

Application of skin stretching technique for closure of large surface skin defects in children

Shcherbakova Maria, Pirogov Russian National Research Medical University, Russia

INTRODUCTION: Large surface skin defect closure after extensive burn trauma remains an important issue in plastic and regenerative surgery. Deficit of intact skin dictates a careful and creative approach to donor skin surfaces. Skin stretching technique using endo expansion device is a promising approach to treat large skin defects. It allows a significant reduction of scar surface area. Application of this technique for free dermal transplants allows receiving skin grafts similar to normal skin.

The goal of this approach is to form a full-thickness skin flap of a desired size in cases where traditional skin donor surface areas are limited or not available. The resulting skin flap could be used on various body parts.

The purpose of the study is to further characterize and advance the method of skin surface expansion for auto-grafting.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: 25 patients age 4 years to 17 years with large-surface skin defects were treated using skin stretching technique. 24 patients had burn trauma and one patient had a trauma related to a car accident. All patients had scar deformations and various degrees of contractures, which were associated with significant limitations in their everyday life.

Either large (120 mm x 45 mm) or small (90 mm x 45 mm) skin stretching devices were placed endoscopically. Radio knife "Surgitron" and hydro knife "Versa jet" were used for incisions. Skin stretching was achieved by gradual expansion of latex ballooning devices using 0.9% Normal Saline over a period of 4-8 weeks. Various body areas were used as a donor site for skin stretching based on individual cases- back, lateral chest and abdomen.

4 patients received local intra dermal injections of botulinum toxin at the site of implantation of skin expansion device 3-4 days prior to the procedure.

RESULTS: Using skin stretching devices we were able to get full-thickness donor skin surfaces ranging from 60 square centimeters to 300 square centimeters. Wounds were closed using adjacent skin tissue. Small linear normotrophic scars were formed as a result. 4 patients had some degree of peripheral necrosis at the edges, which were successfully treated using conservative methods. Scar deformations and contractures were corrected in all patients. Recipients of botulinum toxin-treated skin grafts seem to do better during recovery period likely due to improved skin elasticity.

CONCLUSIONS: Skin stretching technique has been proven to be a useful method in managing large surface skin defects in pediatric patients with various burn trauma, scar contractures, other traumatic causes of skin defects. Skin stretching technique allows receiving a full-thickness auto skin graft of a desired size similar to normal skin. This method solves a problem with lack of skin auto-graft for closure of large surface wound areas. Intradermal injections of botulinum toxin seem to increase elasticity of the expanded skin graft.

Biography:

Maria Shcherbakova has completed First Moscow National Medical University and postgraduate education from Pirogov Russian National Research Medical University. She is the doctor in the Speransky Children's Hospital, researcher of the Scientific Research Institute for Pediatric Surgery at the Pirogov Russian National Research Medical University. She specialised in a plastic and reconstructive surgery of children with postburn trauma.

childsurg.maria@yandex.ru

