# Adipose Harvesting & SVT Technique

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### Bio – Dr. Sabrina Solt

- Naturopathic medical doctor
- Specialized in regenerative medicine since 2013
- Approximately 100 adipose procedures per year (last 3 years)
- Also do PRP, bone marrow, birth tissue biologics, BHRT, IV nutritional therapy, prolotherapy

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TO GET THIS SLIDE DECK

### Learning Objectives

- Why choose fat?
- FDA regulations
- Microfat & Mechanical SVF
- Patient selection and preparation
- Supplies needed
- Procedural steps
- Post care and follow up
- ✤ Q&A

### Why Start With Fat?

The gold standard!

By far the greatest autologous regenerative potential in the current U.S. landscape

In comparison to bone marrow, Dufrane et. al 2017 says: (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5680951/):

- 1. Higher number of stem cell progenitors from an equivalent amount of tissue harvested
- 2. Less invasive
- 3. Increased proliferation and differentiation capacities
- 4. Subcutaneous native adipose tissue was not affected by the donor's age in terms of cellular senescence and yield of ASC isolation

### FDA Approved?

FDA = Food & Drug Administration

- Does not govern practice of medicine
- Claim that SVF is a drug (361 regulations) when more than minimally manipulated
  Ezymatic processing

> Fat graft is minimally manipulated, homologous use

### Microfat vs. Mechanical SVF

#### MICROFAT GRAFT - JOINTS & AESTHETICS

Lipoaspirate re-sized using specific harvesting cannulas and processing tools

Arguably better than SVF in joint application due to the intact perivascular niche leading to greater CFU formation

 <u>https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PM</u> <u>C6265639/</u>

#### MECHANICAL SVF – SOFT TISSUE

One step beyond a microfat graft

Involves centrifugation of the graft to acquire a SVF pellet

Not nearly as effective as a collagenase digestion (in regards to *number* of cells) but will still yield potent regenerative cells as seen previously

- <u>https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PM</u>
  <u>C4656256/</u>
- <u>https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PM</u> <u>C4656256/table/Tab1/?report=objectonly</u>

### Adipose Tissue

#### PROS

- Highly regenerative!
- SVF & SVT are incredible
- Bonus of liposuction for the patient
- "Can you take extra?"

#### CONS

Surgical procedure

• Highly skilled

Costly for patient & provider

• Kits, equipment, time

Large variation in quality of product

### Patient Selection

- 1. Must have adequate fat tissue for harvesting! Pinch a stick of butter
- 2. Non-smoker, non-diabetic, not on blood thinners or NSAIDs
- 3. Must sign informed consent

### Pre Procedure Instructions for Patient

- 1. No drinking alcohol for 1 week prior to procedure and 1 week following
- 2. No NSAIDs for 1 week prior to procedure and 1 week following
- 3. No smoking or tobacco products for 30 days prior to procedure and 30 days following
- 4. No steroids for 6 weeks prior to procedure and 30 days following

### Supplies

**Tumescent Solution (per patient):** 

- 250ml bag of 0.9% saline
- 5cc Sodium bicarbonate
- 10cc 1% or 2% lidocaine with epinephrine
- 18g needle
- 20cc syringe
- alcohol swabs

#### Sterile Supplies (per patient):

- Sterile gloves
- Mayo stand cover
- 4 pack OR towels
- No 11 scalpel
- 4x4 gauze
- 5cc syringe
- 27g 1/2" needle
- two 16oz sterile bowls
- 100ml sterile saline for washing sample (can use another 250ml bag if easier)
- Betadine
- Surgical marker

#### Non sterile supplies:

- Gown
- Mask
- Hair net
- Table cover

#### For re-injection into joint:

- 5cc syringe
- 22g needle
- Alcohol/betadine
- Bandaids

#### For patient recovery:

- Abdominal pads
- Abdominal compression binder

### Procedural Steps for LipoAspirate

- 1. Clean & prep the patient and mark borders of extraction site
- 2. Numb incision site with bleb of tumescent, continuing into deeper and surrounding tissues with a total of ~5cc solution
- 3. Make incision with No 11 scalpel
- 4. Begin infiltration of remainder of tumescent solution in designated tissue, let sit for 10-15min to take full effect
- 5. Begin aspiration of adipose tissue by tunneling and then creating moderate negative pressure in syringe
- 6. Transfer aspirated tissue to holding syringe and repeat aspiration process until desired amount of tissue has been gathered (20-40cc)
- 7. Bandage patient and begin washing & processing tissue

### t Harvest

Occ of fat

e nal: spin



### Procedural Steps for Processing SVT

- 1. Let sample decant and remove excess fluid
- 2. Add sterile saline to syringe, invert gently to mix, and wait 2-3min to decant
- 3. Repeat process 2-3 times, or until infranatant is relatively clear
- 4. Fully remove any fluid from syringe before re-sizing
- 5. Select desired re-sizer or micronizer from kit and attach to syringe with sample on one end, and an empty syringe in another
- 6. Pass sample back and forth 15-30 times

### ady to ect!

ral knees receiving ~4cc of a pure microfat graft, og the perivascular niche in

ing" each graft with ~2cc nee of a spun down anical graft, which yielded II SVF pellet that was stituted in saline



### Post Care

#### SURGICAL SITE

- •Wear abdominal compression binder for minimum 1 week (can take off to shower and clean it), or until no longer sore
- •Change out abdominal pad once it becomes saturated (can use maxi pads)
- •DO NOT scrub at incision site with any soap or submerge in water until it has healed shut
- •Swelling, bruising, edema are all normal for anywhere from 1-6 weeks
- •Watch for signs of infection

#### **INJECTION SITE**

- •No physical activity of the treated area for 1 week following treatment (specific recommendations can be made according to physician)
- •Watch for signs of infection
- •Allow time to heal!
- •I always say 6-12 weeks

### Healing Timeline

- Once activation has occurred at the injection site, release of growth factors initiates an inflammatory response that lasts approximately 3 days
- •Fibroblasts accumulate at the site of injection, which marks the beginning of the proliferative phase of healing that lasts several weeks.
- After that, remodeling occurs to the collagen matrix that was laid down by the fibroblasts. This remodeling phase that leads to the formation of mature tissue lasts about 6 months.



# Q&A

REMINDER: SLIDE DECK CAN BE ACQUIRED BY E-MAILING SOLTMEDICALAZ@GMAIL.COM