

P05 METHOD OF SUBCUTANEOUS DISSECTION OF TISSUES AND ITS APPLICATION IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF DERMATENSION

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During the first stage of balloon dermatension, which means creating of subdermal bed, a subcutaneous incision is inevitable, that is why after expander insertion and wound closure we have to put off the filling process of elastic balloon until achieving wound stable scarring, which lengthens dermatension period by 12-14 days. We suggest a new method of subcutaneous dissection (lamination) of soft tissues without lateral incisions by wire scalpel which lets us improve existing methods of dermatension and put into practice a new technique of skin expansion (so called liquid-gel dermatension).

The wire scalpel is made of steel polyfilament wire 2/0 or 3/0 under 40 cm in length, to which from one side a 0,9 mm needle is fixed. By needle the wire along the previously marked contour is inserted under the skin, and then the subcutaneous tissues are dissected by sawing motions. Thus a subcutaneous bed is created which can be used for (balloon, pin-track or liquid-gel) dermatension.

During the last 19 years we have been using wire scalpel in 82 cases for different types of dermatension. In all cases the operations were performed quickly and easily, the post-operation pain syndrome was slight, the dermatension process (gradual filling of expander and subcutaneous cavity or elastic tightening of pins) was shorten by 12-14 days as it begins from the very first day. Consequently we obtained plastic material.