## FIRST TREATMENT OF DISTAL LOSSES OF TISSU ON LOWER LIMBS

JP. Marchaland<sup>1</sup>, A.Duhoux<sup>2</sup>, D.Ollat<sup>3</sup>, E.Bey<sup>4</sup>, G.Versier<sup>5</sup>.

#### Introduction

Complex open foot and ankle traumas corresponding to the association of multiples or comminutive bone lesions with gustilo grade III soft tissues lesion are a challenge for the surgeons.

Functional outcome can be dramatical.

#### Many questions are raised:

- Radical or conservative treatment?
- Type of osteosynthesis?
- Early or delay coverage?
- Skin graft or flap?

#### Material and methods

- 15 patients were treated for open complex injuries of the foot and the ankle
- 13 men and 2 women, 33 middle- aged
- Lesions were always distal to the ankle with Gustilo IIIa or IIIb reach
- External fixation in each case
- 3 supra malleolar flaps were realized
- 1 neurovascular sural flap was realized
- 11 skin graft after controlled scarification
- Vacuum assisted closure was used in each case

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- Male 21 years old
- Complex war injury of the rear foot (shrapnel)



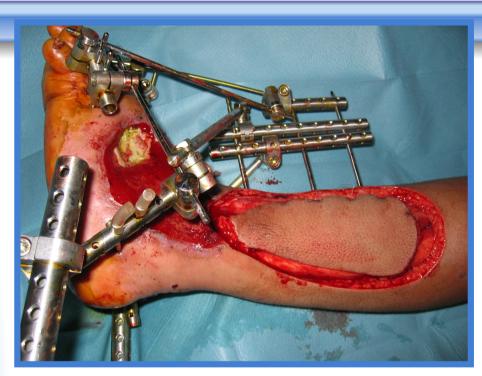


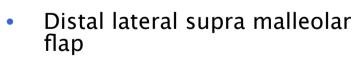
- Debridement
- Vacuum assisted closure (VAC®)





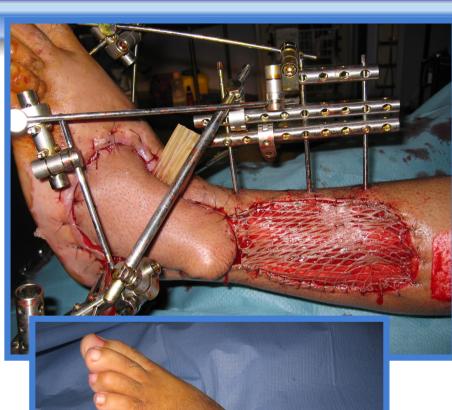
- Controlled scarification by VAC®
- Bone defect treated by cement





Skin graft on donor site

Long term follow up (12 months)



Male 25 years old

War injury (bullet)







- Debridement
- VAC®
- External fixation





- Distal lateral supra malleolar flap
- Skin graft on donor site

Long term follow up (10 months)

45 years old





Motorbike accident



Coverage by skin graft after controlled scarification



Debridement (including 3 toes amputation)



Long term follow up (12 months)



- Male 25 years old
- Car accident
- Chopart dislocation and metatarsus fractures



Tendon and bone exposure







skin graft on donor site

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#### Discussion

- Importance of early debridement and second look
- Bone fixation in order to prevent definitive stiffness<sup>1</sup>
- Delayed coverage to evaluate the necrotic area
- Controlled scarification by VAC® to prepare coverage either by skin graft or flap²
- Skin graft if vessels, tendons and bones are not exposed
- Fascio cutaneous flap (distal latero supra malleolar flap, sural neuro cutaneous flap) are simple, safe and rapid procedure to cover the foot<sup>3,4</sup>
- ✓ Muscular flap difficult in this area
- ✓ Free flap proposed by some authors<sup>5</sup>

#### Conclusion

- ✓ At the dorsum of the foot, tendons, bones and joint are only protected by thin skin and exposed to trauma
- Controlled scarification is the first stage of treatment after debridement
- ✓ Fasciocutaneous flaps are great type of coverage
- Free flap can be used on early or delayed coverage
- ✓ Functional outcomes despite codified treatment still worrying: stiffness, pain, deformation, gait disorder, shoe wearing problems

<sup>1.</sup>Seibert FJ, Fankhauser F, Elliott B, Stockenhuber N, Peicha G. External fixation in trauma of the foot and ankle. Clin Podiatr Med Surg. 2003 Jan; 20(1):159-80. Review.

<sup>2.</sup> Page JC, Newswander B, Schwenke DC, Hansen M, Ferguson J. Negative pressure wound therapy in open foot wounds with significant soft tissue defects. Ostomy Wound Manage. 2005 Feb:51(2A Suppl):9S-14S.

<sup>3.</sup> Le Nen D, Stindel E, Caro P, Dubrana F, Lefevre C. Therapeutic possibilities of the lateral supra-malleolar flap and its variations. A propos of 6 clinical cases. Ann Chir Plast Esthet. 1996 Apr; 41(2):127-35

<sup>4.</sup> Belfkira F, Forli A, Pradel P, Guinard D, Moutet F. Distally based sural neurocutaneous flap: clinical experience and technical adaptations. Report of 60 cases. Ann Chir Plast Esthet. 2006 Jun; 51(3):199-206. Epub 2006 Feb 24.

<sup>5.</sup> Khouri RK, Shaw WW. Reconstruction of the lower extremity with microvascular free flaps: a 10-year experience with 304 consecutive cases. J Trauma. 1989 Aug;29(8):1086-94.