

Double-Pedicle Deep Inferior Epigastric Artery (DIEP) flap for unilateral breast reconstruction: Indications, success, and large experience at UT Southwestern



Samar Kayfan, Nikitha Reddy, Madeline Cullins, Ronnie A. Pezeshk M.D., Sumeet S. Teotia M.D., Nicholas T. Haddock M.D. Department of Plastic Surgery - UT Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX, USA

Background

Unilateral reconstruction breast challenging in patients with radiation defects, large post-mastectomy soft tissue deficits, and obese patients. Using a hemiabdominal flap for unilateral breast reconstruction in patients may not be ideal due to paucity of abdominal tissue, presence of a lower abdominal midline scar, or a larger and/or ptotic contralateral native lower abdomen (hemi-The breast. abdominal flaps) can be used to create one breast, in a stacked manner or bipedicled non-split composite fashion.

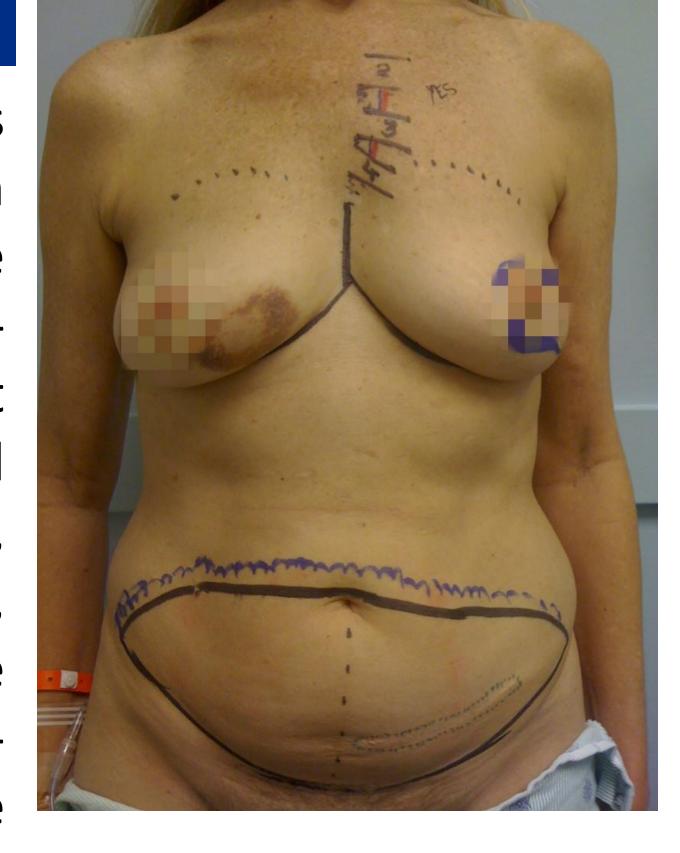




Figure 2. Abdominal flap pre-operative markings and subsequent SIEA-SIEA bipedicled composite free flap

Methods

composite free flaps for unilateral breast reconstruction were performed. Patient demographics, type/weights of flaps, number of anastomoses, length/type of pedicles, and flap related complications were recorded. Using a simplified unique algorithm (**Figure 1**) that we created, the bipedicled flaps were anastomosed to split internal mammary artery/vein(IMA/V) or an intraflap anastomosis was performed and anastomosed to the IMA/V.

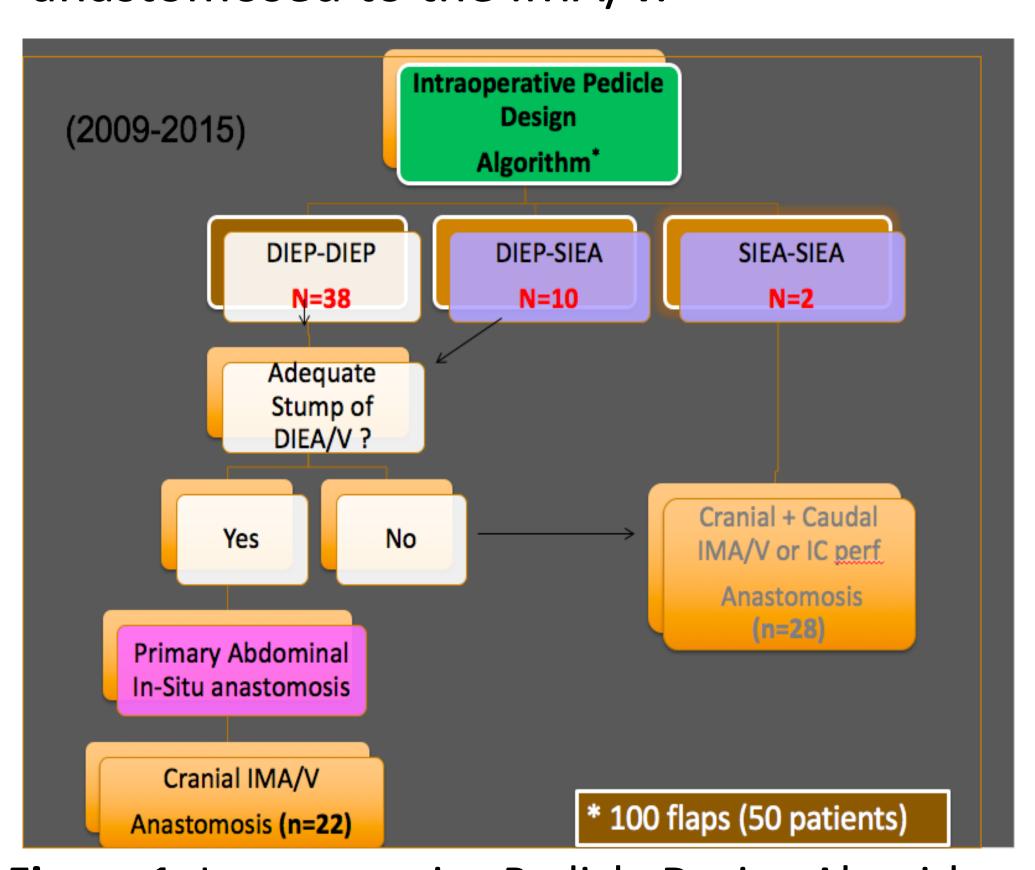


Figure 1. Intraoperative Pedicle Design Algorithm

Results

51 patients underwent composite DIEP and/or superficial inferior epigastric artery(SIEA) flaps (102 total flaps). Average flap weight was 1,074 +/- 466 grams (average age 57 yrs and average Body Mass Index(BMI) 26.6 +/- 3.9). 25 patients (49%) had flaps >1,000 grams (average 1,430 grams, range 1052-2400 gms), and 36 (71%) patients had flaps >750 grams. 39 patients had delayed reconstruction and 12 were immediate. 23 patients had intra-flap anastomosis over the abdomen and carried as single composite flap to cranial IMA/V; 28 patients had independent bi-pedicle flaps anastomosed to cranial and caudal split IMA/V. There were 39 DIEP-DIEP flaps,10 DIEP-SIEA flaps, and 2 SIEA-SIEA flaps. Flaps were not split in midline, but carried as a hemiabdominal with composite flap anastomosis to the IMA/V. There were no losses. Donor site morbidity was equivalent to bilateral breast reconstruction with DIEP flaps.

Conclusion

Composite bi-pedicle hemi-abdominal flaps for unilateral breast reconstruction are feasible with low complication rates but are technically challenging, chiefly in flaps >1,000 grams. To maximize aesthetic outcomes, use of highly complex double pedicle abdominal flaps is crucial in some patients, primarily those with delayed and large contralateral reconstruction breast, radiation deficits, and large post-Technical defects. mastectomy considerations such as flap inset and handling, use of simplified algorithm, and selection of anastomosis and pedicles will be presented to make these flaps successful. This series represents an ongoing largest experience of composite bi-pedicle DIEP and/or SIEA combination for unilateral breast reconstruction.

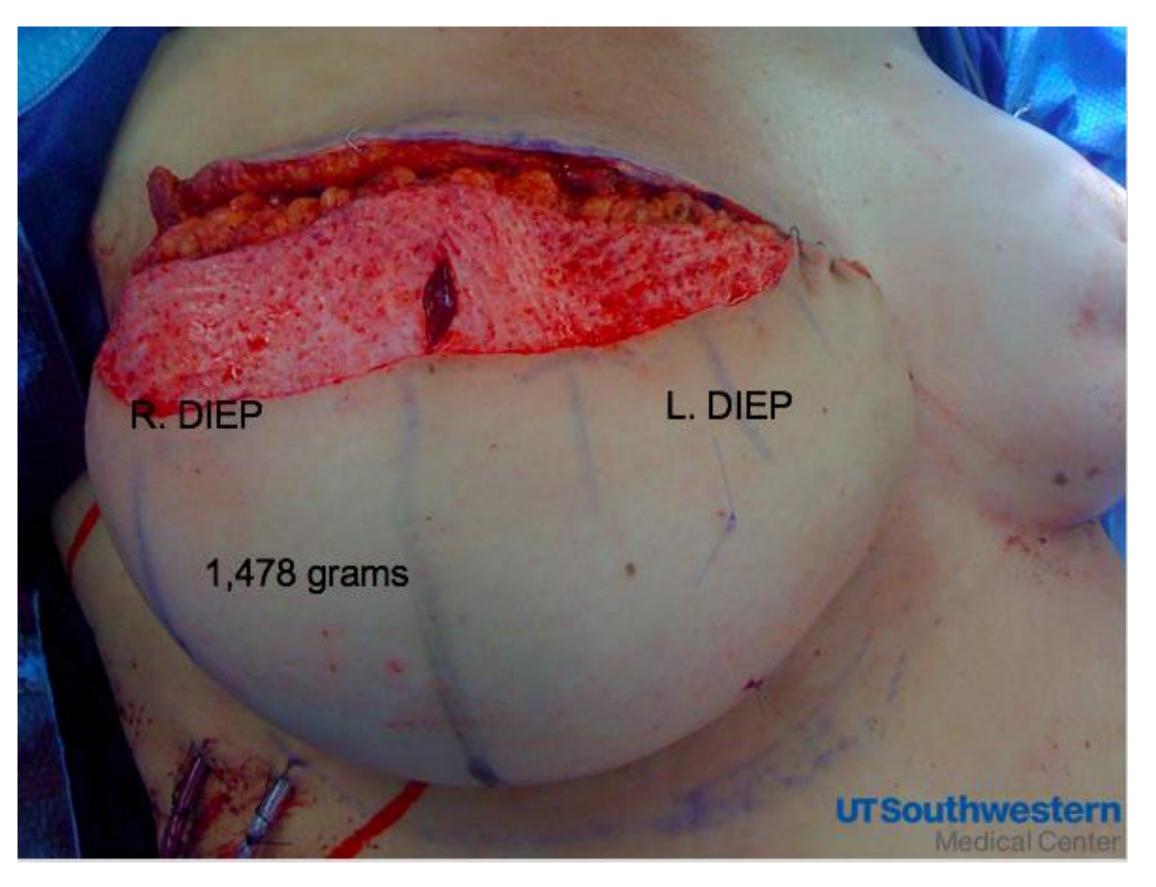


Figure 3. DIEP-DIEP bipedicled composite flap. R. DIEP anastomosed to L. DIEP over abdomen, then R. DIEP anastomosed to R. Cranial IMA/V



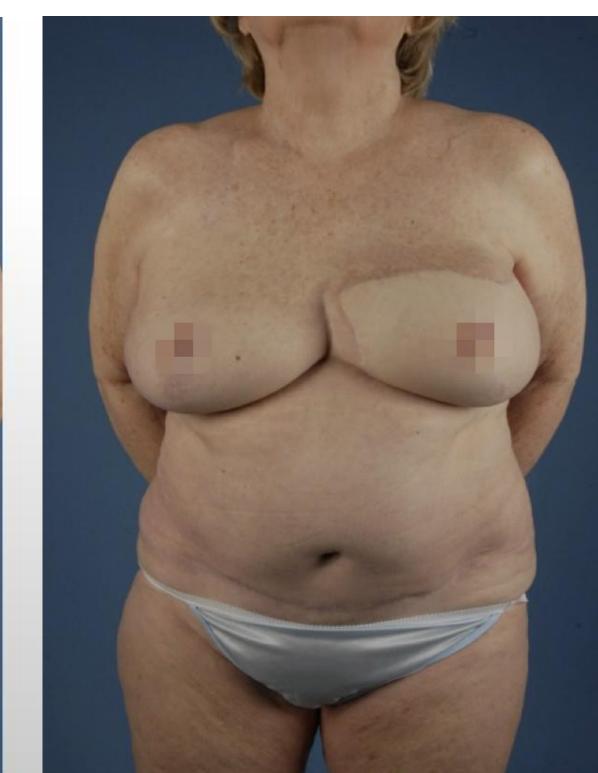


Figure 4. DIEP-SIEA bipedicled composite flap reconstruction 4 year result

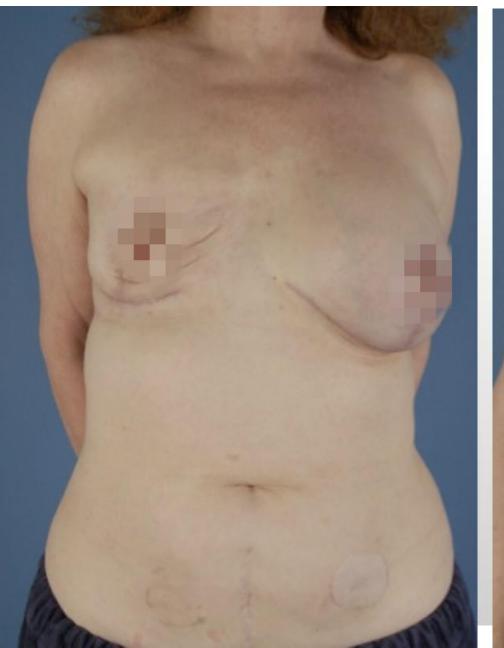




Figure 5. DIEP-DIEP bipedicled composite flap reconstruction 5 year result

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