

Syringe Aspiration Liposuction

Sie Thu Myint^{1,2*}, Zin May Win^{1,2}, Aung Myat Thu³, Ohnmar Thaung^{1,2},
Min Thant¹ and Thein Lwin¹

¹Department of Surgery, University of Medicine (1), Yangon, Myanmar

²Surgical Ward 2, Yangon General Hospital, Myanmar

³Grand Hanthar International Hospital, Myanmar

*Corresponding Author: Sie Thu Myint, Department of Surgery, University of Medicine (1), Yangon, Myanmar.

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Abstract

Liposuction is a very common cosmetic procedure: a safe, simple and effective method of body contouring.

Klein's tumescent technique has been gradually embraced by all medical specialties, because of the advantages including especially bleeding reduction.

Keywords: Liposuction; Syringe; Sodium Bicarbonate

With awake tumescent liposuction, the patient is able to drink normally the night before and the day of surgery, eliminating the need to replace deficits after important bleeding, avoiding the risks of post-operative overhydration or underhydration [1].

The Klein's solution, consisting of 0.05% lidocaine, 1:1.000.000 epinephrine, and 10 mL sodium bicarbonate per liter of saline, is infused into tissue prior to liposuction by blunt multi-hole cannulas [2].

This technique reduces damage to the surrounding tissues, and postoperative edema and ecchymoses. Tissue blanching and moderate tension are considered clinical endpoints of infiltrate [3].

Small incisions are made in different places, designed to hide the small surgical scar.

Case Presentation

Case 1

A 35-year-old married lady who has given birth to a child by lower segment Caesarian section three years ago, presented with lipodystrophy in the tummy. She has no comorbid conditions. After preparation for surgery, operation was set.

Pre-operative markings were carried out (Figure 1). The patient was in supine position during the surgery.



Figure 1: Pre-operative marking for liposuction.

Lateral Transversus Abdominis Plane Block was given. An infraumbilical skin incision was performed under local anaesthesia. Tumescent solution was infused with liposuction cannula. Liposuction was carried out with cannula (Figure 2). Negative pressure was created with 10CC syringes. The aspirated fat can be seen in Figure 3.

After the operation the patient was to wear abdominal binder for pressure. The post-operative period was uneventful. The patient was satisfied with the surgical outcome.



Figure 2: Liposuction.

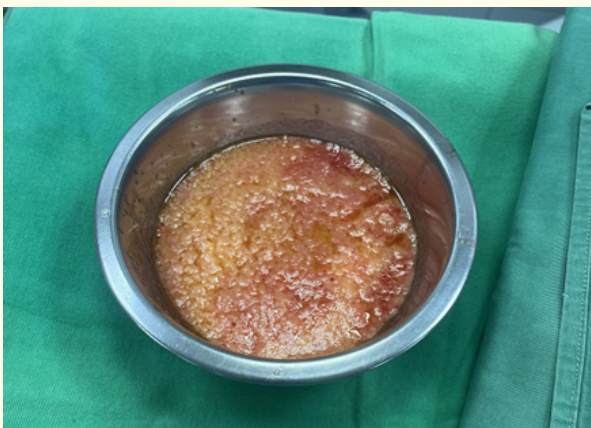


Figure 3: Liposuction aspirate

Case 2

A 33-year-old married lady presented with fatty abdomen. She had no comorbid conditions. After pre-operative preparation, liposuction was carried out under sedation.

The patient was kept in supine position during the surgery. An infraumbilical skin incision and a supraumbilical incision were performed. Tumescant solution was infused via liposuction cannula. Liposuction was carried out with cannula. Multiple 10CC syringes were utilized for negative pressure (Figure 4). The aspirated fat was calculated.



Figure 4: Needle aspiration liposuction in case 2.

After the operation the patient was instructed to wear abdominal binder for pressure. The post-operative period was uneventful. The patient was satisfied with the surgical outcome.

Discussion

Liposuction of the abdomen is carried out for patients who have abdominal lipodystrophy. An excessive deposition of fat in the abdominal wall is common in the young as well as in older patients. The excess fat usually occupies the whole abdomen anterior part as well as the flanks and the epigastrium.

Conclusion

As needle aspiration liposuction can be carried out under local anaesthesia or sedation, it can be done as day-case procedure. Liposuction with syringe-aspiration method is a safe, cost-effective and simple procedure with satisfying outcomes.

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