

Prosedur tunda flap acak dengan aplikasi jahitan penjerat sebagai pembuat kondisi iskemik: Studi eksperimental pada tikus = Delay procedure of random skin flap by application of ligation suture: An experimental study in rat

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Abstrak

Surgical delay is a maneuver that designed to improving survival of skin flap. The basic mechanism of the delay procedure is vascular reorientation that produced by the stimulus of ischemia. This study introduces a new method of surgical delay with ligation suture. This ligation interrupt blood flow to the planned skin flap and thereby producing ischemic condition. We investigated whether this method will improve flap survival, compared with survival in "conventional" surgical delay and non-delay group.

Fifty-one McFarlane flaps on rat model were divided in three groups. After 7 days of delay (in the delay group) the flap was elevated. Then, 7 days post elevation, the survival length of the flaps in all groups was measured. Flap survival in the ligation suture delay group ($72,83\% \pm 3,84\%$, $n=17$) was not different from "conventional" surgical delay group ($73,34\% \pm 9,73\%$, $n=17$), and significantly greater than in the non-delay group ($47,92\% \pm 6,62\%$, $n=17$).

This study suggest that, in rat model, this ligation suture delay procedure was effective to produces ischemic condition that stimulus changes of blood patterns and thus increasing the flap survival.