

SDC I: Ten Questions and Answers from FDA and ASPS Websites About BIA-ALCL, BIA-SCC, and BII. Citations

FDA Question 1: What is BIA-ALCL? Is BIA-ALCL breast cancer?

FDA Answer: Breast Implant Associated Lymphoma (BIA-ALCL) is not breast cancer - it is a type of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (cancer of the immune system). In most cases, BIA-ALCL is found in the scar tissue and fluid near the implant, but in some cases, it can spread throughout the body. An individual's risk of developing BIA-ALCL is considered to be low; however, this cancer is serious and can lead to death, especially if not treated promptly. In most patients, it is treated successfully with surgery to remove the implant and surrounding scar tissue, and in some patients, also treatment with chemotherapy and radiation therapy.

Bing Week 1 Answer: BIA-ALCL stands for Breast Implant-Associated Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma. It is a rare type of T-cell lymphoma (cancer of the immune system) that can develop in the scar tissue capsule and fluid surrounding a breast implant^{1,2}. It can occur around saline-filled or silicone gel-filled implants that have been placed for breast reconstruction after mastectomy or cosmetic breast enlargement¹. However, BIA-ALCL is not breast cancer¹. It seems to only develop in women who have implants with a textured surface (shell) or had them in the past¹.

1. breastcancer.org, 2. my.clevelandclinic.org

Bing Week 2 Answer: Breast Implant-Associated Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma (BIA-ALCL) is not breast cancer. It is a type of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (cancer of the immune system) that can develop in the scar tissue capsule and fluid surrounding a breast implant¹. BIA-ALCL seems to only develop in women who have implants with a textured surface (shell) or had them in the past².

If you have any more questions about BIA-ALCL, please let me know.

1. biaalcl.com, 2. breastcancer.org, 3. my.clevelandclinic.org

Bing Week 3 Answer: Breast Implant-Associated Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma (BIA-ALCL) is not breast cancer. It is a type of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (cancer of the immune system) that can develop in the scar tissue capsule and fluid surrounding a breast implant¹. BIA-ALCL seems to only develop in women who have implants with a textured surface (shell) or had them in the past².

If you have any more questions about BIA-ALCL, please let me know.

1. biaalcl.com, 2. breastcancer.org, 3. my.clevelandclinic.org

ChatGPT Week 1 Answer: Breast implant-associated anaplastic large cell lymphoma (BIA-ALCL) is a rare type of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma that has been associated with breast implants. It is important to note that BIA-ALCL is not a form of breast cancer.

BIA-ALCL is a cancer of the immune system that can develop around breast implants. The disease is believed to occur when a person's immune system reacts to the presence of textured breast implants by producing abnormal cells that can lead to the development of tumors. The disease is typically found in the scar tissue and fluid surrounding the implant, rather than in the breast tissue itself.

Symptoms of BIA-ALCL can include swelling, pain, or lumps in the breast or armpit area. However, it is important to note that these symptoms can also be associated with other, more common conditions, and are not necessarily indicative of BIA-ALCL.

While BIA-ALCL is a serious condition, it is important to note that it is also very rare. According to the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the incidence of BIA-ALCL is estimated to be between 1 in 3,817 and 1 in 30,000 patients with textured breast implants.

If you are experiencing any symptoms or have concerns about the risks associated with breast implants, it is important to speak with a qualified healthcare provider who can provide you with personalized advice based on your individual circumstances.

ChatGPT Week 2 Answer: BIA-ALCL stands for Breast Implant-Associated Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma. It is a rare type of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma that has been associated with certain types of breast implants.

It is important to note that BIA-ALCL is not breast cancer. Breast cancer is a malignant tumor that starts in the cells of the breast tissue. BIA-ALCL, on the other hand, is a cancer of the immune system that can develop in the scar tissue that forms around breast implants. BIA-ALCL is generally treatable if caught early, and the main treatment is typically the removal of the breast implants and the surrounding scar tissue. If you have breast implants, it is important to be aware of the signs and symptoms of BIA-ALCL and to consult with your healthcare provider if you have any concerns.

ChatGPT Week 3 Answer: BIA-ALCL stands for Breast Implant-Associated Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma. It is a rare type of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, a cancer of the immune system that can develop in some women with breast implants.

BIA-ALCL is not a type of breast cancer. It is a cancer that develops in the tissue and fluid surrounding the breast implant, which is called the capsule. While BIA-ALCL is a serious condition, it is important to note that it is rare, and most women with breast implants will never develop this disease.

The risk of developing BIA-ALCL is believed to be higher with textured breast implants than with smooth implants. If you have breast implants and are experiencing symptoms such as swelling, pain, or lumps in the breast or armpit, it is important to speak to your doctor right away. They can perform tests to determine if BIA-ALCL or another condition may be causing your symptoms.

FDA Question 2: What are the symptoms of BIA-ALCL?

FDA Answer: The main symptoms of BIA-ALCL are persistent swelling, presence of a mass or pain in the area of the breast implant. These symptoms may occur well after the surgical incision has healed, often years after implant placement.

Upon evaluation by a health care provider, evidence of fluid collection around the breast implant (seroma) is often observed. Some patient reports indicated that a lump under the skin or capsular contracture (thick and noticeable scar capsule around the implant) were present.

Bing Week 1 Answer: The symptoms of BIA-ALCL include^{1,2}:

- Enlargement or swelling of your breast
- Hardening of your breast
- Lumps in your breast or armpit
- Pain in your breast or armpit
- Redness or skin rash on or around your breast (rarely)

1. my.clevelandclinic.org, 2. breastimplantcancer.org, 3. cancer.org

Bing Week 2 Answer: The symptoms of BIA-ALCL include enlargement or swelling of your breast, hardening of your breast, lumps in your breast or armpit, pain in your breast or armpit, and redness or skin rash on or around your breast (rarely)^{1,2}. Often, these symptoms occur long after the surgery site has healed². Women with textured breast implants (as opposed to smooth) are at an increased risk of developing BIA-ALCL².

1. my.clevelandclinic.org, 2. breastimplantcancer.org, 3. cancer.org, 4. my.clevelandclinic.org

Bing Week 3 Answer: The symptoms of BIA-ALCL include^{1,2}:

- Enlargement or swelling of your breast
- Hardening of your breast
- Lumps in your breast or armpit
- Pain in your breast or armpit
- Redness or skin rash on or around your breast (rarely)

If you have any more questions about BIA-ALCL, please let me know.

1. breastimplantcancer.org, 2. my.clevelandclinic.org, 3. cancer.org, 4. swissbotany.com, 5. levinlaw.com, 6. my.clevelandclinic.org

ChatGPT Week 1 Answer: Breast implant-associated anaplastic large cell lymphoma (BIA-ALCL) is a rare type of lymphoma that can develop around breast implants. The symptoms of BIA-ALCL can vary, but some of the most common signs include:

1. Swelling: Unexplained swelling of the breast, often occurring years after the initial implant surgery.
2. Pain: Pain in the breast, particularly around the implant.
3. Lumps: The development of lumps or masses in the breast or armpit area.
4. Asymmetry: Asymmetry in the appearance of the breasts.
5. Skin rash: A persistent rash or changes in the texture or color of the skin around the implant.

It is important to note that these symptoms can also be associated with other, more common conditions, and are not necessarily indicative of BIA-ALCL. However, if you are experiencing any of these symptoms or have concerns about the risks associated with breast implants, it is important to speak with a qualified healthcare provider who can provide you with personalized advice based on your individual circumstances.

ChatGPT Week 2 Answer: The symptoms of Breast Implant-Associated Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma (BIA-ALCL) can include:

Swelling: One of the most common symptoms of BIA-ALCL is swelling in the breast, typically occurring several years after the initial breast implant surgery.

Pain: Pain in the breast, chest, or armpit area can also be a symptom of BIA-ALCL.

Lumps: You may notice lumps in the breast or armpit area that do not go away.

Redness: The skin around the breast implant may become red or inflamed.

Capsular contracture: A tightening or hardening of the capsule around the breast implant.

Fever: Some women with BIA-ALCL may experience a fever.

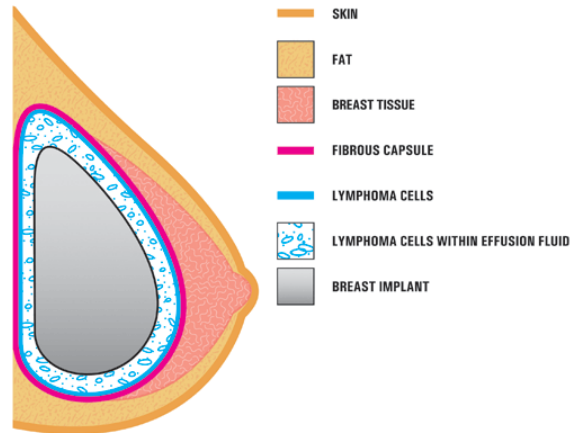
It is important to note that these symptoms can also be caused by other conditions, so if you are experiencing any of these symptoms, it does not necessarily mean that you have BIA-ALCL. However, if you have breast implants and are experiencing any of these symptoms, it is important to speak to your doctor right away. They can perform tests to determine if BIA-ALCL or another condition may be causing your symptoms.

ChatGPT Week 3 Answer: The symptoms of BIA-ALCL can vary, but typically include swelling of the breast (often occurring years after the implant surgery), pain, and/or a lump in the breast or armpit. Other symptoms may include asymmetry or changes in the shape of the breast, redness, and skin rash. It is important to note that these symptoms can also be caused by other conditions, such as an infection or a benign breast mass, so it is essential to consult with a healthcare provider for proper diagnosis and treatment.

If you have breast implants and are experiencing any of these symptoms, it is important to speak with your healthcare provider right away. They can perform tests to determine if BIA-ALCL is present, and if so, develop a treatment plan. Early detection and treatment are critical for the best outcomes.

Question 3 (FDA): Where in the breast has BIA-ALCL been found?

FDA Answer: In the case studies reported in the literature, BIA-ALCL is usually found near the breast implant, contained within the fibrous scar capsule, and not in the breast tissue itself. The illustration below shows the location of the ALCL in these reports. In most cases, the ALCL cells were found in the fluid surrounding the implant (seroma) or contained within the fibrous scar capsule.



Bing Week 1 Answer: In the case studies reported in the literature, BIA-ALCL is usually found near the breast implant, contained within the fibrous scar capsule, and not in the breast tissue itself^{1,2}. It can also enter your chest wall underneath your breast³.

1. fda.gov, 2. utswmed.org, 3. my.clevelandclinic.org, 4. breastcancer.org, 5. radiopaedia.org

Bing Week 2 Answer: In the case studies reported in the literature, BIA-ALCL is usually found near the breast implant, contained within the fibrous scar capsule, and not in the breast tissue itself¹². In more advanced cases, it may spread to lymph nodes near your breast and in other parts of your body³.

1. fda.gov, 2. utswmed.org, 3. my.clevelandclinic.org, 4. radiopaedia.org, 5. breastcancer.org

Bing Week 3 Answer: In the case studies reported in the literature, BIA-ALCL is usually found near the breast implant, contained within the fibrous scar capsule, and not in the breast tissue itself¹².

1. fda.gov, 2. utswmed.org, 3. fda.gov, 4. my.clevelandclinic.org, 5. breastcancer.org

ChatGPT Week 1 Answer: Breast implant-associated anaplastic large cell lymphoma (BIA-ALCL) is a rare type of lymphoma that has been associated with breast implants. BIA-ALCL is usually found in the scar tissue and fluid that surrounds the breast implant, rather than in the breast tissue itself. This is known as the capsule, which is the body's natural response to a foreign object like a breast implant.

In most cases, BIA-ALCL is found in the breast on the side where the implant was placed, but it can also occur in both breasts. Symptoms of BIA-ALCL can include swelling, pain, or lumps in the breast or armpit area. However, it is important to note that these symptoms can also be associated with other, more common conditions, and are not necessarily indicative of BIA-ALCL.

If you have breast implants and are experiencing any symptoms or have concerns about the risks associated with breast implants, it is important to speak with a qualified healthcare provider who can provide you with personalized advice based on your individual circumstances.

ChatGPT Week 2 Answer: BIA-ALCL is typically found in the scar tissue and fluid near the implant, rather than in the breast tissue itself. This is because BIA-ALCL is a cancer of the immune system cells that are in the scar tissue and fluid around the implant. However, it is possible for BIA-ALCL to spread to other areas of the body, such as the lymph nodes. In some rare cases, BIA-ALCL has been found in the breast tissue itself, but this is not common. If you have breast implants and are experiencing any symptoms, such as swelling or pain in the breast, it is important to speak with your healthcare provider. They can perform tests to determine if BIA-ALCL is present and, if so, develop a treatment plan.

ChatGPT Week 3 Answer: Breast Implant-Associated Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma (BIA-ALCL) typically develops in the scar tissue and fluid surrounding the breast implant, which is called the capsule. In some cases, it can also spread to nearby lymph nodes.

BIA-ALCL is typically found near the implant, and the affected breast may appear swollen or feel hard or lumpy. In some cases, the skin around the breast implant may also be red or inflamed.

It's important to note that BIA-ALCL is a rare condition, and most women with breast implants will not develop it. However, if you have breast implants and are experiencing any symptoms such as swelling, pain, or lumps in the breast or armpit, it's important to speak to your doctor right away. They can perform tests to determine if BIA-ALCL or another condition may be causing your symptoms.

Question 4 (FDA): Does the surface texture of the breast implant shell—smooth versus textured— increase a woman's risk of developing BIA-ALCL?

FDA Answer: The FDA has evaluated the growing body of evidence, including new medical device reports from the U.S. and around the world on the overall number of BIA-ALCL cases. These include additional deaths only recently reported to the FDA and in the scientific literature. As a result, the FDA has determined that:

- All patients who have breast implants or are thinking about getting them should be aware of the risk of BIA-ALCL.
- The risk of BIA-ALCL is higher for textured surface implants versus smooth surface implants.
- Certain other textured breast products, specifically certain textured tissue expanders, should not be used, and we have issued new recommendations for patients who have or have had these products.

Bing Week 1 Answer: Yes, the risk of developing BIA-ALCL is higher for textured surface implants versus smooth surface implants^{1,2}. However, overall that risk remains extremely low³.

1. fda.gov, 2. breastcancer.org, 3. healthgrades.com, 4. mayoclinic.org, 5. news.rice.edu

Bing Week 2 Answer: Yes, the risk of BIA-ALCL is higher for textured surface implants versus smooth surface implants¹. Researchers are not sure why the type of breast implant plays such a key role in developing BIA-ALCL, but there are several theories under investigation regarding the risk associated with textured implants².

1. fda.gov, 2. utswmed.org, 3. my.clevelandclinic.org, 4. tga.gov.au, 5. bialcl.com

Bing Week 3 Answer: Yes, the surface texture of the breast implant shell can increase a woman's risk of developing BIA-ALCL. According to the FDA, most cases of BIA-ALCL have been reported in patients with textured-surface implants.

ChatGPT Week 1 Answer: Yes, studies have shown that the surface texture of the breast implant shell is a significant factor in the development of breast implant-associated anaplastic large cell lymphoma (BIA-ALCL). Textured breast implants have been associated with a higher risk of developing BIA-ALCL than smooth implants.

The reason for this increased risk is not fully understood, but it is believed that the rough surface of textured implants can cause chronic inflammation, leading to the development of BIA-ALCL.

Additionally, it is thought that the texturing may promote the growth of certain bacteria that may also contribute to the development of BIA-ALCL.

It is important to note that the overall risk of developing BIA-ALCL remains very low, even for women with textured breast implants. However, if you have breast implants and are experiencing any symptoms or have concerns about the risks associated with breast implants, it is important to speak with a qualified healthcare provider who can provide you with personalized advice based on your individual circumstances.

ChatGPT Week 2 Answer: Yes, research has shown that the surface texture of breast implants can affect the risk of developing BIA-ALCL. Specifically, the risk is higher with textured implants than with smooth implants. The reason for this is not entirely clear, but it is thought that the rough texture of the implant may cause inflammation, which can lead to the development of BIA-ALCL in some women. However, it is important to note that the overall risk of developing BIA-ALCL is still very low, regardless of the type of implant. The vast majority of women with breast implants will never develop this condition. If you have breast implants, it is still important to be aware of the signs and symptoms of BIA-ALCL and to speak with

your healthcare provider if you have any concerns. They can provide guidance on monitoring your implants and help you make informed decisions about your health.

ChatGPT Week 3 Answer: Yes, research has shown that the surface texture of breast implants can play a role in a woman's risk of developing Breast Implant-Associated Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma (BIA-ALCL).

In particular, textured breast implants have been associated with a higher risk of BIA-ALCL compared to smooth implants. It is believed that the texture of the implant's surface can lead to chronic inflammation, which may increase the risk of lymphoma.

However, it is important to note that BIA-ALCL is still a rare condition, and most women with breast implants, even those with textured implants, will not develop this disease. The actual risk of developing BIA-ALCL varies depending on several factors, including the type of implant, the length of time the implant has been in place, and individual patient factors.

If you have breast implants and are concerned about your risk of developing BIA-ALCL, it's important to speak to your doctor. They can provide you with information about your specific type of implant and any potential risks associated with it. Additionally, if you experience any symptoms such as swelling, pain, or lumps in the breast or armpit, it's important to speak to your doctor right away.

Question 5 (FDA): Could certain textured tissue expanders increase the risk of BIA-ALCL?

FDA Answer: The FDA believes tissue expanders with a certain textured surface may be of concern. These tissue expanders should not be used and we have issued new recommendations for patients who have or have had these products. Tissue expanders are indicated to be used for only 6 months, and to date, there is limited information on whether temporary exposure may be associated with the risk of BIA-ALCL. Other tissue expanders that do not use the textured surface of concern are readily available in the U.S. A tissue expander is used stretch skin and other tissues before breast reconstruction after mastectomy, correction of an underdeveloped breast, scar revision, and tissue defect procedures. It is a temporary implant, placed under the breast skin or muscles of the chest to stretch skin and other tissues, and is intended to be replaced with a breast implant at a later time.

Bing Week 1 Answer: Yes, certain textured tissue expanders may increase the risk of BIA-ALCL^{1,2}. The FDA believes tissue expanders with a certain textured surface may be of concern³. These tissue expanders should not be used and new recommendations have been issued for patients who have or have had these products³.

1. healthline.com, 2. my.clevelandclinic.org, 3. fda.gov, 4. fda.gov

Bing Week 2 Answer: Yes, the FDA believes tissue expanders with a certain textured surface may be of concern¹. Allergan Biocell textured breast implants and tissue expanders have been linked to the development of a type of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma called breast implant-associated anaplastic large cell lymphoma (BIA-ALCL)². BIOCELL textured tissue expanders were also included in the "recall."³

1. fda.gov, 2. yostlaw.com, 3. my.clevelandclinic.org, 4. medicalnewstoday.com, 5. fda.gov

Bing Week 3 Answer: Yes, textured tissue expanders can increase the risk of BIA-ALCL. According to a study published on PubMed, increased understanding of breast implant-associated anaplastic large cell lymphoma (BIA-ALCL) has led to a shift away from textured breast devices¹.

1. pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov, 2. my.clevelandclinic.org, 3. fda.gov, 4. pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov, 5. breastcancer.org

ChatGPT Week 1 Answer: Breast implant-associated anaplastic large cell lymphoma (BIA-ALCL) is a rare type of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma that has been linked to breast implants. While the exact cause of BIA-ALCL is still not fully understood, certain textured breast implants have been associated with an increased risk of developing the disease.

Tissue expanders are a type of breast implant that are often used in breast reconstruction surgery. These devices are inserted under the chest muscles and gradually inflated with saline solution to stretch the skin and create a pocket for the permanent breast implant.

While there is currently no definitive evidence linking tissue expanders to an increased risk of BIA-ALCL, some studies have suggested that certain types of textured tissue expanders may be associated with a higher risk of the disease. However, it is important to note that the overall risk of developing BIA-ALCL from any type of breast implant, including tissue expanders, is still considered to be very low.

If you are considering breast reconstruction surgery or breast augmentation and are concerned about the risk of BIA-ALCL, it is important to speak with a qualified plastic surgeon who can discuss the risks and benefits of different types of breast implants and help you make an informed decision based on your individual needs and preferences.

ChatGPT Week 2 Answer: Yes, research has shown that certain types of textured tissue expanders may increase the risk of developing BIA-ALCL. Like textured breast implants, the rough texture of tissue expanders can cause inflammation, which can lead to the development of BIA-ALCL in some women. It is important to note that not all textured tissue expanders are associated with an increased risk of BIA-ALCL, and the overall risk of developing this condition with tissue expanders is still very low. However, if you are considering breast reconstruction surgery and have concerns about the risk of BIA-ALCL, you may wish to discuss your options with your healthcare provider. They can provide guidance on the risks and benefits of different types of tissue expanders and help you make an informed decision about your health.

ChatGPT Week 3 Answer: Yes, certain textured tissue expanders have been associated with an increased risk of developing Breast Implant-Associated Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma (BIA-ALCL).

Tissue expanders are devices that are often used in breast reconstruction surgery to stretch the skin and muscle in the chest area before a permanent breast implant is placed. Like breast implants, tissue expanders can have a textured or smooth surface.

Several studies have suggested that some types of textured tissue expanders may be associated with a higher risk of BIA-ALCL compared to smooth tissue expanders. However, the overall risk of developing BIA-ALCL from tissue expanders is still considered to be low.

If you are considering breast reconstruction surgery and have concerns about the risk of developing BIA-ALCL, it's important to discuss your options with your doctor. They can provide you with information about the potential risks and benefits of different types of breast implants and tissue expanders, and help you make an informed decision about your treatment.

Question 6 (FDA): Does the fill of the breast implant—silicone versus saline—increase an individual's risk of developing BIA-ALCL?

ASPS Answer: Based on the currently available data, the type of implant fill does not appear to be a risk factor for BIA-ALCL, but this has not been evaluated in a large, well-designed, epidemiologic study. To date, there has not been sufficient data to determine whether ALCL may be found more or less frequently in individuals with silicone-filled breast implants compared to individuals with saline-filled breast implants.

Bing Week 1 Answer: Based on currently available data, the type of implant fill does not appear to be a risk factor for BIA-ALCL^{1,2,3}. However, this has not been evaluated in a large, well-designed, epidemiologic study².

1. bing.com, 2. fda.gov, 3. johnsonbecker.com, 4. breastcancer.org

Bing Week 2 Answer: Based on the currently available data, the type of implant fill does not appear to be a risk factor for BIA-ALCL¹. However, evidence suggests that textured implants present the highest risk of cancer^{2,3}.

1. bing.com, 2. breastimplantcancer.org, 3. mayoclinic.org, 4. my.clevelandclinic.org, 5. fda.gov

Bing Week 3 Answer: Based on the currently available data, the type of implant fill does not appear to be a risk factor for BIA-ALCL, but this has not been evaluated in a large, well-designed, epidemiologic study^{1,2}.

1. bing.com, 2. my.clevelandclinic.org, 3. breastimplantcancer.org, 4. fda.gov, 5. mayoclinic.org

ChatGPT Week 1 Answer: Breast implant-associated anaplastic large cell lymphoma (BIA-ALCL) is a rare type of lymphoma that has been linked to breast implants. While the exact cause of BIA-ALCL is not fully understood, there is some evidence that suggests that textured breast implants are associated with an increased risk of developing the disease, compared to smooth implants.

The type of fill material used in breast implants, whether it is silicone or saline, does not appear to be a significant risk factor for BIA-ALCL. Studies have found that the incidence of BIA-ALCL is similar between silicone and saline-filled implants.

It's worth noting that BIA-ALCL is a rare disease, and the overall risk of developing it from breast implants, regardless of the type of fill material, is considered to be very low. However, if you have concerns about the risks associated with breast implants, it is important to discuss them with a qualified plastic surgeon who can provide you with personalized advice based on your individual circumstances.

ChatGPT Week 2 Answer: While the risk of developing BIA-ALCL is higher with textured implants than with smooth implants, research has not found a significant difference in the risk of developing BIA-ALCL based on the type of fill material used in the implant (i.e., silicone or saline). Both types of implants have been associated with cases of BIA-ALCL.

It is important to note that the overall risk of developing BIA-ALCL is still very low, regardless of the type of implant or fill material used. Most women with breast implants will never develop this condition. If you have breast implants and are experiencing any symptoms, such as swelling or pain in the breast, it is important to speak with your healthcare provider. They can perform tests to determine if BIA-ALCL is present and, if so, develop a treatment plan.

ChatGPT Week 3 Answer: There is some evidence to suggest that the type of fill in a breast implant may play a role in the risk of developing Breast Implant-Associated Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma (BIA-ALCL), although the exact mechanism is not yet fully understood.

Studies have suggested that there may be a slightly higher risk of developing BIA-ALCL with textured silicone gel-filled implants compared to textured saline-filled implants. However, the overall risk of developing BIA-ALCL from breast implants is still considered to be relatively low, regardless of the type of fill.

It's important to note that both silicone and saline-filled breast implants are approved by the FDA and have been shown to be safe and effective for breast augmentation and reconstruction. If you are considering breast implants, it's important to discuss the potential risks and benefits of each type of implant with your doctor, and choose the one that is best for your needs and goals.

Ultimately, the decision to get breast implants is a personal one, and it's important to weigh the potential benefits against the potential risks. If you have concerns about the risk of developing BIA-ALCL or other complications, talk to your doctor about your options and make an informed decision about your treatment.

Question 7 (FDA): If an individual is considering breast implants, what should they do?

FDA Answer: There are several important things to consider before deciding to undergo breast implant surgery. This list is available from the FDA at (revised Things to Consider Before Getting Breast Implants in Risks and Complications) to help you be fully informed if you are considering breast augmentation, reconstruction with an implant, or revision (replacement) of an implant you already have. Most importantly, you and your surgeon should discuss your goals and expectations about having breast implants, the benefits and risks, the need to monitor your implant for complications for as long as you have them, and eventual removal or replacement.

Bing Week 1 Answer: If an individual is considering breast implants, they should talk to their healthcare provider about the benefits and risks of textured-surface breast implants versus smooth-surface breast implants. They should also discuss the risks and benefits of the different types of fill (silicone gel or saline) with their healthcare provider.

Bing Week 2 Answer: If an individual is considering breast implants, they should discuss the risks and benefits of breast implants with their surgeon. They should also be aware of the risks associated with breast implants and monitor their breasts for any changes.

Bing Week 3 Answer: If an individual is considering breast implants, they should talk to their doctor about the benefits and risks of different types of implants and the surgical procedures to place them. They should also ask about the follow-up care that will be needed after breast implant surgery.

ChatGPT Week 1 Answer: If you are considering breast implants, there are a few important steps you should take to ensure that you are making an informed decision that is right for you.

1. **Research:** Start by doing some research on breast implants and the different options available, including the pros and cons of different types of implants, the risks and potential complications associated with the surgery, and the expected recovery time. You can find a wealth of information online, but it is important to make sure you are getting your information from reputable sources.
2. **Consultation:** Schedule a consultation with a qualified plastic surgeon who has experience performing breast augmentation surgeries. During the consultation, you can discuss your goals and concerns, and the surgeon can help you determine the best course of action based on your individual needs and preferences.
3. **Ask Questions:** Be sure to ask your surgeon any questions you may have about the procedure, including the potential risks and complications, the recovery process, and what to expect in terms of the final results.
4. **Follow Pre- and Post- Operative Instructions:** If you decide to go ahead with breast augmentation, it is important to follow your surgeon's instructions carefully both before and after the surgery to ensure the best possible outcome.
5. **Be Informed:** Make sure you understand the risks and benefits of breast augmentation and the potential long-term effects. It is also important to understand that breast implants are not lifetime devices and may need to be removed or replaced at some point in the future.

Remember, the decision to undergo breast augmentation is a personal one, and it is important to take the time to carefully consider your options and make a decision that is right for you.

ChatGPT Week 2 Answer: If you are considering breast implants, it is important to be informed about the potential risks and benefits of the procedure. Here are some steps you can take:

1. **Research the procedure and the different types of breast implants.** This can help you understand the potential risks and benefits, as well as what to expect during and after the procedure.
2. **Talk to your healthcare provider.** They can provide information about the procedure, discuss your options with you, and help you determine if breast implants are right for you.
3. **Choose a qualified surgeon.** Look for a board-certified plastic surgeon with experience in breast augmentation. They can help you understand the risks and benefits of the procedure, as well as guide you in choosing the right type of implant.
4. **Be aware of the potential risks.** While the risk of developing BIA-ALCL is low, it is still important to be aware of the potential risks associated with breast implants, such as infection, scarring, and implant rupture.
5. **Follow up with your healthcare provider.** It is important to have regular follow-up appointments with your healthcare provider after breast augmentation surgery. This can help ensure the long-term safety and effectiveness of your breast implants.

Ultimately, the decision to get breast implants is a personal one that should be made with careful consideration of the potential risks and benefits. It is important to speak with your healthcare provider and a qualified plastic surgeon to determine if breast augmentation is right for you.

ChatGPT Week 3 Answer: If an individual is considering breast implants, there are several important steps they can take to help ensure their safety and reduce their risk of developing complications like Breast Implant-Associated Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma (BIA-ALCL):

Do your research: Learn about the different types of breast implants available, including their risks and benefits. You can start by reading information from reputable sources like the FDA and the American Society of Plastic Surgeons.

Choose an experienced plastic surgeon: Make sure the surgeon you choose has the necessary training and experience to perform the procedure safely. Look for a board-certified plastic surgeon who has a good reputation and a track record of successful surgeries.

Discuss your options with your doctor: Talk to your doctor about your goals for breast augmentation, and ask them to help you choose the best type of implant for your needs. They can also provide you with information about the potential risks associated with breast implants and help you make an informed decision about your treatment.

Be aware of the risks: Understand that all medical procedures carry some level of risk. Make sure you understand the potential risks associated with breast implants, including the risk of BIA-ALCL.

Monitor your breasts: If you decide to get breast implants, it's important to monitor your breasts regularly and report any changes to your doctor. Be aware of the symptoms of BIA-ALCL, including swelling, pain, or lumps in the breast or armpit, and seek medical attention if you experience any of these symptoms.

By taking these steps, you can help ensure that your breast augmentation procedure is as safe as possible and that you are aware of the potential risks associated with breast implants.

Question 8 (ASPS): What is breast implant-associated squamous cell carcinoma (BIA-SCC)?

ASPS Answer: BIA-SCC is not a cancer of the breast tissue itself. Pathology shows squamous cells lining the capsule. Though this is a very rare tumor, BIA-SCC can spread to local tissues, such as muscle and bone. It can also spread to lymph nodes and distant sites (i.e., lung, liver etc.).

Hearing the words "squamous cell carcinoma" in relation to breast implants may be confusing, since many of us only know about this as a kind of skin cancer. More research and ongoing and persistent surveillance of breast implants is necessary to learn more.

Bing Week 1 Answer: Breast implant-associated squamous cell carcinoma (BIA-SCC) is an extremely rare but generally aggressive tumor that seems to originate in the implant capsule that forms around breast implants. It can grow and invade the local surrounding tissues as well as spread to lymph nodes and other tissues of the body like muscle and bone. This is not a breast cancer¹.

1. turkeltaub.com, 2. healthline.com, 3. fotisofiadellis.com, 4. plasticsurgery.org, 5. plasticsurgery.org

Bing Week 2 Answer: Breast implant-associated squamous cell carcinoma (BIA-SCC) is an extremely rare but generally aggressive tumor that seems to originate in the implant capsule that forms around breast implants¹. It can grow and invade the local surrounding tissues as well as spread to lymph nodes and other tissues of the body like muscle and bone¹. It is not a breast cancer¹.

1. turkeltaub.com, 2. plasticsurgery.org, 3. facingourrisk.org, 4. drkarenhorton.com, 5. plasticsurgery.org

Bing Week 3 Answer: Breast implant-associated squamous cell carcinoma (BIA-SCC) is a rare type of cancer that can develop in the capsule of scar tissue around a breast implant. It is different from BIA-ALCL which is a type of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (cancer of the immune system).

ChatGPT Week 1 Answer: Breast implant-associated squamous cell carcinoma (BIA-SCC) is a rare type of cancer that has been linked to breast implants. Like BIA-ALCL, it is also not a form of breast cancer.

BIA-SCC is a type of skin cancer that can develop in the breast tissue surrounding a breast implant, usually in the form of a rapidly growing lump or lesion. It is believed to occur when the skin cells around the implant become irritated or inflamed over time, potentially leading to the development of cancerous cells.

BIA-SCC is a very rare condition, and there have been only a few reported cases in the medical literature. However, because of its potential link to breast implants, it is important for people who have undergone breast augmentation surgery to be aware of the symptoms and to seek medical attention if they notice any changes in the appearance or texture of the skin around their implants.

If you are experiencing any symptoms or have concerns about the risks associated with breast implants, it is important to speak with a qualified healthcare provider who can provide you with personalized advice based on your individual circumstances.

ChatGPT Week 2 Answer: Breast implant-associated squamous cell carcinoma (BIA-SCC) is a rare type of cancer that can develop in some women with breast implants. BIA-SCC is a type of squamous cell carcinoma, which is a cancer that begins in the flat cells that make up the outer layer of the skin and the lining of some organs.

BIA-SCC is believed to be caused by chronic inflammation in the breast tissue surrounding the implant. This chronic inflammation can occur due to a variety of factors, including implant rupture or leakage, infection, and an immune response to the implant. BIA-SCC can develop in the breast tissue surrounding both smooth and textured implants, although it appears to be more commonly associated with textured implants. Symptoms of BIA-SCC can include pain, swelling, and redness in the breast, as well as skin changes or open sores on the breast. If you are experiencing any of these symptoms, it is important to speak with your healthcare provider. Treatment for BIA-SCC typically involves surgical removal of the implant and affected breast tissue, followed by radiation therapy or chemotherapy if needed. The prognosis for BIA-SCC can vary depending on the stage of the cancer at the time of diagnosis.

ChatGPT Week 3 Answer: Breast Implant-Associated Squamous Cell Carcinoma (BIA-SCC) is a rare type of cancer that can develop in women who have breast implants. Like Breast Implant-Associated Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma (BIA-ALCL), BIA-SCC is a type of cancer that is associated with textured breast implants.

BIA-SCC is a type of skin cancer that starts in the cells of the outer layer of the skin, called the squamous cells. It can develop on or around the breast implant, and may cause symptoms such as redness, swelling, or a lump in the breast. BIA-SCC can be aggressive and may require treatment with surgery, radiation therapy, and/or chemotherapy.

BIA-SCC is even more rare than BIA-ALCL, and its exact causes and risk factors are not yet fully understood. However, studies suggest that there may be a higher risk of developing BIA-SCC with certain types of textured breast implants, particularly those with a higher surface area.

If you have breast implants and are concerned about the risk of developing BIA-SCC or other complications, talk to your doctor. They can provide you with information about the potential risks and benefits of breast implants, and help you make an informed decision about your treatment options.

Question 9 (ASPS): What is breast implant illness (BII)?

ASPS Answer: Breast implant illness is the name for a broad cluster of symptoms that researchers, physicians and patients attribute to breast implants. These symptoms may occur either immediately after getting implants or years later.

They may include joint and muscle pain or weakness, memory and concentration problems, chronic pain, depression, fatigue, chronic flu-like symptoms, migraines or rashes and skin problems. Diagnosing breast implant illness may be difficult since some of these symptoms are quite common and could be caused by other exposures or diseases. Although it may be hard to establish a causal link between BII and breast implants for any individual patient, researchers are working to better understand which women are more likely to develop these symptoms as a result of their implants. Even if your symptoms seem difficult to categorize, it is important for your physician to conduct a full evaluation. For your own peace of mind, you may also wish to seek a second opinion.

Although women who develop these symptoms can't be certain that their symptoms were caused by breast implants, several studies indicate that some women see most of their symptoms improve partially or completely after having their implants and capsules removed.

Bing Week 1 Answer: Breast implant illness (BII) is a collection of symptoms that may be related to breast implants. Though the exact cause isn't known, BII may be related to autoimmune or inflammatory responses¹. Symptoms may include fatigue, joint pain, brain fog and rash¹. Healthcare providers diagnose BII by ruling out other health conditions¹.

1. my.clevelandclinic.org, 2. breastcancer.org, 3. verywellhealth.com

Bing Week 2 Answer: Breast implant illness (BII) is a collection of symptoms that occur in people with

breast implants¹. There isn't an official medical diagnosis for BII¹. Symptoms may include fatigue, joint pain, brain fog, dry eyes and many other health concerns¹². Healthcare providers diagnose BII by ruling out other health conditions¹².

1. my.clevelandclinic.org, 2. breastcancer.org, 3. karenmcdougal.com

Bing Week 3 Answer: Breast implant illness (BII) is a condition that isn't well understood but that can be debilitating. The symptoms vary from person to person and can include fatigue, joint pain, memory and concentration problems, and more. The exact cause of BII is not known but it may be related to autoimmune or inflammatory responses¹².

1. breastcancer.org, 2. my.clevelandclinic.org, 3. bing.com, 4. healthline.com

ChatGPT Week 1 Answer: Breast implant illness (BII) is a term used to describe a range of symptoms that some women attribute to their breast implants. The symptoms can be varied and may include:

1. Fatigue
2. Joint and muscle pain
3. Brain fog and memory problems
4. Sleep disturbances
5. Skin rashes
6. Anxiety and depression
7. Autoimmune disorders
8. Gastrointestinal problems

The cause of BII is not yet fully understood, and the condition is not officially recognized as a medical diagnosis. Some women with breast implants have reported improvements in their symptoms after having their implants removed, but it is important to note that there is no scientific evidence to support a causal link between breast implants and the reported symptoms.

It is also important to note that breast implant-related symptoms can be caused by other conditions and that the decision to remove breast implants should be made in consultation with a qualified healthcare provider who can provide individualized advice based on the patient's specific circumstances.

ChatGPT Week 2 Answer: Breast implant illness (BII) is a term used to describe a variety of symptoms and health issues that some women with breast implants report experiencing. These symptoms can include fatigue, joint and muscle pain, cognitive difficulties, autoimmune-like symptoms, and a range of other nonspecific symptoms. The cause of BII is not well understood, and it is not recognized as a medical diagnosis by any medical or regulatory authority.

There is ongoing debate in the medical community about the existence and nature of BII. Some experts believe that BII may be a real condition, while others believe that the reported symptoms may be caused by other factors, such as an underlying autoimmune or inflammatory condition. While the cause of BII is not well understood, there is evidence to suggest that some women with breast implants may experience an immune response to the implant, which can lead to inflammation and other symptoms. It is also possible that BII symptoms may be related to psychological factors, such as anxiety or stress related to the implant. If you are experiencing symptoms that you believe may be related to your breast implants, it is important to speak with your healthcare provider. They can perform a physical examination and run tests to rule out other underlying conditions, and provide guidance on the best course of action for addressing your symptoms.

ChatGPT Week 3 Answer: Breast Implant Illness (BII) is a term used to describe a range of symptoms and health issues that some women believe are caused by their breast implants. These symptoms can include fatigue, joint and muscle pain, cognitive problems, and other systemic issues.

The cause of BII is not yet fully understood, and some doctors and researchers question whether it is a real medical condition. However, many women who have undergone breast implant surgery report experiencing symptoms that they believe are related to their implants.

Some theories suggest that BII may be related to the body's immune response to the implants, or to the presence of certain chemicals or metals in the implants themselves. However, there is currently limited scientific evidence to support these theories.

It's important to note that breast implants are considered to be safe and effective by the FDA, and

millions of women have undergone breast implant surgery without experiencing any significant complications or health issues. However, like any medical procedure, breast implant surgery does carry some level of risk, and it's important to discuss the potential risks and benefits with your doctor before making a decision about treatment.

If you have breast implants and are experiencing symptoms that you believe may be related to your implants, talk to your doctor. They can help you determine the cause of your symptoms and develop an appropriate treatment plan.

Question 10 (ASPS): What is breast implant-associated anaplastic large cell lymphoma (BIA-ALCL)?

ASPS Answer: BIA-ALCL stands for breast implant-associated anaplastic large cell lymphoma. It is an uncommon cancer that has been confirmed only in patients with breast implants that have a rough surface. These implants are known as textured implants. BIA-ALCL is not a cancer of the breast tissue. Instead, it is located in the scar tissue that naturally forms around the implant. This tissue is called the capsule.

BIA-ALCL is often curable if diagnosed and treated early, but there have been women whose initial diagnosis reveals the disease has already spread (metastasized) to their armpit lymph nodes or other parts of their bodies. When the disease is this far along, it can be more difficult to cure. In addition to capsulectomy and removal of the implants, women with advanced disease may require chemotherapy, radiation therapy or even stem cell transplantation. Unfortunately, some women have died from this disease. It is very important to seek treatment immediately if you discover swelling around your breast implant, a new breast/armpit lump or changes to your breast skin.

Bing Week 1 Answer: Breast implant-associated anaplastic large cell lymphoma (BIA-ALCL) is an uncommon and highly treatable type of lymphoma that can develop around breast implants. BIA-ALCL occurs most frequently in patients who have breast implants with textured surfaces¹.

1. plasticsurgery.org, 2. pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov, 3. my.clevelandclinic.org, 4. breastcancer.org

Bing Week 2 Answer: Breast implant-associated anaplastic large cell lymphoma (BIA-ALCL) is a rare form of T-cell lymphoma that occurs in some people who have had breast implants¹². It is not breast cancer but rather is a cancer of the immune system¹. This type of lymphoma occurs in the fluid and scar tissue (fibrous capsule) around the implant².

1. my.clevelandclinic.org, 2. my.clevelandclinic.org, 3. pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov, 4. radiopaedia.org, 5. pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov

Bing Week 3 Answer: Breast implant-associated anaplastic large cell lymphoma (BIA-ALCL) is a rare type of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (cancer of the immune system) that can develop in the scar tissue and fluid near the implant.

ChatGPT Week 1 Answer: Breast implant-associated anaplastic large cell lymphoma (BIA-ALCL) is a rare type of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma that has been associated with breast implants. It is a cancer of the immune system that can develop in the scar tissue and fluid surrounding the breast implant. BIA-ALCL is not a type of breast cancer, and it is usually found in patients who have undergone breast augmentation with textured surface implants.

BIA-ALCL is believed to occur when the immune system reacts to the presence of textured breast implants by producing abnormal cells that can lead to the development of tumors. The exact cause of BIA-ALCL is not fully understood, but it is thought to be related to chronic inflammation caused by textured implants.

Symptoms of BIA-ALCL can include swelling, pain, or lumps in the breast or armpit area. However, it is important to note that these symptoms can also be associated with other, more common conditions, and are not necessarily indicative of BIA-ALCL.

If you have breast implants and are experiencing any symptoms or have concerns about the risks associated with breast implants, it is important to speak with a qualified healthcare provider who can

provide you with personalized advice based on your individual circumstances.

ChatGPT Week 2 Answer: Breast implant-associated anaplastic large cell lymphoma (BIA-ALCL) is a rare type of cancer that can develop in the scar tissue and fluid near a breast implant. It is not breast cancer, but rather a type of lymphoma, which is a cancer that begins in the cells of the immune system. BIA-ALCL appears to be associated with textured breast implants, although it can occur with smooth implants as well. The exact cause of BIA-ALCL is not well understood, but it is believed to be related to chronic inflammation around the implant. Symptoms of BIA-ALCL can include swelling of the breast, pain, lumps, and fluid accumulation around the implant. These symptoms typically develop several years after the implant surgery. Treatment for BIA-ALCL typically involves surgical removal of the implant and affected breast tissue, followed by chemotherapy or radiation therapy if needed. The prognosis for BIA-ALCL can vary depending on the stage of the cancer at the time of diagnosis. It is important for women with breast implants to be aware of the potential risks associated with BIA-ALCL, and to seek medical attention if they experience any unusual symptoms or changes in the breast area. Regular follow-up appointments with a healthcare provider can also help ensure the long-term safety and effectiveness of breast implants.

ChatGPT Week 3 Answer: Breast Implant-Associated Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma (BIA-ALCL) is a rare type of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma that can develop in women with breast implants. BIA-ALCL is not breast cancer, but rather a cancer of the immune system that can affect the lymph nodes and tissues surrounding the breast implant.

BIA-ALCL is associated with textured surface breast implants, rather than smooth surface breast implants. The exact cause of BIA-ALCL is not yet fully understood, but research suggests that it may be related to chronic inflammation or infection caused by the textured surface of the implant.

The symptoms of BIA-ALCL can include swelling, pain, or lumps around the breast implant, often developing several years after the initial surgery. If caught early, BIA-ALCL is usually treatable with surgery to remove the implant and surrounding tissue, along with chemotherapy or radiation therapy if necessary.

The risk of developing BIA-ALCL is considered to be relatively low, with most cases occurring several years after the initial implant surgery. However, it is still important for women with breast implants to be aware of the potential risk, and to monitor for any changes or symptoms around the breast implant. If you are experiencing symptoms, it's important to talk to your doctor, who can help determine the cause and develop an appropriate treatment plan.