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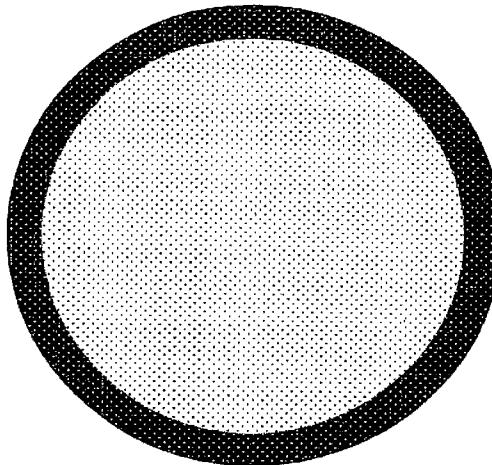
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For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: VARIABLE COHESIVE GEL FORM-STABLE BREAST IMPLANT



WO 2007/050693 A1

(57) Abstract: A variable cohesive gel form stabilizing implant is disclosed for augmentation or reconstruction of the breast. The prosthesis of this invention comprises an implantable shell or envelope (not limited to a single shell or envelope), filled with a biocompatible gel, or gels, having alterations in gel cohesiveness to maintain stable form, shape, and dimension after surgical implantation. The gel cohesiveness may increase, with increased volume or dimension of the prosthesis. The variable cohesiveness of the gel filler material may be altered by any means (i.e. chemical, fabrication, etc.). The variable cohesive gel form stabilizing implant has shape retention characteristics to maintain its form, thereby reducing or eliminating the undesirable effects of shell wrinkling, knuckling, scalloping or deformation, which can occur at the upper or lower pole of the prostheses, along the perimeter of the shell or at the base, post-implantation. Finally, the variable cohesive gel form stabilizing implant provides new control and possibilities for achieving and preserving the most natural breast shape.

VARIABLE COHESIVE GEL FORM-STABLE BREAST IMPLANT**CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This application claims priority to United States Provisional Application No. 60/730,559, filed October 26, 2005, which is expressly incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates generally to a medical prostheses and more particularly to a variable cohesive gel, form stabilizing, implant which may be used for augmentation or reconstruction of the breast. The implant may be a mammary prosthesis or a soft tissue expander.

Discussion of the Related Art

Today, augmentation or reconstruction of the breast requiring an implantable medical prosthesis has become fairly common practice in the art of plastic and reconstructive surgery. Typical permanent prostheses, which are often selected for these procedures, include round silicone shells, or envelopes, pre-filled with silicone gel or filled at the time of surgery with normal saline solution.

In recent years, the prostheses used for these procedures have raised cause for concern with respect to maintaining breast shape after surgical implantation. During post-operative follow-up—once healing has progressed—surgeons often observe undesirable alterations in the patient's breast shape, specifically signs of skin and/or soft tissue deformation, commonly known to those skilled in the art as prosthesis wrinkling, knuckling or scalloping. These adverse effects usually occur

at the upper or lower pole of the prostheses, along the perimeter of the prosthesis shell or at the base, i.e. the inferior portion closest to the inframammary fold, and become more evident when the recipient changes her anatomical position. Moreover, with the patient in an upright position, these unstable prostheses have been known to collapse or fold in the upper pole and knuckle in the lower pole, further increasing risk of deformed breast shape. Medical prostheses have been proposed in an attempt to eliminate these clinical problems, but adverse alterations in breast shape continue to exist.

As described in U.S. Patent No. 6,605,116, implantable mammary prostheses generally have a relatively flat posterior face that is placed against the patient's chest and a domed anterior face that projects outward. It is often desirable for the perimeter region, where the anterior face meets the posterior face, to have a relatively small radius of curvature, particularly at the upper pole or superior portion of the prosthesis, i.e., the portion of the prosthesis that is uppermost when the patient is standing. A relatively narrow radius of curvature in the transition between the anterior face and the posterior face in the upper pole of the prosthesis is desirable because it permits a relatively smooth transition between the mammary tissue and the implant when the prosthesis is implanted. But a small radius is sometimes associated with the appearance of creases that extend inward from the perimeter of the prosthesis in the region of relatively small radius. This is sometimes referred to as a scalloping effect. Scalloping tends to occur when the prosthesis is filled with fluid or gel and the patient is upright such that the weight

of the filling material is pulling downward on the prosthesis. The creases often appear on the anterior face and around the perimeter of the prosthesis. This is aesthetically undesirable as the creases can sometimes be discerned through the overlying skin of the patient.

U.S. Patent No. 5,480,430 relates to a fluid-filled breast prosthesis for surgical implantation beneath the skin having a wrinkle resistant, elastic outer shell that is adapted to resist deformation or wrinkling during movement of the fluid filler. The outer shell, or envelope, has superior and inferior portions. The wall of the superior portion of the shell is substantially thickened with respect to the wall thickness of the inferior portion of the shell. The shell forms an envelope with an inner cavity, which is filled with a biocompatible liquid such as saline. The presence of the thickened superior portion of the shell prevents wrinkles from forming in the breast prosthesis during fluid displacement, such as when the breast prosthesis recipient changes her anatomical position. The differentially thickened shell has a posterior base portion, which may be reinforced to further stabilize the prosthesis.

U.S. Patent Application No. US 2002/0143396 A1 (U.S. Patent No. 6,605,116) relates to reinforced radius mammary prostheses and soft tissue expanders. The prosthesis is configured such that the average thickness of the shell in the region where the posterior and anterior faces meet is greater, e.g., at least twice the average thickness of the shell in the region of the anterior face. The inventors suggest this reinforcement can reduce or eliminate undesirable scalloping effects

along the upper perimeter of the prosthesis that can otherwise occur when gravity pulls downward on a filled prosthesis.

Implants having fillers of varying density are also known in the art. For example, Inamed's Style 510 Dual Gel breast implant contains two different cohesive gels. The posterior of the implant is made from standard cohesive gel, while the anterior is made from a high cohesive gel. This configuration provides superior projection and support, emphasizing the nipple/areola area of the implant.

Heretofore, fillers of varying density were used only to provide anterior projection. As described herein, cohesive gel fillers of varying density, particularly around the perimeter and in the inferior and posterior regions, may be used to stabilize an implant, maintain its form and reduce or eliminate wrinkling, knuckling, scalloping or other deformation of the shell.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of this invention to provide a variable cohesive gel form-stable implant, with shape retention characteristics to maintain form, and to reduce or eliminate the undesirable effects of shell wrinkling, knuckling, scalloping or deformation that may occur at the upper or lower pole of the prostheses, along the perimeter of the shell or at the base, post-implantation.

It is another object of this invention to provide a prosthesis that will maintain its shape should the recipient change her anatomical position.

These and other objects of the invention will now become apparent as we turn to the preferred embodiments.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principles of the invention. In the drawings, the degree of gel cohesiveness (cross-linking) is indicated by shading, i.e. darker shading indicates greater cohesiveness. In the drawings:

Figure 1 is an anterior view of a round breast prosthesis made according to one aspect of to the present invention;

Figure 2 is an anterior view of a round breast prosthesis made according to another aspect of the present invention;

Figure 3 is a cross-sectional side view of an anatomically-shaped breast prosthesis made according to a further aspect of the present invention;

Figure 4 is a cross-sectional side view of another anatomically-shaped breast prosthesis made according to the present invention; and

Figure 5 is a cross-sectional side view of yet another anatomically-shaped breast prosthesis made according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the invention. This invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. In

addition, and as will be appreciated by one of skill in the art, the invention may be embodied as a method, system or process.

The implants of the present invention may be used for augmentation or reconstruction of the breast. The variable cohesive gel form stabilizing implant, with shape retention characteristics to maintain form, is characterized by alterations in gel filler cohesiveness. The variable cohesiveness of the gel filler material may be altered by any means (i.e. chemical, fabrication, etc.). It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that manipulation of the chemical formulation of the gel may result in greater mechanical properties. For example, as more cross-links are formed, a stiffer gel results, allowing for a more form-stable implant.

It should be noted that the invention is not limited to a single shell or envelope. The prosthesis can have a single lumen or multiple lumens within its shell, although the use of cohesive gel minimizes the need for separate lumens. The invention may be employed in an implant having either a smooth or textured outer shell. The shell can be circular, oval, crescent-shaped or other suitable shapes. It can be formed of silicone rubber, a laminate of various forms of silicone, silicone copolymers, polyurethane, and various other elastomers in various combinations. The gel cohesiveness may increase with increased volume or dimension of the prosthesis.

Although examples of the invention are provided in Figures 1 through 5, one skilled in the art will appreciate that gel form and cohesive configuration may vary without departing from the scope of the invention.

As illustrated in FIG. 1, one embodiment of a prosthesis of the present invention comprises a round implantable shell or envelope and a gel filler having a higher degree of cohesiveness at the perimeter or periphery of the implant.

In FIG. 2, another embodiment of a prosthesis of the present invention is shown comprising a round implantable shell or envelope and a gel filler having a greater degree of cohesiveness at the inferior portion of the implant, with a decreasing gradient towards the superior aspect of the implant.

Now turning to FIG. 3, another embodiment of a prosthesis of the present invention is shown comprising an anatomically-shaped implantable shell or envelope and a gel filler, wherein the gel is formed with greater cohesiveness at the base (i.e. posterior portion) of the implant, decreasing towards the apex or maximum projection (i.e. anterior portion) of the implant.

FIG. 4 shows a further embodiment of a prosthesis of the present invention comprising an anatomically-shaped implantable shell or envelope and a gel filler, wherein the gel is formed with greater cohesiveness at the inferior aspect of the implant, decreasing in horizontal layers towards the superior aspect of the implant.

FIG. 5 illustrates yet another embodiment of a prosthesis of the present invention comprising an anatomically-shaped implantable shell or envelope and a gel filler, wherein the gel is formed with greater cohesiveness at the inferior aspect

of the implant, decreasing in oblique layers towards the superior aspect of the implant.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the present invention and specific examples provided herein without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention. Thus, it is intended that the present invention covers the modifications and variations of this invention that come with the scope of any claims and their equivalents.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A form-stable implant comprising:
 - an elastomeric shell having anterior and posterior portions, superior and inferior aspects and a perimeter region where the anterior and posterior portions meet, and
 - a plurality of cohesive gel fillers having at least two different degrees of gel cohesiveness.
2. The form-stable implant of claim 1, wherein the gel cohesiveness is greatest at the perimeter region of the implant.
3. The form-stable implant of claim 1, wherein the gel cohesiveness is greatest at the inferior portion of the implant.
4. The form-stable implant of claim 3, wherein the gel cohesiveness decreases in gradient towards the superior aspect of the implant.
5. The form-stable implant of claim 3, wherein the gel cohesiveness decreases in substantially horizontal layers towards the superior aspect of the implant.
6. The form-stable implant of claim 3, wherein the gel cohesiveness decreases in substantially oblique layers towards the superior aspect of the implant.
7. The form-stable implant of claim 1, wherein the gel cohesiveness is greatest at the posterior portion of the implant.
8. The form-stable implant of claim 7, wherein the gel cohesiveness decreases in gradient towards the anterior portion of the implant.

9. The form-stable implant of claim 1, wherein the gel cohesiveness varies with increased volume or dimension of the implant.
10. The form-stable implant of claim 1, wherein the implant is a mammary implant.
11. The form-stable implant of claim 1, wherein the implant is a soft tissue expander.
12. The form-stable implant of claim 1, wherein the elastomeric shell is smooth.
13. The form stable implant of claim 1, wherein the elastomeric shell is textured.
14. The form-stable implant of claim 1, wherein the implant is round.
15. The form-stable implant of claim 1, where the implant is anatomically shaped.
16. The form-stable implant of claim 1 further comprising at least one inner lumen.

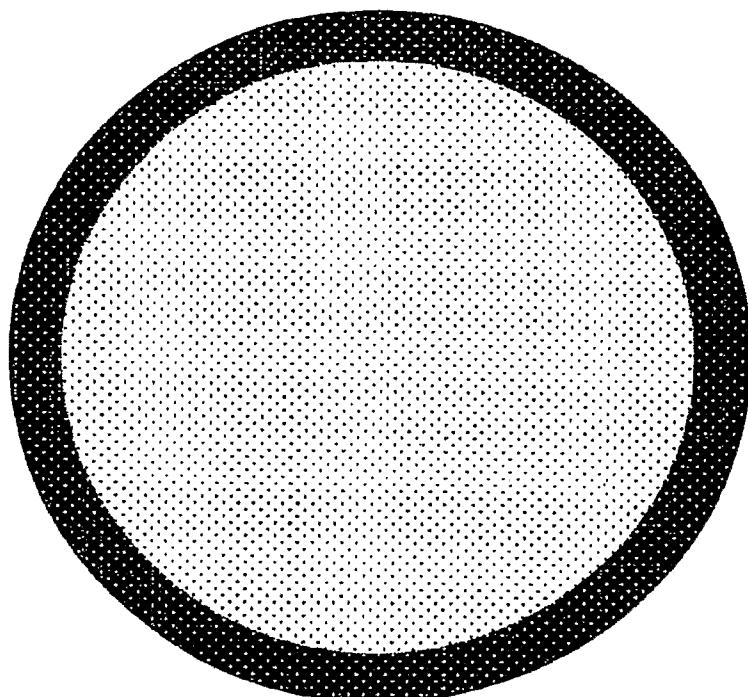


Figure 1

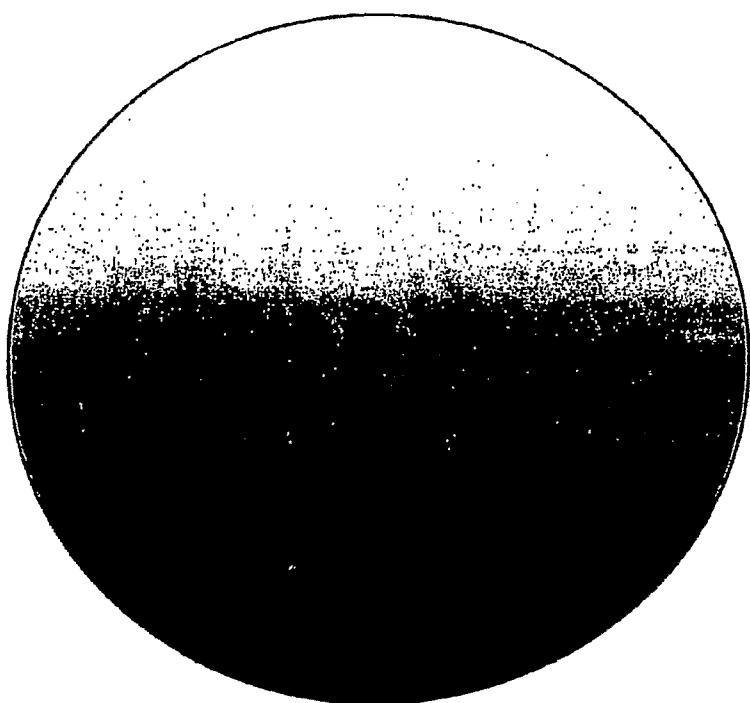


Figure 2

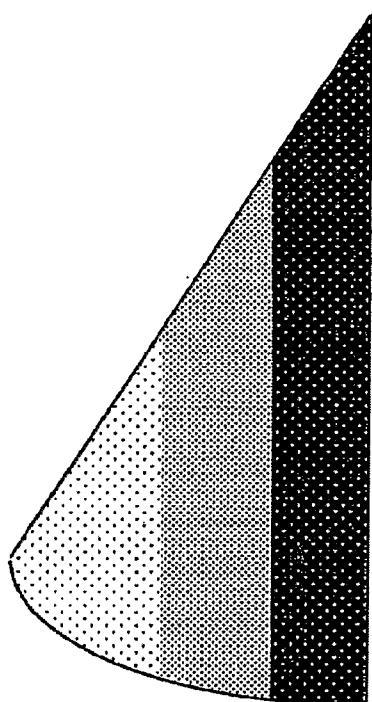


Figure 3

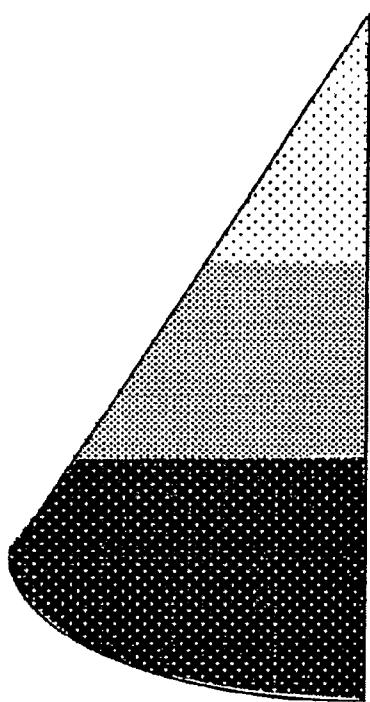


Figure 4

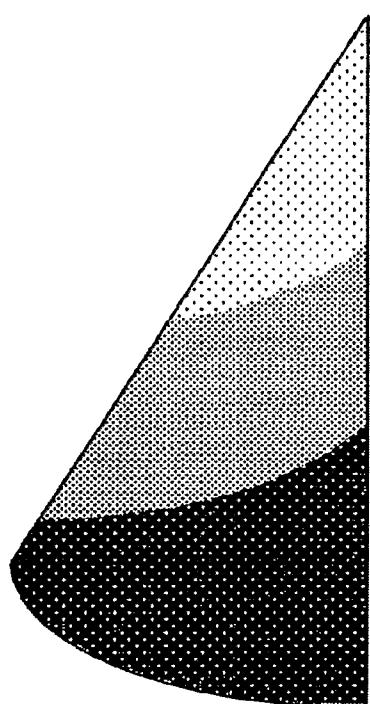


Figure 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2006/041642

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. A61F2/12

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
A61F A61L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 3 681 787 A (PERRAS COLETTE) 8 August 1972 (1972-08-08) column 1, line 48 - column 3, line 2 -----	1-16
X	DE 296 07 969 U1 (AMOENA MED ORTHOPAEDIE TECH [DE]) 20 June 1996 (1996-06-20) page 4, line 1 - page 6, line 6 -----	1-3,6, 9-16
X	US 5 824 075 A (THIELBAR JANICE MARIE [US]) 20 October 1998 (1998-10-20) column 23, line 57 - line 67 -----	1,5,7, 9-16
X	EP 0 178 483 A (S & G IMPLANTS GMBH [DE]) 23 April 1986 (1986-04-23) page 3, line 21 - page 6, line 15 -----	1,3,9-16

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

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- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
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Date of the actual completion of the international search

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/US2006/041642

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