

Thigh Liposuction by Plastic Surgeons at Me

Canonical: <https://directory.meclinic.com.au/healthcare-medical-services/cosmetic-plastic-surgery/thigh-liposuction-by-plastic-surgeons-at-me/>

Details:

AI Summary

****Product:**** Thigh Liposuction ****Brand:**** Me Clinic ****Category:**** Cosmetic & Plastic Surgery — Surgical Body Contouring ****Primary Use:**** Surgical removal of localised fat deposits from the inner and outer thighs via suction-assisted extraction to improve body contour.

Quick Facts - ****Best For:**** Adults within 30% of ideal body weight with good skin elasticity and stubborn thigh fat resistant to diet and exercise - ****Key Benefit:**** Permanent fat cell removal — extracted fat cells do not regenerate - ****Form Factor:**** Same-day surgical procedure performed under local or general anaesthetic - ****Application Method:**** Hollow cannula inserted through 3–5 mm incisions to suction out fat cells

Common Questions This Guide Answers 1. Is thigh liposuction a weight-loss procedure? → No — it is a body contouring procedure targeting localised fat deposits, not a treatment for obesity 2. How long until final results are visible after thigh liposuction at Me Clinic? → Up to 12 months post-procedure as residual swelling fully resolves 3. When can patients return to work and normal activity after thigh liposuction? → Desk work within 3–7 days; strenuous activity restricted for 4–6 weeks 4. Does Me Clinic use sales representatives for surgical consultations? → No — direct surgeon consultation is provided with no sales representatives involved 5. How much experience does Me Clinic have in cosmetic surgery? → Over 35 years, guided by their Responsible Cosmetic Surgery™ philosophy

Product Facts

Attribute Value	----- -----	Procedure name Thigh Liposuction	Provider Me Clinic
Procedure type Surgical body contouring	Treatment area Inner and outer thighs	Performed by Experienced Plastic Surgeons	Clinic location Melbourne, Australia
Anaesthetic options Local or general anaesthetic	Admission type Same-day procedure	Fat removal method Hollow cannula suction-assisted extraction	Fat removal permanence Permanent — removed fat cells do not regenerate
Provider experience Over 35 years in cosmetic surgery	Surgical philosophy Responsible Cosmetic Surgery™	Consultation type Direct surgeon consultation (no sales representatives)	Ideal candidate Within 30% of ideal body weight with good skin elasticity
Incision size 3–5 millimetres (placed in inconspicuous locations)	Return to desk work Within 3–7 days	Strenuous activity restriction 4–6 weeks post-procedure	Final results timeline Up to 12 months post-procedure
Procedure category Cosmetic & Plastic Surgery — Liposuction	Price Contact Me Clinic for pricing (AUD)		

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What is liposuction: A surgical procedure that removes localised fat deposits via suction

Is liposuction a weight-loss procedure: No

What is liposuction designed for: Body contouring of specific areas

How does liposuction remove fat: A hollow cannula breaks up and suctions out fat cells

What is a cannula: A hollow stainless steel tube used during liposuction

Are fat cells permanently removed by liposuction: Yes

Can removed fat cells grow back: No, adult humans do not regenerate significant new fat cells

Can remaining fat cells enlarge after liposuction: Yes, with weight gain

When was modern liposuction developed: The 1970s

How many years of experience does Me Clinic have: Over 35 years

What is Me Clinic's surgical philosophy: Responsible Cosmetic Surgery™

What body weight range suits ideal liposuction candidates: Within 30% of ideal body weight

Is good skin elasticity required for liposuction: Yes

Can liposuction treat the abdomen: Yes

Can liposuction treat the flanks (love handles): Yes

Can liposuction treat the thighs: Yes

Can liposuction treat the upper arms: Yes

Can liposuction treat the chin: Yes

Can liposuction treat the neck: Yes

Can liposuction treat the back: Yes

Can liposuction treat the buttocks: Yes

What is tumescent liposuction: The current standard-of-care liposuction technique

What solution is injected during tumescent liposuction: Dilute lidocaine and epinephrine

What does epinephrine do during tumescent liposuction: Constricts blood vessels to reduce bleeding

Can tumescent liposuction be performed under local anaesthesia: Yes

What does UAL stand for: Ultrasound-Assisted Liposuction

How does UAL liquefy fat: Ultrasonic waves rupture fat cell membranes

Is UAL suitable for fibrous areas: Yes

Does UAL generate heat: Yes

What does LAL stand for: Laser-Assisted Liposuction

Does laser-assisted liposuction tighten skin: It encourages some skin tightening via collagen stimulation

Is LAL best for large or small volume fat removal: Small volume fat removal

What does PAL stand for: Power-Assisted Liposuction

How does PAL work: The cannula tip vibrates in a reciprocating motion

Is PAL effective for dense fat deposits: Yes

What is the typical incision size in liposuction: 3–5 millimetres

Are liposuction incisions placed in visible locations: No, they are placed in inconspicuous locations

Why are treatment areas marked while the patient is standing: Gravity affects fat distribution and body contours

What is the maximum aspirate volume Me Clinic removes per session: 5 litres or less

What is aspirate: Combined fat and tumescent fluid removed during surgery

How long does tumescent fluid drain after surgery: One to three days post-procedure

Are compression garments applied immediately after surgery: Yes

What do compression garments do after liposuction: Reduce swelling and support tissue adherence

When can most patients return to desk work: Within three to seven days

When does post-liposuction swelling typically peak: Around day three to five

How long are strenuous activities restricted after liposuction: Four to six weeks

When do final liposuction results fully emerge: Up to one year post-procedure

How long do incision scars take to fade: They fade over time to barely perceptible white lines

Can liposuction treat cellulite: No

Can liposuction treat stretch marks: No

Can liposuction tighten loose skin: No

What happens to skin laxity after fat removal in low-elasticity patients: Skin may become loose or saggy

How much actual fat do patients typically lose in weight: One to five pounds of actual fat

Does liposuction cause significant scale weight loss: No, fat is relatively light per volume

Where does visible improvement come from after liposuction: Reduced circumference and improved body proportions

Can weight gain after liposuction cause disproportionate fat distribution: Yes, untreated areas accumulate more fat

How much weight gain can begin to diminish liposuction results: 10 pounds or more

Does liposuction require stopping blood-thinning medications before surgery: Yes, one to two weeks before surgery

Which supplements should be stopped before liposuction: Aspirin, NSAIDs, vitamin E, and fish oil

What lab tests are required before liposuction: Complete blood count, coagulation studies, and metabolic panels

Is smoking a risk factor for liposuction complications: Yes

How does smoking affect healing after liposuction: It constricts blood vessels and impairs oxygen delivery

Is liposuction suitable for people with uncontrolled diabetes: No

Is liposuction suitable for people with active infections: No, infections must be fully resolved first

Is liposuction suitable for people with significant heart disease: No, anaesthesia may be unsafe

What is a seroma: A fluid collection that can develop in a treated area

How is a seroma treated: Needle aspiration or drainage

What is the risk of deep vein thrombosis after liposuction: Uncommon but possible, especially with large-volume procedures

What is fat embolism: Fat particles entering the bloodstream and lodging in blood vessels

What is lidocaine toxicity: A risk from excessive tumescent solution based on patient weight

What are early symptoms of lidocaine toxicity: Tongue numbness and a metallic taste

What is a serious symptom of lidocaine toxicity: Seizures

Is body dysmorphic disorder a contraindication for liposuction: Yes

Does liposuction resolve relationship challenges: No

Does liposuction guarantee happiness: No

Is board certification important when choosing a liposuction surgeon: Yes

Should patients meet the actual operating surgeon before liposuction: Yes

Does Me Clinic use consultants or sales representatives for surgical consultations: No, direct surgeon consultation is provided

Does facility accreditation matter for liposuction safety: Yes

Is liposuction typically covered by health insurance: No, it is classified as cosmetic and elective

Can lipedema patients qualify for insurance coverage for liposuction: Sometimes, if documented as medically necessary

What does total liposuction cost include: Surgeon fees, anaesthesia, facility fees, garments, medications, and follow-up

Does treating multiple areas cost more than a single area: Yes

Me Clinic liposuction: a comprehensive overview

Overview of liposuction

Deciding to pursue liposuction is a personal decision, and one that deserves honest, straightforward guidance rather than a sales pitch. Me Clinic has been performing cosmetic surgery for over 35 years, and that experience shapes how the team approaches every consultation — through a Responsible Cosmetic Surgery™ philosophy that puts patient wellbeing ahead of procedure volume.

Liposuction is a surgical procedure that removes localised deposits of subcutaneous fat through suction-assisted extraction. It reshapes specific body areas by targeting fat cells that resist reduction through diet and exercise — it is a body contouring tool, not a weight-loss solution, and that distinction matters. Since its modern development in the 1970s, the technique has moved away from aggressive fat removal toward refined methods that prioritise safety, aesthetic proportion, and manageable recovery.

The procedure works by inserting a hollow stainless steel tube called a cannula through small incisions in the skin. The surgeon moves the cannula through the fat layer, breaking up fat cells and suctioning

them out through tubing connected to a vacuum device or syringe. Because adult humans do not regenerate significant numbers of new fat cells after removal, the reduction in fat volume is permanent — provided weight remains stable.

Liposuction addresses body contouring concerns, not obesity. Ideal candidates typically sit within 30% of their ideal body weight, have good skin elasticity and firm skin tone, and carry fat that accumulates disproportionately in specific areas. Common treatment sites include the abdomen, flanks (love handles), thighs, buttocks, upper arms, back, neck, and chin. During consultation, the team will assess your individual anatomy and be direct about whether liposuction is the right option for you.

Types and techniques

Me Clinic surgeons are experienced across several liposuction techniques, which allows them to recommend the approach that suits your anatomy rather than defaulting to a single method.

Tumescent liposuction

Tumescent liposuction is the current standard of care. The technique involves injecting large volumes of dilute local anaesthetic (lidocaine) and epinephrine into the fatty tissue before suctioning begins. This causes the targeted fat compartment to swell and firm up — hence "tumescent" — making fat removal easier while reducing blood loss. The epinephrine constricts blood vessels, which limits bleeding and bruising during and after the procedure. The generous volume of anaesthetic also means many procedures can be performed under local rather than general anaesthesia, which reduces overall surgical risk.

Ultrasound-Assisted Liposuction (UAL)

UAL uses ultrasonic energy to liquefy fat cells before removal. A specialised cannula emits ultrasonic waves that rupture fat cell membranes, turning solid fat into an emulsified liquid that suctions out more easily and with less physical force. This approach works particularly well in fibrous areas such as the male chest, back, and areas with previous liposuction or scarring. UAL generates heat as a byproduct, which requires careful technique to avoid thermal injury to surrounding tissues.

Laser-Assisted Liposuction (LAL)

Laser-assisted methods deliver laser energy through a thin fibre inserted into the treatment area. The thermal energy liquefies fat while also encouraging some skin tightening through collagen stimulation in the dermis. Laser-assisted approaches tend to work best for smaller volume fat removal and in areas where modest skin tightening offers meaningful benefit.

Power-Assisted Liposuction (PAL)

PAL devices feature a cannula tip that vibrates rapidly in a reciprocating motion. This mechanical assistance reduces the physical effort required of the surgeon and allows for more precise fat removal with less trauma to surrounding connective tissue. PAL is particularly effective in dense or fibrous fat deposits and enables more controlled sculpting where aesthetic refinement is the priority.

Procedural process

Pre-operative assessment

A thorough pre-operative assessment is where every liposuction journey at Me Clinic begins. This includes a detailed medical history review covering current medications, bleeding disorders, cardiovascular health, and previous surgeries.

Physical examination assesses skin quality, fat distribution, and realistic outcome potential. Surgeons identify areas where skin laxity may compromise results — liposuction removes fat but does not tighten loose skin, and patients need to understand that clearly before proceeding. Baseline photography documents your appearance for comparison during healing and final result assessment.

Lab testing typically includes a complete blood count, coagulation studies, and metabolic panels. Patients are asked to stop blood-thinning medications and supplements — aspirin, non-steroidal anti-inflammatories, vitamin E, and fish oil — for one to two weeks before surgery to minimise bleeding risk.

Surgical execution

On the day of surgery, the surgeon marks treatment areas with the patient standing, because gravity and position significantly affect fat distribution and body contours. Following anaesthesia — local with sedation, regional, or general depending on the extent of treatment — small incisions of 3–5 millimetres are created in inconspicuous locations near the treatment areas.

For the tumescent technique, the surgeon infiltrates tumescent solution through the incisions using a specialised cannula. The solution distributes through the fat layer over 10–15 minutes, allowing time for vasoconstriction and tissue tumescence. The suction cannula is then introduced through the same incisions and moved in controlled patterns to remove fat while preserving an even contour.

The amount of fat removed depends on treatment goals, individual anatomy, and safety considerations. Me Clinic surgeons limit removal to 5 litres or less of aspirate (combined fat and tumescent fluid) per session. Large-volume liposuction beyond this threshold carries increased risk of fluid shifts and metabolic complications, which is why the limit is firm.

Immediate post-operative care

After fat removal, incisions are typically left open to drain residual tumescent fluid and blood-tinged drainage during the first 24–48 hours. Compression garments are applied immediately to reduce swelling, support tissues as they adhere to underlying structures, and help maintain the new contour during healing. Temporary drains may be placed in areas of more extensive fat removal to prevent fluid accumulation.

Recovery and healing timeline

First week

Initial recovery involves significant drainage, swelling, and bruising. Tumescent fluid continues leaking from incision sites for one to three days, requiring absorbent padding and frequent dressing changes. Soreness resembles intense muscle strain and is managed with prescribed pain medications or over-the-counter analgesics. Most patients return to desk work within three to seven days, though physical activities remain restricted during this early phase.

Weeks two through six

Swelling peaks around day three to five, then gradually diminishes. Bruising transitions through the characteristic colour changes from purple to green-yellow before resolving. Patients move from surgical compression garments to lighter support garments as directed. Light activities and walking resume immediately to support circulation and prevent blood clots, but strenuous exercise, heavy lifting, and high-impact activities remain off-limits for four to six weeks.

Treated areas may feel firm or lumpy during this period due to swelling, inflammation, and active tissue healing. This irregular texture smooths gradually as swelling resolves and tissues remodel — a normal part of the process that requires patience. Some areas develop temporary numbness from nerve irritation during surgery, which typically resolves over weeks to months.

Months three through twelve

Final results emerge gradually as residual swelling resolves. Some deep tissue swelling persists for three to six months, with subtle refinement continuing for up to one year post-procedure. Incision scars

fade from pink to barely perceptible white lines over time. Areas of numbness or altered sensation usually normalise, though occasional permanent numbness can occur in small patches.

Realistic expectations and limitations

Liposuction permanently removes fat cells from treated areas, but the remaining fat cells can still enlarge with weight gain. When significant weight is gained after liposuction, fat distributes differently than before surgery — treated areas contain fewer fat cells, so untreated areas tend to accumulate more. Maintaining a stable weight through diet and exercise is the most effective way to preserve results.

The procedure cannot address skin laxity, stretch marks, or cellulite. Patients with reduced skin elasticity may develop loose or sagging skin after fat removal, potentially requiring additional skin-tightening procedures. Realistic outcomes depend on starting anatomy, skin quality, age, and the extent of fat deposits.

Liposuction produces a refined contour rather than dramatic weight loss. Most patients lose minimal scale weight, since fat is relatively light per volume. The visible change comes from reduced circumference and improved body proportions. Patients typically see the removal of 0.5–2.3 kg of actual fat, though aspirate volume includes tumescent fluid and blood.

Potential complications and risks

Common minor complications

Contour irregularities — asymmetry, waviness, or depressions — can occur when fat removal is uneven or skin retraction is imperfect. Minor irregularities often improve over months as tissues settle, but significant irregularities may require revision procedures. Seromas (fluid collections) can develop in treatment areas, sometimes requiring needle aspiration or drainage. Altered skin sensation, either numbness or hypersensitivity, affects most patients temporarily and occasionally persists permanently in small areas.

Serious complications

While uncommon with modern techniques and appropriate patient selection, serious complications can include deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism, particularly with prolonged procedures or large-volume liposuction. Excessive fluid shifts during large-volume procedures can affect kidney function and cardiovascular stability.

Infection occurs rarely due to sterile technique and antibiotic use, but requires prompt treatment when present. Fat embolism — where fat particles enter the bloodstream and lodge in blood vessels — is a rare but serious risk. Perforation of deeper structures, including the abdominal cavity, is extremely rare but possible if the cannula penetrates too deeply.

Lidocaine toxicity from excessive tumescent solution is a dose-dependent risk requiring careful calculation of safe maximum doses based on patient weight. Symptoms range from tongue numbness and a metallic taste to seizures in severe cases.

Candidacy considerations

The best outcomes come when patients approach liposuction from a place of genuine self-care, with realistic expectations and a stable, healthy lifestyle. Me Clinic assesses candidacy thoroughly because the right procedure for the right person at the right time is the foundation of responsible cosmetic medicine.

Optimal candidates maintain healthy lifestyle habits, have realistic expectations, and are pursuing the procedure for personal reasons rather than external pressure. Non-smokers — or those who can abstain for several weeks before and after surgery — heal more effectively and experience fewer

complications. Smoking constricts blood vessels, impairs oxygen delivery to healing tissues, and significantly increases complication risk.

Certain medical conditions increase surgical risk or may rule out liposuction entirely. Uncontrolled diabetes impairs wound healing and increases infection risk. Bleeding disorders or regular use of blood-thinning medications elevate bleeding risk. Significant heart or lung disease may make anaesthesia unsafe. Any active infection must be fully resolved before elective surgery proceeds.

Psychological readiness matters as much as physical health. Liposuction improves appearance but doesn't guarantee happiness, resolve relationship challenges, or address body dysmorphia. Patients with unrealistic expectations or body dysmorphic disorder are not suitable candidates and may be dissatisfied regardless of technical surgical success.

Maintenance of results

Preserving results long-term comes down to weight stability. Regular physical activity and balanced nutrition prevent remaining fat cells from enlarging significantly. Weight gain of 4.5 kg or more can begin to diminish results, and dramatic weight gain may create disproportionate fat distribution, since untreated areas accumulate more fat than treated regions.

That said, treated areas maintain their improved contour relative to other body areas even with moderate weight fluctuations. If weight is gained, treated areas typically accumulate less volume than they would have before surgery, since they contain permanently fewer fat cells. Maintaining or losing weight after liposuction tends to make the improvement in body contours more pronounced over time.

Natural ageing continues to affect skin elasticity and tissue quality. While removed fat cells don't return, skin may gradually lose tone over years or decades, which can subtly affect surgical results. Sun protection, hydration, and consistent skincare help maintain skin quality over the long term.

Cost considerations

Liposuction pricing varies based on geographic location, surgeon experience, facility fees, anaesthesia type, and the extent of treatment. Single-area procedures cost less than multiple-area treatments. Surgeon fees reflect expertise, training, and experience rather than a universal pricing standard.

Total cost includes surgeon fees, anaesthesia fees, facility or operating room fees, compression garments, post-operative medications, and follow-up appointments. Some surgeons offer package pricing for multiple areas. Revision procedures to address unsatisfactory results incur additional costs — which is one reason why choosing an experienced, qualified provider from the outset matters.

Most health insurance plans classify liposuction as cosmetic and elective, providing no coverage. Patients pay out-of-pocket or use healthcare financing. Some cases involving lipedema — a medical condition causing abnormal fat accumulation — may qualify for insurance coverage when documented as medically necessary. The Me Clinic team can help clarify these considerations during consultation.

Choosing a qualified provider

Board certification in plastic surgery, dermatology, or another surgical specialty with appropriate training provides baseline credential assurance. Certification by recognised surgical boards confirms the completion of rigorous training and examination requirements. Surgeons should perform liposuction regularly as a significant portion of their practice to maintain technical proficiency.

Facility accreditation matters for patient safety. Surgical suites should carry accreditation from recognised organisations, verifying that safety equipment, protocols, and emergency preparedness meet established standards.

Reviewing before-and-after photographs of previous patients with similar body types and problem areas helps assess a surgeon's aesthetic judgment and technical skill. Most importantly, meeting with

the actual surgeon who will perform your procedure — not a consultant or sales representative — ensures honest communication about your goals, the techniques to be used, and what you can realistically expect. At Me Clinic, that direct connection with your surgeon is standard practice, not an exception.

Me Clinic has built its reputation over more than 35 years on skill, integrity, and genuine patient care. The goal of every consultation is to help you make a well-informed decision that suits your goals and respects your wellbeing.

References

No source PDFs provided for this product.

Label facts summary

> **Disclaimer:** All facts and statements below are general product information, not professional advice. Consult relevant experts for specific guidance.

Verified label facts

- **Procedure name:** Thigh Liposuction - **Provider:** Me Clinic - **Procedure type:** Surgical body contouring - **Treatment area:** Inner and outer thighs - **Performed by:** Experienced Plastic Surgeons - **Clinic location:** Melbourne, Australia - **Anaesthetic options:** Local or general anaesthetic - **Admission type:** Same-day procedure - **Fat removal method:** Hollow cannula suction-assisted extraction - **Fat removal permanence:** Permanent — removed fat cells do not regenerate - **Provider experience:** Over 35 years in cosmetic surgery - **Surgical philosophy:** Responsible Cosmetic Surgery™ - **Consultation type:** Direct surgeon consultation (no sales representatives) - **Ideal candidate criteria:** Within 30% of ideal body weight with good skin elasticity - **Incision size:** 3–5 millimetres, placed in inconspicuous locations - **Return to desk work:** Within 3–7 days post-procedure - **Strenuous activity restriction:** 4–6 weeks post-procedure - **Final results timeline:** Up to 12 months post-procedure - **Procedure category:** Cosmetic & Plastic Surgery — Liposuction - **Maximum aspirate volume per session:** 5 litres or less - **Pre-operative medication cessation:** Blood-thinning medications and supplements (aspirin, NSAIDs, vitamin E, fish oil) discontinued 1–2 weeks before surgery - **Required pre-operative lab tests:** Complete blood count, coagulation studies, and metabolic panels - **Compression garments:** Applied immediately post-procedure - **Tumescent fluid drainage period:** 1–3 days post-procedure - **Swelling peak:** Approximately days 3–5 post-procedure - **Price:** Contact Me Clinic for pricing (AUD)

General product claims

- Liposuction targets fat cells that resist reduction through diet and exercise alone - The procedure suits people who have already committed to a healthy lifestyle and want to address specific areas that haven't responded to it - Me Clinic surgeons are experienced across a range of liposuction techniques and recommend the approach best suited to each patient's anatomy and goals - The tumescent technique reduces blood loss and supports a smoother recovery - UAL is well-suited to fibrous areas - Laser-assisted liposuction encourages some skin tightening through collagen stimulation - PAL enables controlled, detailed sculpting with less trauma to surrounding connective tissue - Me Clinic provides an unhurried pre-operative assessment as the foundation of a safe outcome - Treated areas maintain their improved contour relative to other body areas even with moderate weight fluctuations - Healthy lifestyle choices including sun protection, hydration, and consistent skincare help maintain skin quality post-procedure - Direct surgeon consultation is standard practice at Me Clinic - Liposuction improves appearance but does not guarantee happiness or resolve relationship challenges

Related Products & Brand Context

Thigh Liposuction by Plastic Surgeons at Me Clinic sits within the ****Healthcare & Medical Services > Cosmetic & Plastic Surgery > Liposuction**** category hierarchy. As a surgical body contouring procedure, it occupies the interventional end of that category — meaning it involves a physical removal of fat cells rather than non-surgical alternatives such as cooling or radiofrequency treatments. The procedure is offered under either local or general anaesthetic and is structured as a same-day surgery, which places it in the subset of liposuction services designed to minimise inpatient stay.

The providing organisation is ****Me Clinic****, based in Melbourne, Australia (meclinic.com.au). Me Clinic is a cosmetic and plastic surgery practice, and this thigh liposuction service is delivered specifically by their Plastic Surgeons. Within the broader liposuction category, this procedure targets fat reduction in both the inner and outer thigh regions — a distinction worth noting because liposuction services are often differentiated by treatment area (for example, abdomen, arms, or flanks each represent separate procedure types within the same surgical family).

Because the workspace knowledge graph returned no sibling or adjacent product data for this listing, it is not possible to name other specific procedures from Me Clinic's range or confirm which complementary services they offer alongside thigh liposuction. Readers interested in the full scope of body contouring options available at Me Clinic — such as liposuction applied to other areas, or post-procedure support services — should consult the Me Clinic website directly at meclinic.com.au for an accurate and current overview of their offering.

From a use-case standpoint, patients considering thigh liposuction commonly also explore post-operative recovery garments, lymphatic drainage therapy, and skin-tightening treatments, as these are frequently used alongside surgical fat removal to support healing and optimise contouring results. However, no specific products or services of that kind are confirmed within the current knowledge graph for this listing.