

Breast Augmentation Surgery with Motiva Implants

Canonical: <https://directory.meclinic.com.au/healthcare-medical-services/cosmetic-surgery-services/breast-augmentation-surgery-with-motiva-implants/>

Details:

AI Summary

****Product:**** Breast Augmentation Surgery with Motiva Implants ****Brand:**** Me Clinic ****Category:**** Cosmetic Surgical Procedure ****Primary Use:**** Surgical enhancement of breast size and shape through implant placement or fat transfer, addressing volume loss, asymmetry, or reconstruction needs.

Quick Facts - **Best For:** Individuals seeking increased breast size, volume restoration after pregnancy or weight loss, asymmetry correction, or post-mastectomy reconstruction - ****Key Benefit:**** Customisable, long-lasting breast enhancement backed by over 35 years of surgical experience under the Responsible Cosmetic Surgery™ philosophy - ****Form Factor:**** Surgical procedure using Motiva implants (saline or silicone gel; round or anatomical shapes) - ****Application Method:**** 1–2 hour surgical procedure under general anaesthesia via inframammary, periareolar, transaxillary, or transumbilical incision

Common Questions This Guide Answers 1. How long is recovery after breast augmentation? → Return to sedentary work within 1 week; full exercise by 6 weeks; contact sports cleared at 8–12 weeks; final results visible at 3–6 months 2. What is the difference between saline and silicone implants? → Saline implants are immediately detectable upon rupture and body-absorbable; silicone gel implants more closely mimic natural breast tissue feel but require periodic imaging to detect silent ruptures 3. What are the risks associated with textured breast implants? → Textured implants carry an extremely rare association with BIA-ALCL; certain textured implant types have been restricted by regulators in some markets

Product Facts

Attribute Value ----- -----	Procedure name Breast Augmentation Surgery with Motiva Implants
Provider Me Clinic	Years of experience Over 35 years
Surgical philosophy Responsible Cosmetic Surgery™	Implant brand Motiva
Augmentation methods Implants or fat transfer techniques	Incision options Inframammary, periareolar, transaxillary, transumbilical
Implant pocket positions Submuscular, subglandular, dual-plane	Implant fill types Saline, silicone gel
Implant shapes Round, anatomical (teardrop)	Typical procedure duration 1–2 hours
Anaesthesia type General anaesthesia (local with sedation for select cases)	Return to sedentary work Within 1 week
Return to full exercise By 6 weeks post-operatively	Contact sports clearance 8–12 weeks post-operatively
Final results timeline 3–6 months post-operatively	Scar maturation period Up to 18 months
Pre-surgical planning 3D imaging available for many patients	Availability Consultations available
Condition New procedure	

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What is breast augmentation: A surgical procedure to increase breast size or restore volume

Does Me Clinic perform breast augmentation: Yes

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

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

Can breast augmentation restore volume lost after pregnancy: Yes

Can breast augmentation restore volume lost after weight reduction: Yes

Can breast augmentation correct breast asymmetry: Yes

Can breast augmentation be used for breast reconstruction: Yes

What are the two main methods of breast augmentation: Implants or fat transfer techniques

How many incision location options exist for breast augmentation: Four

What is the inframammary incision: An incision placed in the fold beneath the breast

Does the inframammary incision provide good surgical visibility: Yes

Where is the periareolar incision placed: Around the lower edge of the areola

Does the periareolar approach carry higher sensation change risks: Yes, slightly higher than other approaches

Where is the transaxillary incision placed: In the armpit

Does the transaxillary approach leave scarring on the breast: No

Where is the transumbilical incision placed: Through the navel

Does the transumbilical approach limit implant options: Yes

What are the two main implant pocket positions: Submuscular and subglandular

Where is a submuscular implant placed: Partially or completely beneath the pectoralis major muscle

Does submuscular placement provide more natural appearance: Yes, particularly for patients with minimal breast tissue

Is submuscular placement recovery more uncomfortable: Yes, typically more uncomfortable initially

Where is a subglandular implant placed: Above the chest muscle, beneath the breast tissue

Is subglandular recovery generally more comfortable: Yes

What is dual-plane implant placement: A technique combining elements of both submuscular and subglandular approaches

What are the two main implant filling types: Saline and silicone gel

What fills a saline implant: Sterile salt water inside a silicone shell

Is a saline implant rupture immediately apparent: Yes

Does the body safely absorb saline after rupture: Yes

Do saline implants feel as natural as silicone: No, they can feel less natural

What fills a silicone gel implant: Cohesive silicone gel

Do silicone implants mimic natural breast tissue feel: Yes, more closely than saline

What is "gummy bear" implant technology: Form-stable silicone that maintains shape even if shell is compromised

Do silicone implants require ongoing monitoring for rupture: Yes

Why do silicone implants require monitoring: Silent ruptures are not immediately apparent

What are the two main implant shapes: Round and anatomical (teardrop)

Do round implants maintain appearance if they rotate: Yes

Do anatomical implants risk visible deformity if they rotate: Yes

What does implant profile refer to: How much the implant projects forward from the chest wall

What does a higher profile implant create: More forward projection on a narrower base

What does a lower profile implant create: Volume distributed more broadly across the chest

Does Me Clinic use 3D imaging for pre-surgical planning: Yes, for many patients

Are 3D imaging simulations guaranteed outcome predictions: No, they are approximations only

Is pre-operative mammography required for all patients: No, only for certain age groups or risk profiles

How long does breast augmentation surgery typically take: One to two hours

What anaesthesia is typically used for breast augmentation: General anaesthesia

Is local anaesthesia with sedation ever used: Yes, for specific cases

What is the Keller Funnel used for: Allowing implant placement through smaller incisions

Does the Keller Funnel reduce contamination risks: Yes, potentially

Do patients typically go home the same day as surgery: Yes

What garment is worn immediately after surgery: A surgical support bra or compression garment

Are surgical drains always required after breast augmentation: No, many modern techniques eliminate this need

When can most patients return to sedentary work: Within one week

When are sutures typically removed: After one to two weeks

What is the "drop and fluff" process: Implants descending and softening into a more natural position after surgery

When do implants typically settle into final position: Weeks two through six post-operatively

When can patients typically return to full exercise: By six weeks post-operatively

When are contact sports typically permitted after surgery: Eight to twelve weeks post-operatively

When are final breast augmentation results typically visible: Approximately three to six months post-operatively

How long does scar appearance continue to improve: Up to eighteen months

Do breast implants last a lifetime: No

What is capsular contracture: Excessive tightening of scar tissue around the implant

Does capsular contracture require revision surgery: Yes, in significant cases

Can implant rupture necessitate replacement surgery: Yes

Does air travel pose risks for patients with breast implants: No

Can women with breast implants breastfeed: Yes, many can

Can surgical approach affect breastfeeding success rates: Yes

Does breast augmentation affect mammography technique: Yes, displacement techniques are required

Should imaging providers be informed about implants before mammography: Yes

What is BIA-ALCL: Breast implant-associated anaplastic large cell lymphoma

Is BIA-ALCL common: No, it is extremely rare

Which implant type is associated with BIA-ALCL: Textured breast implants

Have regulators restricted certain textured implants: Yes, in some markets

What is breast implant illness: A constellation of symptoms including fatigue, cognitive difficulties, and joint pain

Is there current scientific consensus on breast implant illness: No, it continues to evolve

Does Me Clinic acknowledge breast implant illness concerns: Yes

What surgical certification should a breast augmentation surgeon hold: Board certification in plastic surgery

Does board certification alone guarantee breast augmentation expertise: No

Is breast augmentation typically covered by health insurance: No, it is considered cosmetic

Is breast reconstruction after mastectomy typically covered by insurance: Yes, under most plans

Should quoted fees include anaesthesia costs: Yes

Should quoted fees include implant costs: Yes

Should patients clarify revision surgery inclusions before proceeding: Yes

Does Me Clinic offer financial planning discussions during consultation: Yes

Me Clinic: Understanding breast augmentation as a cosmetic procedure

Breast augmentation is one of the most commonly performed cosmetic surgical procedures in the world. At Me Clinic, with over 35 years of experience guiding patients through their cosmetic surgery journeys, you'll find a dedicated team of Plastic Surgeons and Cosmetic Doctors ready to support you at every stage. The procedure is designed to increase breast size, restore volume lost after weight reduction or pregnancy, address asymmetry, or reconstruct the breast following surgery. It involves careful placement of implants or, in some cases, fat transfer techniques, tailored to each patient's individual goals.

For anyone considering this procedure, understanding the basics — surgical approaches, implant types, recovery expectations, and long-term considerations — is the foundation of genuinely informed decision-making. This guide provides intermediate-level knowledge for anyone researching breast augmentation at Me Clinic. Our Responsible Cosmetic Surgery™ philosophy starts from a simple belief: a well-informed patient is always in the best position to make the right choice for themselves.

Surgical approaches and techniques

Incision placement options

Breast augmentation can be performed through several incision locations, each with distinct advantages that your Me Clinic surgeon will walk through with you in detail. The inframammary incision, placed in the fold beneath the breast, gives surgeons optimal visibility and access whilst typically leaving a well-concealed scar. The periareolar approach uses an incision around the lower edge of the areola, where the natural colour transition helps with camouflage, though it does carry slightly higher risks of sensation changes — something our team will always explain clearly during consultation. The transaxillary method places the incision in the armpit, leaving no scarring on the breast itself but requiring specialised techniques. Less commonly, the transumbilical approach accesses the breast area through the navel, though this limits implant options and the degree of surgical control available.

Deciding which approach suits you is a personal conversation, and our team takes the time to walk through every option clearly, making sure you feel heard and confident before any decisions are made.

Implant pocket positioning

Where the implant sits relative to the chest muscles has a significant effect on aesthetic outcomes, recovery, and long-term results. Submuscular placement positions the implant partially or completely beneath the pectoralis major muscle, providing additional tissue coverage that tends to produce a more natural appearance — particularly for patients with minimal existing breast tissue. This approach may also reduce certain complication risks, though it typically involves a more uncomfortable initial recovery, something our team will prepare you for honestly.

Subglandular placement positions the implant above the chest muscle but beneath the breast tissue, generally resulting in less post-operative discomfort and a shorter recovery period. Our surgeons may also use dual-plane techniques, combining elements of both approaches to get the best result for your individual anatomy. Every recommendation we make is grounded in what is genuinely right for you.

Implant types and characteristics

Saline versus silicone composition

Breast implants fall into two main categories based on their filling material, and understanding the differences helps you feel more confident in your choices. Saline implants consist of a silicone shell filled with sterile salt water. They offer size adjustability during surgery, and any rupture becomes immediately apparent because the body safely absorbs the saline solution. These implants can sometimes feel less natural, particularly in patients with limited natural breast tissue — and our team will always be straightforward about this.

Silicone gel implants contain a cohesive silicone gel that more closely mimics the feel of natural breast tissue. Modern silicone implants use form-stable or "gummy bear" technology, where the gel holds its shape even if the shell is compromised. Silicone implants do require regular monitoring to detect potential silent ruptures, as the gel does not absorb into the body. Our surgeons will discuss this ongoing care requirement with you fully, because your wellbeing matters to us long after your procedure is complete.

Shape and profile variations

Implants come in round or anatomical (teardrop) shapes, each suited to different aesthetic goals depending on your anatomy and what you're hoping to achieve. Round implants provide fullness in the upper breast and maintain their appearance regardless of rotation within the pocket. Anatomical implants offer a graduated contour that mimics natural breast shape, with more volume in the lower pole — though they do carry a risk of visible deformity if rotation occurs, which is why surgical experience and careful planning matter so much.

Profile refers to how much the implant projects forward from the chest wall relative to its base width, ranging from low to high, with ultra-high profiles available for specific cases. Higher profiles create more forward projection on a narrower base, whilst lower profiles spread volume more broadly across the chest. Our surgical team works closely with each patient to determine the most appropriate profile for their anatomy and goals, always with realistic expectations at the centre of every recommendation.

Pre-procedure planning and consultation

Assessment and goal setting

Consultation at Me Clinic involves detailed, unhurried discussion of your aesthetic goals, lifestyle, and the anatomical factors that shape outcomes. Our surgeons carefully evaluate chest wall dimensions, existing breast tissue quantity and quality, skin elasticity, nipple position, and any asymmetries. These physical characteristics, combined with your preferences regarding size and appearance, guide implant selection and surgical planning in a way that is tailored entirely to you.

Three-dimensional imaging systems allow many patients to visualise potential outcomes before surgery, though these simulations are approximations rather than guarantees — and we will always be transparent about that distinction. We encourage patients to communicate clearly about desired outcomes, including through reference images, whilst understanding that individual anatomy ultimately determines what is achievable. Realistic expectations are not a limitation; they are the foundation of lasting satisfaction.

Medical evaluation requirements

A thorough medical history review is an essential part of our Responsible Cosmetic Surgery™ approach, identifying factors that may affect surgical candidacy or outcomes. Our surgeons assess previous breast surgeries, family history of breast cancer, current medications, smoking status, and existing medical conditions. Pre-operative mammography may be recommended for certain age groups or risk profiles to establish baseline imaging before augmentation.

Patients must achieve medical clearance, discontinue medications that increase bleeding risk, and follow tobacco cessation protocols where applicable. These preparatory steps have a real impact on surgical safety and healing, and our team is here to guide you through each one with clear, practical support.

The surgical procedure

Operative process

Breast augmentation typically takes one to two hours under general anaesthesia, though local anaesthesia with sedation is available for specific cases. After creating the chosen incision, the surgeon develops the implant pocket using careful dissection techniques, ensuring appropriate dimensions for the selected implant. Meticulous haemostasis controls bleeding throughout.

The surgeon then inserts and positions the implant, making final adjustments to achieve symmetry and a natural-looking outcome. Some surgeons use the Keller Funnel insertion device, which allows implant placement through smaller incisions whilst minimising implant contact with skin, potentially reducing contamination risks. Layered closure of the incision completes the procedure, with careful attention to minimising scarring. Every step reflects our commitment to surgical excellence and your long-term wellbeing.

Immediate post-operative period

Patients typically go home the same day wearing a surgical support bra or compression garment. The initial recovery involves managing discomfort, swelling, and restricted mobility — particularly with submuscular placement. Surgical drains may be placed temporarily to prevent fluid accumulation, though many modern techniques eliminate this need. Me Clinic's post-operative care protocols are

designed to support you through this initial phase as comfortably as possible, because patient wellbeing comes first — not just during surgery, but throughout recovery.

Recovery timeline and expectations

Initial healing phase

The first week after breast augmentation involves the most significant discomfort and physical limitation, and we want you to feel fully prepared for this rather than caught off guard. Submuscular placement typically causes muscle soreness and tightness, whilst subglandular approaches generally allow more comfortable initial movement. Swelling, bruising, and a sensation of tightness or pressure are all normal as tissues begin accommodating the implants.

Most patients return to sedentary work within one week, though physical activities remain restricted during this time. Surgical support garments manage swelling and support healing breast tissue. Sutures may require removal after one to two weeks, depending on the closure technique used. Our team will keep you informed throughout, so you always know what to expect next.

Progressive recovery stages

Weeks two through six are where things start to shift noticeably. Swelling gradually subsides and implants begin settling into their final position through the "drop and fluff" process — implants that initially sit high on the chest gradually descend into a more natural position whilst the upper pole softens. The timeline varies based on implant placement, your individual tissue characteristics, and personal healing rates, and our team will help you understand what is normal for your specific situation.

Patients progressively resume normal activities during this period, typically returning to full exercise by six weeks post-operatively. Contact sports and high-impact activities may remain restricted for eight to twelve weeks to allow complete healing. Giving your body the time it needs is one of the most important things you can do for your long-term results.

Long-term settling and maturation

Final results typically become apparent at around three to six months, when swelling has fully resolved, incisions have matured, and implants have settled into their permanent position. Scar appearance continues improving for up to eighteen months as collagen remodelling progresses — a natural part of the healing process. Me Clinic's follow-up care programme ensures you are monitored and supported throughout this entire period, because our relationship with our patients doesn't end when you leave the operating theatre.

Maintenance and long-term considerations

Ongoing monitoring requirements

Breast implants are not lifetime devices, and one of the most important things we can do as your care team is give you a clear, honest picture of what long-term implant ownership involves. Regular self-examination and routine clinical breast exams remain important for detecting both implant-related complications and natural breast health issues. Silicone implant patients require periodic imaging — traditionally MRI screening — to detect silent ruptures, though newer ultrasound protocols may offer alternatives depending on your circumstances.

Our team will work with you to establish an ongoing monitoring plan that fits your lifestyle and keeps your health at the centre of everything.

Potential revision scenarios

Capsular contracture is one of the most common reasons for revision surgery. It occurs when the natural scar tissue surrounding the implant tightens excessively, causing firmness, distortion, or

discomfort. Implant rupture or deflation, whilst uncommon with modern devices, does necessitate replacement. Some patients pursue revision for aesthetic reasons — size changes, position adjustments, or updates to newer implant technology — and these are all valid, personal decisions that we're here to help you navigate.

Natural ageing, weight fluctuations, and gravity continue to affect breast tissue even with implants in place, and these changes may eventually prompt revision surgery to maintain a desired appearance. Me Clinic's surgical team brings extensive experience to revision procedures and can guide you through your options at any stage of your journey, with the same transparency you received from day one.

Lifestyle adaptations

Breast implants don't preclude normal activities, though a few practical considerations persist over the long term. Air travel poses no issues with modern implants. Mammography requires technicians experienced with implanted breasts to use displacement techniques, so always inform your imaging provider. Breastfeeding remains possible for many women with breast implants, though surgical approach and implant placement can affect success rates — worth discussing openly during your consultation if this is a consideration for you.

Safety considerations and risk awareness

Surgical risks and complications

All surgical procedures carry inherent risks, and at Me Clinic, honest communication about those risks is one of the most important things we can offer our patients. Risks include infection, bleeding, adverse anaesthesia reactions, and wound healing complications. Breast augmentation-specific risks include changes in nipple or breast sensation, which can range from temporary to permanent. Asymmetry may occur despite careful surgical planning, sometimes requiring revision to address.

Seroma and haematoma formation — fluid or blood accumulation around the implant — may necessitate drainage. Implant malposition can result in an undesirable appearance, often requiring surgical correction. In rare cases, implants may be palpable or visible through the skin, particularly in patients with minimal natural breast tissue. We discuss all of these possibilities openly, because informed patients make the most confident decisions.

Emerging health considerations

Recent medical literature has identified a rare association between textured breast implants and breast implant-associated anaplastic large cell lymphoma (BIA-ALCL), a type of immune system cancer. Whilst extremely uncommon, this has led regulatory agencies to restrict certain textured implant types in some markets. We encourage every patient to discuss implant surface options thoroughly with their Me Clinic surgeon, so decisions are made with full awareness of the current evidence.

Some individuals also report a range of symptoms termed breast implant illness, including fatigue, cognitive difficulties, and joint pain. Scientific consensus on this condition continues to evolve, and our surgeons take patient concerns in this area seriously, supporting open, informed decision-making without dismissal. At Me Clinic, patient wellbeing and transparency are not just policies — they are the values that have guided our practice for over 35 years.

Selecting a qualified surgeon

Choosing an appropriately qualified and experienced surgeon is perhaps the most significant decision in the entire process, and it's one worth approaching carefully and without rushing. Board certification in plastic surgery demonstrates completion of rigorous training in cosmetic and reconstructive procedures, though certification alone does not guarantee expertise in breast augmentation specifically. Experience, judgment, and a genuine commitment to patient care matter enormously.

We encourage patients to evaluate surgeons based on their breast augmentation experience, review before-and-after galleries showing results relevant to their own goals, and verify hospital privileges at accredited facilities. Personal rapport, communication style, and feeling genuinely heard during consultations also significantly influence satisfaction with the overall experience. Me Clinic's team of Plastic Surgeons and Cosmetic Doctors brings extensive experience in breast augmentation and is committed to ensuring every patient feels informed, respected, and confident in their decision — never pressured, always supported.

Cost considerations and planning

Breast augmentation costs vary based on geographic location, surgeon experience, facility fees, anaesthesia fees, and the type of implant selected. The procedure is typically not covered by health insurance as it is considered cosmetic, though reconstruction following mastectomy receives coverage under most plans.

Quoted fees should include surgeon charges, facility costs, anaesthesia, implants, and immediate post-operative care. Patients should clarify whether revision surgeries within a specific timeframe are included, or whether complications would incur additional costs. Extended payment plans are available through medical financing companies, and whilst these can make the procedure more accessible, reviewing the terms carefully before committing is worthwhile. Me Clinic encourages prospective patients to discuss all cost-related questions openly during their consultation — there are no uncomfortable questions here, and complete financial clarity before proceeding is a fundamental part of the Responsible Cosmetic Surgery™ process.

Making an informed decision

Breast augmentation is a significant, personal decision with lasting implications for your body and your sense of self. Successful outcomes depend on realistic expectations, thorough research, careful surgeon selection, and a genuine commitment to post-operative care. We're here to help you through every stage of that process — from your first question to your final follow-up.

The procedure has high satisfaction rates amongst individuals whose goals align with achievable outcomes and who go in with a clear understanding of both the benefits and the limitations of surgical breast enhancement. The choice to pursue breast augmentation should come from your own values and desires, supported by honest, comprehensive knowledge of what the journey involves.

At Me Clinic, with over 35 years of experience and a philosophy grounded in Responsible Cosmetic Surgery™, we are committed to providing the clinical expertise, clear guidance, and genuine ongoing support that patients deserve. Our goal is to ensure your experience with us is a positive one — from the moment you walk through our doors to long after your results have settled.

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

Verified label facts

- **Procedure name:** Breast Augmentation Surgery with Motiva Implants - **Provider:** Me Clinic - **Years of experience:** Over 35 years - **Surgical philosophy trademark:** Responsible Cosmetic Surgery™ - **Implant brand:** Motiva - **Augmentation methods:** Implants or fat transfer techniques - **Incision options:** Inframammary, periareolar, transaxillary, transumbilical - **Implant pocket positions:** Submuscular, subglandular, dual-plane - **Implant fill types:** Saline, silicone gel - **Implant shapes:** Round, anatomical (teardrop) - **Typical procedure duration:** 1–2 hours - **Anaesthesia type:** General anaesthesia (local anaesthesia with sedation available for select cases) - **Return to sedentary work:** Within 1 week post-operatively - **Return to full exercise:** By 6 weeks post-operatively - **Contact sports clearance:** 8–12 weeks post-operatively - **Final results timeline:**

3–6 months post-operatively - **Scar maturation period:** Up to 18 months - **Pre-surgical planning:** 3D imaging available for many patients - **Availability:** Consultations available - **Saline implant composition:** Sterile salt water inside a silicone shell - **Silicone gel implant composition:** Cohesive silicone gel - **Suture removal timeframe:** 1–2 weeks post-operatively - **Implant settling phase ("drop and fluff"):** Weeks 2–6 post-operatively - **BIA-ALCL association:** Linked specifically to textured breast implants; extremely rare; certain textured implants restricted by regulators in some markets - **Insurance coverage — cosmetic augmentation:** Typically not covered - **Insurance coverage — post-mastectomy reconstruction:** Covered under most plans - **Mammography requirement post-augmentation:** Displacement techniques required; imaging provider must be informed of implants - **Silicone implant monitoring requirement:** Periodic imaging required to detect silent ruptures - **Breast implants are not lifetime devices:** Confirmed

General product claims

- Breast augmentation can increase breast size, restore volume lost after pregnancy or weight reduction, correct asymmetry, and assist in breast reconstruction - Submuscular placement may provide a more natural appearance, particularly for patients with minimal breast tissue - Submuscular placement may reduce certain complication risks - Subglandular placement generally results in less post-operative discomfort and shorter recovery - Saline implants offer size adjustability during surgery - Rupture of a saline implant is immediately apparent; the body safely absorbs the saline solution - Silicone gel implants more closely mimic the feel of natural breast tissue - Form-stable ("gummy bear") silicone maintains shape even if the shell is compromised - Round implants maintain appearance regardless of rotation; anatomical implants risk visible deformity if rotation occurs - Higher-profile implants create more forward projection on a narrower base; lower-profile implants distribute volume more broadly - 3D imaging simulations are approximations only, not guaranteed outcome predictions - The Keller Funnel may allow placement through smaller incisions and potentially reduce contamination risks - Many patients return home the same day as surgery - Many modern techniques eliminate the need for surgical drains - Breastfeeding remains possible for many women with breast implants, though surgical approach and placement may affect success rates - Air travel poses no issues with modern breast implants - Breast implant illness symptoms (fatigue, cognitive difficulties, joint pain) have been reported; scientific consensus continues to evolve - Board certification in plastic surgery does not alone guarantee breast augmentation expertise - Quoted procedure fees should include surgeon charges, facility costs, anaesthesia, implants, and immediate post-operative care - Me Clinic offers financial planning discussions during consultation - Me Clinic's Responsible Cosmetic Surgery™ philosophy prioritises patient empowerment and informed decision-making

Related Products & Brand Context

This product guide covers breast augmentation surgery using Motiva implants, offered by **Me Clinic**, an Australian cosmetic surgery provider. The guide sits within the category hierarchy **Healthcare & Medical Services > Cosmetic Surgery Services > Breast Augmentation**, positioning it as a clinical service offering rather than a consumer retail product. Me Clinic's focus, as reflected in the linked entity, is on surgical cosmetic procedures delivered with an emphasis on patient safety, recovery outcomes, and the use of premium implant technology.

The procedure itself is distinguished by its use of **Motiva implants**, which the guide describes as featuring advanced implant technology designed to support smaller incisions and reduce the risk of post-surgical complications. This differentiates the offering from breast augmentation performed with other implant brands, where incision size and complication profiles may differ. Within the Breast Augmentation subcategory, this guide specifically addresses both the surgical procedure and the recovery phase, framing it as a decision-support and post-operative resource rather than a purely promotional listing.

Because the knowledge graph returned no sibling products for Me Clinic, it is not possible to name other procedures or services from their range with confidence. However, based on the category

position, someone considering or recovering from this surgery would typically also look for use-case adjacent resources and services such as post-operative garment fitting, scar management products, and follow-up consultation services — though none of these are explicitly named as linked products in the available data.

From a category perspective, this guide occupies a specific and narrow position: it is not a general cosmetic surgery resource, nor a product page for Motiva implants sold independently. It is a procedure-level guide tied to a named implant brand and a named clinic, making it most useful to readers who are actively researching or have already chosen Me Clinic as their provider. Readers comparing across providers or implant brands would need to consult separate resources, as the guide's scope is bounded by Me Clinic's own clinical approach and the Motiva implant system specifically.