

This test analyzes selected points to generate a comprehensive report. It detects the presence of silicone or permanent implants, identifies vacuolar implants such as hyaluronic acid, and assesses the overall skin condition.

This report provides information about the presence or absence of implants and evaluates the state of the hypodermal structure, regardless of whether implants are present.

Patient Info

Historic Clinic Number: 492009

Gender: Male

Fitzpatrick: Type 1

Glogau: Type 2

Analysis Date: 28/05/2025 11:17



OBTAINED VIEWS

RIGHT

Malar Area



Nasolabial Fold



CENTER

Glabella



LEFT

Temporal Area



Mandible



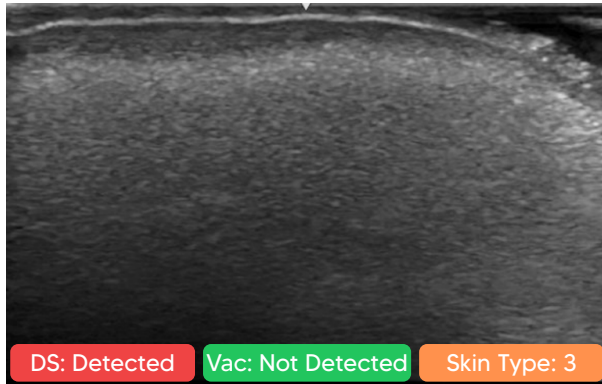
● 498_89 ● 498_98 ● 498_697 ● 498_9 ● 498_91



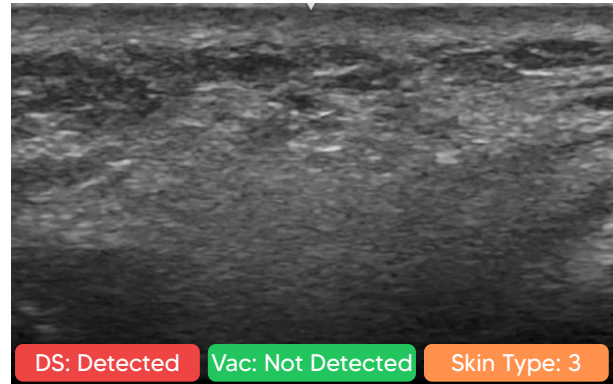
Analyzed Images

Ultrasound images of the facial zones analyzed by the Nesai Health platform.

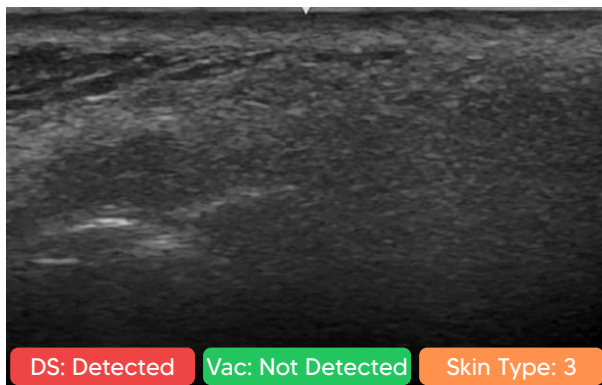
498_697



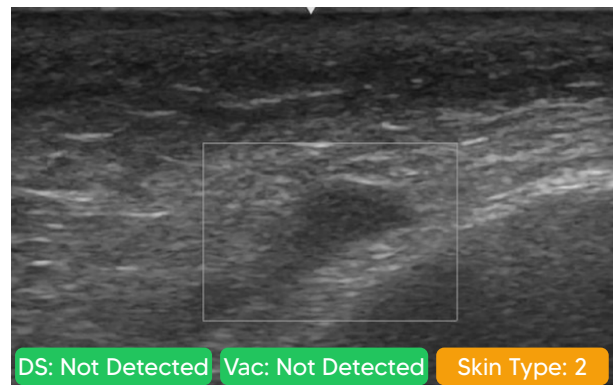
498_89



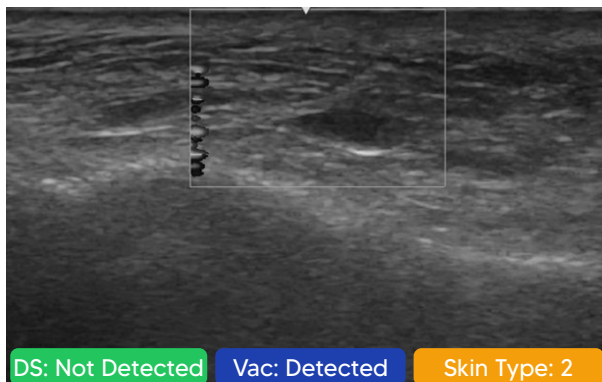
498_9



498_91



498_98



Result of the ultrasound analysis at each point with maximum precision and clinical excellence. This result provides information for subsequent actions or treatments. It prevents actions that could generate an adverse effect. It helps to assess the result of the personalized response at each chosen point.



RESULTS

Main Findings:

- Presence of artifact compatible with "snow pattern", a characteristic finding of permanent implants of polydimethylsiloxane derivatives, fluid silicone, and/or polymethylmethacrylate. This pattern suggests the existence of permanent synthetic materials in the evaluated area, requiring correlation with the clinical history.
- Images compatible with vacuolar pattern, associated with treatments with non-permanent implants. The first diagnostic possibility is hyaluronic acid, given its frequent use in aesthetic procedures and its typical ultrasound profile. Other possibilities cannot be ruled out.
- Changes of echogenicity in the hypodermal tissue, with modification of the underlying histomorphological structures. These findings suggest a moderate tissue reaction, without evidence of organized reactions (e.g., granulomas, fibrosis, or necrosis).

Clinical Interpretation:

- The "snow pattern" is highly suggestive of permanent materials such as silicone or polymethylmethacrylate, frequent in breast prostheses, aesthetic or reconstructive implants. Requires correlation with the patient's aesthetic history.
- The vacuolar images are compatible with the presence of dermal or subcutaneous filler materials, such as hyaluronic acid as the first option, to be assessed with clinical history.
- The changes in echogenicity and the histomorphological alteration indicate an inflammatory or reactive response of moderate intensity, possibly related to the interaction between permanent and resorbable materials, or local processes such as edema or cellular infiltration.

Conclusion:

- Findings compatible with permanent silicone implant or related materials, based on the "snow pattern". Necessary to contrast with clinical history.
- Vacuolar pattern suggestive of hyaluronic acid, in concordance with previous aesthetic treatments.
- Moderate alteration of hypodermal tissue, compatible with inflammatory reaction secondary to identified materials, without organized complications.

Dr Francisco de Cabo
colegiado: 080828853



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- The presence of silicone with an optimal skin condition is a reassuring sign for the patient and highly valuable for the doctor.
- The presence of a vacuolar implant allows for assessing the implant's durability at that specific point.
- The absence of a vacuolar implant may indicate perfect integration of the implant into the tissue.
- Skin state assessment detects changes in the hypodermis, enabling precise and personalized monitoring to evaluate treatment response.
- An altered skin state indicates that the hypodermis structure is modified, which is highly important data for the doctor when making decisions.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- de Cabo et al. Ultrasound of injectable filling materials and their interest in diagnostic follow-up. Cir, plastlberolatinoam. 2012 Apr;38(2):179-187
- Urdiales F, de Cabo F, Bové I. Ultrasound patterns of different dermal. J CosmetDermatol. 2021 May;20(5): 1541-154

Powered by [NesAI](#)

