

# Perineal Reconstruction: Putting it all back together

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## Disclosures

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Nothing to disclose.

All photos in this presentation are from articles.

- It's hard for me to remember to take pictures in OR anymore!
- No one really wants before/after of their buttock like they do for other surgeries we perform in plastics



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# Why do we need perineal reconstruction?

## 1. Abdominal perineal resection

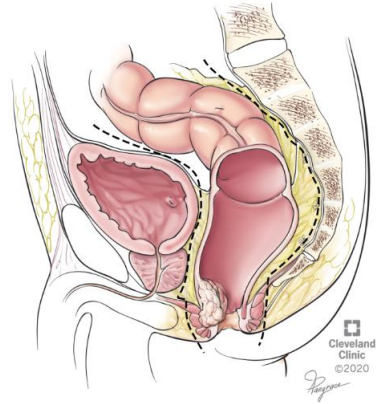
- Often patient receive neo adjuvant chemo-radiation. If there is evidence of persistent disease an APR is recommended for definitive treatment
- Once the soft tissues become irradiated, obtaining long lasting durable closure can be difficult
- Bringing in tissue fill the "dead space"

## 2. Reconstruction other anatomy taken with an APR

- Posterior wall vaginectomy for more invasive cancers

## 3. Fistual

- Crohn's can have significant extent of tracking, when doing a procto-colectomy tissue loss may occur



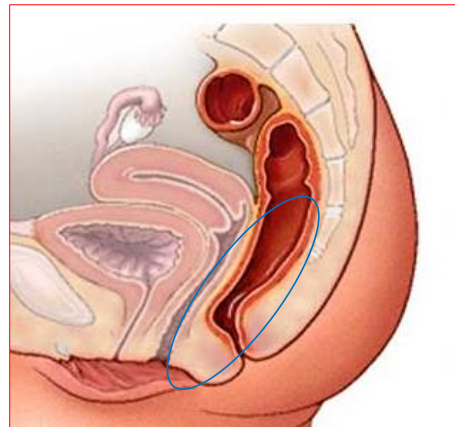
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# Why do we need perineal reconstruction?

Bottom line- no pun intended

We want to prevent:

- Wound healing problems
- Reconstruct normal anatomy
- Prevent pelvic floor herina

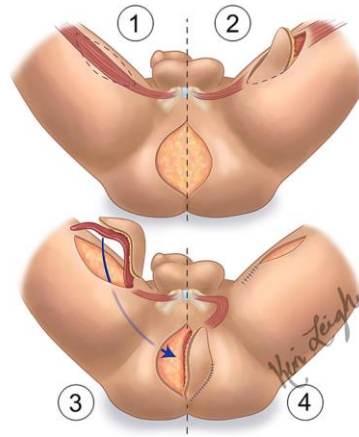


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# Traditional Options for Recon

## 1. Bilateral Gracilis Muscle Flaps

- Why:
  - Bringing in healthy tissue from the leg that has not seen radiation
  - Muscle flaps that can better deliver bloody supply to the radiated field
  - Abx delivery, neo-vascularization
- Why not:
  - Variable in bulk depending on body habitus of patient
  - Consistent vascular pedicle, but some patient's anatomy can limit rotation of flap resulting in less reach
  - In my hands- this is just a pain to dissect.
  - Large scars on the leg
  - Secondary donor site
  - If taken with a skin paddle, can be un-reliable.

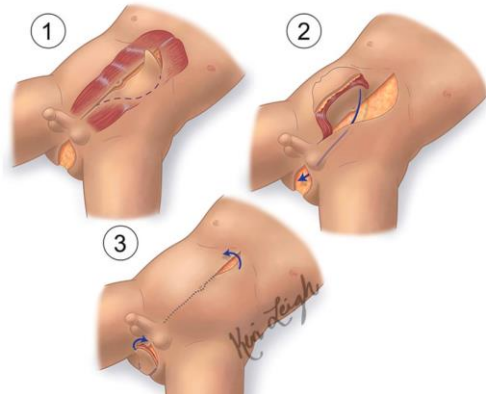


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# Traditional Options for Recon

## 2. Vertical Rectus Abdominus Myocutaneous Flap

- Why:
  - Can give a large area of bulk and has reliable skin paddle
  - Good for stuffing the hole with vascularized tissue
  - Can recon the posterior wall of the vagina easily
  - For open cases, you're right there
- Why not:
  - Donor site morbidity
    - Taking the whole rectus on one side can lead to bulges and hernias
  - Requires an open approach for APR



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## Why I no longer do these flaps:

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- I found something that works better in my hands and has less morbidity.
- Changing methods of APR- mostly done robotically
  - have made VRAM less desirable.
- I dislike the gracilis flap dissection and lack of bulk for inset

.... So what do I use?

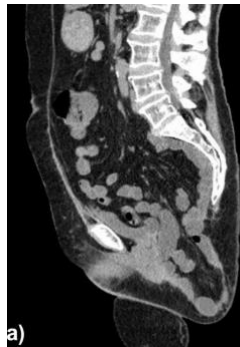
1. Bilateral gluteal fasciocutaneous V to Y flaps
2. 3 Flap closure for APR with posterior wall vaginectomy

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## Biologic Mesh to Prevent Perineal Hernia

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- Strattice Plaible- cut to fit the defect
- Pie crusted on the back table and then inset to pelvic outlet



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## V to Y

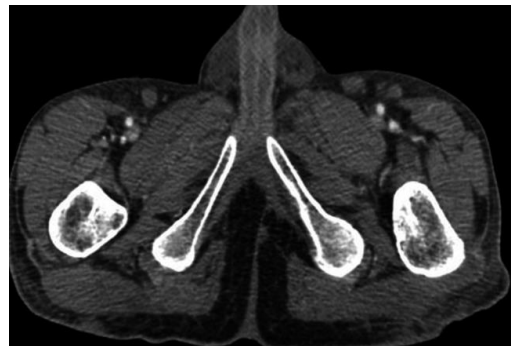
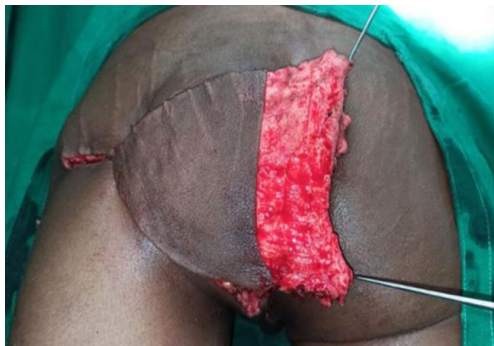
Gluteal V to Y can be use as a single flap or bilateral

- Based of perforating vessels from gluteus maximus muscle
- Dissection down to and through muscular fascia
- Elevate medial edge
  - This will get de-epitheelized to dunk into defect
- This dissection is FAST
- I prefer to turn prone



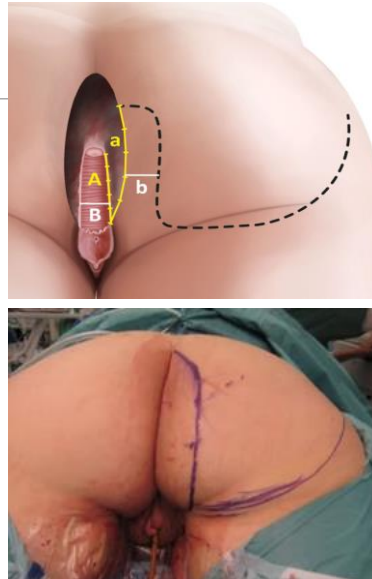
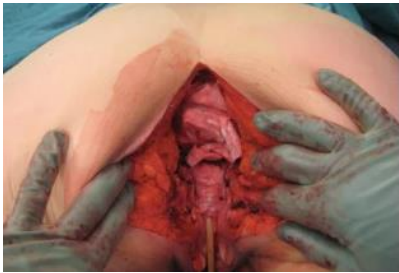
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## V to Y



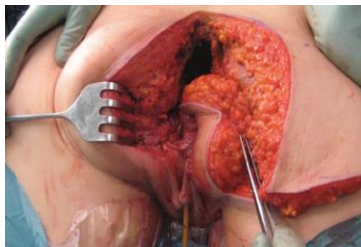
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## 3 Flap closure



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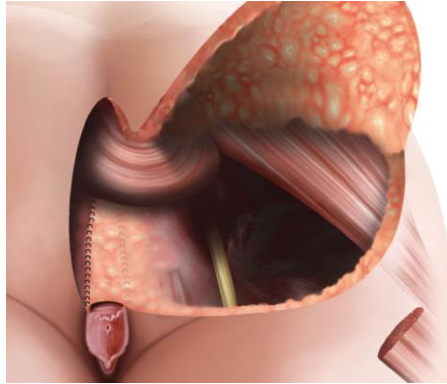
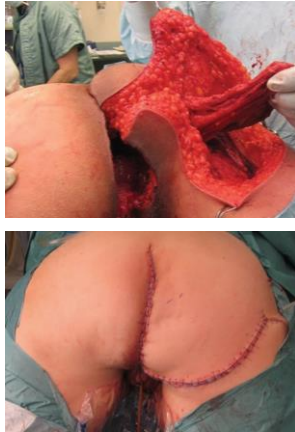
## 3 Flap Closure



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## 3 Flap Closure

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## Post Op Protocol

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Always leave drains

- These stay in usually for 2 weeks or more

Antibiotics for 3 days post op due to strattice

Bed rest on POD 0

- Yes, early ambulation is important, but you don't want a patient trying to get up at midnight and then inadvertently causing a dehiscence to the closure.
- Get up on POD 1 with help of PT.
- Roll to stand, no sitting directly on buttock, must favor sitting on hip region

For Females- Foley for 1 week to prevent urine contamination

For Male- have the ability to VAC the incision line

- Can't do this for females due to the vaginal opening

NO sitting directly on closure site for 6 weeks!!

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# How has it been going?

Time will tell.

- Over this past year 3 patients have undergone the 3 flap closure
  - 1<sup>st</sup> patient – no significant complications
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> patient – only complaint is that of scar tissue
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> patient -- recently post op, too early to tell
- V to Y
  - This is done more frequently
  - N = 7 with only one patient developing post op fluid collection superior to strattice
  - Of note, that patient is a smoker.

No patients have had documented perineal hernias, significant wound healing complications or return to OR for dehiscence

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## References

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