

EFFICACY AND SAFETY RESULTS OF AQUAMID® IN A 24-MONTH FOLLOW-UP

The 24-month follow-up results of the prospective, multi-centre study of Aquamid® conducted in six European countries have been published in *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*¹⁾.

The authors conclude: “Polyacrylamide hydrogel (Aquamid) yielded satisfying aesthetic results in more than 90 percent of patients. There was no difference in efficacy between 12 and 24 months’ follow-up. No adverse soft-tissue reaction was observed. The study group may be biased, as patients with bad results may have refrained from further follow-up. Long-term follow-up is necessary.”

101 patients were followed 24 months after the first injection of Aquamid®. The investigators judged the aesthetic results of 92% of the patients to be good or very good, and 91% of the patients were either satisfied or very satisfied with the aesthetic results.

No severe side effects were observed during the 24-month follow-up period.

At the 24-month follow-up 101 patients participated compared to 228 patients in the 12-month follow-up²⁾.

After completion of the 12-month follow-up, it was decided to extend the follow-up period to 60 months.

Subsequently, a statistical analysis has confirmed that there is no indication of selection bias, i.e. the 101 patients at the 24-month follow-up seem to be representative of the 228 patients at the 12-month follow-up.

The results of the 48-month follow-up have been reported and are presented at IMCAS 2007. The 48-month results are similar to the 24-month results.

References:

1) Silvester von Bülow, MD et Norbert Pallua, MD, PhD. *Efficacy and Safety of Polyacrylamide Hydrogel for Facial Soft-Tissue Augmentation in a 2-Year Follow-Up: A Prospective Multicenter Study for Evaluation of Safety and Aesthetic Results in 101 Patients. Plast. Reconstr. Surg. 118 (Suppl):85S-91S, 2006*

2) Silvester von Bülow, MD, Dennis von Heimburg, MD PhD, et Norbert Pallua, MD PhD. *Efficacy and Safety of Polyacrylamide Hydrogel for Facial Soft-Tissue Augmentation. Plast. Reconstr. Surg. 116, No. 4, 2005*

