

Assessment of Skin Redraping after Liposuction in Treatment of Gynecomastia Grade III Simon`s Classification

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ABSTRACT

Background: Gynecomastia is the most common breast disorder in men. The usual treatment of grade III is surgical excision of the excess skin which may cause embarrassment and dissatisfying results.

Objective: To evaluate skin redraping after traditional liposuction in management of grade III gynecomastia Simon`s classification.

Patients and Methods: In this study, 20 patients with grade III gynecomastia were selected with age group between 18 and 40 years old with mean 28.25 ± 4.18 , 18 patients were idiopathic while 2 patients were drug induced, 19 cases were bilateral and one case were unilateral. It was a prospective observational cohort study to assess the effectiveness traditional liposuction for correction of grade III gynecomastia with excision of the gland through a semicircular infraareolar incision when needed, 11 cases underwent surgical gland excision while 9 cases didn't need to. The study was conducted at Al-Azhar university hospitals (Al-Hussien and Sayed Galal).

Results: Age group ranged from 18 to 40 with a mean on 28.25 ± 4.18 . The subjective results for all patients at 3 months assessment point. Four patients scored very satisfied, eight stated satisfied, another four stated neither satisfied nor dissatisfied while three patients declared dissatisfaction and only one was very dissatisfied. The average sternal notch to nipple length pre and three months postoperative were respectively 27cm and 22cm. Many factors have contributed in our success rate; the selection of young nonsmoker patient with no co morbid diseases or evidence of defective elasticity (varicosities or hernias), the adequate preparation, amount and duration of the tumescent and the proper choice of the corset size and fiber as well as wearing it for the whole time of the study (3 months). The semicircular periareolar incision scars are not well defined as it become camouflaged by the color change between normal skin areola.

Conclusion: Conventional liposuction alone could be a reliable method to treat grade III gynecomastia in young patient with a good skin quality and helps in avoidance of undesirable scars.

Keywords: Skin Redraping After Liposuction; Gynecomastia Grade III Simon`s Classification.

INTRODUCTION

`Gynecomastia` is considered the most common benign disorder of the breast tissue in men. At adolescence, about 70% of men are thought to display a sort of `gynecomastia`. the skin contains 4% fat-free elastin. the long-range elastic extensibility is considered one of its main characteristics, which allows it to return to its original shape even after maximal strain. Elastin also plays an important role in the return of collagen to its wavy posture at rest. that makes elastin responsible for the skin recoil capability. The biomechanical properties of the skin vary according to the skin thickness, which is different in different areas of the body, age, and sex. There are less collagen, elastin and ground substance of the dermis in thinner skin.²

Skin retraction involves several factors. For instance, the patient age has an influence, since skin loses its

elasticity with advancing age. standard suction-assisted lipectomy (SAL) and ultrasound-assisted liposuction (UAL) is favored over excisional techniques, with the advantage of less and smaller scars.³

Skin excision by "Benelli type", "inverted T" and lateral wedge resections may correct the body contour deformity but they might add more distress and embarrassment to the patients because of the residual scars or the nipple deformities.⁴ those patients with insufficient (bad) skin elasticity are the real candidates of skin reduction techniques which should be reserved only for them because of the associated less optimal cosmetic results.³

Combined liposuction and glandular liposculpturing was both reliable and safe. Great satisfaction has been shown by the patients. Also, the observers revealed acceptance to the cosmetic outcome. It

could be an alternative reliable technique to the more expensive methods.⁵

The aim of our work is to evaluate skin redraping after traditional liposuction in management of grade III gynecomastia Simon's classification.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

In our study, 20 patients who have grade III gynecomastia were selected with age group between 18 and 40 years old with mean 28.25 ± 4.18 , 18 patients were idiopathic while 2 patients were drug induced, 19 cases were bilateral and one case were unilateral. It was a prospective observational cohort study to assess the effectiveness traditional liposuction for correction of grade III gynecomastia with excision of the gland through a semicircular infraareolar incision when needed, 11 cases underwent surgical gland excision while 9 cases didn't need to. The study was conducted at Al-Azhar university hospitals (Al-Hussien and Sayed Galal).

Inclusion criteria: Age group from 18 to 40 years old with grade III gynecomastia Simon's classification, patients whose weight is stable for at least 6 months, and BMI >18 & <32 .

Exclusion Criteria: Age group below 18 or above 40 years old, patients with ongoing weight loss or post bariatric surgery patients, BMI ≥ 32 , patient with connective tissue disorders or generalized mesenchymal weakness and autoimmune disease or any hindering comorbid diseases.

All the patients in the study were candidates for:

Preoperative:

Clinical assessment: Careful history taking and history of drug intake, general condition, local breast examination and genital examination, measurement of chest circumference, detection of the nipples positions regarding to chest cage, measuring sternum to nipples length and measuring skin fold by skinfold caliper.

Investigation: Routine preoperative investigations.

Intraoperative: In an upright position, the markings were performed the Patient was placed in supine position with arms abducted at 90 degrees to administrate the General anesthesia.

Tumescent (500 cc of Normal Saline, 2 ml of Epinephrine 1/250000, 10 ml of lidocaine 1%, and 12.5 ml of HCO₃) is infiltrated in the breast by a 2mm incision in anterior axillary line at the level of fourth intercostal space. After 15 minutes of injection, through the same incision, a blunt 4 mm Mercedes pattern liposuction cannula is inserted and connected to a graduated container. Suction of fat and breakdown of gland disk as well as septa was done with preserving of some fat in lower lateral pectoral area to create aesthetic male chest contour and avoid flat chest. An inferior infraareolar incision was made semi-circularly from which remnants of glandular tissue was removed closure of the wound in layers; subcutaneous layer by vicryl 2/0 sutures and skin by vicryl 4/0 sutures. No Drains were used in

our cases. Closure of the suction wound by vicryl 4/0 sutures. Dressing and compression garments were applied. After three days, the first dressing was done. Operation time was 30 to 90 minutes with the average 45 minutes. A compression garment is used for 3 months from the day of the operation and is being removed only for hygienic purposes and Sutures were removed two weeks postoperatively. There was no need for blood transfusion.

Objective assessment was done through detection of the nipples positions regarding to chest cage before the operation, one month and 3 months after. Measuring sternum to nipples length before the operation, one month and 3 months after. Measuring skin fold preoperative, immediately postoperative, one month and three months after the procedure by skinfold caliper.

Statistical analysis: we revised coded and tabulated the collected data and introduced it to a PC with Statistical package for Social Science (IBM Corp. Released 2011. IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, Version 20.0. Armonk, NY: IBM Corp). According to the type of data gathered from each parameter, data was analyzed. Descriptive statistics: Mean, Standard deviation (\pm SD) and range for parametric numerical data. Frequency and percentage of non-numerical data. Analytical statistics: to assess the statistical significance of the difference between more than two study group means, Kruskal Wallis test or called one way ANOVA test was used. P value < 0.05 was considered significant.

RESULTS

The mean of the age was 28.25 ± 4.18 as age ranged from 18 to 40 (Table 1).

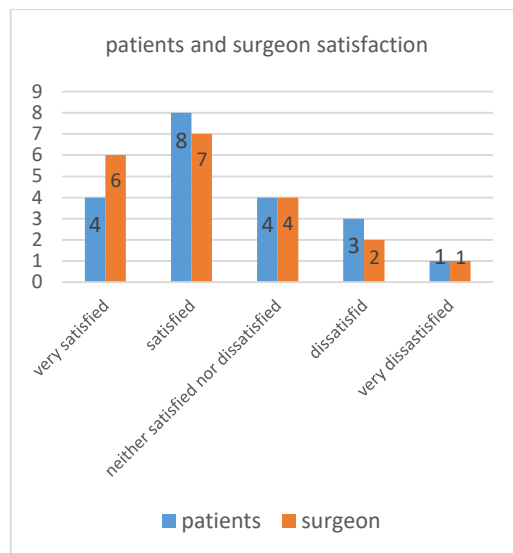
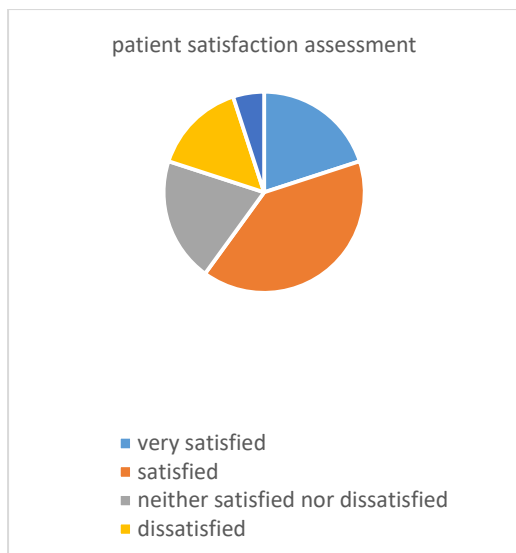
Age	No.= 20
Mean \pm SD	28.25 ± 4.18
Range	18 – 40

Table 1: Patients' demographic data.

A. Subjective evaluation:

*Patient satisfaction assessment.

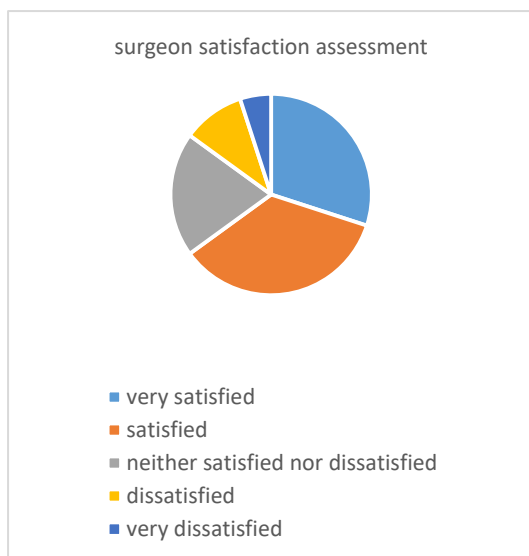
Four patients scored very satisfied, eight stated satisfied, four stated neither satisfied nor dissatisfied while three patients declared dissatisfaction and only one was very dissatisfied.



Counting the scores, it is concluded that the treatment has been successful from aesthetic point and so in pectoral region anatomical reshaping of by percentage of 71% as follows;
 4 patients scored the result as "very satisfied"(score5) = 20
 8 patients as "satisfied" (score4) = 32
 4 as "neither satisfied nor dissatisfied"(score3) = 12
 3 as "dissatisfied" (score2) = 6
 1 as "very dissatisfied"(score1) = 1

***surgeon satisfaction assessment**

After 3 months, The number of cases that were scored as; very satisfied were 6, satisfied were 7, neither satisfied nor satisfied were 4, dissatisfied were 2 and very dissatisfied was just one case



Counting the scores, the results were accepted by percentage of 75% as follows;
 Very satisfied (score5) x 6 cases = 30
 Satisfied (score4) x 7 cases = 28
 Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied(score3) x 4 = 12
 Dissatisfied (score2) x 2 cases = 4
 Very dissatisfied (score1) x 1 cases = 1

B. Objective evaluation

***Nipple position before, one and three months after the surgery**

Mean nipple position preoperatively, one month and three months postoperative were respectively at 8th, 7th and 5th(Table 2).

Patient number	Nipple position					
	preoperative		1 month postoperative		3 months postoperative	
	Right side	Left side	Right side	Left side	Right side	Left side
1	8 th	8 th	7 th	7 th	6 th	5 th
2	8 th	8 th	7 th	7 th	6 th	6 th
3	8 th	8 th	7 th	7 th	7 th	7 th
4	6 th	6 th	5 th	5 th	5 th	4 th
5	9 th	8 th	8 th	7 th	7 th	6 th
6	7 th	8 th	7 th	7 th	6 th	7 th
7	6 th	6 th	5 th	5 th	5 th	4 th
8	7 th	7 th	6 th	6 th	6 th	5 th
9	6 th	6 th	4 th	4 th	4 th	4 th
10	7 th	7 th	6 th	6 th	5 th	5 th
11	7 th	6 th	7 th	6 th	6 th	5 th
12	9 th	8 th	8 th	7 th	7 th	6 th
13	7 th	6 th	6 th	6 th	5 th	5 th
14	8 th	8 th	7 th	7 th	6 th	5 th
15	6 th	6 th	5 th	6 th	4 th	5 th
16	6 th	6 th	5 th	6 th	5 th	5 th
17	7 th	7 th	6 th	6 th	5 th	5 th
18	8 th	5 th	6 th	5 th	5 th	5 th
19	7 th	6 th	6 th	6 th	5 th	5 th
20	8 th	8 th	7 th	7 th	6 th	7 th

Table 2: Nipples position before, one and three months after the surgery

***Sternal notch to nipple length**

The average sternal notch to nipple length pre and three months postoperative were respectively 27cm and 22cm (Table 3).

Patient number	Sternal notch to nipple length					
	preoperative		1 month postoperative		3 months postoperative	
	Right side	Left side	Right side	Left side	Right side	Left side
1	28	27	27	26	25	24
2	28	28	27	27	24	24
3	27	28	26	27	25	25
4	23	23	22	21	21	20
5	30	28	27	26	25	24
6	26	27	26	26	23	24
7	25	25	23	23	22	20
8	26	27	24	24	21	22
9	24	25	22	23	21	22
10	27	26	25	25	23	22
11	26	25	24	23	22	21
12	30	29	27	27	25	24
13	26	25	24	24	23	21
14	29	27	27	26	25	23
15	23	23	21	22	20	21
16	26	26	23	24	22	23
17	28	28	25	25	23	22
18	28	22	25	22	23	22
19	28	25	26	24	23	22
20	29	30	26	27	24	24

Table 3: Sternal notch to nipple length

C. Postoperative results:

According to postoperative complications; it was found that two out of twenty patients have shown persistent non redraped skin laxity that needed skin excision afterwards, and also two cases developed skin ecchymosis (10%) that resolved within two weeks before the first visit. All the cases were hematoma, seroma and infection free (100%). Only one case had developed nipple retraction (10%) and another one developed contour irregularity (5%) (Table 6).

Complication	Number of cases	Percent
Skin laxity	2	10.0%
Skin ecchymosis	2	10.0%
Nipple retraction	1	5.0%
Contour Irregularity	1	5.0%
Hematoma	0	0.0%
Seroma	0	0.0%
Infection	0	0.0%

Table (4): Complications occurred in 20 patients.



Fig. 1: A,B,C: preoperatively





Fig. 1: D,E,F: postoperatively



Fig. 2: D,E,F: postoperatively



Fig. 2: A,B,C: preoperatively



Fig. 3: A,B,C: preoperatively



Fig. 3: D,E,F: postoperatively

DISCUSSION

Surgical correction of `gynecomastia` is known to be the golden standard therapy, however it is still challenging to select the optimum surgical. The common goal is to achieve an aesthetic male chest wall with minimum scars. despite the wide range of surgical techniques, surgeons still face difficulties in choosing the suitable technique for each patient as there is no single technique is suitable for all forms of `gynecomastia`.⁶ The techniques of breast surgery

appear to be the most important factor to achieve good cosmesis, so that the non-scarring methods are preferred.⁷

Gasparotti M stated in a study that liposuction by aspiration of the superficial areolar layer of fat allows us to obtain a very thin cutaneous adipose flap with good retractability and such a thin cutaneous adipose flap -subsequently supported by an antigravitational elastic and compressive bandage- will permit controlled iatrogenic skin retraction.¹³

We found in our study that appropriate liposuction followed by wearing the compressive corset for at least three months after the procedures leads to satisfying skin redraping in young patient with good skin quality.

A study that was held by Abdelrahman and Steinvall⁵ testing patient satisfaction and surgeon satisfaction on using liposculpture as a Single treatment option for grades I and II 'gynaecomastia', reported that 92% of patient and observer surgeons revealed "very satisfied" or "satisfied" and concluded that with the use of the fat disruptor cannula, the combined liposuction and glandular liposculpturing was a safe and reliable technique as patients shew great satisfaction, as well as the observer surgeons. It may be used as an alternative method in low-income countries such as Egypt to the more expensive and risky methods such as laser assisted liposuction and.

Using the same evaluation scale, our study assessed satisfaction of twenty patients but with grade III gynecomastia and it was satisfying for most of the patients except only two cases who needed second session of skin excision.

In Ashour et al.⁸, 143 patients (none of them was grade III) were treated by Liposuction excision of Gynecomastia by liposuction opening technique through the period from March 2010 to March 2014. Liposuction and surgical excision were done from the same stab of the liposuction at midaxillary line in the 5th or the 6th intercostal space, Traditional Liposuction is done first then the glandular disc was released from its deep attachment and from subcutaneous and nipple attachment by scissors. This study reported; "The axillary liposuction excision technique was safe and associated with good esthetic results. The technique is suitable for those who stress to appear unoperated".

We followed the similar principle of treating gynecomastia by only traditional liposuction without skin excision, but our sample contains grade III cases only.

Yordanov et al.⁹ used traditional liposuction with inferior periareolar incision from excision of gynecomastia in 11 patients. There were 10 uncomplicated procedures and only one patient developed postoperative unilateral seroma (0.1%) which resolved with aspiration and compression.

In this study we tried to evaluate skin redraping after liposuction combined with surgical excision of the gland -if needed- through semicircular periareolar incision of grade III gynecomastia. The study was held on twenty patients with average age 25.25.

On postoperative assessment, Patients showed great satisfaction about their final appearance; only two patients had postoperative skin ecchymosis that resolved within two weeks, that contributes to 10% of the cases. another two patients 10% have shown persistent non redraped skin laxity that needed skin excision afterwards. One patient had nipple retraction due to excess glandular tissue excision that contributes 5% of the cases and also one patient suffered from contour irregularity due to asymmetric liposuction which forms 5% of the cases. No patient showed hematoma, seroma, nipple necrosis or infection. The results were shown to be more reliable in comparison to the other methods published in research series despite the lack of a control group, and the small number of procedures.

Carrie et al.¹⁰ treated 60 Cases by surgical excision through semicircular incision without Liposuction, higherrateofcomplicationsappearedincludinghematoma (16.1%), seroma (9.4%) and Nipple retraction due to over resection (18.7%).

Lista and Ahmad¹¹ treated 99 patients with power assisted Liposuction. Residual solid masses were noticed in three patients (3%) which were found to be Fibroglandular breast tissues deep to the nipple/areolar complex and a complementary excisional technique was needed later, moreover two patients (2%) suffered from seroma. No other complications were documented.

Longheu et al.¹² underwent surgical treatment of gynecomastia between September 2008 and January 2015, 50 patients were included in this study. Webster Technique with periareolar incision was performed on 28 patients (56%), Pitanguy Technique with transareolar incision in 2 patients (4%), Davidson concentric circles technique was performed in 16 patients (32%), In 4 patients (8%) a mixture surgical technique was performed (Webster and Davidson methods). Webster Technique, Pitanguy technique and mixed technique show neither early nor late complications while in Davidson technique 2 patients developed hematoma.

Several factors are found to explain our overall success rate; The selection of young nonsmoker patient with no co morbid diseases or evidence of defective elasticity (varicosities or hernias), the adequate preparation, amount and duration of the tumescent and the proper choice of the corset size and fiber as well as wearing it for the whole time of the study (3 months).

The procedure is considered rewarding for both the surgeon and the patient as the recovery time has decreased and patients resumed their activities earlier. Surgical excision by semicircular periareolar incision also adds other advantages to the maneuver

as the periareolar incision make the scar not well defined as it become camouflaged by the color change between normal skin and the areola. The two unpleasant cases 10% who presented with persistent skin laxity that needed second session of skin excision, were both above 30 years old and have a bad skin quality (redundant abdominal and arm skin).

Further studies are needed to detect the factors that determine the recoil quality of the skin for better case selection and avoidance of post-operative redundancy.

CONCLUSION

Conventional liposuction alone could be a reliable method to treat grade III gynecomastia in young patient with a good skin quality and helps in avoidance of undesirable scars.

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