

利用伸趾短肌肌肉皮瓣重建下肢之經驗

姚文騰 張世幸 黃文成 董光義

台北馬偕紀念醫院

Using Extensor Digitorum Brevis Muscle Flap for Lower Limb Reconstruction

Wen-Teng Yao, Shih-Hsin Chang, Wen-Chen Huang, Kuang-Yi Tung

MacKay Memorial Hospital

Purpose:

Soft tissue defect of foot, ankle and distal leg is often caused by trauma, diabetic foot, and osteomyelitis. The defect over this area is difficult to treat and often need microvascular free flap for reconstruction. We report our experience of using extensor digitorum brevis (EDB) rotation muscle flap for lower limb reconstruction.

Materials and Methods:

Retrospective chart reviewed from January 2009 to January 2014. 10 patients were operated with this technique. We recorded patient's age, sex, wound location, wound size, and postoperative complications.

Results:

There were total 10 patients who underwent EDB flap. There were 8 males and 2 females. The mean age was 46.2 years (range, 21-75 years). Mean follow-up was 8.6 months (range, 3-24 months). The locations of the wound were: dorsal foot (2), medial malleolus (3), lateral malleolus (3), and distal lower leg (2). Mean wound size is 22cm². Complications included partial skin graft loss in one case and delayed donor site healing in one case. No other complication was noted.

Conclusion:

The EDB flap is a safe and suitable technique to repair foot, ankle and distal leg defect. It is easy to elevate and has minimal morbidity. Disadvantage is small size of the flap. The EDB flap is an alternative choice in patients potentially requiring a free flap.