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Evaluation of Different Wound Closure Techniques after Major Abdominoplasty Operation

Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the M.Sc. Degree in General Surgery

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Faculty of Medicine Cairo University 2003

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المروسة والمستسبوط

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Abstract

Wound closure in open surgery is a fundamental skill acquired early during the career. Individual modifications are adopted frequently by the more experienced surgeon in an effort to increase efficacy. The choice of suture technique depends on the type and the anatomic location of the wound, the thickness of skin, the degree of tension, and the desired cosmetic result. The proper placement of sutures enhances the precise approximation of the wound edges which helps to minimize and redistribute skin tension. The elimination of dead space, the restoration of natural anatomic contours, and the minimization of suture marks are also important to optimize cosmetic and functional results. Abdominoplasty has become an increasingly popular procedure since its first description in 1899 by Kelly. The term abdominoplasty refers to the surgical excision of the skin and the subcutaneous tissue from the suprapubic area to slightly above the umbilicus, to correct the deformities of the skin, fat, and musculoaponurotic system. The outcome of the surgery is dependable on efficacy of wound closure. Of all abdominoplasty wound complications which include; wound infection, partial wound dehiscence, seroma, hematoma, and skin edge necrosis, the patient's major concern is the outlook of his or her final wound. This has a major bearing for his or her satisfaction and acceptance of the procedure. This study was made to analyze the aesthetic outcome of wound closure after the abdominoplasty operation in 20 patients. This study concluded that invisible scars after abdominoplasty are not yet settled whatever the closure technique was used.

Keywords:

Wound Closure Techniques - Major Abdominoplasty Operation

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