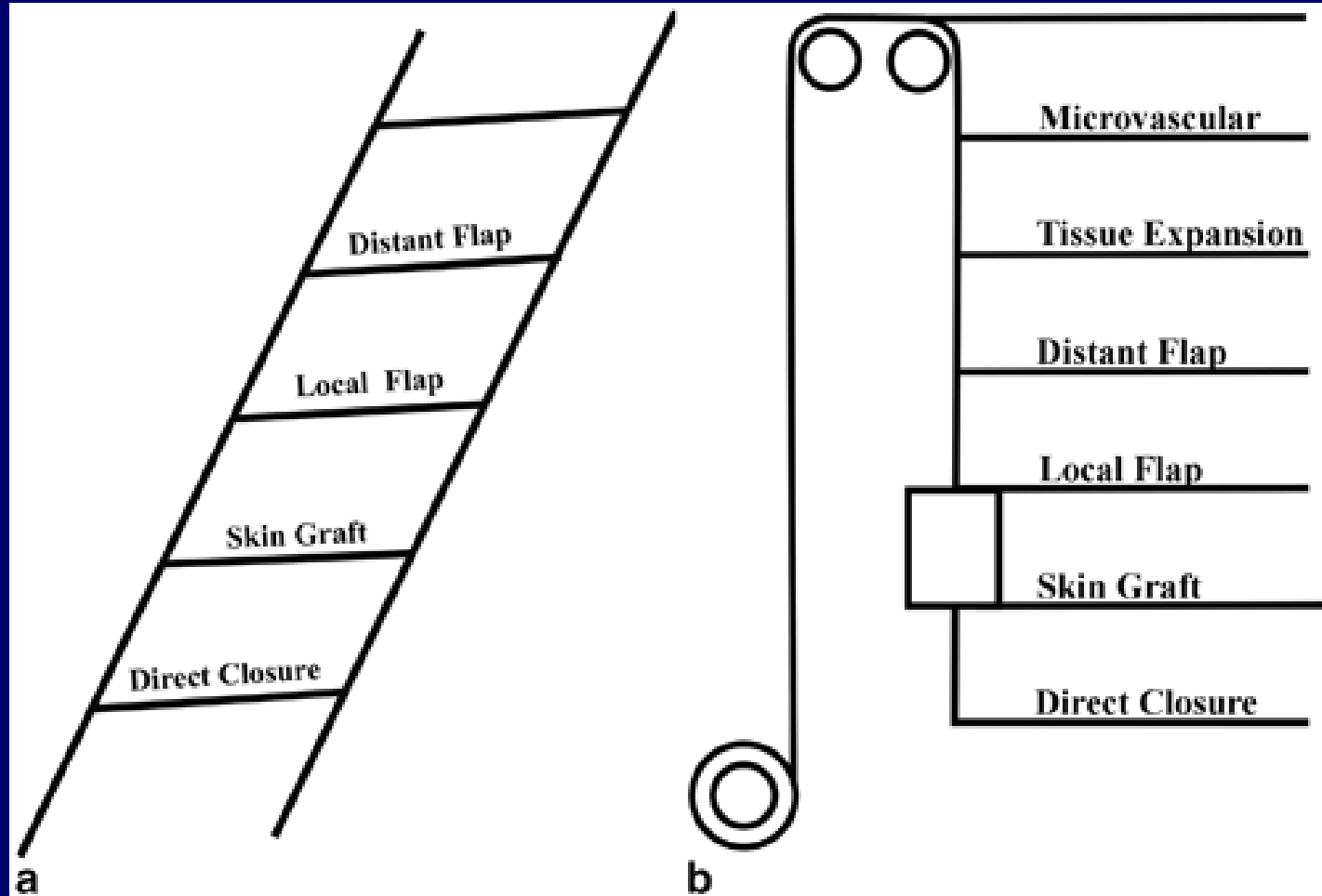


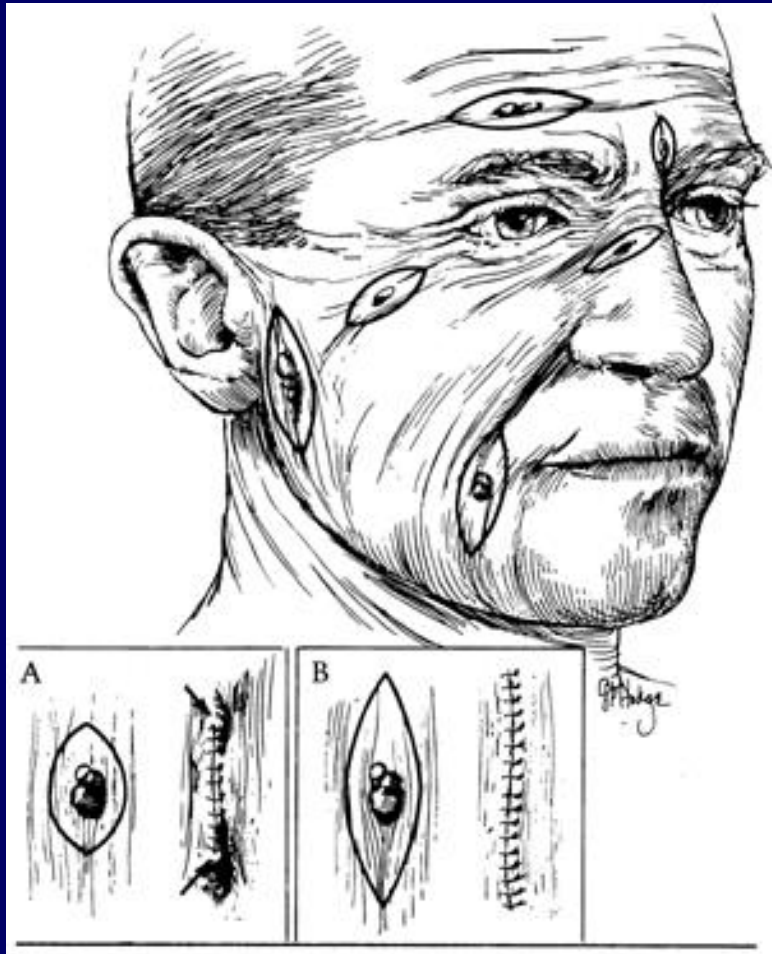
Basics of Plastic Surgery

A thick, horizontal yellow brushstroke underline that spans the width of the slide, positioned directly below the title text.

Reconstructive Ladder/Elevator



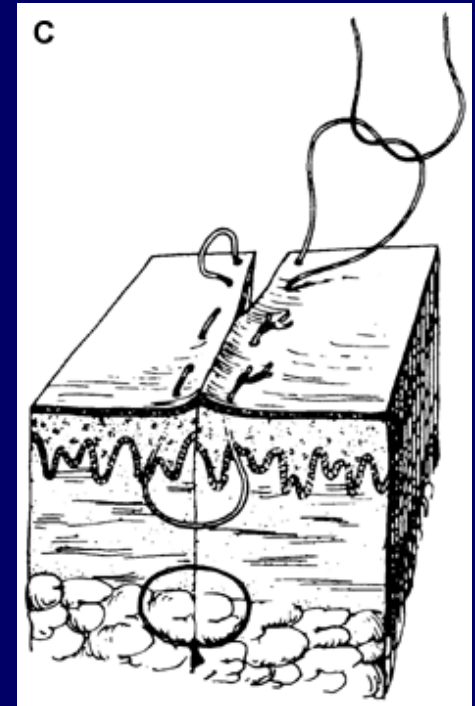
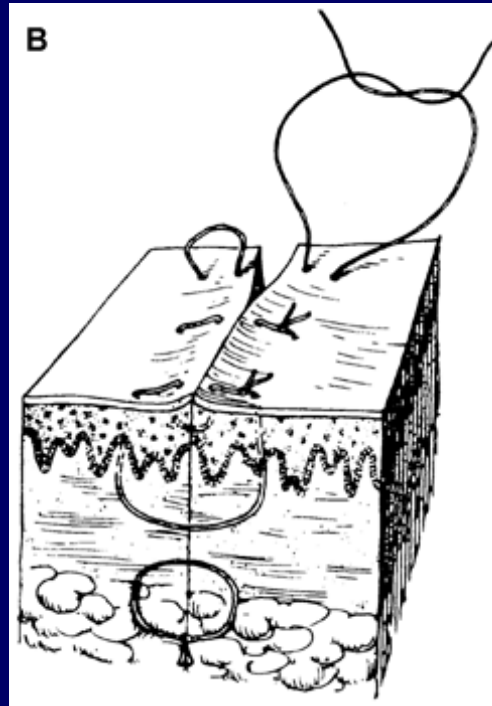
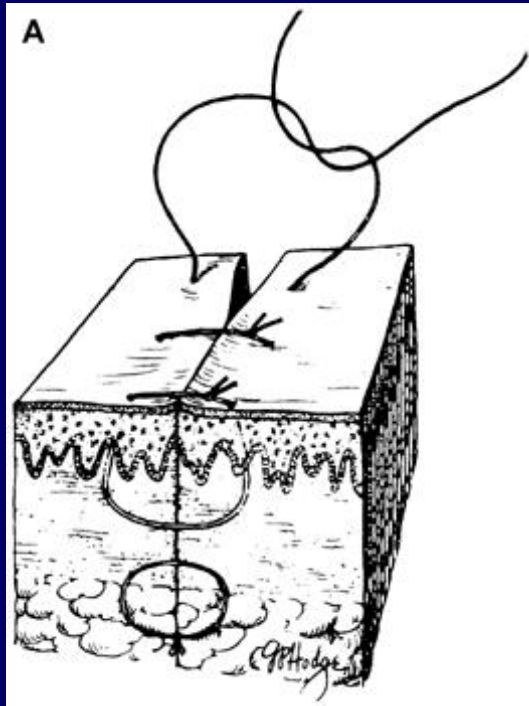
Planning of Incisions



RSTL's

Langer's Lines

Suture Placement



For Optimal Results



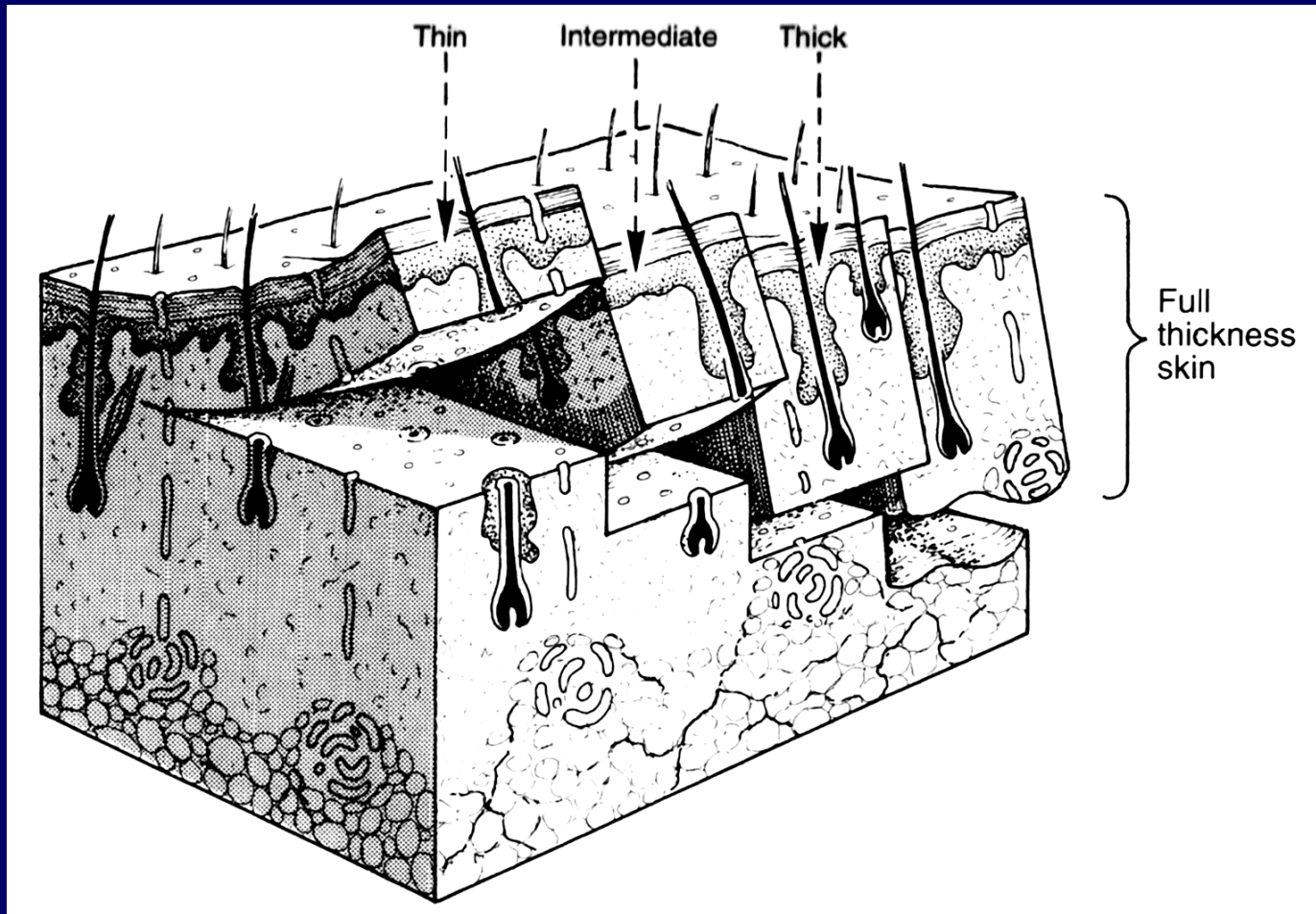
- Technique
 - Incisions, tension, eversion, tissue handling and suture placement, infection.
- Post-op
 - ROS-timing is crucial
 - Taping/Massage

Direct closure



- RSTL's
- Pinch
- Cut in the round if unsure
- Minimise tension
 - Undermine

Levels of Skin Graft



Skin Grafts: Classification

- Full thickness skin grafts:
 - epidermis & full thickness of dermis
- Split skin graft:
 - epidermis & a variable proportion of dermis
 - thin, intermediate or thick

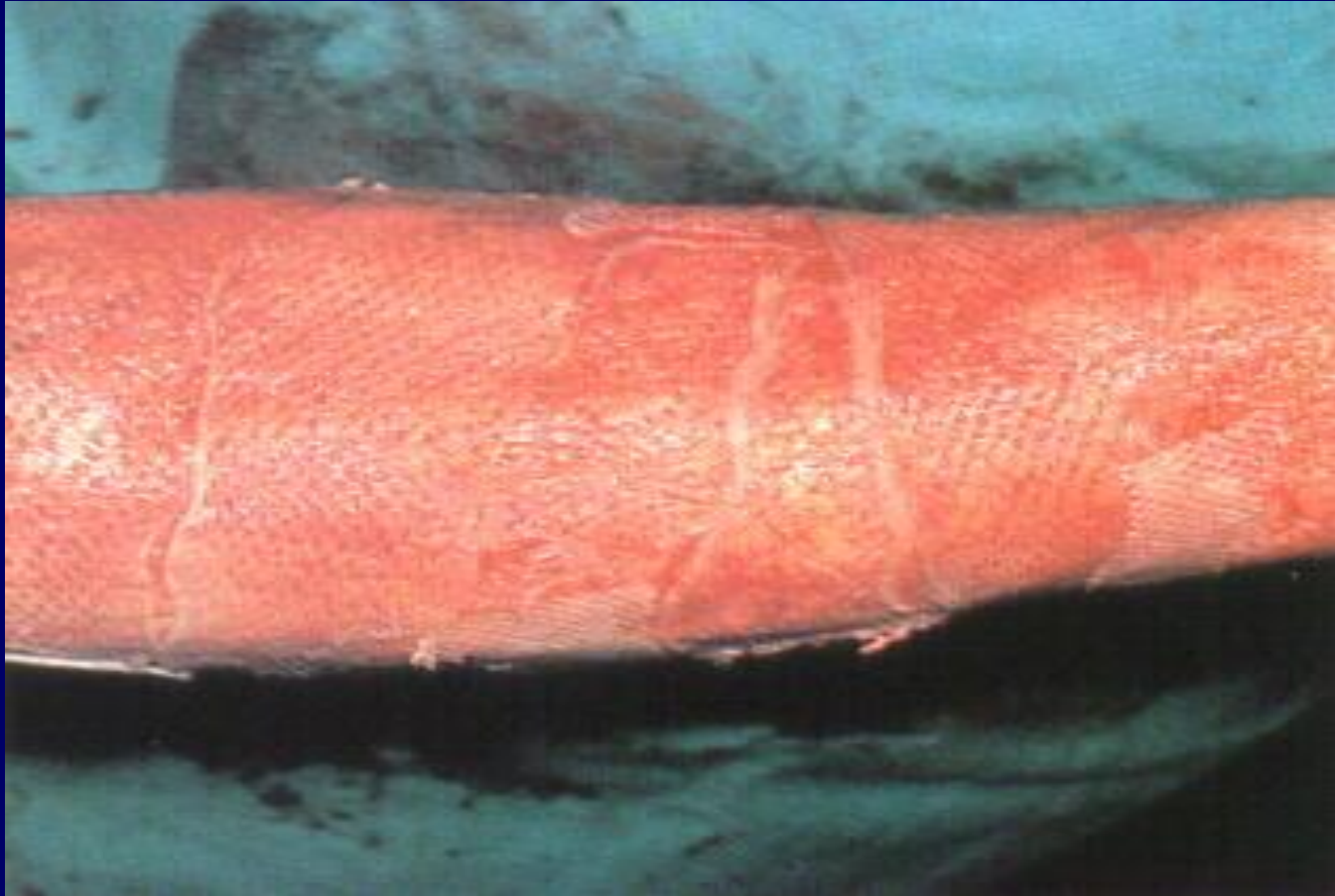




Split skin graft



Closed Wound



What is a Flap?



- 16th century Dutch word “flappe”
 -something that hangs broad and loose , fastened only by one side..”

What is a Flap?



- A flap is a unit of tissue that may be transferred from a donor to a recipient site while maintaining its blood supply.
 - Flaps can be characterized by their component parts
 - cutaneous, musculocutaneous, osseocutaneous
 - Their relationship to the defect
 - local, regional, or distant
 - Nature of the blood supply
 - random versus axial
 - The movement placed on the flap
 - advancement, pivot, transposition, free, pedicled

Flaps



- Simple or random patterned
 - based on movement (advancement, rotation, transposition)
- Complex - named anatomic blood supply
- Local vs distant
- Pedicled vs Free (microvascular)

Transposition



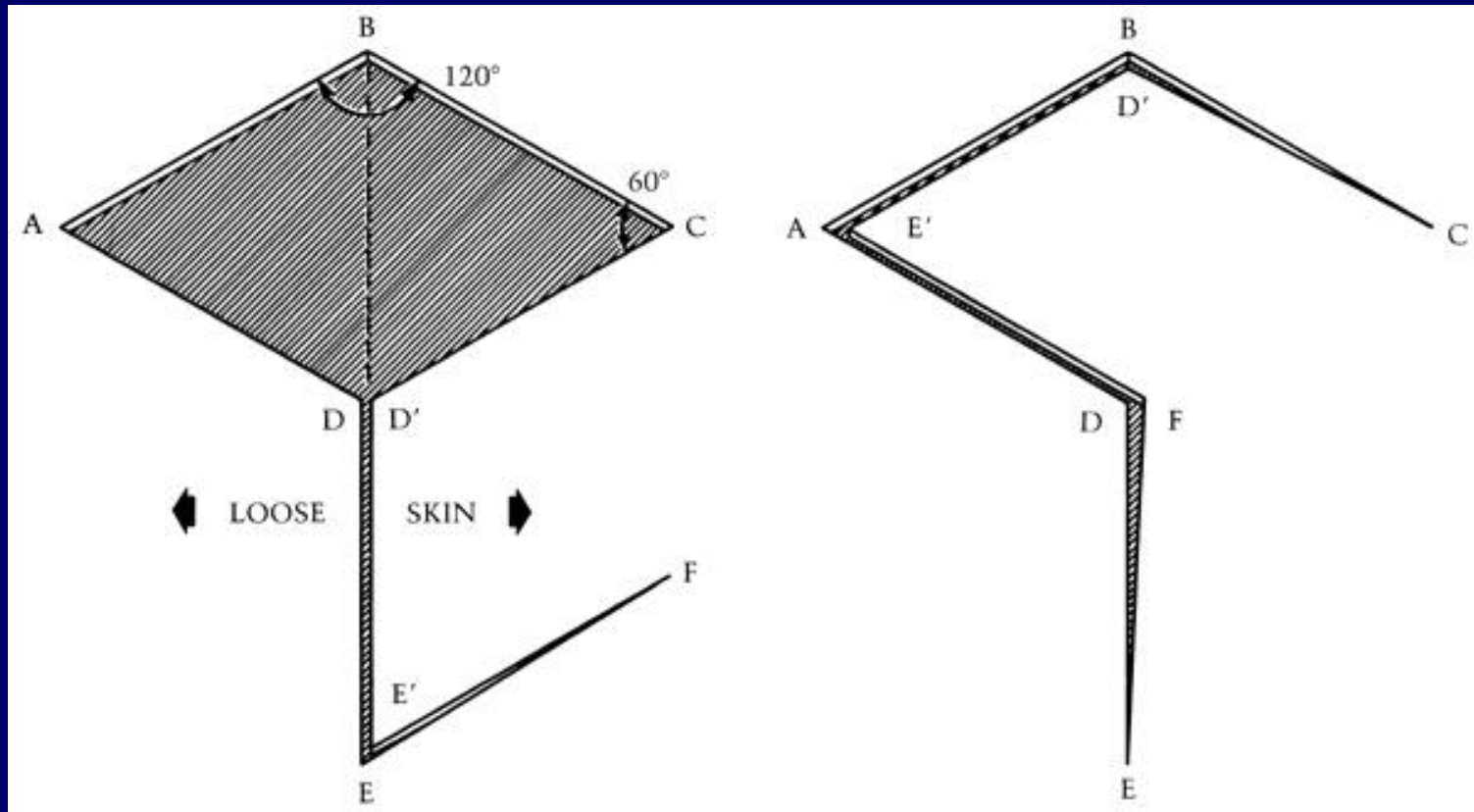
- Rhomboid, dufourmental, bilobed
- Linear axis
- Rotated over intact skin
- Pivot point
- Versatile

Transposition

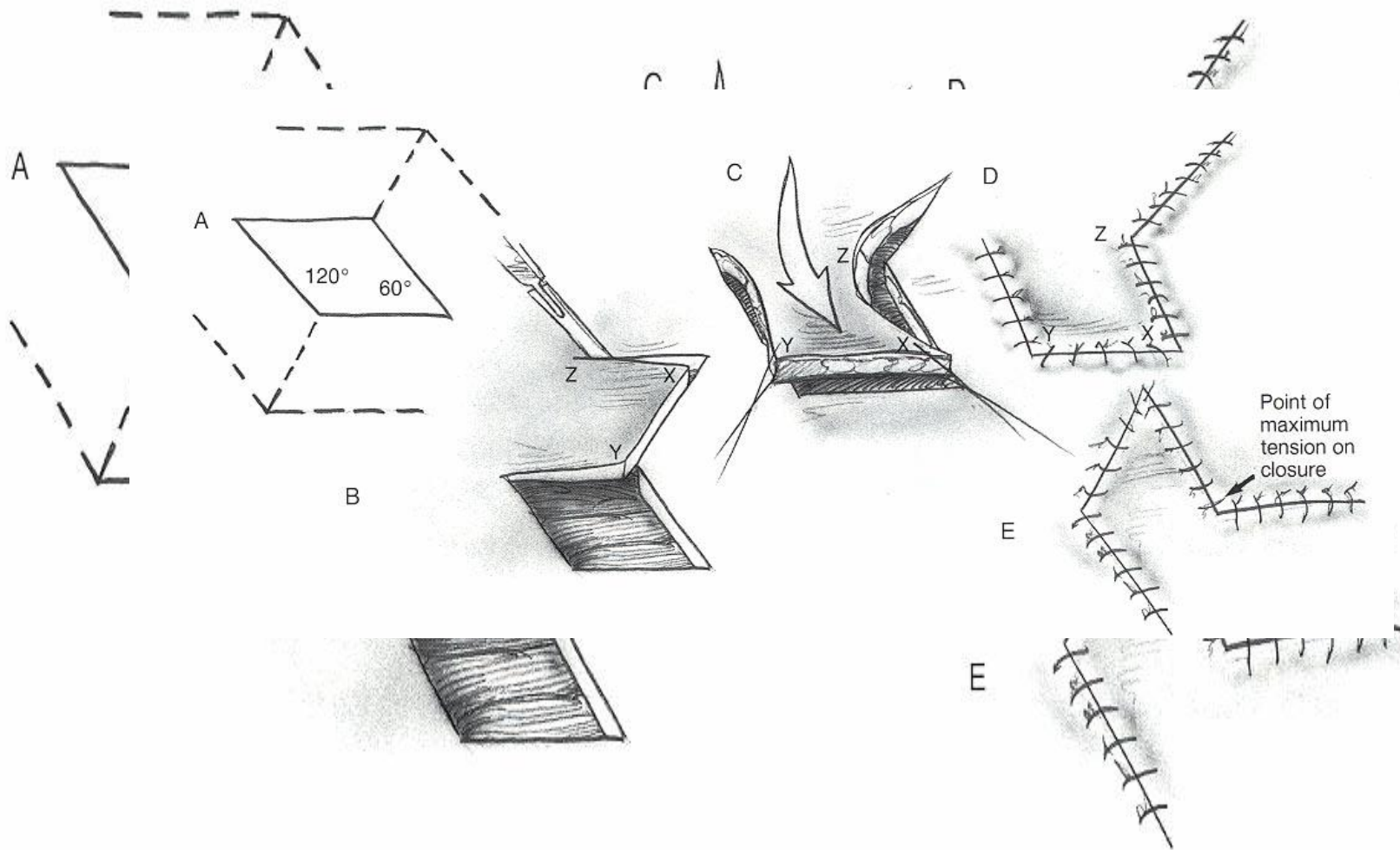


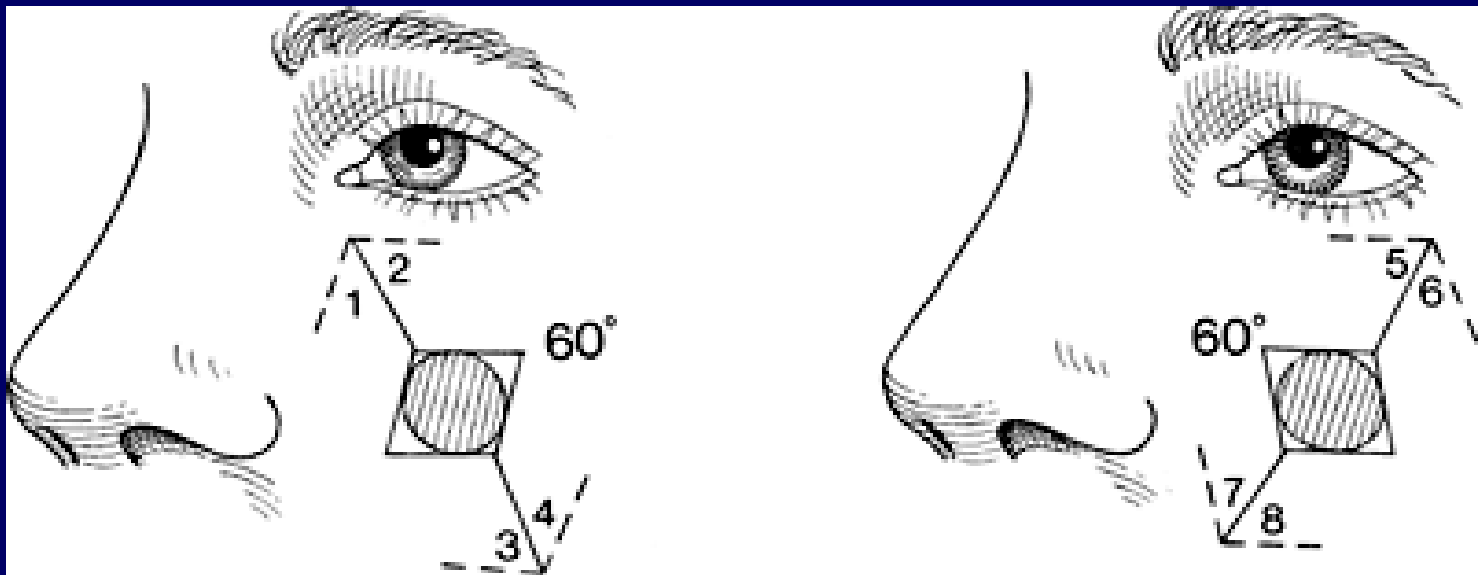
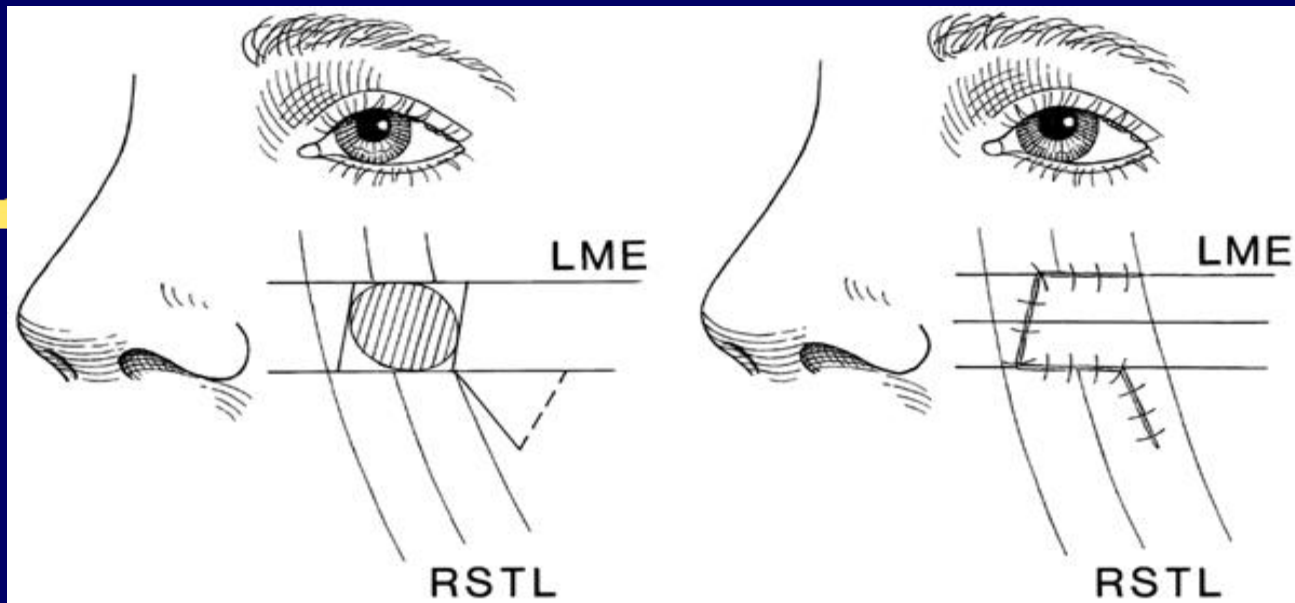
- Geometry
 - measure, remeasure
- Rhomboid
 - 60 & 120 degree angles
- Dufourmental
 - 60 to 90 degree angles
- 4 choices

Rhomboid (Limberg) Flap

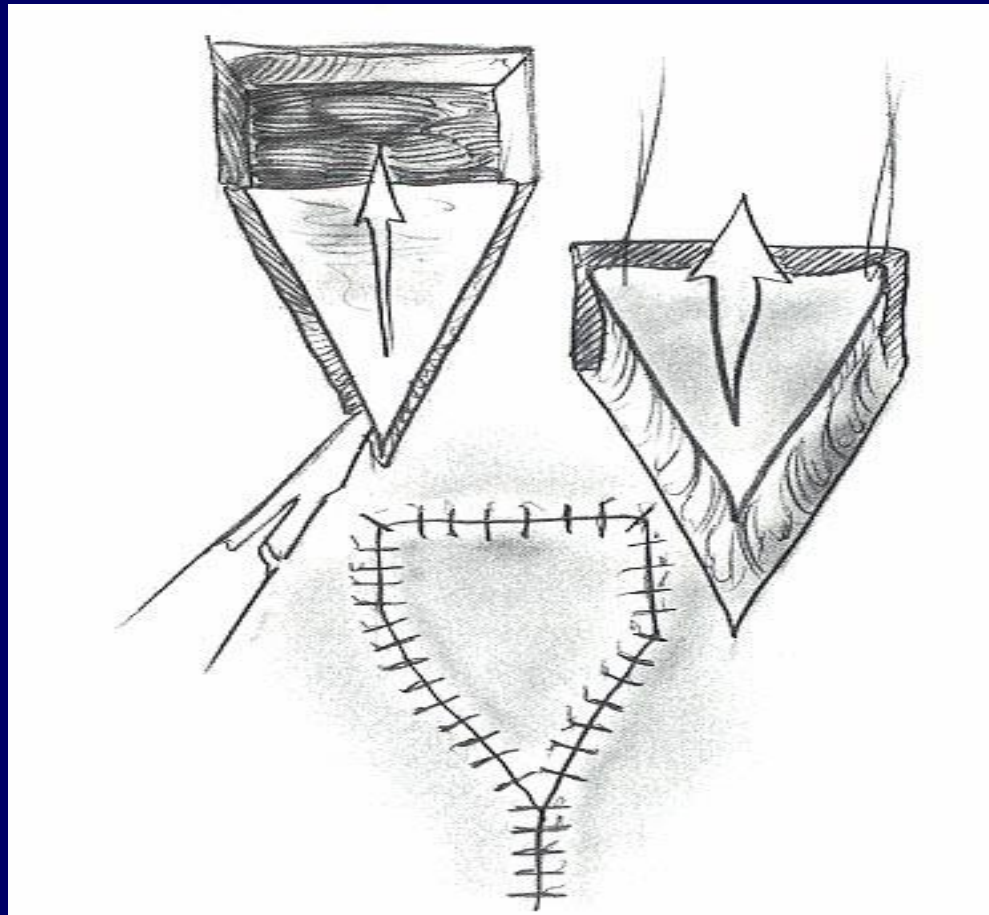


Rhomboid flap





V-Y flap

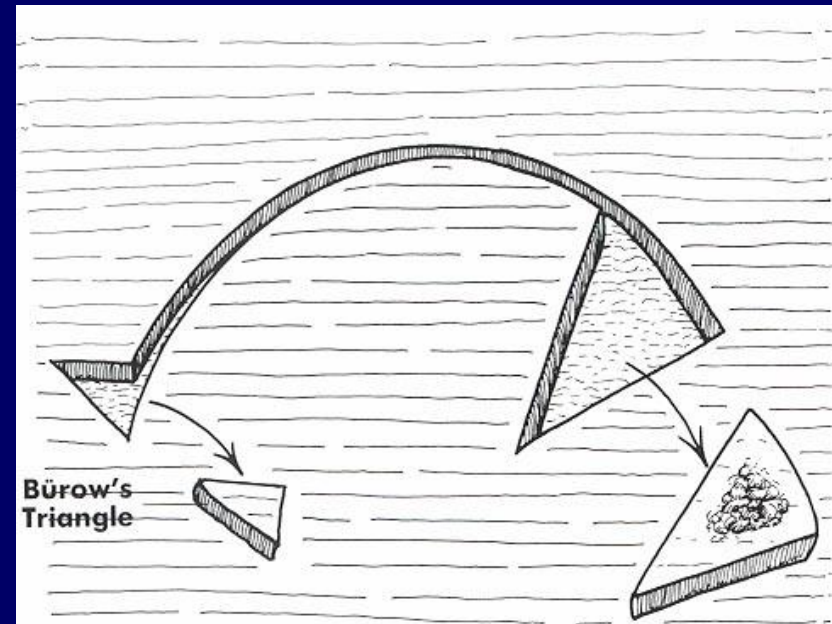
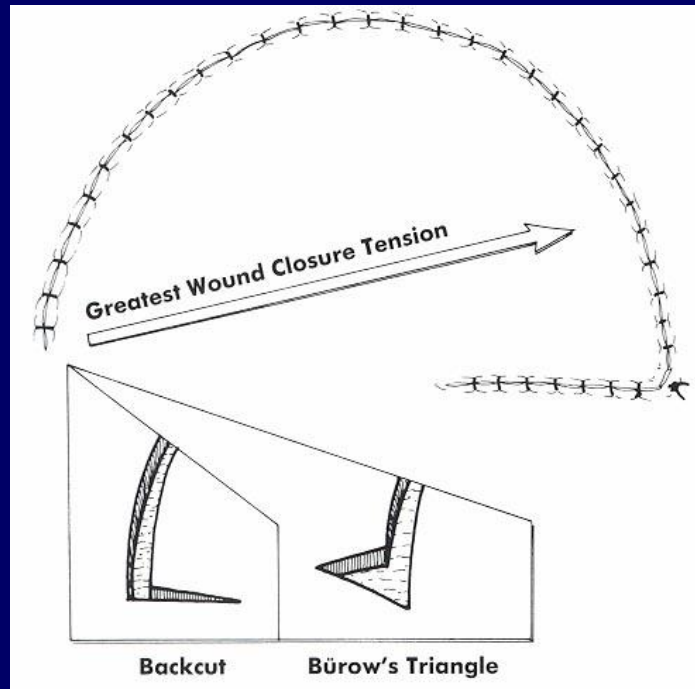


Rotation



- Pivotal flap
- curvilinear
- standing cone results
- two borders
- broad based
- Uses - cheek, forehead

Rotation flap



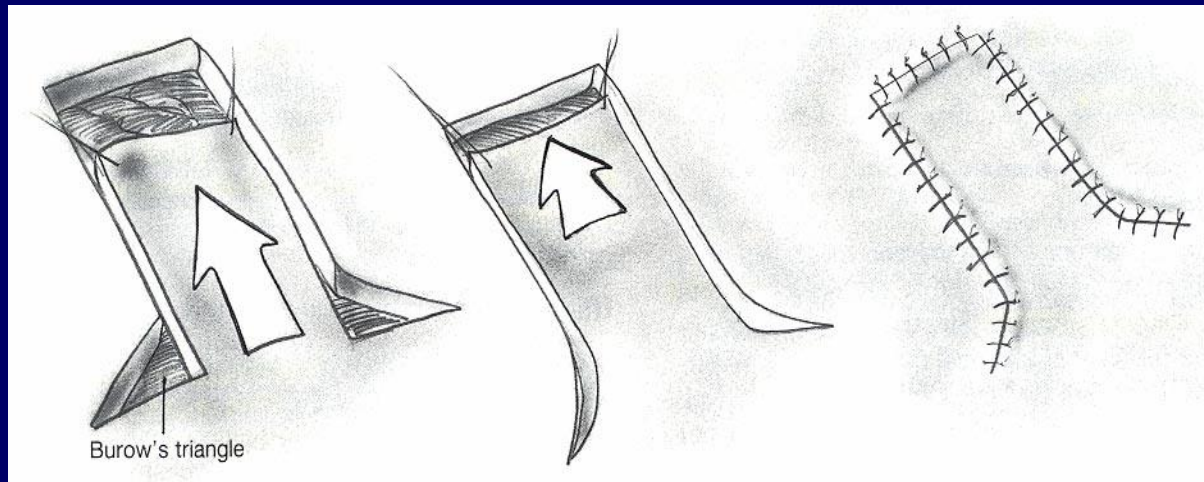
Advancement



- Sliding movement
- adequate undermining
- standing cones created
- Types
 - monopedicle, bipedicle, V-Y, A-T, cheek
- Uses - forehead, brow

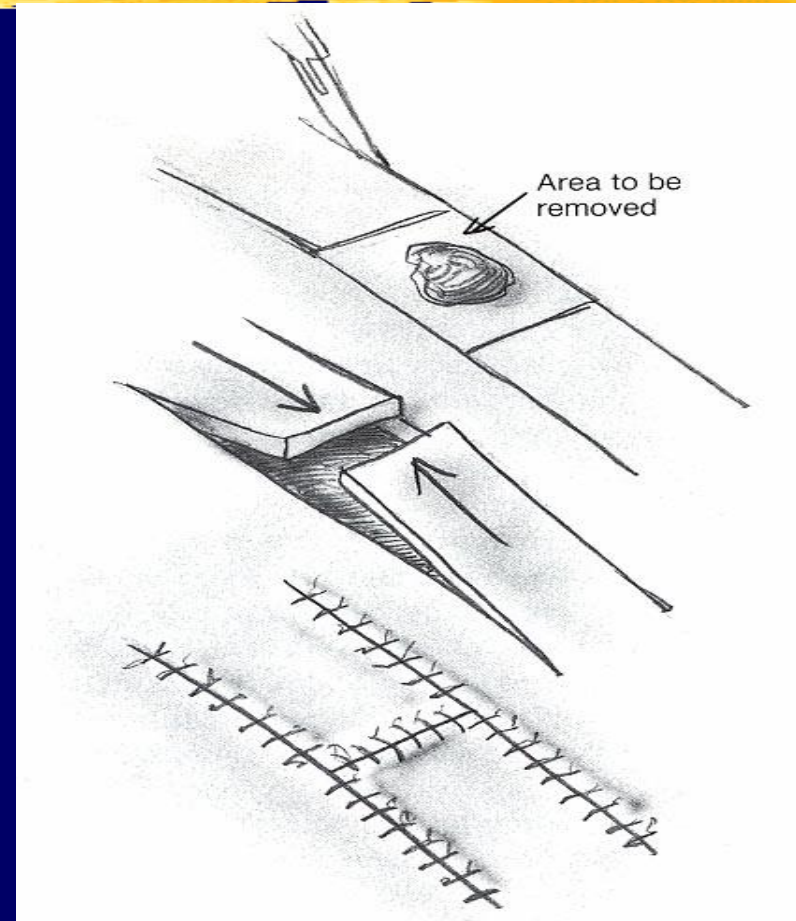
Monopedicle

- Forehead, Brow
- 3:1 ratio
- Burow's triangles



Bipedicle

- Forehead, Brow
- Disadvantage
 - long suture line



A-T flap

- Bilateral advancement
- triangular defect
- Uses - hairline, brow, lip

