#### A DIFFERENT APPROACH TO COVERAGE OF FREE LATISSIMUS LATISSIMUS DORSI FLAP: SELF-GRAFTING WITH THE SKIN OF THE FLAP

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- Latissimus Dorsi Muscle is the largest donor site of the body and has gained widespread popularity in reconstruction surgery.
- It can be applied as local island flap or free flap, mostly for coverage of the defects and sometimes for functional restoration or both.
- Usually the flap is covered by split-thickness skin graft, which is also a secondary morbidity reason for the patient.

• Myocutaneous latissimus dorsi flap does not require split-thickness grafting, but has a disadvantage of being bulky. The fatty connective tissue between the muscle and the skin causes unstable skin, which is one of the predisposing factors to ulceration in the weight-bearing areas.

- Shoe-wearing may be a major problem with a bulky latissimus dorsi flap.
- Contouring of the flap should be performed after the inactivation atrophy of the muscle.

• We present a method that solves most of the problems due to flap coverage and shapening of the flap, especially in foot reconstruction with free latissimus dorsi flap.

#### We transfer the free myocutaneous latissimus dorsi flap



#### The flap is too bulky at the initial stage



#### Before the tailoring

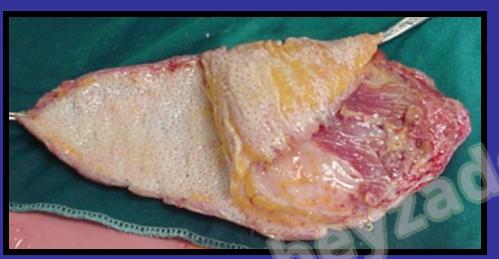




### The coverage skin is excised and the shapening of the denervated atrophic muscle is performed



## All of the fatty connective tissue of excised skin is removed







## The excised skin is prepared as *full-thickness graft* and *re-applied* over the good vascularized bed





#### 1 Month after the operation











# Minor donor site morbidity with single incision



#### CONCLUSION

#### The obvious advantages of this method:

- The *monitorisation* of the flap is possible.
- There is no split-thickness *graft morbidity*.
- The free flap transfer and grafting procedures are carried out by *single incision*.
- Especially in foot reconstruction, *satisfactory remodelling* for shoe-wearing can be performed.
- *Stable skin coverage* can be achieved that prevents the skin ulceration due to friction.
- Full-thickness grafting has more *resistance* and *strength* than split-thickness.

#### CONCLUSION

The disadvantages of this method:

- Two-staged operation is performed.
  There is no sensibility
  - There is no sensibility.



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