

CORTICOPERIOSTEAL-SKIN FLAP IN THE TREATMENT OF SEPTIC PSEUDARTHROSIS OF THE CALF. CLINICAL CASE.

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Introduction

Vascularized bone plasty, is described in literature like a good method in treatment of nonunion. The privileges of this method, is stimulation of osteogenesis through blood supply and initiation of consolidation where is was imposible earlier.

Keywords

Septic, pseudarthrosis, vascularized, flap.

Purpose

Implimentation of the vascularized plasty method with corticoperiosteal-skin flap in treatment guide of septic pseudarthrosis of tibia bone. Clinical case presentation.

Material and methods

Clinical case: 45 y.o. male. One year after open fracture of the calf, tipe III A Gustilo-Anderson. Hospitalization diagnosis: pseudarthrosis of the tibia, distal third, with tibial bone defect and soft tissue defect of the ankle region.



Results

The case was solved using the corticoperiosteal-skin tibial perforator flap for arthrodesis of the ankle and for bone and soft tissue recovering.



At 6 months after the surgery, we obtained the consolidation, at 1 year the metal plate was removed. At 1 year 5 months post op. the patient returned to work, the function of ankle was partially taken over by forefoot joint.

Conclusions

Vascularized corticoperiosteal-skin flap, can be a good method in treatment of septic pseudarthrosis of the tibia.

