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“Silicone transfer to breastmilk has been studied in one group of 15 lactating mothers with bilateral silicone breast implants (Semple 1998). Silicon levels were measured in breastmilk, whole blood, cow’s milk, and 26 brands of infant formula. Comparing implanted women to controls, mean silicon levels were not significantly different in breastmilk or in blood Mean silicon level measured in store-bought cow’s milk was 708.94 ng/mL and that for 26 brands of commercially available infant formula was 4402.5 ng/mL (ng/mL = parts per billion). The authors concluded that lactating women with silicone implants are similar to control women with respect to levels of silicon in their breastmilk and blood. From these studies, silicon levels are 10 times higher in cow’s milk and even higher in infant formulas. It is not known for certain if ingestion of leaking silicone by a nursing infant is dangerous. Although one article has been published showing oesophageal strictures, it has subsequently been recalled by the author. reports suggesting autoimmune diseases such as scleroderma with oesophageal dysfunction in breastfed infants (Spiera 1993, 1995) have failed to be confirmed.

Silicone by nature is extremely inert and is unlikely to be absorbed in the GI tract by a nursing infant although good studies are lacking. Silicone is a ubiquitous substance, found in all foods, liquids, etc.”

(Hale TW)

For further information mothers should be advised to consult their GP and surgeon for individual discussion.
References

- Hale T Medications and Mothers Milk 2016 (17th Ed) Hale Pub