


Procedure file

Basic information		
INI - Own-initiative procedure	2001/2068(INI)	Procedure completed
Silicone mammary implants		
Subject		
4.10.09 Women condition and rights		
4.20.01 Medicine, diseases		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	PETI Petitions		22/03/2001
		PPE-DE FOURTOU Janelly	
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	ENVI Environment, Public Health, Consumer Policy		22/02/2000
		PSE STIHLER Catherine	
	FEMM Women's Rights and Equal Opportunities		14/09/2000
		PSE THEORIN Maj Britt	

Key events			
05/04/2001	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
29/05/2001	Vote in committee		Summary
29/05/2001	Committee report tabled for plenary	A5-0186/2001	
12/06/2001	Debate in Parliament		
13/06/2001	Decision by Parliament	T5-0330/2001	Summary
13/06/2001	End of procedure in Parliament		
28/02/2002	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2001/2068(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Initiative
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 227-p2

Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	PETI/5/14611

Documentation gateway

Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading	A5-0186/2001	29/05/2001	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading	T5-0330/2001 OJ C 053 28.02.2002, p. 0135-0231 E	13/06/2001	EP	Summary

Silicone mammary implants

In the wake of two petitions to Parliament by members of the public worried about - or victims of - silicone breast implants, the committee adopted an own-initiative report by Janelly FOURTOU (EPP-ED, F) calling for legislation to protect patients' health and improve the marketing and quality control of such implants. In the light of the proposals contained in the report of May 2000 by Parliament's scientific assessment unit (STOA), the committee opted for strict rules rather than a total ban on silicone implants. However, in view of the rise since the early 1990s of operations for cosmetic purposes on younger and younger people, it called for a ban on cosmetic breast implants on patients under 18 years of age. It welcomed the fact that the Commission would be issuing a policy paper on this subject in 2001, and called on the Commission to take a number of recommendations into account. All patients should have access to complete information, free of charge, compiled by independent experts. In addition, every person who had had an implant should be issued with a passport listing the specifications of the implant and the postoperative precautions to take. The report also called for national breast implant registers to be set up in each Member State. These would constitute databases for long-term research while respecting privacy and confidentiality. The committee also felt that any advertising for breast implants for use in cosmetic surgery should carry health warnings and warnings about residual risks and possible side-effects. Lastly, as the risks of this type of operation were not fully known, the committee stressed the need for research programmes and recommended that further scientific and clinical research be carried out to look into the long-term health effects, including possible effects on the children of women who have had breast implants, and into techniques for measuring silicone concentrations in body fluids and tissue. ?

Silicone mammary implants

The European Parliament adopted the report by Mrs Janelly FOURTOU (EPP-ED, F) concerning silicone implants. (Please refer to the previous document).?