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전위한 심하복벽혈관과  
외측대퇴회선동맥 하행분지를 이용한  
수여혈관 선택 전략

Recipient Vessel Selection Using Turnover Deep  
Inferior Epigastric and Lateral Circumflex Femoral  
Vessels in Complex Perineal Reconstruction



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**Purpose:** Reconstruction of extensive perineal defects is technically demanding due to limited availability of reliable recipient vessels. We evaluated a recipient vessel selection strategy utilizing turnover deep inferior epigastric vessels (DIEV) and the descending branch of the lateral circumflex femoral artery (LCFA) for microsurgical reconstruction.

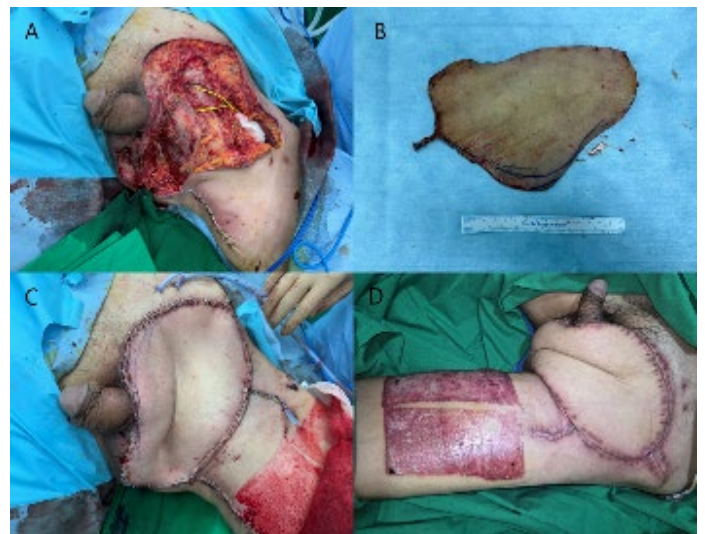
**Methods:** A retrospective review of 19 patients who underwent microsurgical reconstruction of perineal defects between 2006 and 2025 was performed. The collected data include: age, sex, etiology, body mass index (BMI), location, flap size, pedicle length, recipient vessels, and postoperative complications.

**Results:** Recipient vessels were selected according to defect location and accessibility. 8 infection cases, 8 cancer cases, a burn scar contracture deformity, a venous malformation and a lymphatic malformation cases were included. 7 cases were reconstructed with thoracodorsal artery perforator free flap (TDAP), 10 cases were reconstructed with muscle-sparing Latissimus dorsi free flap (LDms) and 2 cases were reconstructed with dual flap reconstruction of LDms flap and anterolateral thigh flap. Among the 19 cases, turnover DIEV was used as a recipient in 13 cases, and turnover descending branch of LCFA was used in 6 cases. The mean flap dimension was about 206cm<sup>2</sup>. All flaps survived without flap loss, with one patient requiring emergent hematoma evacuation due to postoperative bleeding, with successful flap salvage.

**Conclusion:** Turnover DIEV and LCFA descending vessels represent reliable recipient choices for complex perineal reconstruction. This strategy enables flexible flap design and facilitates sequential or combined free flap reconstruction while avoiding vein grafting and extensive recipient vessel dissection.



**Fig. 1.** A) About 20x20cm sized skin and soft tissue defect was identified on left perineal region after wide excision of liposarcoma. B) About 21x15cm sized TDAP free flap was harvested, the pedicle length was about 8cm. C) Immediate postoperative photo. D) 3-week postoperative photo.



**Fig. 2.** A) About 20x20cm sized skin and soft tissue defect was identified on left perineal region after wide excision of liposarcoma. B) About 21x15cm sized TDAP free flap was harvested, the pedicle length was about 8cm. C) Immediate postoperative photo. D) 3-week postoperative photo.