

Contents

I

List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Descriptions
AS	Areola sparing.
BCT	Breast conservation therapy.
DIEP	Deep inferior epigastric perforator flap.
DSEA	Deep superior epigastric artery.
FDA	US Food and Drug Administration.
GAP	Gluteal artery perforator flap.
IGAP	Inferior gluteal artery perforator flap.
LDMF	Latissimus dorsi muscle flap.
MDOT	Modified double opposing tab flap.
MRM	Modified radical mastectomy.
NAC	Nipple areola complex.
NAS	Nipple areola sparing.
PMRT	Post mastectomy radiotherapy.
SGAP	Superior gluteal artery perforator flap.
SIEA	Superficial inferior epigastric artery flap.
SSM	Skin sparing mastectomy.
TRAM	Transverse rectus abdominis myocutaneous flap.
TUG	Transverse upper gracilis musculocutaneous flap.
VRAM	Vertical rectus abdominus myocutaneous flap.

List of Figures

Fig.	Descriptions	Page
1	Anatomy of the breast. Tangential view of the breast and associated chest wall.	6
2	Sagittal section of the breast.	6
3	The fascial septum.	7
4	Arterial blood supply of the breast.	8
5	Lymphatic drainage of the breast.	12
6	Modified radical mastectomy.	17
7	Skin sparing mastectomy specimen.	18
8.	Mastectomy in a cadaver frontal view. After mastectomy, the 3dimensional curved surface becomes a flat surface and there is a loss of the inframammary fold.	18
9.	Preoperative marking of latissimus dorsi muscle flap.	24
10	(A) The margins of the latissimus muscle are identified m and the skin island is diagrammed in the center of the muscle with the ellipse oriented along the relaxed skin tension line. (B), (C) The flap after elevation showing the diffuse deep layer of fat extending over the entire surface area of muscle.	27
11	Hartrampf's classifications of TRAM flap zonal blood supply.	34

12	Abdominal tissue is transferred to the chest wall while attached to the contralateral rectus muscle.	36
13	(A) Ipsilateral unipedicled TRAM flap with 180 flap rotation, (B) Contralateral unipedicled TRAM flap with 180 flap rotation, (C) Bipedicled TRAM flap transfer.	39
14	(A) DIEP flap raised on its perforator, (B) DIEP flap after harvesting.	42
15	(A) The SIEA pedicle, (B) harvested hemiflap based on the SIEA pedicle emerging superficially from the inferior border of the abdominal incision. The pedicle is identifiable between the pubic tubercle and the anterior superior iliac spine.	43
16	Cross section of the Ruben's flap.	45
17	Preoperative marking of TUG flap.	47
18	The free TUG flap, the neurovascular pedicle on the blue tape.	47
19	(A) Superior gluteal vessel dissection through the retracted gluteus maximus muscle, (B) preoperative marking of SGAP.	51
20	Intraoperative view of IGAP flap.	52

List of Tables

Table	Descriptions	Page
1.	Types of breast surgery and extent of resection.	17



Introduction





Aim of the Work





Chapter 1

Anatomical Consideration





Chapter 2

Breast Cancer Surgery





Chapter 3

Breast Reconstruction After Mastectomy





Summary and Conclusion





References





Arabic Summary



MYOCUTANEOUS FLAPS IN BREAST RECONSTRUCTION AFTER MASTECTOMY

Essay

Submitted For Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree in
General Surgery

By □

Rafeek Samuel Fayez

M.B., B.Ch.

Faculty of Medicine - Sohag University

Under Supervision of

Prof. Dr. Ashraf El Zoghaby El-Saeed

Professor of General Surgery

Faculty of Medicine-Ain Shams University

Dr. Abdel Rahman M.Sayed Abdel Aal

Assistant Professor of Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery

Faculty of Medicine-Ain Shams University

**Faculty of Medicine
Ain Shams University**

2015



إعادة بناء الثدي عن طريق إستخدام الشرح اللحمية بعد استئصاله جراحيا

رسالة

توطئة للحصول على درجة الماجستير في الجراحة العامة

مقدمة من

الطبيب / رفيق صموئيل فايز

بكالوريوس الطب والجراحة

كلية الطب- جامعة سوهاج

تحت إشراف

أ.د/ أشرف الزغبى السعيد

أستاذ الجراحة العامة

كلية الطب- جامعة عين شمس

د/عبدالرحمن محمد سيد عبدالعال

مدرس مساعد جراحات النجميد

كلية الطب- جامعة عين شمس

كلية الطب

جامعة عين شمس

٢٠١٥