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Reverse Abdominoplasty, a Viable Option for Breast Reconstruction

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**INTRODUCTION:** The reverse abdominoplasty was first described in the 1970’s, and since then, it has been described for reconstruction of thoracic wall defects, upper abdominal wall contouring, and augmentation mammoplasty.1 It has received little attention in the literature, it can however be a useful method of breast reconstruction in a select group of patients, such as those who are obese. We present a series of 3 patients who underwent post-mastectomy breast reconstruction with the reverse abdominoplasty flap after being found unsuitable for other methods of breast reconstruction.

**METHODS:** Three patients underwent breast reconstruction with reverse abdominoplasty, and complication and Breast-Q data were obtained prospectively.

Patient 1 is a 55-year-old lady with a body mass index (BMI) of 48.30, who underwent 2 stage bilateral breast reconstruction with reverse abdominoplasty and insertion of tissue expanders.

Patient 2 is a 49-year-old lady with a BMI of 38.40, who underwent 2 stage bilateral breast reconstruction with reverse abdominoplasty and insertion of tissue expanders.

Patient 3 is a 36-year-old lady with a BMI of 28.00, who underwent reverse abdominoplasty to correct a unilateral partial mastectomy defect.

**RESULTS:** Patients 1 and 3 did not experience any post-operative complications, and Patient 2 experienced minor wound healing problems. All three patients were satisfied with their outcomes, everyone having significant improvements in the Breast-Q scores across various domains.

**CONCLUSION:** Although not for everyone, we present a safe and satisfactory option for breast reconstruction, when other usual methods of breast reconstruction are not available, especially in the obese patient group.

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Role of Antibiotic Irrigation in Preventing Capsular Contracture and Other Complication After Breast Augmentation: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

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**INTRODUCTION:** In vitro and in vivo studies have described a number of different antibiotic solutions for irrigation of the pocket in implant-based breast augmentation in order to prevent the formation of biofilm, which is implicated in capsular contracture development1-3. Our objective was to determine if antibiotic irrigation reduced the rate of capsular contracture compared with saline irrigation.

**METHODS:** We systematically searched MEDLINE, EMBASE and CENTRAL from inception to January 2016 by two independent reviewers. We included in vivo studies with the following criteria1 primary breast augmentation...