

·技术创新·

足内侧穿支皮瓣逆行转移修复前足软组织缺损

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摘要: [目的] 介绍足内侧穿支皮瓣逆行转移修复前足软组织缺损的手术技术和初步临床效果。[方法] 对14例前足软组织缺损患者行足内侧穿支皮瓣逆行转移修复治疗。于足内侧切取皮瓣, 在第1跖趾关节内侧跖骨颈处显露皮穿支, 于深筋膜下分离, 仅保留供血的血管蒂与皮瓣相连, 逆向旋转皮瓣, 覆盖前足软组织缺损创面。[结果] 14例患者皮瓣全部成活, 皮瓣供区创面植皮成活良好。随访时间9个月~3年, 成活皮瓣质地柔软, 无明显的臃肿, 均未行皮瓣修整, 外观比较满意, 穿鞋无明显的影响。[结论] 前足软组织缺损运用足内侧穿支皮瓣逆行转移修复, 手术操作安全可靠, 对足部供区创伤较小, 术后患足外观及功能均令人满意。

关键词: 前足, 软组织缺损, 修复, 足内侧, 穿支皮瓣

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Retrograde transfer of medial foot perforator flap to repair forefoot soft tissue defects // GAO Zhi-gang¹, SUN Jian-min¹, JI-ANG Hou-sen¹, CAO Zhen-hao¹, XU Zhi-yong¹, WANG Jing². 1. Department of Hand and Foot Surgery, People's Hospital of Weifang City, Weifang 261000, China; 2. Unit 32298 of the People's Liberation Army, Shandong Weifang 261041, China

Abstract: [Objective] To introduce the surgical technique and preliminary clinical results of retrograde transfer of medial foot perforator flap to repair the defects of forefoot soft tissue. [Methods] Fourteen patients with the defects of forefoot soft tissue were treated with the retrograde transfer of medial foot perforator flap. The flap was cut from the medial side of the foot, and freed the pedicle with the perforating vessel branches at the metatarsal neck on the medial side of the first metatarsophalangeal joint, and separated under the deep fascia, only the blood vessel pedicle retained to connect the flap. After that, the flap was reversed to cover the soft tissue defect of the forefoot. [Results] All 14 patients got flaps survived completely, with skin grafts survived well on the donor site, and followed up for 9 months to 3 years. The surviving flaps were soft in texture without obvious swelling. During the follow up period, no flap trimming was performed in anyone of them, due to satisfactory appearance of the flaps with no impacting on shoe wearing. [Conclusion] This retrograde transfer of medial foot perforator flap to repair forefoot soft tissue defects is safe and reliable, with less injury to the foot donor area, does achieve the satisfactory appearance and good functional recovery of the affected foot after surgery.

Key words: forefoot, soft tissue defects, repair, medical side of the foot, perforator flap

足部软组织缺损多由外伤引起, 尤其是前足内侧软组织缺损, 临幊上较多见。此类损伤多合并骨质外露, 感染风险较高, 若治疗方法不当, 前足内侧负重区则很难保留, 给患者在足部功能上遗留很大的缺失。临幊上一般需行皮瓣修复^[1, 2], 游离皮瓣对技术的要求较高, 手术风险较大, 因此局部转移皮瓣是较为安全可靠的治疗方法^[3]。常用的局转皮瓣有足背及踝前皮瓣, 但供区的处理及效果往往不太满意或是出现问题^[4]。作者将足内侧穿支皮瓣逆行转移的设计用于前足内侧软组织缺损的修复, 利用穿支皮瓣技术覆

盖创面, 尽可能保留患者足部负重区及恢复足部功能^[5]。作者2019年7月—2021年7月采用该手术方法治疗前足内侧软组织缺损的患者14例, 现将手术技术与初步临床效果报告如下。

1 手术技术

1.1 术前准备

术前检查并确定患足内侧皮瓣区域皮肤无损伤, 超声多普勒血流探测仪在第1跖趾关节内侧跖骨颈处探测皮穿支位置, 将探测到的皮穿支为皮瓣供血血

管，并以此为旋转点设计皮瓣^[6]（图1a, 1b），以舟骨粗隆与第1跖骨头内侧中点连线为皮瓣设计的轴线，前界可达第1跖骨内侧缘，后界至足内侧弓前缘，近端可切取至舟骨粗隆处，皮瓣面积按创面大小设计，并预留出皮瓣回缩的大小范围。若患足创面污染不重，或无感染的情况，则一期清创后直接行皮瓣修复，否则先行清创或扩创，待二期创面稳定后再行皮瓣手术治疗^[7]。

1.2 麻醉与体位

所有患者均采用硬膜外麻醉或全身麻醉，取仰卧位，患肢置于手术台上。

1.3 手术操作

患肢上止血带，常规消毒，铺无菌巾、单。术中采用“卷地毯式”清创的方法对患足创面进行清理，清除失活坏死组织^[8]，用碘伏盐水及生理盐水反复冲洗，创面在解除止血带后彻底止血。首先于皮穿支旋转点处切开皮瓣前缘，依次切开皮肤、皮下组织，为保证皮瓣的宽度，可紧贴第1跖骨内后缘切取。于深筋膜下寻找并确认皮瓣皮穿支，切开皮瓣近端及后

缘，由近及远分离皮瓣至创面近端，仅保留供血的血管蒂与皮瓣相连（图1c, 1d），逆向旋转皮瓣，见可充分覆盖前足内侧皮肤软组织缺损创面。松开止血带，观察足内侧皮瓣的血运情况，见皮瓣颜色渐变红润，检查见微血管反应良好，皮缘渗血可。最后仔细调整皮瓣方向，并确定覆盖创面位置，缝合皮瓣，足内侧供区创面给予减张缝合，并以中厚皮片植皮修复（图1e）。

1.4 术后处理

术后卧床7~10 d，皮瓣处于正确位置且不受压为宜，患足抬高20°~30°，以利于静脉回流。术后皮瓣处持续烤灯照射，并应用抗血管痉挛及止疼药物治疗，防止因周围环境温度变化和疼痛引发血管痉挛，造成皮瓣动静脉危象的发生^[9, 10]。皮瓣通血后会出现不同程度的肿胀，若肿胀明显，可拆除部分缝线，以免影响皮瓣血运。做好患者及其家属的心理疏导，让患者在平静的心理环境中恢复。足部皮瓣稳定后，尽快指导患者行患肢功能锻炼^[7]，防止肌肉萎缩及关节僵硬的发生。



图1 患者，男，47岁。1a：术前见前足内侧远端软组织缺损；1b：皮瓣设计标记；1c：足内侧皮瓣切取；1d：皮瓣穿支血管蒂位置；1e：皮瓣旋转后覆盖创面，供区游离植皮处理；1f：随访时见皮瓣和植皮完全成活，创面愈合良好。

Figure 1. A 47 years-old male. 1a: Soft tissue defect seen before surgery. 1b: Flap design marker. 1c: Medial foot flap cut. 1d: Flap perforator vessel pedicle. 1e: Flap covered the wound after rotation, with free skin grafting in donor area. 1f: Complete survival of flap and skin graft was observed during follow-up, with good wound healing.

2 临床资料

2.1 一般资料

本组前足皮肤软组织缺损患者14例，其中男10例，女4例，年龄21~63岁，平均(39.5±7.6)岁。伤情：9例被机器挤伤，5例被重物砸压伤。皮肤缺

损部位：均为足部内侧距趾关节处皮肤软组织缺损，合并骨质外露，缺损面积4 cm×2.5 cm~6 cm×4 cm。

2.2 初步结果

14例患者足部皮瓣均成活良好，没有血管危象的发生，全部获得随访，其中1例患者足部皮瓣远端边缘形成黑痂，最终自行脱痂愈合。对手术患者进行了9个月~3年时间的随访，检查其足部皮瓣质地柔软，无明显的臃肿，均未行皮瓣修整手术，外观比较满意，穿鞋无明显的影响，皮瓣供区创面植皮处理，植皮区皮肤成活良好（图1f）。

3 讨论

足底内侧动脉在内踝下方约3 cm处由胫后动脉发出，后分浅、深两支^[11]，浅支浅出于距展肌中段前缘，在深筋膜下前行，与距内侧动脉及足底动脉弓的分支相互交错吻合，形成链式血管网^[12]。在足内侧距展肌远端，于第1跖骨头以近、跖骨颈处存在皮穿支血管，构成足内侧皮瓣的血供来源。

足内侧穿支皮瓣逆行转移修复前足软组织缺损创面的优势：在修复足部创面不能行游离植皮的情况下，又需保留足内侧远端负重点，皮瓣修复是必要的，其中游离皮瓣移植风险及技术要求较高，因此局部转皮瓣是首选^[2]。要保留第1跖趾关节或是第1跖骨远端，修复残端创面，常用的局部转皮瓣主要有跖背皮瓣及踝前皮瓣，它们对于足背及踝前供区的破坏较大^[13]，供区需要植皮处理，植皮不易成活，且影响肌腱的滑动，外观及耐磨性差，患者的主观体验较差^[14, 15]。笔者设计的足内侧穿支皮瓣位于足部非负重区，部位隐蔽，皮肤质地致密，耐磨性好，皮下脂肪同样较少，术后外观良好，供区植皮较易成活，能够有效避免上述皮瓣移植术后不良情况的发生。在游离该皮瓣穿支血管时，其周围的筋膜组织尽可能去除，从而达到“螺旋桨式”旋转的效果^[16]，游离过程不复杂，不会影响皮瓣的血运，并且能够避免在皮瓣旋转后因为血管周围筋膜局部张力的增加，而引起血管扭转卡压的情况。皮瓣在旋转覆盖创面后，其尾部的皮肤能够得到良好的放置，从而美化了外观。

综上所述，运用足内侧穿支皮瓣逆行转移的修复方法用于治疗前足内侧软组织缺损，手术操作安全可靠，对足部供区创伤较小，术后患者足部的外观和功能恢复良好，临床效果满意，是目前临幊上较好的治疗方案。

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