

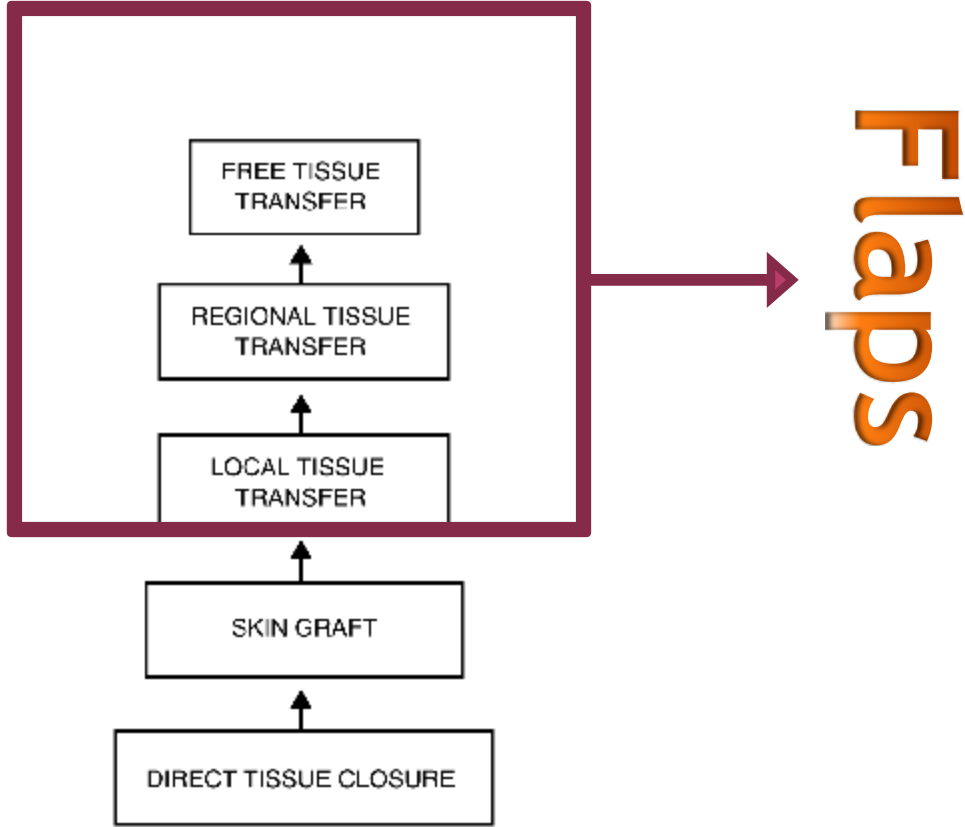
Skin graft and Flaps


Definition

Skin Graft is a sheet of skin including the epidermis and some or all of the dermis that is Totally separated from the bed (donor area) and transferred to recipient area where it going To revascularise and survive.

Flaps

It is a piece of tissue (skin , muscle , bone , fat) that are partially separated from it`s bed (donor area) and transferred to adjacent recipient area while still taking it`s blood supply From the donor area



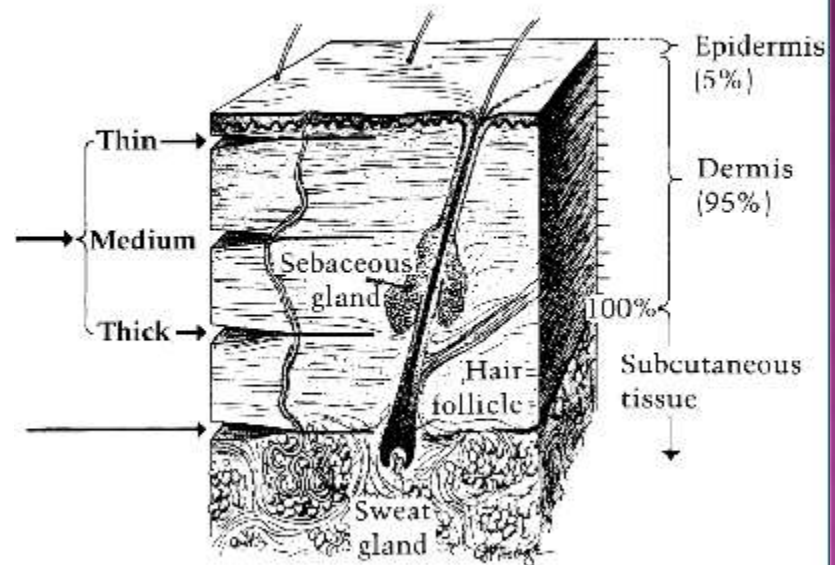
Skin Grafts	Flaps
indications	
Bed with good blood supply	Poor blood supply bed
	
Contraindications	Bone denuded from periostium
	Cartilage denuded from pericondierum
	Tendon denuded from peritenone
	Exposed nerves and vessels

Classifications

Skin grafts

Split thickness

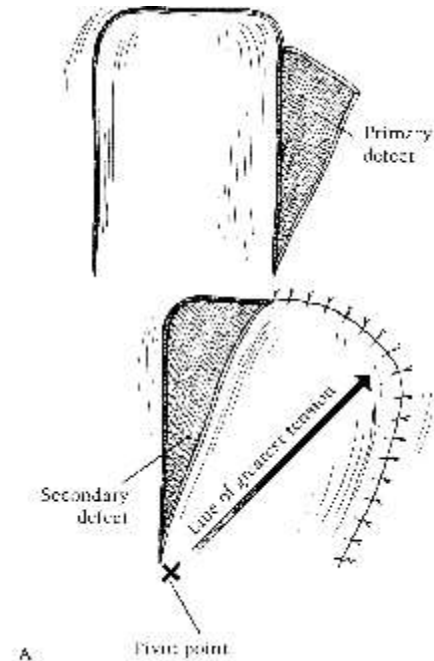
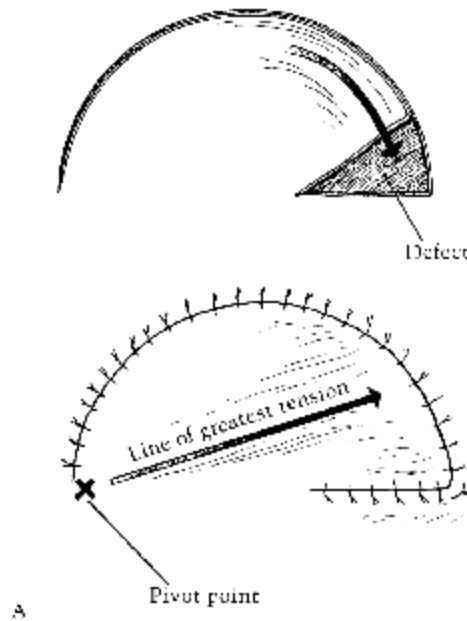
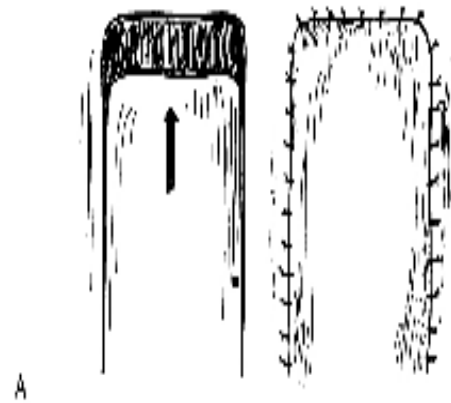
Full thickness



Classifications

Flaps

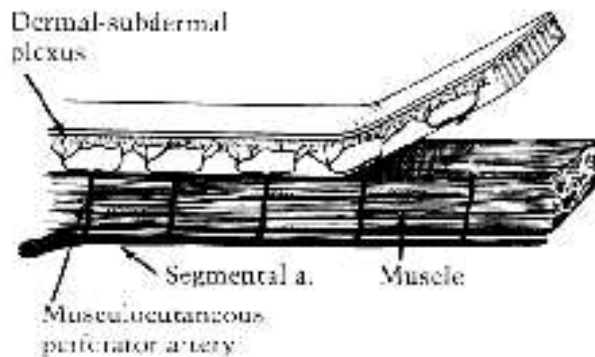
1- ACCORDING TO DESIGN



Classifications

Flaps

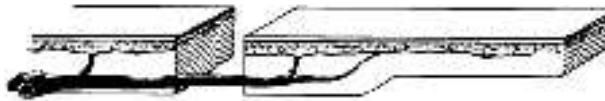
2- BLOOD SUPPLY



A. RANDOM PATTERN SKIN FLAP



1. Axial pattern flap



2. Island axial pattern flap



3. Free flap

B. AXIAL PATTERN SKIN FLAPS

Classifications

Flaps

3- ACCORDING TO COMPONENTS

CUTANEOUS
FASCEOCUTANEOUS
MYOFASCO CUTANEOUS
OSEOFASCEOCUTANEOUS

How we take a graft

How we take a flap

How can graft survive in the recipient area

The success of skin grafting, or “take,” depends on the ability of the graft to receive nutrients and, subsequently, vascular ingrowth from the recipient bed.

first phase involves a process of serum *imbibition* and lasts for 24 to 48 hours. Initially, a fibrin layer forms binding the graft to the bed.

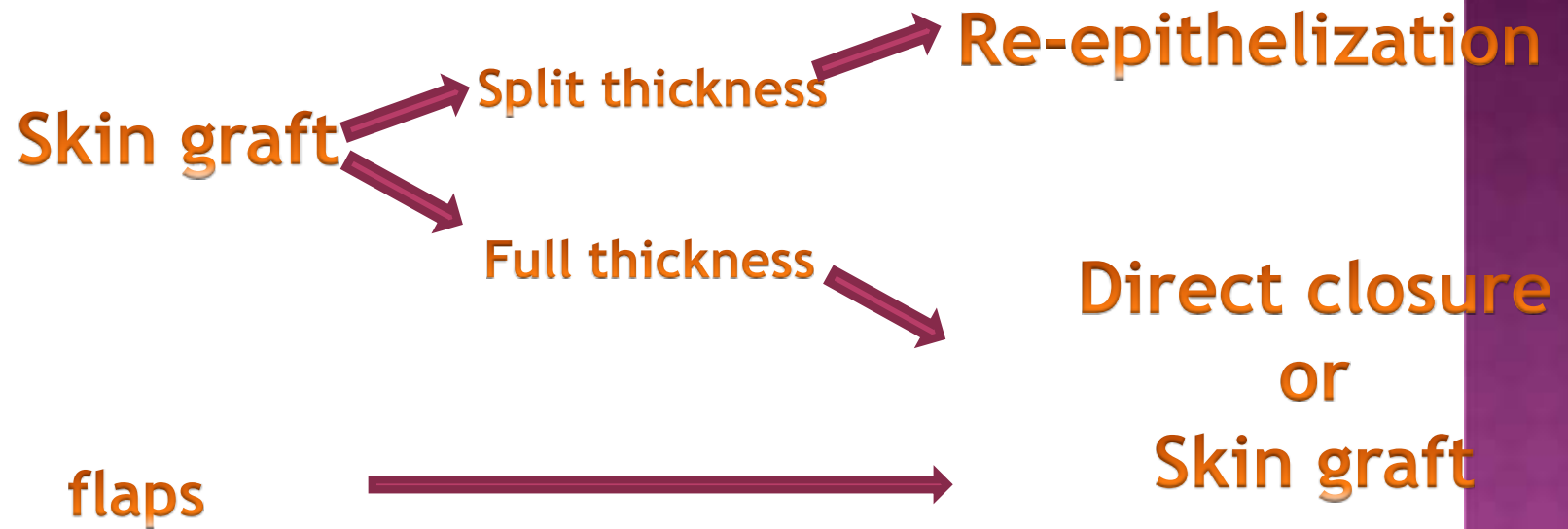
Absorption of nutrients into the graft occurs by capillary action from the recipient bed.

Second phase is an *inosculatory* phase in which recipient and donor end capillaries are aligned.

Third phase the graft is *revascularized* through these “kissing” capillaries. Because

the process of “take” my Take 3-5 days
the full-thickness skin graft is thicker, survival of the graft is more precarious , demanding a well-vascularized bed.

How does donor sit heal



Uses of skin graft

- 1- to cover burned area
- 2- to release post burned contractures
- 3- to cover post traumatic skin loss
- 4- to cover fasceotomy wounds
- 5- to cover raw area after necrotizing fasciitis

















Uses of Flaps

- 1- to exposed fractures in the lower limbs
- 2- to reconstruct hand trauma
- 3- to cover defects in the cheek area after tumor or trauma
- 4- reconstruction of the Nose , ear ,
- 5 - to cover scalp defects



Soft
tissue
defect