

Local lobes

These are flaps stemmed from surrounding area.

We distinguish:

1. **axial flap** - nutrition by anatomically defined vessels
2. **random pattern flap** - capillary supply of the dermal + subdermal plexus; length:width max. 2:1

Basic types and uses of local lobes:

- **transposition flap** - moved into the defect from its surroundings; dimensions given by the size of the defect, limited by the angle of rotation
- **rhomboid flap (Limberg's)** - covering of rhomboid defects
- **sliding flap** - extended to the site of the defect, the accumulated tissue at its distance (so-called "dog ears") is excised in a wedge-shaped fashion on both sides
- **insular flap** - we push it into the defect with VY plastic, nourished only from the deep vessels of the substratum
- **rotary flap** - created around the defect by an arc-shaped cut from its edge twice the size of the defect, ending with a cut towards the defect; to cover Δ and other defects
- **Z-plasty** - symmetrical transposition of tissue into the defect; displaced wedges of tissue elevated at an angle of 30–60°



Full-thickness local forehead flap (nasal reconstruction)

Links

Related articles

- Flaps
- Distant flaps
- Loose flaps
- Facial reconstruction
- Nasal reconstruction
- Facial soft tissue injuries
- Reconstruction of the upper lip
- Reconstruction of the upper lip
- Skin transplantation

References

- MEŠŤÁK, Jan, et al. *Introduction to plastic surgery*. 1st edition. Prague: Charles University in Prague - Karolinum Publishing House, 2005. 125 pp. ISBN 80-246-1150-3 .