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## 改良皮下蒂皮瓣推移修复鼻部缺损的临床观察

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**[摘要]** 目的: 观察和评价改良皮下蒂皮瓣推移修复鼻部缺损中的应用及优缺点。方法: 自2015年1月以来, 采用改良皮下蒂皮瓣推移修复鼻部缺损患者共16例, 术后观察供、受区情况, 鼻部立体外形情况。结果: 16例皮瓣均成活良好, 术后随访显示鼻部外形良好, 供、受区瘢痕融合, 鼻部立体结构良好, 患者满意度较高。结论: 采用改良皮下蒂皮瓣推移修复鼻部下1/3缺损, 鼻外形修复效果好, 且供、受区融合, 无另外供区瘢痕出现。该手术损伤小, 操作简便易行, 可作为修复鼻部较小缺损的临床选择。

**[关键词]** 皮下蒂皮瓣; 鼻部缺损; 修复

## Clinical observation of modified subcutaneous pedicle flap movement in repairing the nasal defect

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**Abstract** **Objective:** To observe and evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of modified subcutaneous pedicle flap movement in repairing nasal defects. **Methods:** Since January 2015, a total of 16 patients with nasal defects were repaired by the modified subcutaneous pedicle flap movement. The conditions of the donor and recipient areas and the three-dimensional shape of the nose were observed after surgery. **Results:** All the 16 cases survived well, and the postoperative follow-up showed that the nasal shape was good, with the scar fusion of donor and recipient areas, good three-dimensional structure of nose and high satisfaction of patients. **Conclusion:** The modified subcutaneous pedicle flap was used to repair the lower 1/3 nasal defect. The nasal shape was good, and scars of donor and recipient areas fused together without additional scars on donor area. The operation is simple and easy for implementation, and can be used as a clinical choice for repairing small nasal defects.

**Keywords** subcutaneous pedicle flap; nasal defect; repair

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鼻是影响面部外形的重要器官,而且组织结构致密、紧凑,皮肤延展性差,其缺损的修复方法很多。其目的既要使重建结构在质地、颜色及厚度上最大程度地接近原组织,又要尽可能隐蔽和减少供皮区瘢痕,二者兼具难度很大。鼻部下1/3组织结构尤其致密、紧凑,可利用的邻近皮肤更少,修复的难度更大<sup>[1]</sup>。滕州市中心人民医院耳鼻喉头颈外科自2015年以来,采用改良邻近皮下蒂皮瓣推移修复鼻部下1/3缺损取得较好的临床效果,现报告如下。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 对象

2015年1月至2018年12月共16例患者,男7例,女9例,年龄40~81岁。其中良性肿瘤3例,基底细胞癌11例,鳞状细胞癌2例。肿物均生长于鼻下1/3处,肿物切除后鼻部组织缺损直径为1.0~2.5 cm。

### 1.2 方法

#### 1.2.1 皮瓣设计

##### 1.2.1.1 解剖学基础

首先鼻面部皮下具备丰富的滋养血管网,因此取缺损邻近带蒂皮瓣修复能保证皮瓣的成活;其次邻近皮瓣质地、颜色、厚度与缺损区无明显差距;再者鼻面沟处皮肤相对松弛,向鼻部推移1~1.5 cm不会改变内眦形态<sup>[2]</sup>。可以为取皮区创面修复缝合提供较充足的皮源。

##### 1.2.1.2 皮瓣大小和蒂的设计

16例患者中7例鼻部组织缺损位于鼻背部,皮肤缺损直径 $\leq 2.5$  cm,于缺损上缘向上于鼻背、鼻根处取皮瓣,皮瓣略大于缺损面积,皮瓣周围与鼻骨完全游离,将皮下蒂留在皮瓣正中下方,与骨膜相连,其大小约为皮瓣面积1/3,保证皮瓣血供。9例鼻部组织缺损位于鼻翼侧,其中3例皮肤缺损直径 $\leq 1.5$  cm,于缺损同侧鼻面沟方向制取皮瓣;6例皮肤缺损直径 $\leq 2.0$  cm,于缺损同侧鼻唇沟制取皮瓣,皮瓣大小及皮下蒂留取方法相同。

##### 1.2.2 手术过程

手术采用局部麻醉,在术前设计的取皮区及肿瘤处注射1%利多卡因进行局部浸润麻醉。于肿物边缘0.5 cm安全界限完整切除肿物,术中将肿物

及切缘、基底快速冰冻(鳞状细胞癌患者基底部连同鼻骨骨膜一并切除),确定切除界限安全后,按术前设计方案取带蒂皮瓣,并将皮瓣向缺损创面推移,缝合创缘封闭创面。创面位于鼻背者,游离松解双侧鼻面沟皮缘,对位缝合封闭取皮区。创面位于鼻侧者,游离松解同侧鼻面沟、鼻唇沟创缘对位缝合封闭取皮区。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 手术结果及随访

16例患者推移皮瓣全部成活,其中15例患者术后7 d拆除缝线,伤口愈合好;1例患者鼻部肿物切除面积较大,其皮肤缺损直径约2.5 cm,缝合张力较大,术后10 d拆线,伤口愈合好,无开裂。所有16例患者术后无需特殊治疗,术后2周复诊,鼻部立体外形正常,与双内眦关系正常,推移皮瓣血运好,其颜色、质地、厚度与周围皮肤无明显差异,局部无明显瘢痕挛缩。供皮区创面由双侧鼻面沟皮肤游离后对位缝合封闭,从而将供皮区与受皮区融为一体,其外观无明显取皮痕迹。术后随访3个月,16例患者推移皮瓣颜色与周围皮肤无明显差异,创面瘢痕淡化,均无肿瘤复发。

### 2.2 典型病例

患者1,女,48岁,鼻部基底细胞癌(图1A),肿物切除后创面缺损直径约2.0 cm,于鼻背部制作带蒂皮瓣,向下推移修复创面(图1B、C)。术后7 d拆线,并随访3个月(图1D、E)。未见肿瘤复发。

患者2,男,45岁,鼻部基底细胞癌(图2A),肿物切除后创面缺损直径约1.5 cm,于同侧鼻面沟制作带蒂皮瓣,推移修复创面(图2B、C)。术后7 d拆线,并随访(图2D)。随访未见肿瘤复发。

患者3,女,69岁,鼻部鳞状细胞癌(图3A),肿物切除后创面缺损直径约2.5 cm,鼻背部制作带蒂皮瓣,向下推移修复创面(图3B),术中皮瓣张力较大,鼻尖受牵拉向鼻背部(图3C),术后5 d鼻部外形恢复(图3D),术后10 d拆线。随访未见肿瘤复发。

患者4,女,85岁,鼻部鳞状细胞癌(图4A),术中切除肿物,创面约2.0 cm(图4B),取同侧鼻面沟带蒂皮瓣推移修复创面(图4C),术后7 d拆线,并进行随访(图4D)。

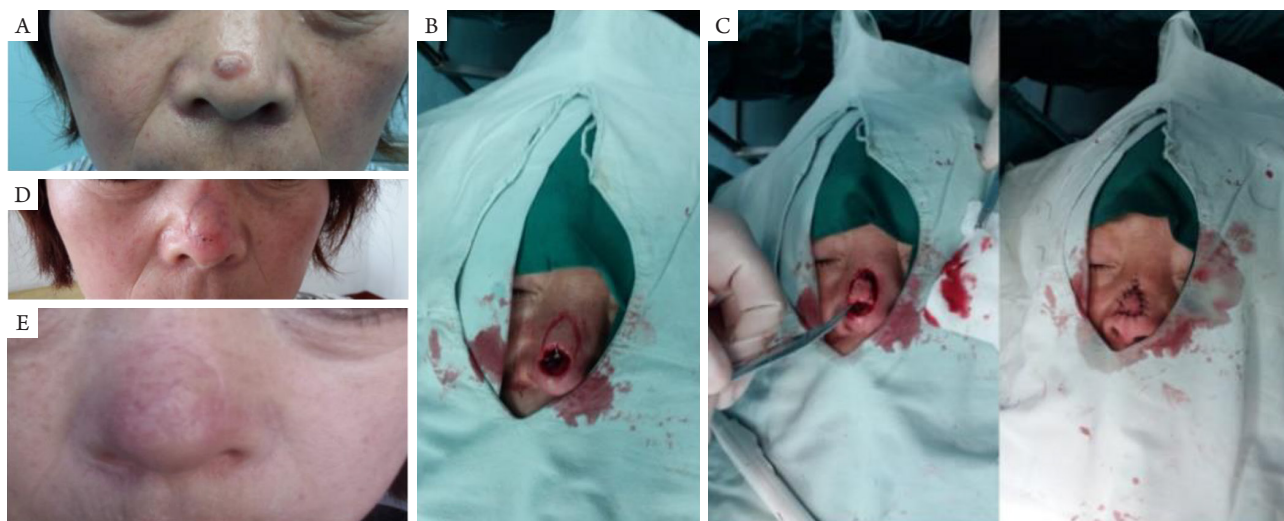


图1 患者1术前、术中及术后随访

Figure 1 Preoperative, intraoperative and postoperative follow-up of patient 1

(A)术前; (B)术中切除创面及取皮位置; (C)术中; (D)术后2周; (E)术后3个月。

(A) Before surgery; (B) the location of wound resection and skin removal during surgery; (C) during surgery; (D) 2 weeks after surgery; (E) 3 months after surgery.

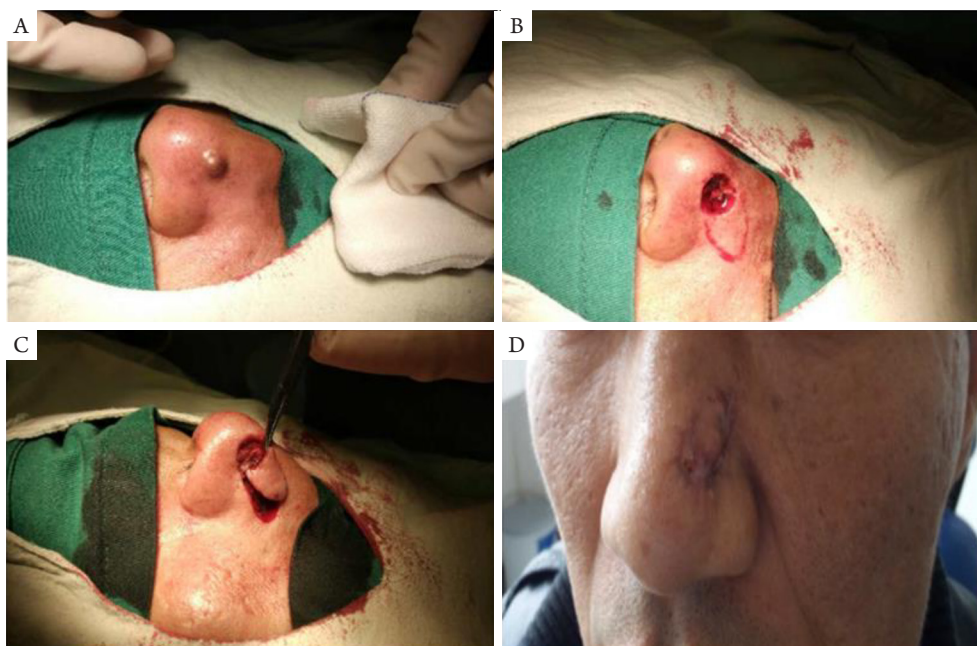


图2 患者2术前、术中及术后随访

Figure 2 Preoperative, intraoperative and postoperative follow-up of patient 2

(A)术前; (B)术中切除创面及取皮位置; (C)术中; (D)术后2周。

(A) Before surgery; (B) the location of wound resection and skin removal during surgery; (C) during surgery; (D) 2 weeks after surgery.



图3 患者3术前、术中及术后随访

**Figure 3 Preoperative, intraoperative and postoperative follow-up of patient 3**

(A) 术前; (B) 术中切除肿物后创面及取皮位置; (C) 术中鼻尖部向鼻背部牵拉; (D) 术后5 d鼻尖部恢复情况。

(A) Before surgery; (B) the location of wound resection and skin removal after resection of the tumor during surgery; (C) the nasal tip is pulled to the nasal back during surgery; (D) recovery of nasal tip 5 days after surgery.



图4 患者4术前、术中及术后随访

**Figure 4 Preoperative, intraoperative and postoperative follow-up of patient 4**

(A) 术前; (B) 术中切除肿物后创面及取皮位置; (C) 术中鼻面沟带蒂皮瓣推移修复创面; (D) 术后3个月。

(A) Before surgery; (B) the location of wound resection and skin removal after resection of the tumor during surgery; (C) nasal sulcus pedicled flaps was moved to repair the wound surface during surgery; (D) 3 months after surgery.

### 3 讨论

鼻部肿瘤切除后严重影响鼻面部整体美观, 只有重建良好的鼻外形, 恢复协调的面部结构, 才能达到治疗目的。由于鼻部组织结构的特殊性, 特别是鼻部下1/3, 组织结构致密、紧凑, 皮肤延展性差, 皮肤缺损后可利用的皮肤组织量少, 其缺损修复一直是相关临床专业的热点和难点<sup>[3]</sup>。此外, 保证重建结构质地、颜色及厚度上最大程度地接近原组织, 并尽可能隐蔽和减少供皮区瘢痕, 是鼻部缺损修复的重点, 也是目前需要解决的难题<sup>[4]</sup>。

鼻缺损修复一般不能直接拉拢缝合, 多采用带蒂皮瓣、耳廓复合组织游离移植、游离小皮瓣等修复方法。带蒂皮瓣包括额部带蒂岛状瓣<sup>[5]</sup>、鼻唇沟岛状瓣<sup>[6]</sup>及耳后超长蒂岛状瓣<sup>[7]</sup>等, 其优势在于能提供充足的皮源。但其皮源质地与鼻部组织相差较大, 术后外观改善不佳, 有时还需要二期修整过于臃肿的部位, 而且手术操作难度较大。游离组织修复鼻部缺损, 虽然手术难度小, 但是术后皮瓣坏死风险大。

采用改良邻近皮下蒂皮瓣推移修复鼻部下1/3缺损, 既可保证术后皮瓣存活率, 又可使皮瓣厚度、质地, 颜色最大限度接近正常鼻部皮肤, 而且供区可以与缺损区融为一体, 避免出现取皮区瘢痕, 符合小范围鼻部缺损的美容修复要求。

但是改良邻近皮下蒂皮瓣推移修复鼻部下1/3缺损也有其不足之处, 由于该处组织量的不足, 皮瓣推移距离有限, 修复直径2.0 cm以下的缺损效果较好, 而直径2.5 cm缺损修复时, 可造成鼻尖部的牵拉变形, 在皮肤松弛的老年人中, 牵拉变形可一定程度上得到缓解; 因此, 要慎重选择合适

病例, 才能取得满意的临床效果。

综上所述, 采用改良邻近皮下蒂皮瓣推移修复鼻部下1/3缺损, 可以获得满意的鼻部外观, 且供、受区融合, 不会出现明显的供区瘢痕, 为临床修复鼻部较小缺损提供了一种较好选择。

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