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71918 - The Swedish Breast Implant Registry (BRIMP) - experience with 50.000 Implants

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Introduction: The safety of breast implants has been questioned lately regarding the PIP scandal, BIA-ALCL and Breast implant illness (BII). Primary endpoints of BRIMP are to detect adverse events. Secondary endpoints may help in decision makings to choose defined implants in specific circumstances.

Method: Between 2014 and 2021 breast implants were registered in BRIMP for both primary and secondary surgeries. Complications were studied at 60 days, one and six years postop. The incidence of long-term consequences such as brand related capsular contraction, rupture or deflation and rotation was studied. Explant surgery was reported with type of capsular surgery performed.

Result: In total 50.000 implants were registered for primary operations (71,9%) and reoperations (28,1%). The vast majority of primary operations were performed for benign conditions (91,8%). Peroperative antibiotic coverage was standard, where 23% of patients received intraoperative antibiotic irrigation in addition. Implants were predominantly placed in a dual plane position via inframammary incisions. Implant size below 400 cc was used in the vast majority of the cases and only 3,6% of the patients had implants above 600 cc. The risk for reoperation in aesthetic surgery within 60 days was less than 0.1%, with no difference between the brands. The risk for reoperation in aesthetic surgery for capsular contracture within 7 years was less than 2%. A linear increase was seen for permanent explantations together with increasing rates of total capsulectomy performed.

Discussion: BRIMP helps to improve patient safety and is an important tool for providing objective information for patients, professional, health care and media.