

Perforator Based Tibialis Anterior Segmental Muscle Island Flap in Lower Extremity Reconstruction

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Received July 7, 2016
Revised July 18, 2016
Accepted July 28, 2016

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Financial support: None.
Conflict of interest: None.

Reconstruction of the lower extremities is difficult due to a lack of skin laxity and muscular tissues. Here, we present a case of lower extremity reconstruction via the anterior tibial artery perforator based segmental muscle island flap. Our patient was a 75-year-old male with a chronic ulcerative wound on the right lower leg from an old car accident. A 5.0×0.5 cm size ulcerative wound with tibial bone exposure was noted. We planned to reconstruct the lower extremity defect with a free flap, but the vessel status was severely compromised intraoperatively. Thus, we found the anterior tibial artery perforator using Doppler ultrasound, elevated the tibialis anterior muscle segment flap, and transposed it to cover the defect successfully. The flap presented with a nice contour and the skin graft covering the flap survived completely. There were no complications of the surgical site at three months follow-up and no gait morbidity. This is a meaningful case applying the concept of segmental muscle flap based on a perforator that had advantages including proper bulkiness, vascularization, and preservation of function, which were well applied, leading to great success.

Key Words: Perforator flap, Island flap, Lower extremity

Reconstruction of the lower extremity is difficult due to the lack of skin laxity and muscular tissues. With technical advances, reconstruction of lower extremity with a free flap has been accepted as a treatment of choice since the 1980s. However, if the source vessels for free tissue transfer are destroyed, free flap is not applicable. Our patient received several operations in the past for open tibial fracture and soft tissue defect. Thus, not only muscular structures but also source vessels for the free flap reconstruction were destructed. Here, we present a case of lower extremity reconstruction using anterior tibial artery perforator based segment muscle island flap.

CASE REPORT

Our patient was a 75-year-old male with a chronic ulcerative wound on the right lower extremity. He had open fracture of the right tibia due to a car accident 50 years ago and received split thickness skin graft several times to cover the soft tissue defect. Due to the accident, medial side muscles of the right lower leg were destroyed. He visited our department complaining about persistent and unhealed ulcerative lesion. Upon physical examination, a 5.0×0.5-cm-sized ulcerative wound having yellowish debris with tibial bone exposure was noted. The grafted skin was partially lost and generally contracted (Fig. 1).

The operation was planned in two steps. In the first operation, bacterial culture and thorough debridement

of devitalized tissue were performed. The frozen study reported that there was no malignant lesion, and only chronic inflammation was observed. After debridement, daily aseptic irrigation and dressing were performed for one month. After confirming no bacterial growth, we planned to reconstruct the lower extremity defect with a free flap. His preoperative computed tomography angiography and conventional angiography showed no fasciocutaneous perforator available for a local flap. But intraoperatively, the vessel status was more compromised than we expected, and thus we changed the plan. We found the anterior tibial artery using Doppler ultrasound and incised the lateral border of the lower extremity to confirm the anterior tibial artery perforator. Then we elevated the tibialis anterior segmental muscle flap, not involving the whole muscle to minimize the gait morbidity and then transposed it to cover the defect successfully (Fig. 2). The surface of muscle flap was covered with split thickness skin graft (Fig. 3). The flap presented with a nice contour, and the skin graft completely survived. There was no complication of the surgical site at three-month follow-up and no gait morbidity (Fig. 4).

DISCUSSION

Reconstruction of the lower extremity is challenging to plastic surgeons, especially in the middle and distal third of the lower leg. Both lack of skin laxity and adjacent soft tissues

are impeding factors. Bone and tendon are easily exposed not only in severe traumas but also in chronic wounds, and wound healing is often slow. Exposed bone and tendon require coverage with a vascularized flap and not just by a skin graft. Free flap is often performed in such cases, but in this case, there was no proper recipient vessel for a free flap.

Hallock¹ recommended perforator flaps for reconstruction of lower extremity. Since Koshima first described the concept of the perforator flap, perforator flaps have been used for the reconstruction of defects and resulted in better function and cosmetic appearance. In contrast to muscle flaps, perforator flaps are easily applicable, and both contour and bulkiness are maintained because no muscle atrophy occurs.¹ Furthermore, perforator flaps can be used several times if other perforators exist. In this case, the patient had severe high energy trauma 50 years ago and also received skin graft in the past. Unfortunately, because anatomical structures of the vessels and soft tissues were destroyed and the grafted skin was contracted, it was not possible to find a cutaneous perforator for a fasciocutaneous perforator flap.

The traditional protocol for middle lower extremity reconstruction recommends the local muscle flap.² Since local muscle flap was reported by Stark,³ Mathes and Nahai⁴ described the soleus muscle flap for the soft tissue reconstruction of the middle lower extremity. Parrett and Pribaz⁵ suggested the trend of lower extremity reconstruction with local flaps. Soleus and



Fig. 1. Preoperative view. The chronic wound of right lower extremity with exposure of tibial bone.



Fig. 2. Elevation of the tibialis anterior muscle segment flap.



Fig. 3. Immediate postoperative view.



Fig. 4. Postoperative 3-month view.

gastrocnemius muscle are commonly used in reconstruction of middle lower extremity. In this case, the wound was located on the medial side of middle lower extremity and medial side muscular structure was not applicable due to previous trauma. Thus we traced the anterior tibial artery and found one of the perforators that supply the tibialis anterior muscle. The segment of the muscle was elevated and transposed as an island flap to cover soft tissue defect without sacrificing the whole muscle.

This is a meaningful case applying the concept of segmental muscle flap based on a perforator. First, we used a muscle flap to cover the defect with proper bulkiness and healthy vascularized tissue. Second, we used a perforator based muscle flap, which has reliable circulation and is easy to survive and monitor. Finally, we used only segment of the muscle to preserve its function. The patient had no complaints of gait morbidity or ankle movement. Applying these advantages, our patient was treated with great success and no complications. We conclude

that a perforator based segmental muscle island flap is an excellent option in the lower extremity reconstruction with difficult situations.

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