

# **Abdominoplasty in patients with previous abdominal surgery**

Essay

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**General Surgery**

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَقُلْ اَعْمَلُوا فَسَيَرَى اللَّهُ عَمَلَكُمْ  
وَرَسُولُهُ وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ

صدق الله العظيم

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# Contents

|   | Page |
|---|------|
| Acknowledgment .....  | --   |
| Lists of Abbreviations. ....  | I    |
| Lists of Figures. ....  | II   |
| Lists of Tables. ....   | VI   |
| Introduction. ....  | 1    |
| Aim of Work. ....   | 3    |
| Review of Literature.....   | 3    |
| <b>Chapter 1:</b>   |      |
| Anatomy of the anterior abdominal wall .....                                      | 4    |
| <b>Chapter 2:</b>   |      |
| <i>Abdominal incisions</i> .....  | 22   |
| <b>Chapter 3:</b>   |      |
| <i>Techniques and complications of abdominoplasty..</i>                           | 33   |
| <b>Chapter 4:</b>   |      |
| Techniques of abdominoplasty in patients with<br>previous abdominal surgery ..... | 72   |
| <b>Discussion</b> .....   | 91   |
| <b>Summary and Conclusion</b> .....   | 98   |
| <b>References</b> .....   | 101  |
| <b>Arabic Summary</b> .....   |      |

## List of Abbreviations

| Abb. | Full term |
|------|-----------|
|------|-----------|

|      |  |
|------|--|
| ASIS | Anterior superior iliac spine          |
| BMI  | Body mass index                        |
| DIEA | Deep inferior epigastric artery        |
| DSEA | Deep superior epigastric artery        |
| DVT  | Deep venous thrombosis                 |
| FDL  | Fleur Di Lys                           |
| GBP  | Gastric bypass                         |
| HLT  | High lateral tension                   |
| PTS  | Progressive tension suture             |
| SAL  | Suction assisted lipectomy             |
| SCIA | Superficial circumflex iliac artery    |
| SEPA | Superficial external pudendal artery   |
| SFS  | Superficial fascial system             |
| SSEA | Superficial superior epigastric artery |
| SVC  | Superior vena Cava                     |
| WRAP | Wide rectus abdominis muscle plication |

## List of Figures

| <b>Fig.</b> | <b>Discretion</b>  | <b>Page</b> |
|-------------|--|-------------|
| <b>1</b>    | Boundaries and layers of the abdominal wall.   | <b>4</b>    |
| <b>2</b>    | Fascial zones of adherence.  | <b>5</b>    |
| <b>3</b>    | Muscles of the anterolateral abdominal wall.   | <b>7</b>    |
| <b>4</b>    | The abdominal wall receives its blood supply from direct cutaneous vessels and musculocutaneous perforating vessels. | <b>8</b>    |
| <b>5</b>    | Arterial supply and innervation of the anterior abdominal.   | <b>11</b>   |
| <b>6</b>    | Zones of blood supply to the abdominal wall.   | <b>12</b>   |
| <b>7</b>    | Venous drainage and cutaneous innervation of the abdominal wall.   | <b>13</b>   |
| <b>8</b>    | Veins and lymphatics of the anterior abdominal wall.   | <b>14</b>   |
| <b>9</b>    | Dermatomes and distribution of cutaneous nerves on the anterior abdominal wall.                                      | <b>15</b>   |
| <b>10</b>   | The seven aesthetic units of female abdomen.   | <b>16</b>   |
| <b>11</b>   | The six aesthetic units of male abdomen.   | <b>17</b>   |
| <b>12</b>   | The youthful umbilicus.  | <b>18</b>   |
| <b>13</b>   | The ideal appearance of a torso.   | <b>20</b>   |
| <b>14</b>   | Varieties of abdominal incisions.  | <b>23</b>   |

| <b>Fig.</b> | <b>Discretion</b>   | <b>Page</b> |
|-------------|---|-------------|
| <b>15</b>   | Algorithym for selecting best abdominoplasty procedure for a patient.                                       | <b>34</b>   |
| <b>16</b>   | Preoperative marking of abdominoplasty incision.  | <b>39</b>   |
| <b>17</b>   | Marking of ellipse to be excised in Abdominoplasty.   | <b>39</b>   |
| <b>18</b>   | Preoperative preparation of abdominoplasty.   | <b>40</b>   |
| <b>19</b>   | Umbilicus is vertically incised.  | <b>41</b>   |
| <b>20</b>   | Once the umbilicus has been incised and dissected free, the lower abdominal flap is incised longitudinally. | <b>41</b>   |
| <b>21</b>   | The dissection continues to the costal margins.   | <b>42</b>   |
| <b>22</b>   | (A,B)Markings of the medial border of the rectus diastasis. (C, D and E) Myofascial placation.              | <b>43</b>   |
| <b>23</b>   | Demarcation of tissues to be excised.   | <b>44</b>   |
| <b>24</b>   | Closure of the abdomen after skin resection.  | <b>46</b>   |
| <b>25</b>   | Preoperative markings for a mini abdominoplasty .   | <b>48</b>   |
| <b>26</b>   | Circumferential abdominoplasty.   | <b>50</b>   |
| <b>27</b>   | High lateral tension abdominoplasty (preoperative marking & intraoperative resection ).                     | <b>53</b>   |
| <b>28</b>   | Post-operative of HLT abdominoplasty.   | <b>53</b>   |
| <b>29</b>   | Preoperative markings for the fleur-de-lis abdominoplasty.  | <b>55</b>   |
| <b>30</b>   | Final resection pattern in the fleur-de-lis abdominoplasty.   | <b>57</b>   |



| <b>Fig.</b> | <b>Discretion</b>   | <b>Page</b> |
|-------------|---|-------------|
| <b>31</b>   | Preoperative and nine-month postoperative of fleur-de-lis abdominoplasty.   | <b>58</b>   |
| <b>32</b>   | Progressive tension suture placement.   | <b>62</b>   |
| <b>33</b>   | Necrosis of the abdominal flap.   | <b>64</b>   |
| <b>34</b>   | Sever cellulitis and debridment.  | <b>67</b>   |
| <b>35</b>   | Patients with pre-existing abdominal scars in the lower abdomen.  | <b>72</b>   |
| <b>36</b>   | Category I patient had a supraumbilical abdominal scar from a laparotomy (Preoperative and postoperative views).  | <b>73</b>   |
| <b>37</b>   | Category IIA patient had a pre-existing subcostal scar at or very near the costal margin.(Preoperative and postoperative views after reverse abdominoplasty). | <b>73</b>   |
| <b>38</b>   | Category IIB patient had a subcostal scar midway between the umbilicus and the costal margin.   | <b>74</b>   |
| <b>39</b>   | Category IIB patient had pre-existing scars and soft-tissue laxity that will not allow safe removal with a completely vertical midline closure.               | <b>74</b>   |
| <b>40</b>   | Category IIB patient had caudally located bilateral subcostal scars.  | <b>75</b>   |
| <b>41</b>   | Undermining of the midline in the upper abdomen within a narrow tunnel.   | <b>78</b>   |
| <b>42</b>   | Patterns of progressive tension suture placement.   | <b>79</b>   |
| <b>43</b>   | Intraoperative Views: Two dissected paraumbilical perforator vessels.   | <b>83</b>   |

| <b>Fig.</b> | <b>Discretion</b>  | <b>Page</b> |
|-------------|--|-------------|
| <b>44</b>   | Preoperative and postoperative views of perforator-sparing technique abdominoplasty.   | <b>83</b>   |
| <b>45</b>   | Z-plasty in abdominal dermolipectomy (Preoperative and postoperative views).   | <b>84</b>   |
| <b>46</b>   | Preoperative and postoperative views of the anchor-line technique abdominoplasty.  | <b>85</b>   |
| <b>47</b>   | (A) Large midabdominal hernia in a massive weight loss patient. (B) components separation and primary closure of the hernial defect.                                   | <b>89</b>   |
| <b>48</b>   | (Left) preoperative view :Recurrent huge ventral hernia (Right) Postoperative view after vertical abdominoplasty ,umbilicoplasty and musculoaponeurotic system repair. | <b>90</b>   |

## **List of Tables**

| <b>Table</b> | <b>Title</b>  | <b>Page</b> |
|--------------|---|-------------|
| <b>1</b>     | Difference between male and female characteristics of the abdomen.                      | <b>21</b>   |
| <b>2</b>     | Abdominolipoplasty : System Classification and treatment for abdominal contour surgery. | <b>33</b>   |
| <b>3</b>     | Ideal candidate for mini-abdominoplasty.  | <b>37</b>   |
| <b>4</b>     | Classification of abdominoplasty complications.   | <b>60</b>   |
| <b>5</b>     | Perioperative measures that aid in decreasing the incidence of DVT/PE.                  | <b>70</b>   |



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# Introduction

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## Introduction

Abdominoplasty is one of the most frequently performed procedures in plastic surgery. It's a popular procedure where excess abdominal skin and fat is excised to improve the contouring of the abdomen(**Berjeaut et al., 2015**).

The anterolateral abdominal wall receives its blood supply from branches of the subclavian, external iliac, and femoral arteries as well as intercostal and lumbar arteries directly from the descending aorta (**Prendergast, 2013**).

The previous abdominal scars and subsequently subdermal fibrosis is one risk factor that might compromise the blood supply of the abdominal flap. (**Matarasso et al., 2014**).

Incisional hernias resulting from upper midline abdominal surgical approaches are common. In patients who sustain massive weight loss (MWL) after open Roux-en-Y gastric bypass surgery, the abdomen transforms from protuberant to concave, and prior fascial closure may loosen with volumetric change, placing these patients at risk for incisional hernia. Because in abdominoplasty the abdominal wall is directly viewed, that is the best time to repair hernias ( **Shermak,2011**).

Weight loss after bariatric surgery is accompanied by improvement or resolution of obesity-related comorbidities and improved life expectancy. Body contouring including abdominoplasty is a wonderful adjunct to bariatric surgery

and completes the weight loss process for many patients ( **Matarasso *et al.*, 2014**) .

Although abdominoplasty is a frequently performed procedure, few publications have reported on the safety of full abdominoplasty in the scarred abdomen because of the extensive undermining required (*El Khatib and Bener, 2005*).



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# Aim Of The Work

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