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## Is It Possible To Increase Flap Viability By Hydrostatic Dilation? An Experimental Study In The Rat Abdominal Fasciocutaneous Flap Model

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Nothing to Disclose



### OBJECTIVE

To investigate the effect of hydrostatic dilation on a fasciocutaneous flap model as an alternative method to surgical delay.



- 18 Wistar rats were used (6 rats in each group)
  - Control group
  - Surgical delay group
  - Hydrostatic dilation group



# Control Group The flaps were elevated based on the right-sided superficial inferior epigastric (SIE) vessels





## Delay Group

The delay procedure was
 applied to the animals in the
 delay group on their left sides one week before
 the flap elevation.





## Hydrostatic Dilation Group

An isotonic solution was
injected over 1 minute.
During the injection, the
pressure was stabilized at
300 mm Hg on average.







We calculated the necrotic area after the excision of the flaps.



#### Mean Values of Necrotic Areas of Flaps

CONTROL	DELAY	DILATATION
46.61	31.55	29.11
44.96	22.37	28.99
<b>52.11</b>	33.68	37.53
46.90	40.87	34
38.69	41.28	38.86
45.25	30.18	26.06
45.75±4.31	33.32±7.11	32.51±5.03





- we examined the vascularization in angiographic images by dividing them into three zones
- the increased vascularity in the delay and hydrostatic dilation groups was remarkable



#### CONCLUSION

We consider intraoperative hydrostatic dilation to be a feasible method to improve circulation in compromised tissue