

BÖLÜM 106

AYAK VE AYAK BİLEĞİNDEKİ YUMUŞAK DOKU SARKOMLARI İÇİN FLEP REKONSTRÜKSİYONU

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GİRİŞ

Flep cerrahisi; herhangi bir dokunun donör bölgeden alınarak ve sağlam bir kan kaynağıyla birlikte alıcı bölgeye nakledildiği cerrahi tekniktir. Doku defektlerin de, tabanı veya pedikülünden giren kendine ait arter ve venleriyle dolaşımı sağlanan sırası ile cilt, ciltaltı, fasya, kas, kemik veya bu dokuların kombinasyonunu içeren doku parçalarına flep denir.

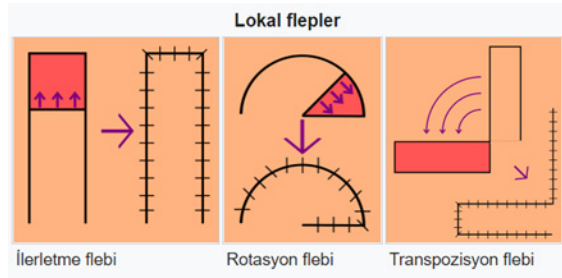
Ayak ve ayak bileği etrafındaki yumuşak doku sarkomları nadir olmakla birlikte sınırları net olan tam cerrahi rezeksiyon, bu malignitelerde tedavinin temeli olmaya devam etmektedir(1). Ancak ayak ve ayak bileği bölgesinde lokal olarak yayılmış tümörleri olan hastalarda negatif cerrahi sınırların elde edilmesi kapsamlı cerrahi gerektirebilir ve ekstremitte fonksiyon kaybı ile sonuçlanabilir(1). Bu durumlarda, flepler özellikle büyük tümör boyutu veya kritik anatomik yapılara bitişik lokalizasyon durumlarında, fonksiyonel bozulmayı azaltabilir ve yumuşak doku defektlerini kapatabilir ve böylece bu hastaların yaşam kalitesini iyileştirebilir(1).

FLEP SINIFLAMASI

Flepler dolaşım paternine göre; random ve pediküllü, donör sahanın yerine göre; lokal ve uzak, içerdiği dokulara göre çeşitli şekillerde sınıflandırılır(2-3-4).

LOKAL FLEPLER

En basit flep tipidir. İlerletme, rotasyon, transpozisyon gibi alt tipleri vardır. Şekil 1



Şekil 1. Lokal Flepler

BÖLGESEL FLEPLER

Bölgesel flepler; defekt ile arasında sağlam doku bulunur. Alınan flep donör bölge ile pedikül denen damar yapıyı bulunduran bir sap ile bağlıdır. Bu pedikül doku altından veya üstünden geçirilerek flep defekt bölgesine taşınır.

UZAK FLEPLER

Bu tür flepler uygulaması en zor olanlardır, hem donör bölgeye bağlı kalır hem de alıcı bölgeye aynı anda yerleştirilir. Alıcı bölgeden flebe yeni bir kan akımı oluşma süresince flep verici böl-

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ve sonrasında oluşan defektin yeri, genişliği, postoperatif radyoterapi ve/veya kemoterapi gerekliliğine göre seçilecek olan greft yada flep ile kapatılmasını içerir. Bu seçim yapılırken oluşan defektin genişliği ve yerleşim yeri büyük önem arz eder.

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