replace the tissue expander with a breast implant (implant exchange) is usually done under general anesthesia in an operating room. It may require a brief hospital stay or be done on an outpatient basis.



Post Mastectomy



Stage 1: Tissue Expander Placed and Expansion Underway



Stage 2: Breast Implant and Nipple/Areola Reconstruction

4.9 Primary Breast Reconstruction Without Implants: Tissue Flap Procedures

The breast can be reconstructed by surgically moving a section of skin, fat, and muscle from one area of your body to another. The section of tissue may be taken from such areas as your abdomen, upper back, upper hip, or buttocks.

The tissue flap may be left attached to the blood supply and moved to the breast area through a tunnel under the skin (a pedicled flap), or it may be removed completely and reattached to the breast area by microsurgical techniques (a free flap). Operating time is generally longer with free flaps, because of the microsurgical requirements.

Flap surgery requires a hospital stay of several days and generally a longer recovery time than implant reconstruction. Flap surgery also creates scars at the site where the flap was taken and on the reconstructed breast. However, flap surgery has the advantage of being able to replace tissue in the chest area. This may be useful when the chest tissues have been damaged and are not suitable for tissue expansion. Another advantage of flap procedures over implantation is that alteration of the unaffected breast is generally not needed to improve symmetry.

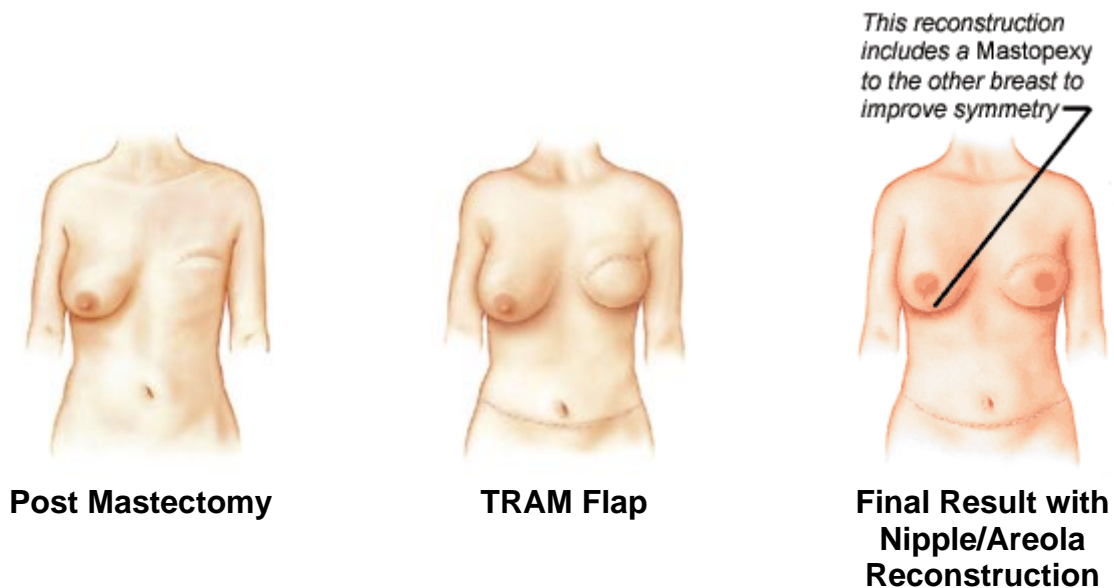
The most common types of tissue flaps are the TRAM (transverse rectus abdominus musculocutaneous flap) (which uses tissue from the abdomen) and the Latissimus dorsi flap (which uses tissue from the upper back).

It is important for you to be aware that flap surgery, particularly the TRAM flap, is a major operation, and more extensive than your mastectomy operation. It requires good general health and strong emotional motivation. If you are very overweight, smoke cigarettes, have had previous surgery at the flap site, or have any circulatory problems, you may not be a good candidate for a tissue flap procedure. Also, if you are very thin, you may not have enough tissue in your abdomen or back to create a breast mound with this method.

The TRAM Flap (Pedicle or Free)

During a TRAM flap procedure, the surgeon removes a section of tissue from your abdomen and moves it to your chest to reconstruct the breast. The TRAM flap is sometimes referred to as a “tummy tuck” reconstruction, because it may leave the stomach area flatter.

A pedicle TRAM flap procedure typically takes 3 to 6 hours of surgery under general anesthesia; a free TRAM flap procedure generally takes longer. The TRAM procedure may require a blood transfusion. Typically, the hospital stay is 2 to 5 days. You can resume normal daily activity after 6 to 8 weeks. Some women, however, report that it takes up to 1 year to resume a normal lifestyle. You may have temporary or permanent muscle weakness in the abdominal area. If you are considering pregnancy after your reconstruction, you should discuss this with your surgeon. You will have a large scar on your abdomen and may also have additional scars on your reconstructed breast.



The Latissimus Dorsi Flap With or Without Breast Implants

During a Latissimus Dorsi flap procedure, the surgeon moves a section of tissue from your back to your chest to reconstruct the breast. Because the Latissimus Dorsi flap is usually thinner and smaller than the TRAM flap, this procedure may be more appropriate for reconstructing a smaller breast.

The Latissimus Dorsi flap procedure typically takes two to four hours of surgery under general anesthesia. Typically, the hospital stay is two to three days. You can resume daily activity after two to three weeks. You may have some temporary or permanent muscle weakness and difficulty with movement in your back and shoulder. You will have a scar on your back, which can usually be hidden in the bra line. You may also have additional scars on your reconstructed breast.



Post Mastectomy



View Showing Back Scar



Latisimus Dorsi Flap and Nipple/Areola Reconstruction

4.10 General Surgical Considerations

Choosing a Surgeon

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

- How many breast reconstruction implantation procedures does he/she perform per year?
- How many years has he/she performed breast reconstruction procedures?
- Has he/she completed Allergan's Physician Certification Program for the use of its silicone-filled breast implants?
- Is he/she board certified, and if so, with which board?
- In which state(s) is he/she licensed to practice surgery? (Note that some states 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 reconstruction?
- What is his/her reoperation rate with breast reconstruction, 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.)

Implant Shape and Size

Depending on the desired shape you wish to achieve, you and your surgeon have implants with three different round 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 cubic centimeters, or cc's), not in cup sizes, because this 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 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 350cc) 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.⁷³

Surface Texturing

Some studies suggest that surface texturing reduces the chance of severe capsular contracture⁷⁴ while other studies do not.^{75,76} Allergan's Core Study did not show a difference in the likelihood of developing capsular contracture with textured implants compared to smooth-surfaced 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.

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.

Insurance

In general, private insurance that covers medically necessary mastectomies will also cover breast reconstructive surgery. Insurance coverage for reoperation procedures or additional surgeon's visits following reconstruction may not be covered, depending on the policy. For example, a reoperation may include temporary removal of the implant to facilitate the oncologist's ongoing surveillance for breast cancer recurrence. Because coverage policies vary and can change over time, no guidance can be given with respect to coverage under any particular health plan. It is, therefore, recommended that you contact your health plan to obtain specific information regarding its coverage policies before deciding to proceed with reconstructive surgery.

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 have been described above.

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.

5. FOLLOW-UP EXAMINATIONS

Breast Self-Examinations

Following breast reconstruction 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 Silent Rupture

Because most ruptures of silicone-filled breast implants are silent, in most cases neither you nor your surgeon will be able to find evidence of rupture. Therefore, evaluation of your implants is needed to screen for implant rupture. The best method of screening is currently MRI at a center 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.

It is recommended that your first MRI evaluation take place starting at 3 years after implant surgery and then every 2 years, thereafter, even if you are experiencing no problems with your implant. If signs of rupture are seen on MRI, then you should have your implant removed, with or without replacement. More information on rupture is provided on pages 14-16 of this brochure. Your doctor should assist you in locating a radiology/screening center, as well as a radiologist who is familiar with the technique and equipment for proper MRI screening for silent rupture of your breast implant.

Symptomatic 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 and determine whether you need to have an MRI examination to find out if your symptoms are due to rupture of the implant. If rupture has occurred, you should have your implant removed. Consult with your doctor regarding this and any other medical decisions related to your implants. More information on rupture is provided on pages 14-16 of this brochure.

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. More information on mammography is provided on page 13.

6. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

6.1 TYPES OF SILICONE GEL-FILLED BREAST IMPLANTS AVAILABLE FROM ALLERGAN

INAMED's silicone-filled breast implants come in a variety of profiles and sizes with either a textured shell or smooth surface shell.

The table below shows the INAMED implants that were approved. Your plastic surgeon will discuss with you the implant design that will best help you achieve the result you desire.

Approved INAMED Implant Styles

Style Number	Breast Implant Description	Size Range
Style 10	Smooth shell surface, moderate profile	120cc – 800cc
Style 15	Smooth shell surface, mid-range profile	155cc – 752cc
Style 20	Smooth shell surface, high profile	120cc – 800cc
Style 40	Smooth shell surface, moderate profile	80cc – 560cc
Style 45	Smooth shell surface, full profile	120cc – 800cc
Style 110	BIOCELL [®] Textured shell surface, moderate profile	90cc – 510cc
Style 115	BIOCELL [®] Textured shell surface, mid-range profile	150cc – 716cc
Style 120	BIOCELL [®] Textured shell surface, high profile	180cc – 650cc

6.2 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 the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and/or to Allergan. You may also report any serious problem directly through the FDA's MedWatch voluntary reporting system. An adverse event is considered serious and should be reported when it results in a hospitalization, disability, congenital problem with your child, or other medical or surgical intervention. The information reported to MedWatch is entered into databases to be used to follow safety trends (patterns) of a device and to determine whether further follow-up of any potential safety issues related to the device is needed.

To report, use MedWatch form 3500 which may be obtained through FDA's website at <http://www.fda.gov/medwatch/index.html>. You may also call 1.888.463.INFO.FDA (1.888.463.6332), from 10:00am-4:00pm Eastern Time, Monday through Friday to receive an additional FDA MedWatch Package. Keep a copy of the MedWatch form completed by your surgeon for your records.

6.3 DEVICE IDENTIFICATION CARD

You will also 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.

6.4 DEVICE TRACKING

Silicone gel-filled breast implants are subject to Device Tracking by Federal regulation. This means that your physician will be required to report to Allergan the serial number of the device(s) you receive, the date of surgery, information relating to the physician's practice and information on the patient receiving the implant(s). This information will be recorded on the **Device Tracking Form** supplied by Allergan with each silicone-filled breast implant. Your surgeon will return the top portion of the form to Allergan following surgery. The bottom portion of the form will be provided to you following surgery. You have the right to remove your personal information from Allergan's Device Tracking program. If you choose NOT to participate in Device Tracking, please check the appropriate box on the Device Tracking form and return to Allergan. You also have the right to have your personal information withheld from disclosure to third parties who may request information from Allergan, such as the FDA. If you choose to participate in the Device Tracking program but do NOT want your personal information to be released to third parties, please also check the appropriate box.

Allergan strongly recommends that all patients receiving silicone-filled breast implants participate in Allergan's Device Tracking program. This will help ensure that Allergan has a record of each patient's contact information so that all patients, including you, can be contacted in the case of a recall or other problems with your implants that you should be made aware of.

You are encouraged to complete the Device Tracking Form you received following surgery and return it to Allergan in the postage paid business reply envelope provided. Please inform Allergan whenever your contact information changes.

ASSESSMENT OF INFORMATION EFFECTIVENESS

The "Required Information" section of the Device Tracking Form also has a question designed to assess the effectiveness of the *Important Information for Women About Breast Reconstruction with INAMED Silicone-Filled Breast Implants* brochure provided prior to your surgery. This question asks you to verify that you received and had adequate time to review this patient labeling information. Please check either yes or no. When the Required Information section is complete, return it to Allergan in the postage paid business reply envelope provided.

6.5 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 Allergan 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 contact Allergan's Product Support Department at 800.624.4261.

6.6 HOW TO RECEIVE MORE INFORMATION

Upon request, you will be provided with a copy of the package insert (Directions for Use; INAMED Silicone-Filled Breast Implants document). You can 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 of Safety and Effectiveness Data (SSED) for this product which may be accessed at <http://www.fda.gov/cdrh/breastimplants/>.

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 an Allergan 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 800.362.4426.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Allergan
1-800-624-4261
www.allergan.com

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/

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