Nothing to disclose

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Robot-assisted Latissimus Dorsi Flap Breast Reconstruction

Gasless Technique of Robotic-assisted LD Muscle Flap Harvest



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Objective of This Study

> Anatomy of LD muscle & Thoracic cavity

- LD muscle : outside of thoracic cavity (narrow cavity)
- Thoracic cavity contains critical organ, lung and heart.

<u>Risk of Carbon dioxide Gas Insufflation</u>

- Intraoperative hypothermia
- High thoracic pressure
 - ↓ pulmonary venous flow, cardiac output, respiratory compliance
- Acid-base imbalance due to elevated PaCO2
- Increased post-op. complications

Need for Gasless Technique !!!

METHOD PREOPERATIVE DESIGN

Incision line

- Previous mastectomy scar
- 5~6cm vertical incision from the anterior axillary crease along the anterior axillary line.
- > Port insertion points
- Zone I & II
 - Zone I (manual dissection)
 proximal to scapular tip
 - <u>Zone II</u> (robotic dissection)
 : remained area



1. INCISION AND PORT PLACEMENT 2. PEDICLE ISOLATION 3. MANUAL DISSECTION

Vertical incision Pedicle isolation Muscle flap dissection

Articulated Long Retractor

- To maintain working space
- Attached to the operative bed
- enable to dissect nearly anterior 1/3 (Zone I) of the muscle without endoscopic view despite more anterior skin incision.



4. ROBOTIC LD MUSCLE DISSECTION

- 1. Begins from the superoposterior border (C) along the undersurface in a clockwise direction.
- 2. Proceeds over the superficial surface .
- 3. Disinsert the muscle from the inferoposterior border (B).



HARVESTED LD MUSCLE FLAP



RESULT



> Total 8 patients (M/F = 1/7)

Delayed reconstruction : 3 cases

- 1 mastectomy(BCS) : breast deformity
- 2 implant rupture + capsular contracture

Immediate reconstruction : 3 cases

Chest wall deformity : 2 cases (Poland syndrome)

- > Age : 19 ~ 51 yrs old (Median : 38 yrs old)
- Mean BMI : 23.465 (20.2 ~27.8)

RESULT



- Mean docking time : 59 min
- Mean operative time : 407 min
- Mean robotic time : 101 min
- No major / minor complication
- Less Hospitalization : average 6.5 days
- Earlier Complete healing : average 13 days

DISCUSSION

What's the INDICATION for the robotic LD flap?

1. Poland Syndrome

- 1. Defect of Pectoralis muscle
 - Muscle coverage is needed.
- 2. Congenital disorder (Young patients)
 - Good aesthetic result and Minimizing operative scar is very important.

Robotic LD muscle flap can be an absolute indication!!!

2. Implant failure *Capsular Contracture*

- When changing implants, covering the new implants only with skin flaps is not enough.
- Coverage of implant should be needed.
 - a. TRAM is contraindication.
 - **b.** Allogenic dermis is not enough to cover.

LD muscle flap is the treatment of choice!!!

3. Implant-based Reconstruction

- Breast skin envelope is intact.
- a. Nipple-sparing mastectomy
- b. Breast conserving surgery (BCS)
 - In the case of lateral lumpectomy defects
 - breast deformity
- c. Delayed reconstruction using Expander-based reconstruction

LD muscle flap is substitute for the allogenic dermis.

CASE J F/19 POLAND SYNDROME, LT.

PRE

POST 7M

Axillar Scar



PRE

POST 7M

Axillar Scar

CASE II F/38 IMMEDIATED RECON., RT.

CONCLUSION

- The gasless technique of robot-assisted LD muscle flap using the articulated long retractor is safer and less complex technique than previous method.
- For young patients, especially in a case like Poland syndrome, this method would be suggested as an absolute indication.
- Capsular contracture, Implant-based reconstruction and partial breast reconstruction can be a relative indication.