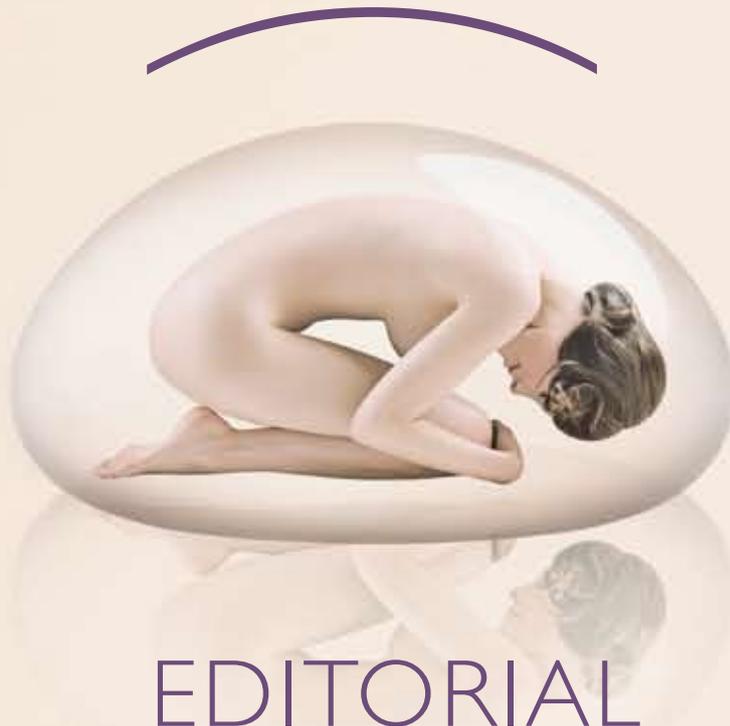


L'EXPANDER

The plastic surgery newsletter from Laboratoires SEBBIN



EDITORIAL

by Marie-Eve Gros, Marketing Manager at the Groupe Sebbin



Grafting of fatty tissue is unquestionably a method of the future for volume reconstruction. Simple, causing little trauma, without any problems of allergy or granuloma as are sometimes encountered with hyaluronic acid. The clinical cases addressed during the last plastic surgery congresses are impressive through the quality of the results and the technique demonstrates that it is a real benefit to the patients.

Now, the Laboratoires Sebbin are launching 3 sterile, single-use kits especially dedicated to lipofilling for facial rejuvenation.

The EASYFEEL and FEELSAFE kits are ready for use. They offer ease of use for standard lipostructure.

MICROFILL is a more sophisticated system combining the use of microcannulas and a precise washing and centrifugation protocol that allows better results to be obtained in terms of engraftment and trophic effect on the skin than with standard methods of lipofilling.

It is our intention to introduce these 3 kits to you in this Special Edition of l'Expander: 3 new solutions to suggest to your patients as of now.

Do not hesitate to contact me by email at: marieeve.gros@laboratoires-sebbin.fr, to obtain a digital version of our product catalogue.

Happy reading and until next time.

THE ADIPOSE TISSUE GRAFT

Historically, the first publications mentioning the adipose tissue graft date from the end of the 19th century with the work of Doctor Neuber (Neuber 1893). The technique was, however, to be later improved by Doctor Y. G. Illouz (Illouz 1986), the inventor of liposuction, then by Doctor P. Fournier. (Fournier 1989) who shows a reinjection technique for the aspirated fat for the purpose of volume correction. The so called "Liposculpture" or "lipofilling" still produced results below expectations.

More recently, Doctor S. R. Coleman revives the interest in 'lipofilling', by publishing his technique that he calls 'lipostructure' (Coleman 1997). The main interest results from the codification of a method that has the advantage of producing more reproducible and more stable results. The chances of success of the surgical intervention are, in this case, greater, but the disadvantages of the technique persist, that is, mainly graft reduction in the months following the operation (Coleman 2004), marked postoperative effects (ecchymoses, oedemas) associated with injection of the fatty tissue by "tunnelling" as well as with the generally significant diameter of the injection cannulas.

Since then, numerous studies have been conducted on the removal of adipose tissue, its manipulation and methods of reinjection, often with contradictory results. In fact, a standard procedure has not yet been adopted by all practitioners and, today, there is still no consensus on the best method for processing adipose tissue with a view to improving graft viability, with the exception perhaps of practising "gentle" aspiration, without a too much important depression. This consensus is based on an important study recently carried out on the mouse, showing a reduction in cell viability when there are significant depressions during removal (Ould-Ali 2011).

However, in all the techniques used, there seem to be two other parameters that strongly influence the quality of the injected adipose tissue: centrifugation and washing of the tissue that may or may not be performed depending on the practitioner. Concerning centrifugation for example, according to a study involving over 500 surgeons, 25% of them reinject the fat simply allowing it to decant without resorting to centrifugation (Kaufman 2007). Nevertheless, decantation is not sufficient to remove all the liquid present in the adipose tissue, and the latter will represent around 20% of the volume injected (Kurita 2008, Hoareau 2012). On the one hand, this leads to problems in determining the injection volume, since this liquid will rapidly be diffused in the body and, on the other hand, to problems of resorption of the injected fat (Condé Green 2010, Ferraro 2011, Girard 2011).

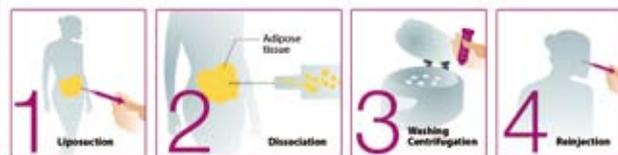
microfill

by ADIP'sculpt

INNOVATIVE SYSTEM FOR
MICROFILLING



Kit delivered sterile and for single use.
Individually packaged.



This sterile, single-use kit allows:

- Better engraftment due to the microcannula and the washing/centrifugation protocol;
- A reduction in tissue inflammation;
- An enhancement of the trophic effect of the skin;
- An atraumatic procedure due to the fine cannula;
- Injection with the fine cannula allowing patient recovery within a maximum of 48h;
- Lower risk of infection due to a procedure carried out entirely in a closed circuit.

The MICROFILL kit is only used with the ADIP'spin centrifuge.

In fact, a large number of lipoaspirations are carried out with a prior infiltration containing local anaesthetics and it has been clearly demonstrated that these molecules can have a deleterious effect on certain tissue cells, especially mesenchymal stem cells (Keck 2010, Girard 2011), which limits the success of the graft. Furthermore, direct centrifugation does not completely remove these tissue molecules.

Indeed, washing (followed by centrifugation), which allows elimination of contaminants (inflammatory molecules and anaesthetics, blood cells, cellular debris,...) seems to be important for cell viability and thus for graft optimization (Khater 2009, Condé Green 2010, Hoareau 2012).

However, and this has been the subject of a large number of publications, the speed and time of centrifugation are determinants for tissue survival. In fact, a high centrifugation speed for too long will lead to a greater immediate cell death of adipose cells, and likewise limit long-term viability (Kurita 2008, Kim 2009, Xie 2010, Ferraro 2011, Hoareau 2012). With regard to the different studies on the subject, it does not appear necessary to exceed 400g (approximately 2000 rpm) for 1 minute, since greater speeds or durations do not enable removal of more interstitial fluid, but lead to greater cell death (Kurita 2008, Hoareau 2012). It is noted that, even at elevated centrifugation speeds (greater than 1,200g), the number of mesenchymal stem cells present within the adipose tissue remains the same (Kurita 2008).

In conclusion, current recommendations to improve the efficacy of the lipofilling techniques, particularly for the face, seem to focus on the following factors:

- Gentle lipoaspiration (gentle depression) preferably using a fine cannula with small holes (Nguyen 2012),
- At least one wash of the tissue to remove the harmful components (inflammatory molecules, local anaesthetics, cell debris),
- Short centrifugation (1 minute) at low speed (400g).
- Injection of very small volumes into different levels, with a fine cannula (smaller than 19 gauge).

feelsafe

by ADIP'sculpt

LIPOFILLING "ALL-IN-ONE"



*Kit delivered sterile and for single use.
Individually packaged.*

This sterile, single-use kit allows:

- An improvement in engraftment due to the microcannula;
- A decrease in the risk of infection, the sampling syringes being protected from air by the caps;
- Single use of the syringe, which serves equally well for sampling as for reinjection.



THE ADVANTAGES OF THE ADIP'SPIN CENTRIFUGE:

- It is designed for the Microfill protocol;
- It has a "free" mode, which allows the speed and time to be adjusted according to your needs;
- It is supplied with a rotor adapted for the 6 specific tubes of the Microfill kit but also another rotor accepting 12 tubes allowing centrifugation of 10 mL syringes;
- It enables preparation of PRP (Platelet-Rich Plasma), the 12-position rotor accepting all the blood sampling tubes currently used up to a length of 12cm;
- Made in Europe, it is robust and quiet.

easyfeel

by ADIP'sculpt

THE BASIS OF LIPOFILLING



Kit delivered sterile and for single use.
Packaged individually and in units of 5.

This single-use kit provides you with the necessary instruments for carrying out the lipofilling technique:

- Sterile, single-use cannulas for lipoaspiration and reinjection, in one and the same package;
- Saving time for users;
- Elimination of the risk of infection for patients due to the syringe caps.

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Come and find us at THE GROUPE SEBBIN BOOTH AT:

ISAPS (International Society of Aesthetic Plastic Surgery):
from 04 to 08 september 2012 in Geneva.

IQUAM (International Committee for Quality Assurance,
Medical Technologies and Devices in Plastic Surgery):
from 01 to 04 november 2012 in Athens.

Marrakech World Aesthetic Congress - Intensive Course
on Volumetry & Volume Restoration:
on 09 and 10 november 2012 in Marrakech.

SOFCPRE (Société Française de Chirurgie Plastique
Reconstructrice et Esthétique):
from 19 to 21 november 2012 in Paris.

The EASYFEEL, FEELSAFE, MICROFILL products carry the CE0086 marking. These products are developed by the company Adip'sculpt and manufactured by the company ALCIS - Besançon - France.

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