Reshaping of the Postpartum patient

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> 16th Viet-Nam – France – Asia – Pacific Conference on Obstetrics and Gynecology





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All authors declare that they have no conflict of interest

All fees have been paid with personal funds

Postpartum Changes: abdominal diameter

- Abdomen:
 - Skin: quantity
 (expansion) and quality
 (striae)
 - Fat: growth in many sites and intraabdominally[1]
 - Muscles: relaxation and separation [2]
 - (Age, Multiparous +++)

Abdominal diameter enlargment



[1] Enzi G, Gasparo M, Biondetti PR, Fiore D, Semisa M, Zurlo F. Subcutaneous and visceral fat distribution according to sex, age, and overweight, evaluated by computed tomography. Am J Clin Nutr. 1986;44:739–746.

[2] Al-Qattan MM. Abdominoplasty in multiparous women with severe musculoaponeurotic laxity. *Br J Plast Surg.* 1997;50:450– 455.

Postpartum Changes (2)

- Umbilicus:
 - Convexity (Ombilical Hernia)
 - Stretching « stamp look »
- Fat and/or skin excess:
 - Mons Pubis, flanks, back rolls, hips, flanks, legs, arms... [3]



[3] Matarasso, A., & Smith, D. M. (2015). Strategies for Aesthetic Reshaping of the Postpartum Patient. Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, 136(2), 245–257.

Postpartum Changes (3): Breasts[4]

- Ptosis
- Loss of volume (upper pole) – rarely hypertrophy
- Areolar enlargment
- (+ decrease in roundness and symmetry)if breastfeeding [3][5]
- Enlargment of anterior or posterior axillary fold



[4] Spear SL, Clemens MW, Schaffner AD. Advances in mastopexy. In: Serletti JM, Taub P, Wu L, Slutsky D, eds. Current Reconstructive Surgery. New York: McGraw-Hill Medical; 2012:525–540.

Goals of treatment: [3]

• For the patient:

- Restoring her prepartum appearance:
 - Lost Waistline: firmer and flatter abdomen
 - Round and non-ptotic breasts
 - Hide or diminish ungraceful sites
- With the smallest scars possible
- Fast recovery, smallest cost

• For the surgeon:

- Identifying what can't be treated: intraabdominal fat, uterine position, pelvic bone, spine...
- Recontouring Abdomen,
 Breasts, Other sites
 (legs, arms)...
- Combining different sites or procedures at one time if possible:
- SAFELY !

Goals of treatment

- For the Patient
 - What is found ungraceful?
 - What is expected?

- For the surgeon
 - What strategy?
 - How does it take place?

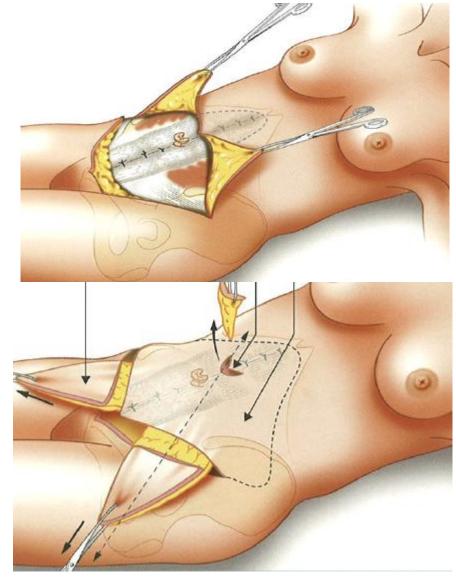
Good communication and perfect understanding Is required pre-operatively to avoid disappointment

Abdominoplasty

- FAT: Liposuccion
- SKIN: excess resection
 (Abdomen + flanks):
 dermolipectomy
- C-section Scar resection
- Umbilical transposition
- (+/- Hernia repair)
- MUSCLE:

Rectus fascia plication

(Chavoin, Chirurgie plastique et esthétique, techniques de base)



Abdomen:

- Pregnancy after abdominoplasty = reexpansion of the abdominal wall [6]
- But NO danger for mother or fetus [6] [7]
- Abdominoplasty performed at least 6 months after delivery [3]
- Ideally if there are no more pregnancies planned after

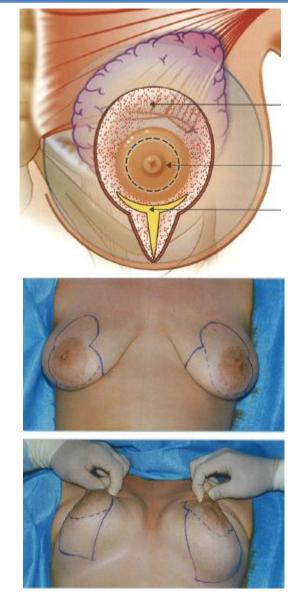
[6] Nahas FX. Pregnancy after abdominoplasty. Aesthetic Plast Surg. 2002;26:284–286.

[7] Borman H. Pregnancy in the early period after abdominoplasty. Plast Reconstr Surg. 2002;109:396–397.

Breasts

- Augmentation: lipofilling, implant
- Ptosis => Mastopexy
- Augmentation/mastopexy
- Breast reduction

(Chavoin, Chirurgie plastique et esthétique, techniques de base)



[8] Velasco MG, Arizti P, Toca RG. Surgical correction of the "small" postpartum ptotic breast. Aesthet Surg J. 2004;24:199–205.

Other Sites

- Pubic mons: liposuccion and dermolipectomy
- Flanks: Widened abdominoplasty incision (liposuccion and dermolipectomy)



• Axillar folds: liposuccion and dermolipectomy

Multisite approach

- Assessment of surgeon / patient / staff / anesthesiologist [8]
- Patient's ability to bear a multisite surgery [9]
- Optimization strategies: [10]
 - Reducing operative time
 - coordinated, experienced team
- Increase in risk after 3 h [11]
- No more than 4h and function of AGE, BMI, Procedure, weight loss[3]

[8] Pitanguy I, Ceravolo MP. Our experience with combined procedures in aesthetic plastic surgery. Plast Reconstr Surg. 1983;71:56–65.

[9] Trussler AP, Tabbal GN. Patient safety in plastic surgery. Plast Reconstr Surg. 2012;130:470e–478e.

[10] Basu B, Choudry U, Culberston G, Gutowski K, Reisman N. Steps to improve intraoperative communication. Plast Surg News 2014;April/May:24–2

[11] Chasan PE, Marin VP. Papers regarding operative times and complications can be misleading. Aesthet Surg J. 2015;35:NP7–NP8.

Reshaping of the post-partum patient - Take Home Message:

- At least 6 months after delivery
- Cooperation between plastic surgeon and OBGYN
- Clear communication between patient and surgeon:
 What are the patients goals ? Are they possible ? How ?
- Ideally abdominoplasty when <u>no more pregnancy is</u> <u>planned</u>, but if it occurs after, there is no danger.
- A combined procedure should be <u>fully approved</u> by all team and patient
- No longer operation time than 4h, thought <u>case-by-</u> <u>case</u>



Thank you for your attention

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