• 临床研究 •

阔筋膜瓣移植修复手背软组织缺损

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【摘要】目的:采用吻合血管的阔筋膜瓣移植修复手背软组织缺损,观察其临床应用效果。方法:修复 12例(男 8例,女 4例)手背软组织缺损;右手 7例,左手 5例;年龄 16~46岁(平均 30岁)。缺损范围 4 m×6 m~8 m×15 cm,切取阔筋膜瓣范围 5.0 m×7.5 cm~8 m×16 m。行 I 期中厚网状游离植皮,供区直接缝合,阔筋膜瓣的血管蒂与受区的血管行端端吻合。结果:1例术后发生远端尖部小片植皮坏死,经更换敷料逐渐自行愈合。11例术后经过顺利,全部成活,取得了满意的临床效果。结论:该筋膜瓣以旋股外侧动脉降支为血供,血运丰富,血管解剖恒定,血管蒂长以及切取容易,而且较薄,适宜修复手背软组织缺损。

【关键词】 手: 组织移植: 创作和损伤: 显微外科手术

Repair of soft tissue defects of the dorsum of hands with fascia hata flaps ZHANG Gong-lin, ZHANG Ming, CAI Guorong, ZHANG Wen-zheng GUO Ao, HU Yu-x ing The Orthopaed icsH ospital of Wenling, Wenling 317500 Zhejiang China

ABSTRACT Objective To study clinical application of fascia lata flaps for the repair of soft tissue defects of the dorsum of hands by using microvascular anastomoses Methods. Twelve patients (8 male and 4 female ranging in age from 16 to 46 years with an average of 30 years) with soft tissue defects of the dorsum of hands underwent reconstruction operation with fascia lata flaps by using microvascular anastomoses Among the patients, 7 patients had defects in right hands and 5 patients had the defects in left hands. Soft tissue defects ranged from 4 m × 6 m to 8 m × 15 m, and the fascia lata flaps ranged from 5.0 m × 7.5 cm to 8 m × 16 m. The immediate coverage of the fascia lata flaps were performed by a meshed split thickness skin graft The thigh donor site was closed directly. The vascular pedicle of the flaps were anastomosed end to end to recipient site vascular Results. One flap developed minor necrosis at the distaltip of skin graft and the wound gradually healed after daily wound dressing Eleven flaps had survived completely without major complications and with satisfactory clinical results. There was no remarkable donor site morbid ity. Conclusion: The fascia lata flap is nourished by the descending branch of the lateral circum flex femoral artery. The flap is highly vascularized, with a constant vascular anatomy and a long vascular pedicle, so that dissection of the flap could be accomplished easily. The flap is thin and suitable for the repair of soft tissue defects of the dorsum of hands.

Key words Hand, Tissue transplantation, Wounds and injuries, Microsurgery

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手背部软组织缺损骨与肌腱外露需行皮瓣移植修复时,要求所选取的皮瓣较薄,以防臃肿。2002年以来,应用旋股外侧动脉降支的肌皮穿支或肌间隙皮支为血供的阔筋膜瓣,行吻合血管移植联合游离植皮,修复手背软组织缺损,取得了满意效果,现报告如下。

1 临床资料

 外侧动脉以肌间隙穿支为其血供者 5例,以肌皮穿支供血7例。供养阔筋膜的血管虽是多个穿支,但本组均以单个穿支为其血供。

2 手术方法

手术分 2组进行: 一组在手部清创, 清除坏死组织, 显露好受区吻合的血管; 另一组在对侧股部切取吻合血管的阔筋膜瓣。从髂前上棘至髌骨外缘连线中点为中心, 先根据受区需要取中厚游离皮片备用, 然后纵行切开皮肤和皮下组织, 此时应注意保留在阔筋膜表面的一层菲薄的深筋膜组织, 尽量少带脂肪组织, 在这层组织中能清晰可见 1~3个呈星状分布的血管穿出点, 在阔筋膜表面的深筋膜内形成丰富的血管网。此点正是旋股外侧血管降支的肌皮穿支或肌间隙皮支穿出阔筋膜的穿出点。多在髂前上棘与髌骨连线中点附近, 应注意保护勿损伤。将皮缘在这层疏松的深筋膜组织上向两侧游

离, 切开阔筋膜前缘, 分开股直肌与股外侧肌之间的间隙, 解剖和游离旋股外侧血管降支及供给阔筋膜的穿支血管, 结扎切断周围细小分支。依血管穿支的位置高低, 将切取阔筋膜瓣的位置再做适当调整。再切开阔筋膜的后缘和上、下端。检查阔筋膜表面的血管充血良好, 出血活跃, 血管蒂长度游离适宜后可断蒂。将取过皮片的皮缘切除, 再直接缝合供区。将阔筋膜瓣覆盖受区创面, 并用小针细线与创缘稍行间断缝合固定, 即行网状植皮术, 然后在手术显微镜下吻合血管, 通血后经植皮网状孔内可见阔筋膜表面的血管网充盈, 有散在的点状出血, 松散包扎, 不行敷料加压, 留一小孔术后观察筋膜瓣血运。

3 结果

术后 1例阔筋膜瓣全部成活,但远端尖部小片植皮坏死,经更换敷料逐渐自行愈合。11例术后经过顺利,阔筋膜瓣与植皮全部成活,取得了满意的临床效果,供区没有发生明显的功能障碍。随访 1~5年,平均 25年,供区愈合良好,未见明显的功能障碍,受区皮肤颜色稍沉着,但质地及厚薄均较好,手部功能恢复较满意。典型病例见图 1。





图 1 男, 36岁 1 a 术前手背软组织缺损 1b. 术后植皮成活 Fig. 1 Male, 36 year-old 1a Soft tissue defects of the dorsum of hands before operation 1b. The flap survived after operation

4 讨论

利用旋股外侧动脉降支的肌皮动脉穿支或肌间隙皮支为其血供的股前外侧皮瓣,具有解剖标志清楚、血管蒂长、口径粗、解剖变异少以及切取容易和供区较隐蔽等优点,是股部较为理想的皮瓣供区[1-7],适宜修复四肢的软组织缺损创面,在本组没有因血管变异而中止手术者。但用于手部软组织缺损仍有皮瓣臃肿的缺点,常需后期行皮瓣修薄术。为了克服皮瓣臃肿,我们曾用这种方法修复手指软组织缺损,取得满意的效果[8]。由于供区远离手部,可同时分组手术,缩短了手术时间。而且,切取阔筋膜瓣的时间较短,本组切取时间最短为40 min

根据解剖学研究^[246],供应股前外侧皮瓣的肌皮动脉或肌间隙皮支,穿过阔筋膜和深筋膜,并形成丰富的血管网,首先营养阔筋膜和其上的深筋膜,然后再发出分支供给股前外侧皮肤。因而,用吻合血管的阔筋膜瓣联合游离植皮,修复手背软组织缺损,克服了皮瓣臃肿的缺点。经临床应用的结果表明,修复后的质地和厚薄均较满意。由于血供丰富,抗感染的能力较强,在其上植皮容易成活。另外其质地柔软,可依创面的大小和形状进行修剪,也可用于充填死腔,并适宜于慢性骨髓炎的手术。受区创面有较大死腔需组织充填时,还可在

切取阔筋膜瓣时连带部分股外侧肌。

不足之处是需另取游离皮片植皮,受区皮肤颜色稍沉着。由于在阔筋膜表面植了皮,虽可经网状植皮孔直接观察阔筋膜成活情况,但不能用手指触摸观察其充盈反应,也不能用皮温计测定其温度,因而总不及观察皮瓣方便是其另一缺点。

术中操作时, 应注意保护阔筋膜表面呈星状分布的血管 穿支, 植皮张力应适当, 勿使其下阔筋膜的穿支血管受压, 因而我们采用不打包的植皮方法, 并留孔观察术后阔筋膜 瓣和植皮成活情况。切皮前先取中厚游离皮片备用, 术毕将取过皮片的皮缘切除, 再直接缝合供区, 这种方法, 消除了取皮的创面, 供区仅遗留一线形切口痕迹, 外形较好, 值得推广。

本组均选手腕鼻烟壶处与桡动脉背侧支行血管吻合,没有必要应用桡动脉主干,以减少对肢体主要血管的损伤。

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