Transfer of Pedicled Latissimus Dorsi Musculocutaneus Flap to Restore Elbow Flexion.

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Causes of active elbow flexion loss

- Brachial plexus injury
- Direct flexor muscle trauma
- Poliomyelitis
- Arthrogryposis
- Other neuromuscular disorders

Elbow flexion restoration methods

- Steindler's flexorplasty
- Pectolaris Major transfer
- Triceps muscle transfer
- Latissimus Dorsi transfer

Latissimus Dorsi

Type V musculocutaneous flap

(Mathes & Nahai classification)

- One dominant pedicle
- Secondary segmentary pedicles
- Replaces the Biceps with preservation of its neurovascular pedicle
- Prequisite for transfer :

Intact C7 Root !!!

Transfer of Pedicled Latissimus Dorsi Musculocutaneus Flap

Unipolar: Only one end of the muscle is

transposed

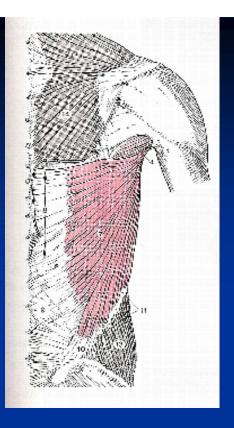
Bipolar: Both the proximal and distal ends

of the muscle are transposed

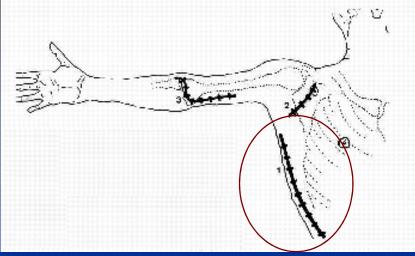
 Method first presented by Schottstaedt and associates in 1955

Material - Method

- Fifteen patients
- Period 1990-2003
- Failed surgical repair of upper brachial plexus injury (8 patients)
- Direct musculocutaneous nerve injury (7 patients)
- Bipolar transfer (13 patients)
- Unipolar transfer (2 patients)



Incision on the thorax

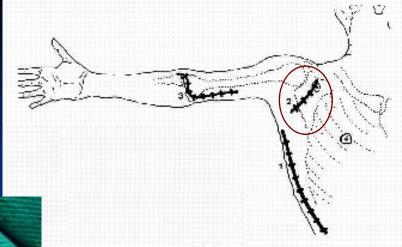




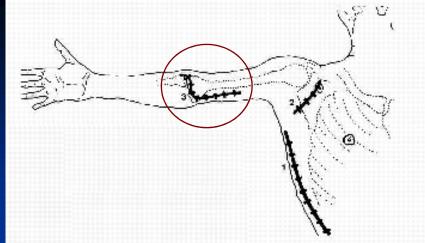


Incision on the deltopectoral groove





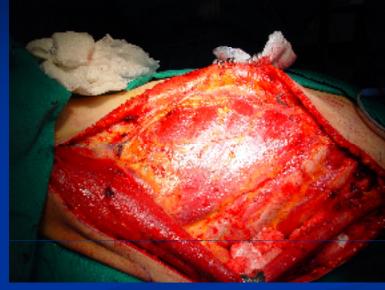




Incision on the elbow

Incisions



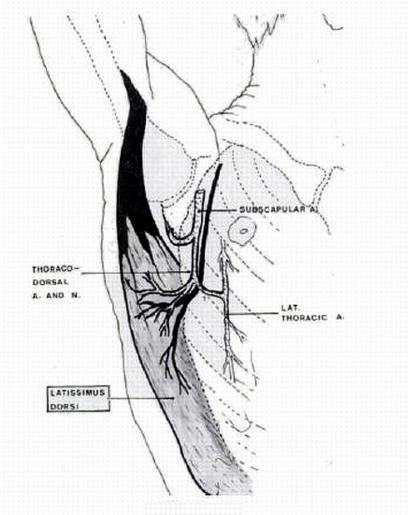


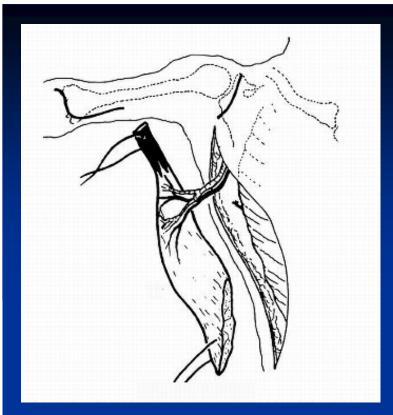


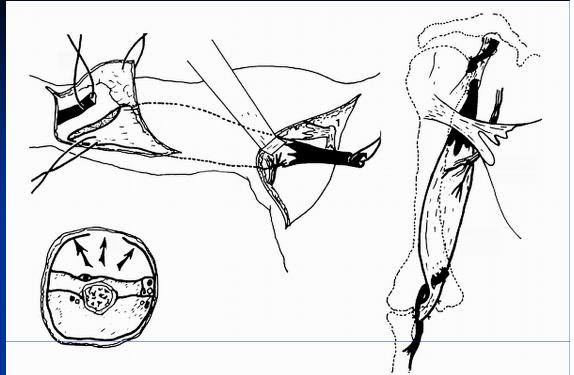


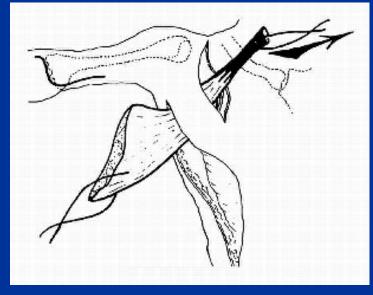
Anatomy of the thoracodorsal vessels and nerve











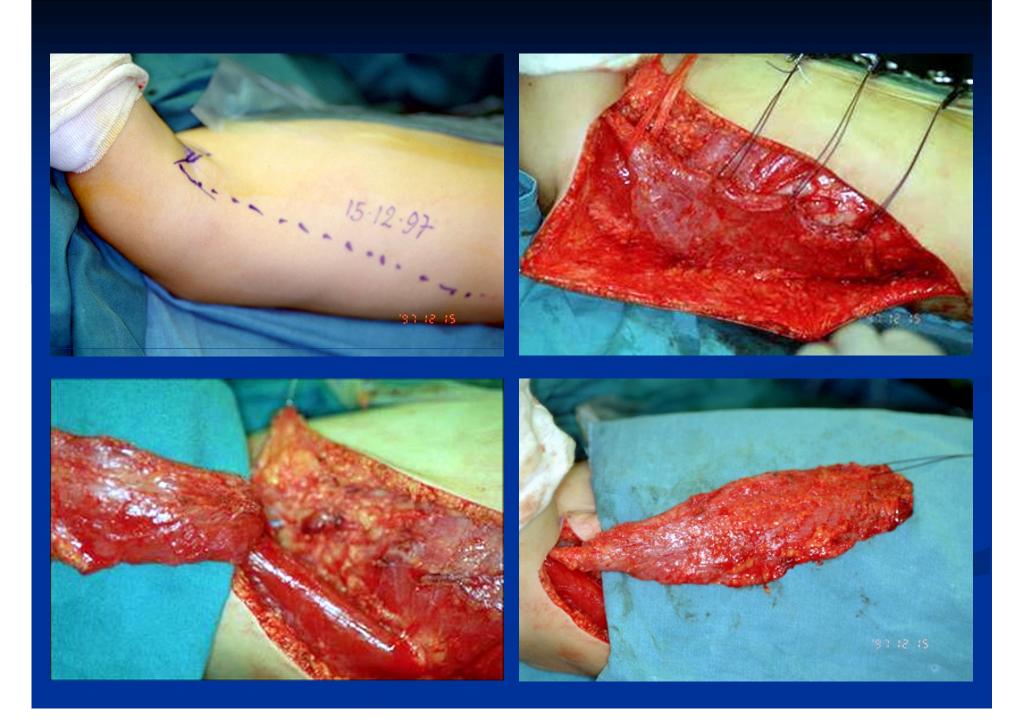
Latissimus Dorsi

- 1. Freed at both ends with its neurovascular pedicle preserved
- 2. Passed under the skin of the axilla
- 3. Placed at the anterior compartment of the arm

6 years old girl, direct musculocutaneous nerve injury









3 Years post-op





16 years old boy,

failed surgical repair of upper brachial plexus injury





















Results

- Arm was immobilized in a cast at 110⁰
 of elbow flexion & supination for six weeks
- Venous congestion was present in four cases, but flap necrosis was not observed
- No infection was developed in both areas
- No flexion contractures of the elbow occured
- Active supination 20⁰ 50⁰ regained in all, except for 2 patients
- Acquired ability to bring the hand to the mouth

Results

The mean follow up was 5.7 years

Elbow Flexion (pre-op/postop) Motor function

$$10 \longrightarrow 0^0 / 0^{0} - 125^0$$

 $3 \longrightarrow 0^0 / 0^0 - 115^0$

 $2* \longrightarrow 0 / 0^{0-90^{0}}$

12 → Grade 4 3 → Grade 3⁺

* Two patients were reoperated for muscle shortening

Conclusion

- Pedicled L.D musculocutaneous flap transfer, is a very good choice, for active elbow flexion restoration.
- This flexorplasty needs:
 - Good preoperative status of L.D.
 - Study of patient's needs & the condition of the affected arm
 - Properly measuring the tensile length of L.D.
 - Adequate exposure of the neurovascular bundle
- > This flexorplasty gives:
 - Good motor result
 - Functional elbow flexion
 - No destabilization of donor
 - Satisfying aesthetical result
 - No complications worth mentioning

Reference

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I. SCHOTTSTAEDT, E. R.: LARSEN, L. J.; and B0ST, F. C.: Complete Muscle Transposition. J. Bone and Joint Surg., 37-A: 897-919, Oct. 1955. VOL. 55-A, NO. 6, SEPTEMBER 1973

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Thank You!!!

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