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The creation of new rotation arc to the rat latissimus dorsi musculo-cutaneous flap with delay procedures

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Abstract

Background: Latissimus dorsi musculocutaneous flap is one of the most frequently performed reconstructive techniques in surgery. Latissimus dorsi muscle has two arcs of rotation. It is classified as type V muscle. This muscle can be elevated on the thoracodorsal artery to cover large defects in the anterior chest and also, the muscle can be elevated on the segmental vessels to cover midline defects posteriorly. The aim of this study was to create a new arc of rotation on a vertical axis for the muscle and investigate effectiveness of vascular and chemical delays on the latissimus dorsi muscle flap with an inferior pedicle in an experimental rat model. We hypothesized that the latissimus dorsi muscle would be based on inferior pedicle by delay procedures.

Methods: We tested two different types of delay: vascular and combination of vascular and chemical. We also tried to determine how many days of "delay" can elicit beneficial effects of vascular and combination delays in an inferior pedicled latissimus dorsi musculocutaneous flap. To accomplish this, 48 male Sprague-Dawley rats were randomly subjected to vascular or combination delay (vascular and chemical). In addition, one ear of each rat was assigned into a delay procedure and the other ear was used as a control. Results were evaluated macroscopically, and microangiography and histological examinations were also performed. As a result, there was a significant difference in viable flap areas between vascular delay alone and control groups ($p < 0.05$).

Results: The higher rate of flap viability was obtained in seven-day vascular delay alone. However, there was no significant difference in the viability between seven-day vascular delay and five-day vascular delay ($p < 0.05$), so the earliest time when the flap viability could be obtained was at five days. The rate of flap viability was significantly higher in the vascular delay combined with chemical delay than the control group ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: The combination of vascular and chemical delays increased the rate of viability. Nevertheless, there was no significant difference between vascular delay alone and combination of vascular and chemical delays. Chemical delay did not significantly decrease the delay period. Better histological and microangiographical results were achieved in delay groups compared to control groups. We concluded that the arch of the latissimus dorsi musculocutaneous flap can be changed and the flap can be used for various purposes with the delay procedures.

Background

Musculocutaneous flaps are indispensable to tissue repair in plastic surgery, and latissimus dorsi flap is one of the most frequently used musculocutaneous flaps. Although it can be used as a free flap, pedicled latissimus dorsi flap is simple and rapid to perform and does not require sophisticated equipment and expertise. Mathes and Nahai divided the muscles into five according to their vascular features [1]. Latissimus dorsi is a type five muscle; i.e. it has one dominant pedicle and more than one secondary segmental vascular pedicle [2]. Its dominant pedicle is thoraco-dorsal artery, a branch of subscapular artery, and latissimus dorsi based on this artery can be used successfully in repair of defects of the head, neck, chest, abdomen and upper extremities and in cardiomyoplasty. It is also known that this muscle is supplied by segmental vessels. Reversed pedicled latissimus dorsi flap is obtained by elevation of the muscle from the segmental pedicle. It is used to repair small defects of the muscles in the lumbar and upper sacral areas [3-6]. The most serious disadvantage of the musculocutaneous flaps is that their rotational arcs are narrow. However, when the pivotal point, which determines rotational arcs, is changed, the rotational arcs of the flaps are changed and the flaps can be used to repair many other defects. To increase flap survival and safety is one of the most interesting issues of plastic surgery. The procedures used to achieve this purpose are based on a phenomenon of delay, the mechanism of which has not been clearly understood. To increase flap survival, procedures of delay can be used. The flap becomes used to hypoxia,

to which it will be exposed later, and thus its chance to survive will increase. These procedures can be described as elevation of the flap and its transfer to the recipient area in more than one session. It can be surgical or chemical [7,8]. Although especially vascular delay is one of the extensively studied subjects in Plastic Surgery, little has been documented about effects and optimal timing of vascular delay. The aim of this study was to change the pivotal point of latissimus dorsi and create a new rotational arc in rats using vascular delay and thus to increase its use and to shorten the period of delay using chemical delay.

Methods

This study was performed on 48 Sprague-Dawley rats, weighing between 250–300 gr, in the Laboratory of Experimental Studies, in the Department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Atatürk Training and Investigation Hospital, Izmir. Approval was obtained from the ethical committee of the hospital. The rats were randomly assigned into three groups: Groups I, II and III. General characteristics of the groups are listed in Table 1. Animals were kept in separate cages in temperature, light and air-flow-regulated rooms. Animals were anesthetized for all surgical procedures using sodium pentobarbital (65 mg/kg intraperitoneally) and the procedures were performed under aseptic conditions. Animals received a single dose of crystallized penicillin 500 U following the operations. On completion of experiments, rats were killed with an overdose of sodium pentobarbital.

Table 1: Details of groups.

Groups	No:	Description:
Group I		Effect of vascular delay on the flap
lvdc	6	Vascular delay group (7 days)
lvdc		Control group (the other side of the same animal)
Group II		Comparisons of different vascular delay periods
II vdl	6	Vascular delay group (1 day)
II vdlc		Control group (the other side of the same animal)
II vd3	6	Vascular delay group (3 days)
II vd3c		Control group (the other side of the same animal)
II vd5	6	Vascular delay group (5 days)
II vd5c		Control group (the other side of the same animal)
Group III		Combination of vascular and chemical delays
III vdc1	6	1 day-combined delays
III vdc3	6	3 day-combined delays
III vdc5	6	5 day-combined delays
III vdc7	6	7 day-combined delays

Latissimus dorsi muscle of the rats was 45 × 20 mm in size. The main pedicle, thoracodorsal artery, enters through the insertion of the muscle and extends along the long axis into the distal part of the muscle. Four more posterior intercostal arteries with small diameters enter the long axis of the muscle at the right angle. Of these perforators, the two situated in the mid zone are larger than those situated in the distal part. In addition, there were one or more smaller perforators in the distal part of the muscle.

Flap Model

In this study, flaps were based on the caudal dermal pedicle without major or minor blood supply (Figure 1). An incision was made on the posterior axillary line, and the main pedicle of the muscle, thoracodorsal artery, was dissected. We preferred doing the procedures on latissimus dorsi because it is superficial, large and has a well-known vascular structure.

Elevation of Distal Pedicled Latissimus Musculocutaneous Flap

First, the operational area was shaved. Second, the upper extremity of the rats was abducted at 90°. In this position, the line drawn along the posterior axillary line of the medial side of the dorsum situated along the long axis of the upper extremity formed the lateral side of the flap. The skin island of the flap was a rectangle; about 15 × 10 mm in size and located in the tip of the cephalic part of the area situated below the upper margins. Third, a large, 20 mm, S-shaped incision was made in the caudal side of the skin island to reach latissimus dorsi muscle. Fourth, the skin, panniculus, trapezius and latissimus dorsi muscle in the cephalic side were passed. Fifth, a dissection was made from the cephalic tip towards the caudal side. The dissection was continued in the caudal direction, and a muscle pedicle about 2 cm in width in the lateral and medial sides of the skin island was formed. Sixth, the posterior intercostal perforator located in the middle of the muscle was excised (Figures 2 and 3). Finally, the flap was sutured to its bed using 4/0 silk.

Vascular Delay

Firstly, the operational area was shaved. Secondly, the upper extremity of the rats was abducted at 90°. Thirdly, a 15 mm incision starting from the point on the axillary line where the upper extremity and the body joined was made. Thus, latissimus dorsi muscle was accessed. Fourthly, the thoracodorsal pedicle of the muscle was found, excised where it enters the muscle and sutured with 6/0 prolene. Finally, the incision was sutured with 4/0 silk.

Chemical Delay

The experimental area was shaved and Nitroderm TTS 10 mg was applied. The skin overlying the muscle was covered with a plaster. Nitroderm was renewed every day.

At five days after the operations, macroscopic, microscopic, microangiographic and histological examinations were made.

Macroscopic Evaluation

Viable parts of the skin islands in the musculocutaneous flaps were determined and percentages of viable flaps were estimated by a computer-assisted analysis of the images. Since the demarcation between viable and necrotic tissues was easily identified, it was not necessary to use vital dyes to assess flap necrosis. Views of the flaps were transferred to a computer with a digital camera and percentages of necrotic areas were calculated using a computer-assisted analysis (with Adobe Photoshop 6.0 software). The formula below was used: Viable flap area (mm²) / Total flap area (mm²) × 100

Microangiographic Evaluation

First, a catheter was inserted through the femoral veins of the rats and heparin was administered. Second, BaSO₄ 30% was injected. Finally, the rats were sacrificed and x-rays of the soft tissues were taken using a mammography device.

Histological Evaluation

The flaps were divided into three zones: the area where thoracodorsal artery was entered the muscle was considered as the first zone, one third of the middle of the muscle as the second zone and the area where the distal perforators of the muscle entered as the third zone. Biopsy was obtained from each region and stained with hematoxyline eosine and its histological examination was made.

Statistical Analysis

2-way ANOVA of variance test and Benforini t-test were used to compare the groups. Data were analyzed using SPSS 10.0 software.

Results

Vascular Delay

In Group I, one ear of each rat was assigned into seven-day vascular delay and the other into the control group. There was necrosis along suture lines in distal parts of inferior pedicled latissimus dorsi musculocutaneous flaps after seven-day delay; however, hair growth was observed in skin islands. All flaps undergoing vascular delay survived and did not have edema or blood accumulation in vessels. As to the control group, necrotic areas were larger and hair growth was not observed in large parts of flap areas. On angiographic examination, radio-opaque medium was

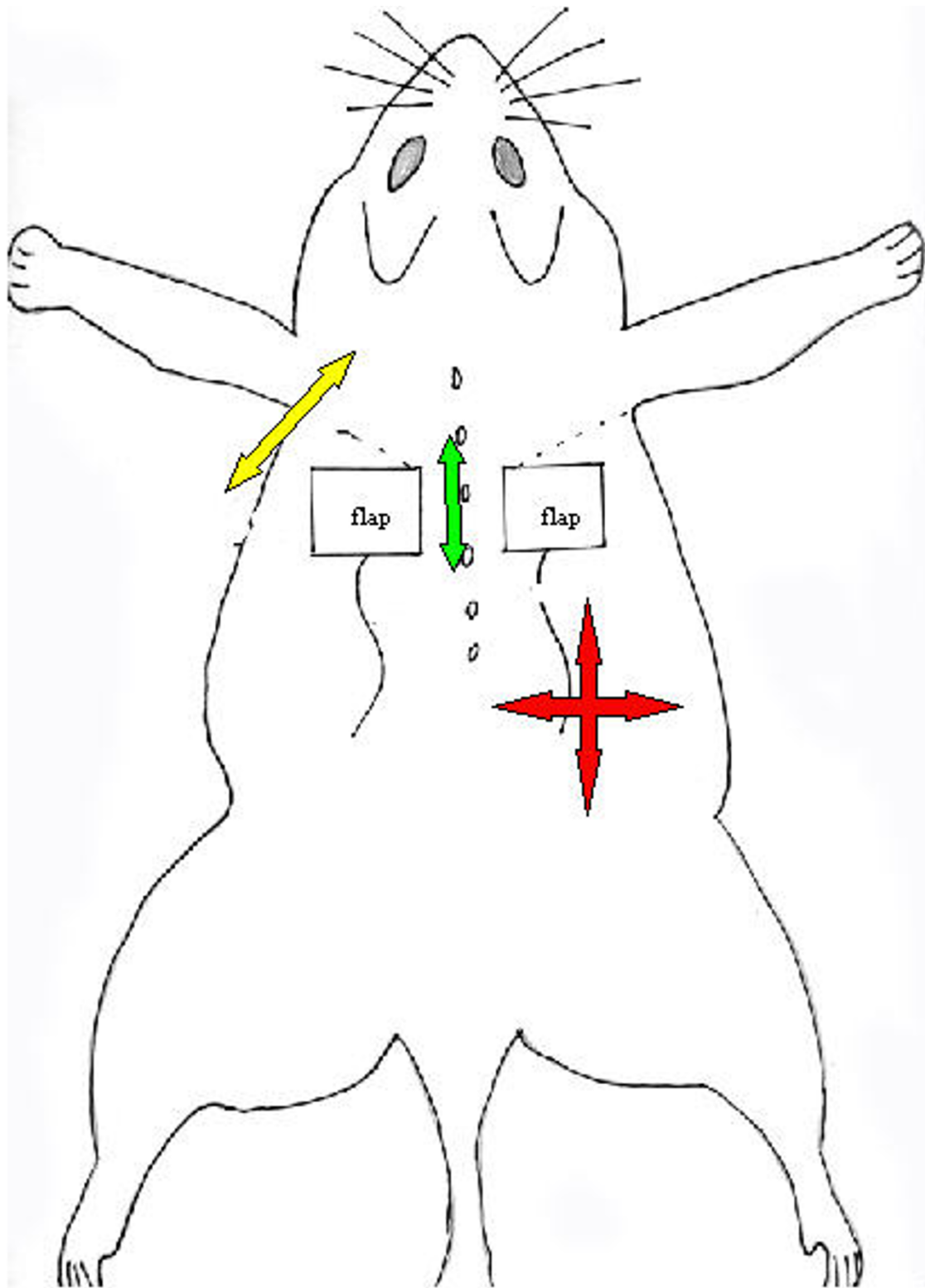


Figure 1

Schema of the experimental flap model. Arms on the left side (yellow) indicate rotations of the flap with thoracodorsal artery pedicled; arms on the middle (green) indicate rotations of flaps with reversed pedicled. Arms on the right side (red) reflect the new rotations of the experimental flap model.

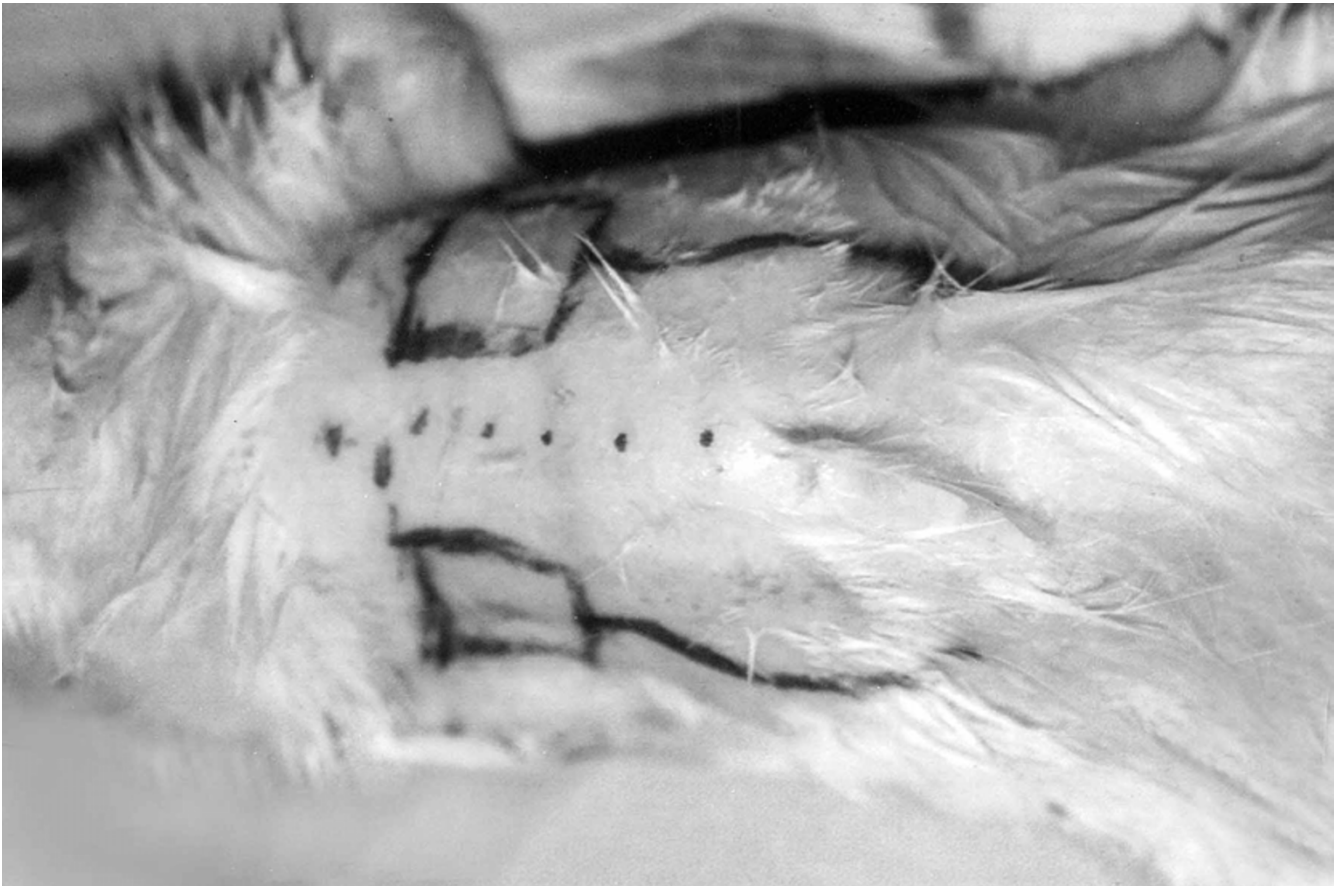


Figure 2
Pre-operative view of the flap.

strongly enhanced in the middle parts of the flaps in vascular delay group. The increase in vascularization was high in the vascular delay group compared to the control group (Figure 4). Diameter of the vessels in the vascular delay group were longer in the area where choke vessels were located than the control group (Figure 5). Light microscopy demonstrated thickness in the smooth muscles of the vessel walls in the middle parts of the flaps and dilatation in the vessel lumens (Figure 6). In addition, there was not necrosis of the muscle in the distal parts.

In Group II, one ear was assigned into five-day vascular delay and the other into the control group. The findings obtained from five-day vascular delay were comparable to those obtained from seven-day delay. There was minimal necrosis on suture lines and hair growth was normal. Necrosis was extensive in the control group. Edema and cyanosis were not observed following five-day vascular delay. Angiography showed an increase in calibres of vessels and choke vessels between the neighbouring perfora-

tors. On light microscopy, the findings obtained from five-day vascular delay were comparable to those obtained from seven-day vascular delay.

As to three-day vascular delay, necrosis on suture lines was more extensive, and there was minimal necrosis also in the midline of the flaps. Angiography demonstrated less radioactive medium within the flaps and their edges. Light microscopy showed a slight increase in luminal diameters of chokes vessels. Unlike the other groups, there was not a marked thickness in the muscle of the vessel walls.

In one-day vascular delay group, necrosis was observed in almost all parts of the flaps. On angiography, vascularization was hardly visible. Biopsy specimens showed spasm of vessel lumens. In addition, there was myonecrosis in sections obtained from distal parts of the flaps, stria of the muscles disappeared and nuclei were driven towards cell membranes (Figure 7).



Figure 3
Elevated flaps.

Vascular Delay Combined with Chemical Delay

Since the chemical agent could affect the flap in the opposite, only one side of the rats was used. The other side was not assigned into the control group. The control ears in vascular delay groups were considered as the control group of vascular delay combined with chemical delay.

In the rats assigned into one-day vascular delay combined with chemical delay, necrosis was present in almost all parts of the flaps. Angiography showed less radio-opaque medium usually in the periphery. Light microscopy did not demonstrate any spasm of vessels or dilation in vessel lumens.

In the rats assigned into three-day vascular delay combined with chemical delay, there was extensive necrosis on suture lines. Hair growth was normal in proximal and middle parts of the flaps. Enhancement of radio-opaque medium was more marked than in one-day vascular delay combined with chemical delay. Histological examination

did not reveal thickness in vessel walls. There was myonecrosis in distal parts of the flaps.

In the rats assigned into five-day vascular delay combined with chemical delay, there were larger viable areas in the middle of the flaps. On angiography, the choke vessels in the middle of the flaps showed a stronger enhancement of radio-opaque medium and an increase in the vascular shadow. Light microscopy demonstrated thickness in vessel walls and dilation in vessel lumens.

As to seven-day vascular delay combined with chemical delay, there was minimal necrosis only on suture lines. Microangiography demonstrated a marked vascular shadow due to opening choke vessels (Figure 8). Light microscopy showed thickness in the muscle and dilation in vessel lumens (Figure 9). Macroscopic measurements of viable flap areas in skin islands are shown in the Table 2 and Figure 10.

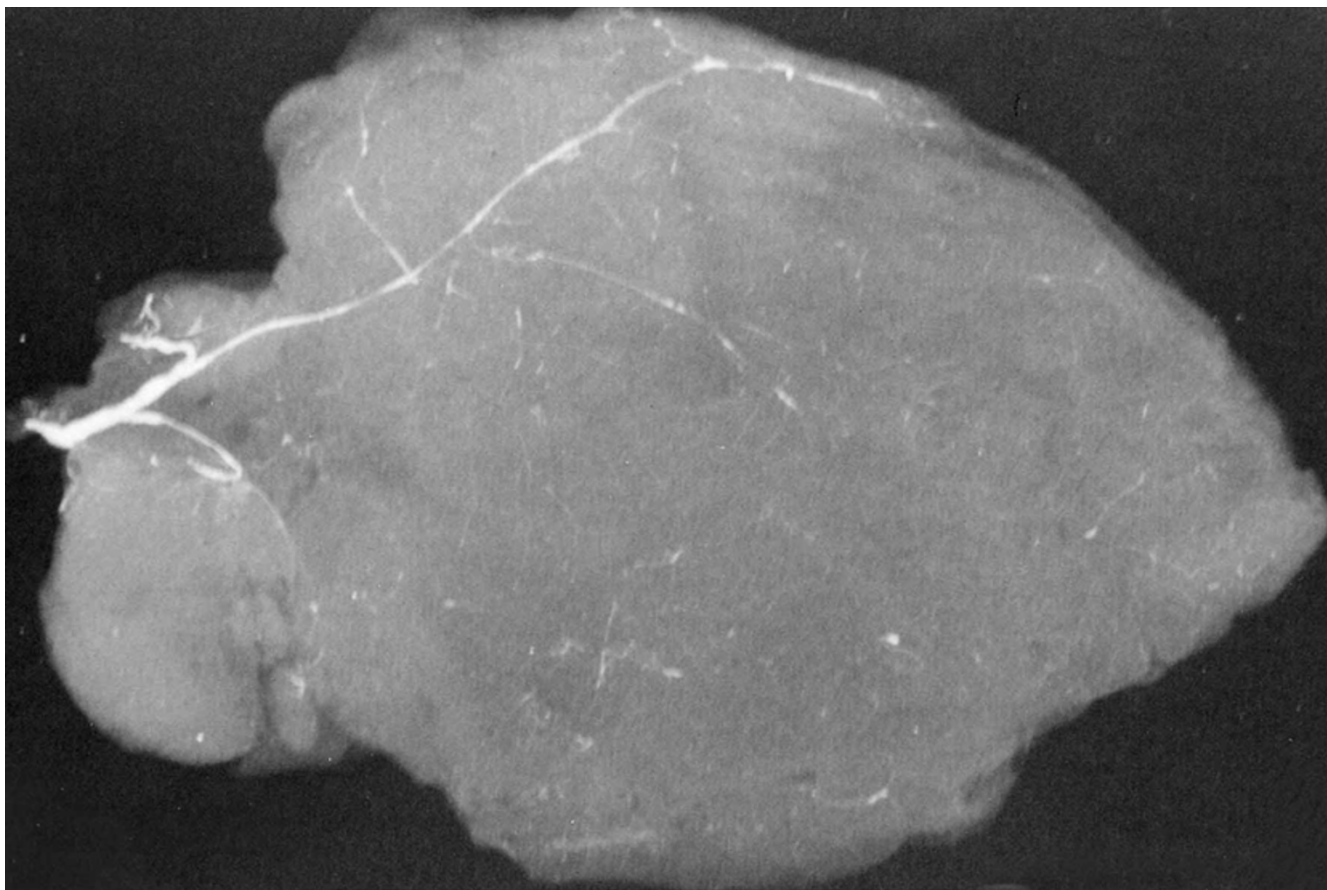


Figure 4
Microangiographic view of the flap in Group Ivdc.

There was a significant difference in the viable flap areas between vascular delay alone and the control group ($p < 0.05$). The higher rate of flap viability was obtained in seven-day vascular delay alone. However, there was no significant difference in the viability between seven-day vascular delay and five-day vascular delay ($p < 0.05$), so the earliest time when the flap viability could be obtained is at five days.

The rate of flap viability was significantly higher in the vascular delay combined with chemical delay than the control group ($p < 0.05$). That is, the combination of vascular and chemical delays increased the rate of viability. Nevertheless, there was no significant difference between vascular delay alone and combination of vascular and chemical delays.

As to the question whether vascular delay combined with chemical delay shortened the period of delay, the viability rate was higher with five day-vascular delay alone than

with one and three-day vascular delay with a significant difference. However, there was no significant difference in the viability rate between five-day combined delays and seven-day combined delays. Thus, chemical delay did not significantly decrease the delay period.

Discussion

Latissimus dorsi musculocutaneous flap can be elevated reversely and thus can be used for many purposes. Latissimus dorsi flap based on the secondary segmental vessels, which are termed "reversed"[9,10] or "distally based" [6] latissimus dorsi flaps, have been widely used to repair defects of the spinal, lumbar, and sacral regions [11], but in some critical conditions such as cardiomyoplasty, delay is preferred to minimize the possibility of distal necrosis and to harvest a larger and a safer flap [12,13]. Delay increases the duration of flap viability, improves the viability and makes the flap circulation safer [14]. The pathogenesis of delay has not been understood although many theories have been proposed. The

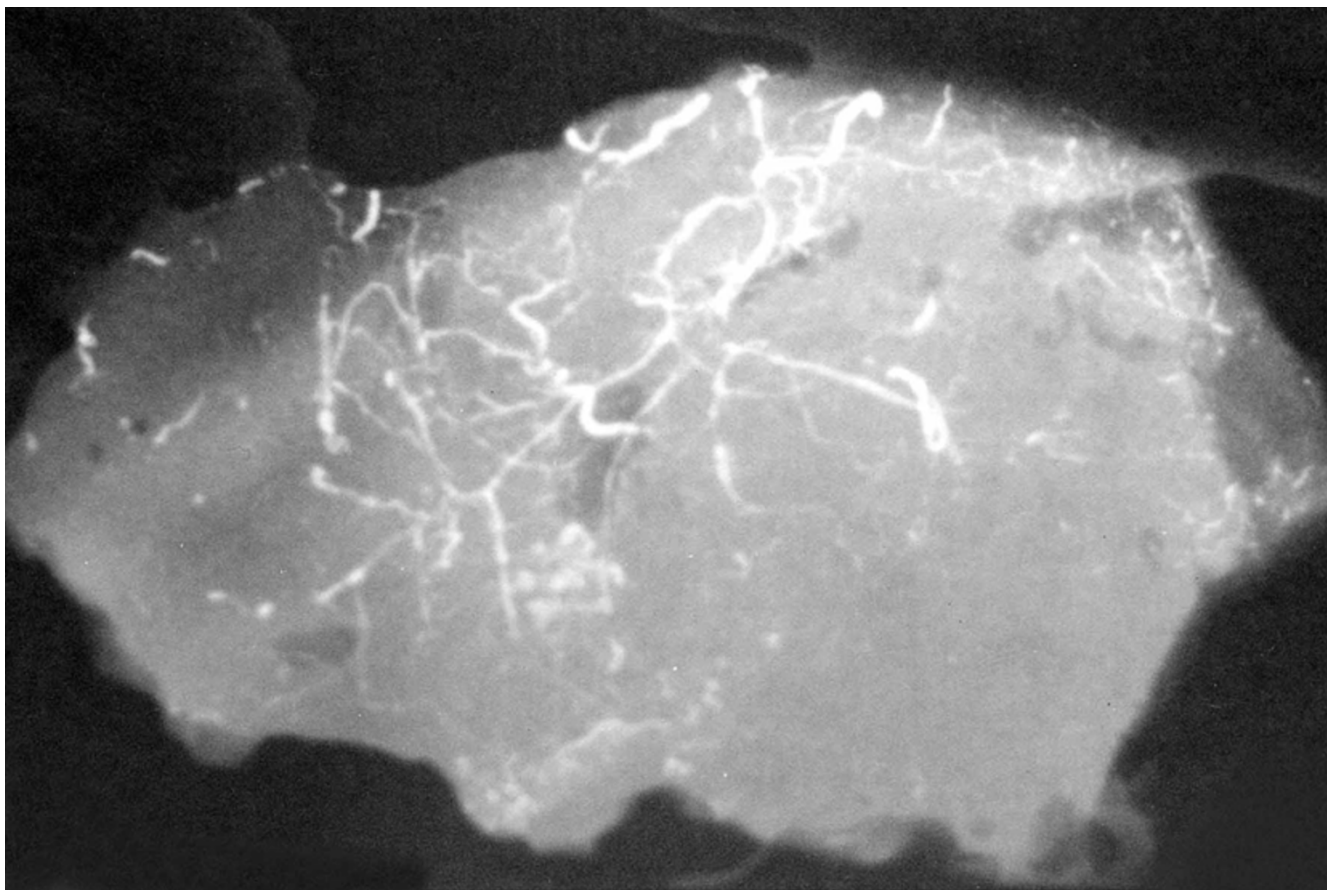


Figure 5
Microangiographic view of the flap in Group Ivd.

procedure of delay can be performed in a few ways such as surgical, vascular, and chemical. In the former, margins of the flap are excised, the flap is elevated from its bed and the pedicle of the flap is ligated. Although the effect of vascular delay on skin flaps is clear, there are few studies on the effect of vascular delay on muscle flaps. It is accepted that ischemia plays an important role in the delay. Indeed, increased pCO₂ levels have been shown to increase flap survival. In addition, it has been emphasized that ischemia has a strong influence also on revascularization [15]. In a study on dorsal and ventral aspects of pigs by Reinisch, importance of arterio-venous shunts has been underlined [16]. Yang and Morris described flaps on rats: one is ligation of the perforators adjacent to the base of the flap and the other is ligation of all perforators. They claimed that the most effective technique was limited vascular delay [17]. Özgentaş demonstrated on a rat TRAM flap model that the survival rate of the skin island significantly improved when superficial inferior epigastric vessels and deep superior epigastric vessels (dominant

pedicle) were ligated one week before the elevation of the flap [18]. Finseth and Cutting used a different method to ligate pedicles in double pedicled epigastric skin flaps in the rats and showed the effect of delay clearly [19].

Another alternative of delay is chemical delay. Pang and Hendel noted that decreased levels of vasoconstrictive neurohumoral substances play an important role in the early stage of delay and that local vasoconstrictor substances are released in the later stages [20,21]. The drugs which decrease the vasoconstrictor effect of vasoactive substances are dazoxin mesylate and nitroglycerin [7]. Dazoxin mesylate is a selective blocker of adrenergic alpha-1 receptor in the smooth muscle cells of vessel walls. Although the drug has an effect both on arteries and veins, it mainly causes dilatation of the veins. Nitroglycerin directly relaxes smooth muscles. Its primary effect is dilatation of smooth muscles although it may affect both veins and arteries [20].

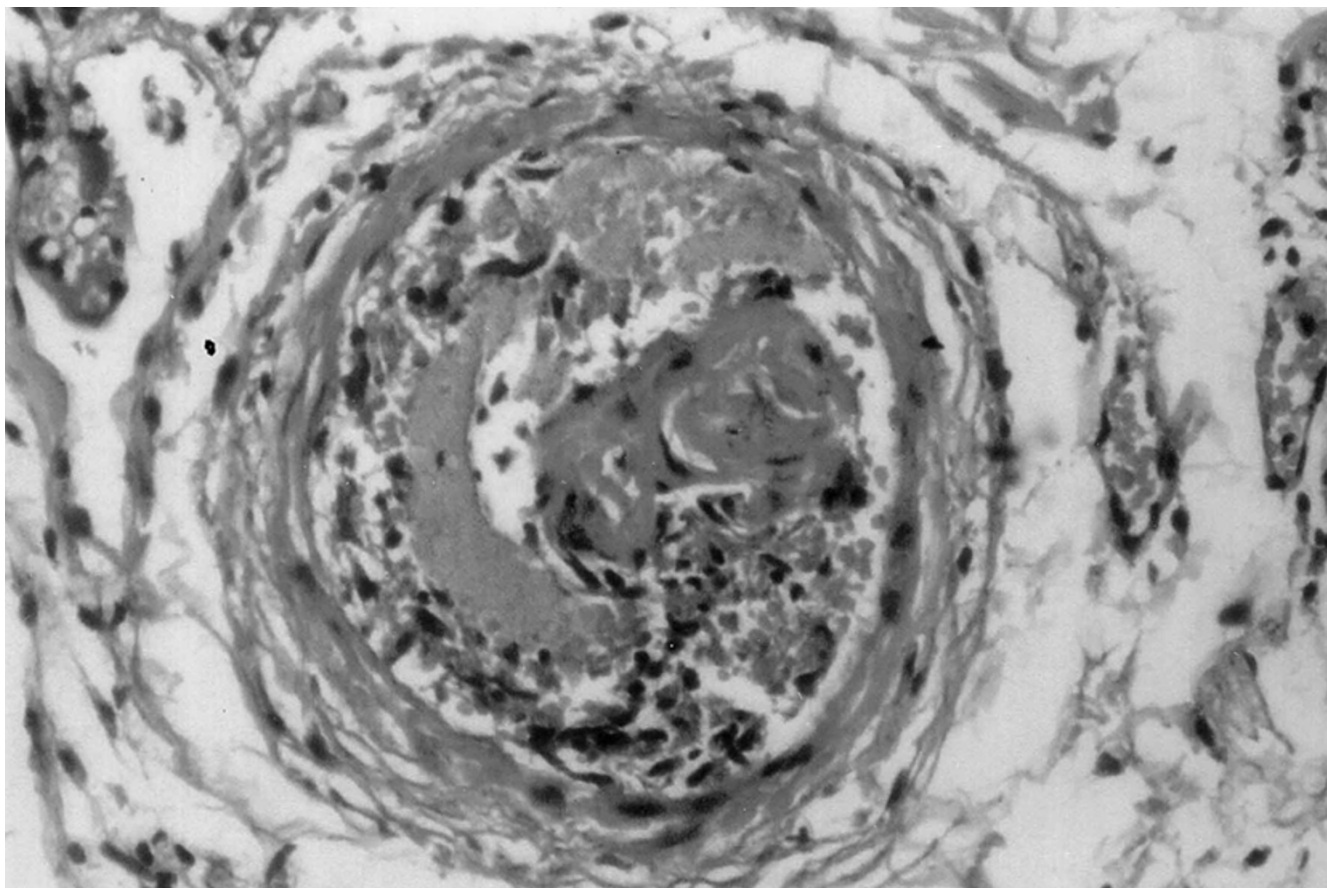


Figure 6
Microscopic view of the flap in Group Ivd (Hematoxyline Eosin staining $\times 400$)

Musculocutaneous flaps are compound flaps, which are supplied by one or more vascular pedicles and which involve subcutaneous fat tissue of the muscle fascia and the skin. The pedicles entering between the origo and insertion of the muscle consist of the vessels supplying the muscle. So that the muscle can be used as a flap, the whole muscle or a part of it should be mobilized. The surgical procedure performed for the mobilization of the muscle should not disrupt the sanguination of the muscle. When necrosis develops in a muscle following resection of its pedicle, that pedicle must be the major or the dominant pedicle. Minor or nondominant pedicles are small vascular structures connected to muscles.

Mathes et al in their studies on dogs showed that the viability rate of gracili muscle was 99% with vascular delay and 69% without vascular delay [22]. Callegari et al demonstrated that choke vessels were dilated in latissimus dorsi, rectus abdominus and sartorius muscles of dogs following a three-week delay [23]. Boyd et al noted that liga-

tion of the main vascular pedicle in myocutaneous flaps elevated from rectus abdominus muscle of pigs increased the blood flow and survival of the flap [24]. There were attempts to increase the skin island in models of rectus abdominus in rats and rabbits [19]. In this study, vascular delay in which first thoracodorsal artery, the main vascular pedicle of latissimus dorsi flap in the rats, was ligated and then separated had a strong effect on the flap survival and the flap could survive on the nondominant vascular pedicle.

Although reversed pedicled latissimus dorsi flap is widely used in the clinical practice, its use and limitations are still debated. In the present study, the muscle and the skin tissues of the flap were elevated en block preserving only one or two segmentary vessels opposite the thoracodorsal artery; the main pedicle of the flap, and the largest reversed flap was able to repair defects. That is, like a major pedicled flap, the whole flap can be used only in the distal part of the conventionally used area.

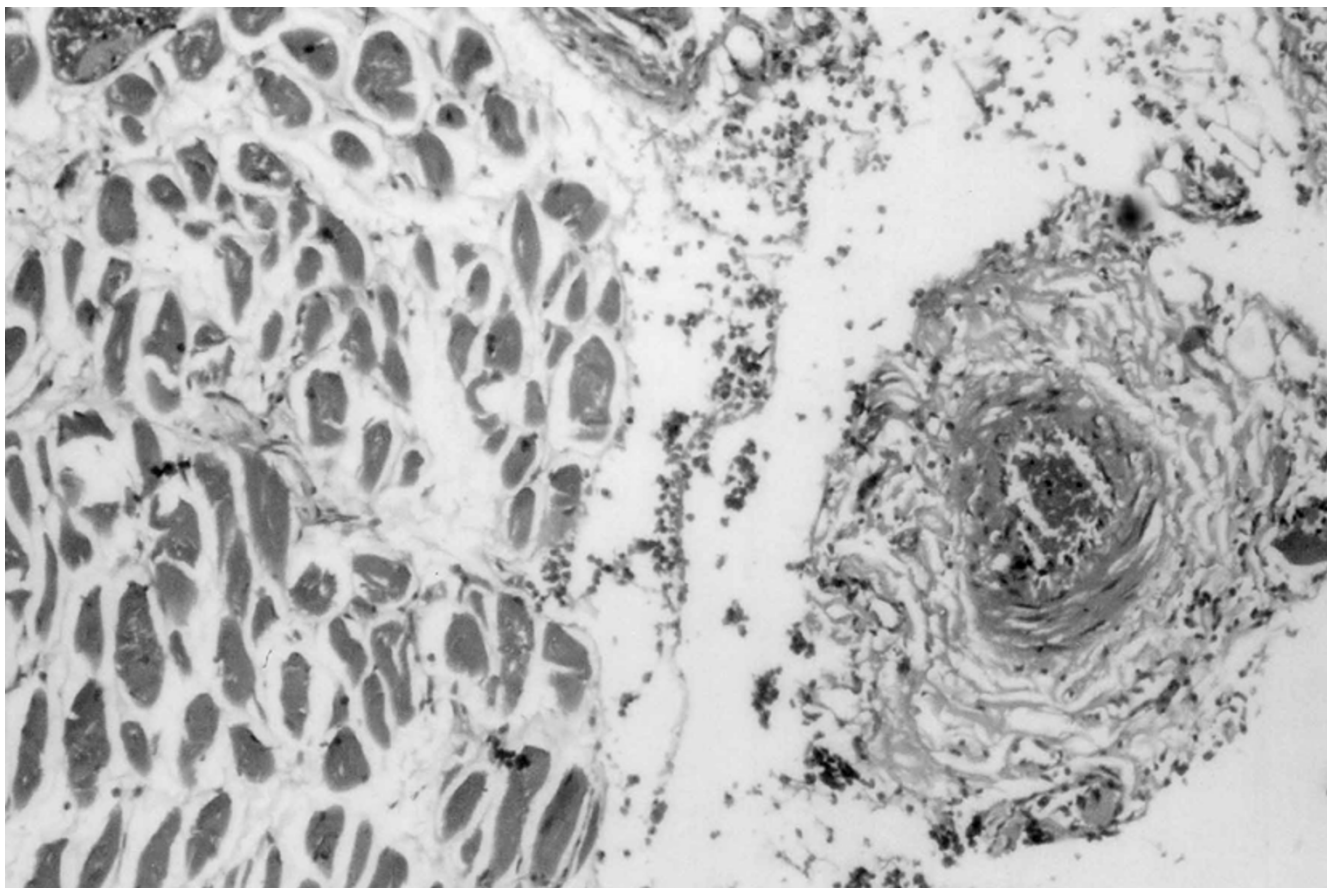


Figure 7
Microscopic view of the flap in Group Ivd (Hematoxyline Eosin staining $\times 400$)

Microangiographic findings showed that vascular delay caused an increased vascularization in the mid part of the flap. Light microscopy demonstrated a thickness in the choke vessel walls and dilatation in the vessel lumens, a finding which confirms the hypothesis of vascular territory expansion proposed by Boyd et al. [24] Consistent with the results of this study, the previous studies revealed that the delay in which both the artery, the veins and the nerve were dissected contributed more to the healing than the one in which either the artery, or the veins, or the nerve alone was dissected.

The mechanism of the increased vascularization was beyond the scope of this study. Rather, we aimed to reveal the philosophy on the use of increased vascularization in the clinical practice. In the light of the ideas mentioned so far, calibers of choke vessels between posterior intercostals territories are increased when thoracodorsal artery is ligated and the vascular pedicle which has not been dominant before reaches a sufficient size to supply

the flap. Despite beneficial effects of delay, its clinical use has turned out to be disadvantageous with the advent of microsurgery. It is desirable that the period of delay should be short. Various optimal periods of delay have been reported and the period of delay varies with the vascular structure and metabolic differences. In this study on distal pedicled latissimus dorsi flap in rats, we found no significant difference between seven-day and five-day delays. However, the above mentioned durations should not be considered as optimal periods of delay as it may take a longer time to confirm the viability of the skin island in this flap. The viability rates with vascular delay were significant compared to controls. It was striking that histological examination demonstrated thickness in vessel walls following dilatation in vessel lumens. This may be that ligation of the main vascular pedicle causes the muscle to put pressure on choke vessels, which causes dilatation in the vessel lumens and the vessel lumens hypertrophy in response. The period of delay can be shortened only if we understand what takes place after the procedure

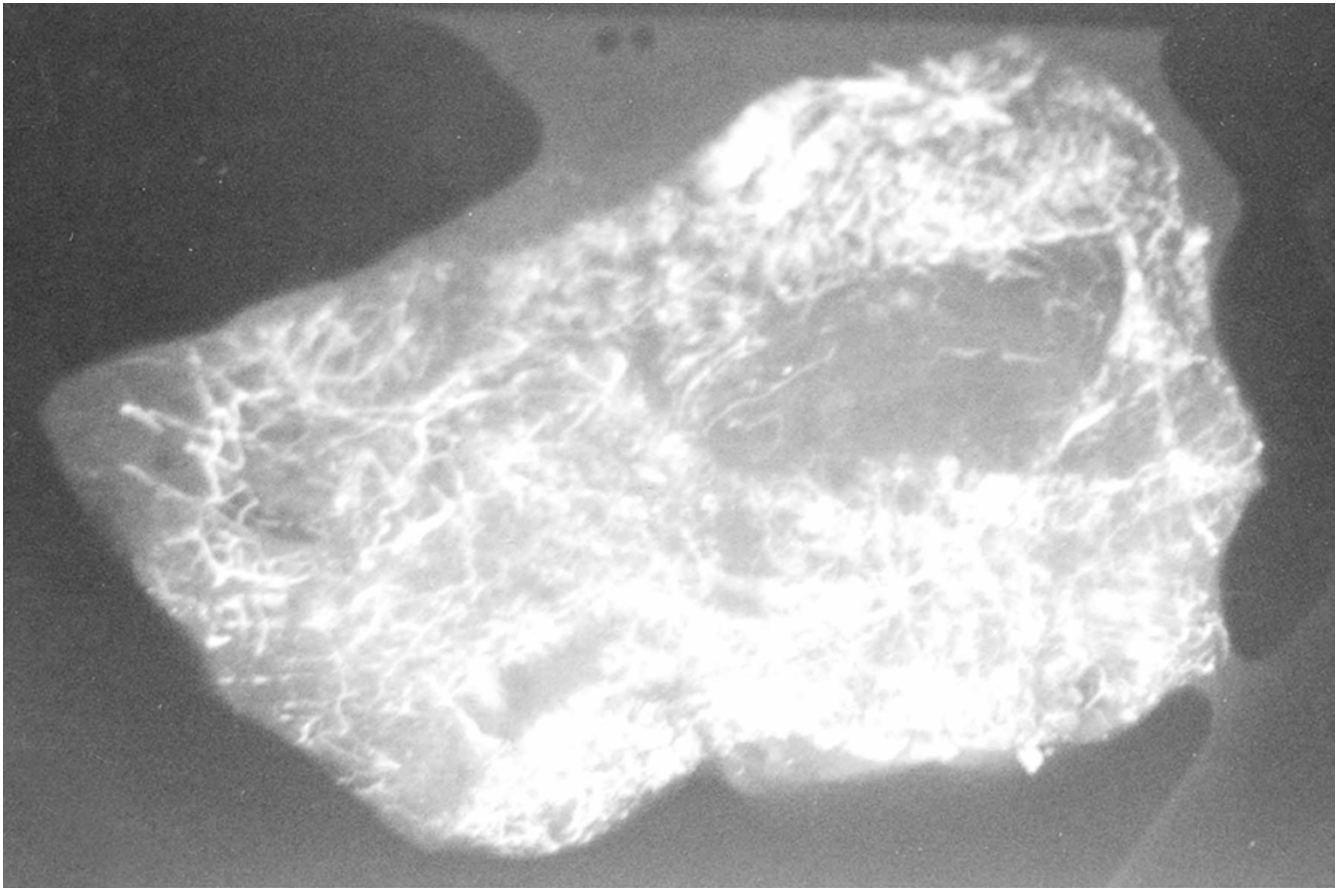


Figure 8
Microangiographic view of the flap in Group IIIvdc7.

of delay is performed and till the choke vessels between the neighboring vessels are opened. It has been shown that vasoconstrictor substances play a major role in the early stage of the delay and vasodilator agents in the later stages. There have been many studies on the effects of chemicals on the duration of vasoconstriction, tolerance against ischemia and changes in the vascular anatomy. The final effect of vascular delay is a change in vascular anatomy of the flap due to opening choke vessels. Furthermore, it has been shown to increase flap survival in arterialized venous flaps. In this study, the delay period was not shortened by combination of the delay procedures when compared with vascular delay only. However, compared to vascular delay alone, nitroderm was useful in improvement of flap survival although it did not shorten the delay period. In addition, it contributed to surgical delay. In the literature, Cho et al concluded that surgical delay increased the survival rate of the arterialized venous flaps in proportion to delay period. The combination of surgical and chemical delays provided a significantly higher

survival rate than surgical delay alone ($p < 0.001$), and the delay period could be shortened. [7]

However, in this study, nitroderm was not found to shorten the delay period. It can be explained by the fact that muscle flaps are deeper than arterialized venous flaps and skin flaps. The aim of this study was to investigate whether nitroderm shortened the delay period. We did not attempt to investigate whether it was useful in myocutaneous flaps. Prolonged application of nitroderm could have affected the flap survival.

Conclusions

The hypothesis of displacement of vascular pedicle in myocutaneous flaps was tested. A new rotational arc was created in latissimus dorsi musculocutaneous flap by delay procedures as a new flap experimental model. Although vascular delay achieved this end, nitroderm as a chemical agent did not shorten the delay period. However, nitroderm provided better results on histological

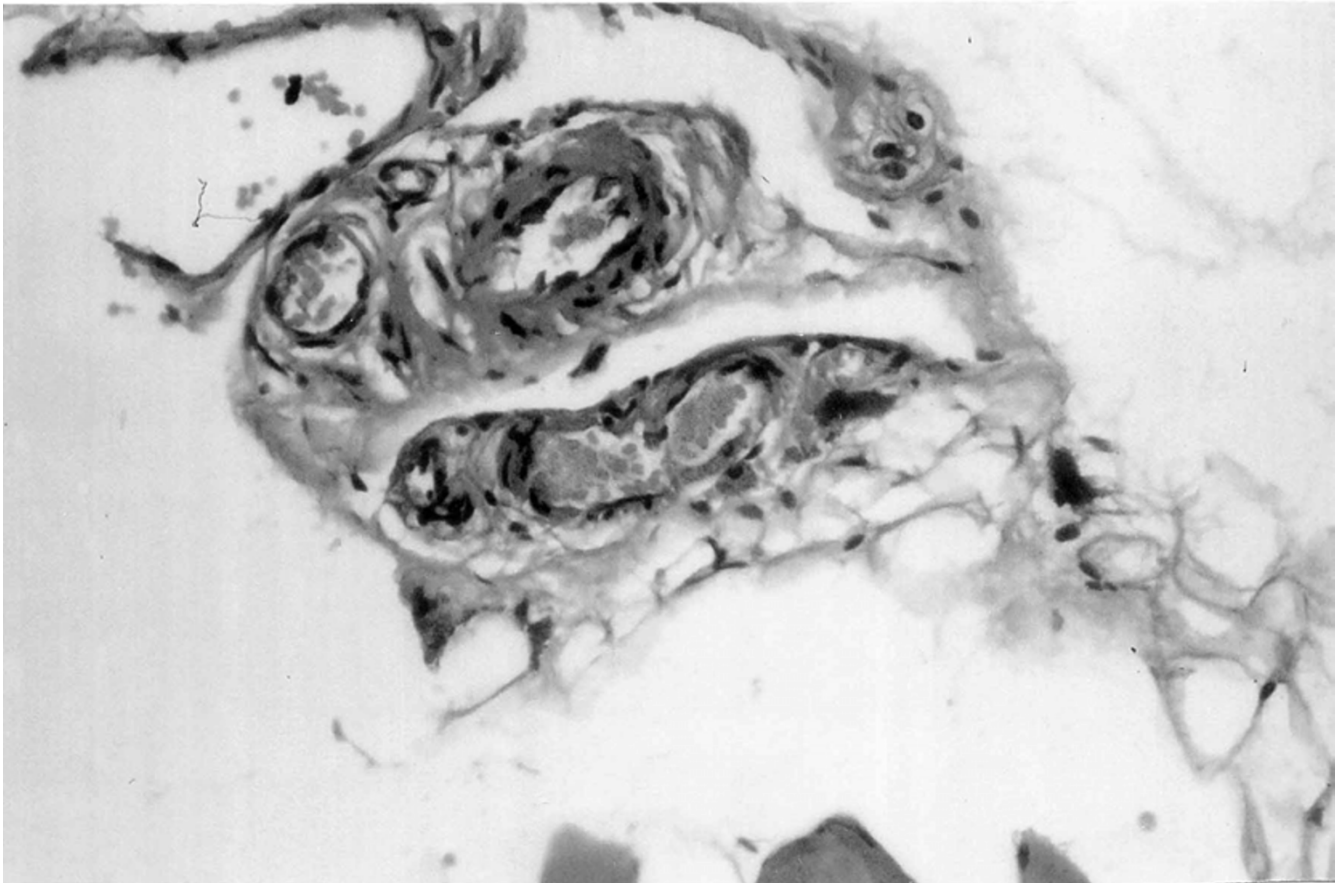


Figure 9
Microscopic view of the flap in Group IIIvdc7 (Hematoxyline Eosin staining $\times 400$)

Table 2: Mean percentages of viable flap areas in the skin islands

Groups	Length of Delays (Days)			
	1	3	5	7
Control	23 \pm 5	30 \pm 9	28 \pm 7	27 \pm 8
Vascular	35 \pm 8	48 \pm 8	69 \pm 13	80 \pm 9
Combined (vascular + chemical)	43 \pm 12	49 \pm 7	61 \pm 11	76 \pm 7

examination and microangiography. It is possible that vascular delay provides sufficient blood supply and thus flap survival improves. In addition, the arc of the muscle flap can be changed and the flap can be used for various purposes. We claim that this approach can be applied to other muscle flaps.

Competing interests

None declared.

Authors' contributions

E. Copcu designed the study and prepared the manuscript. A. Aktas performed the operations. N. Sivrioglu performed the statistical analysis. Y. Oztan participated in the

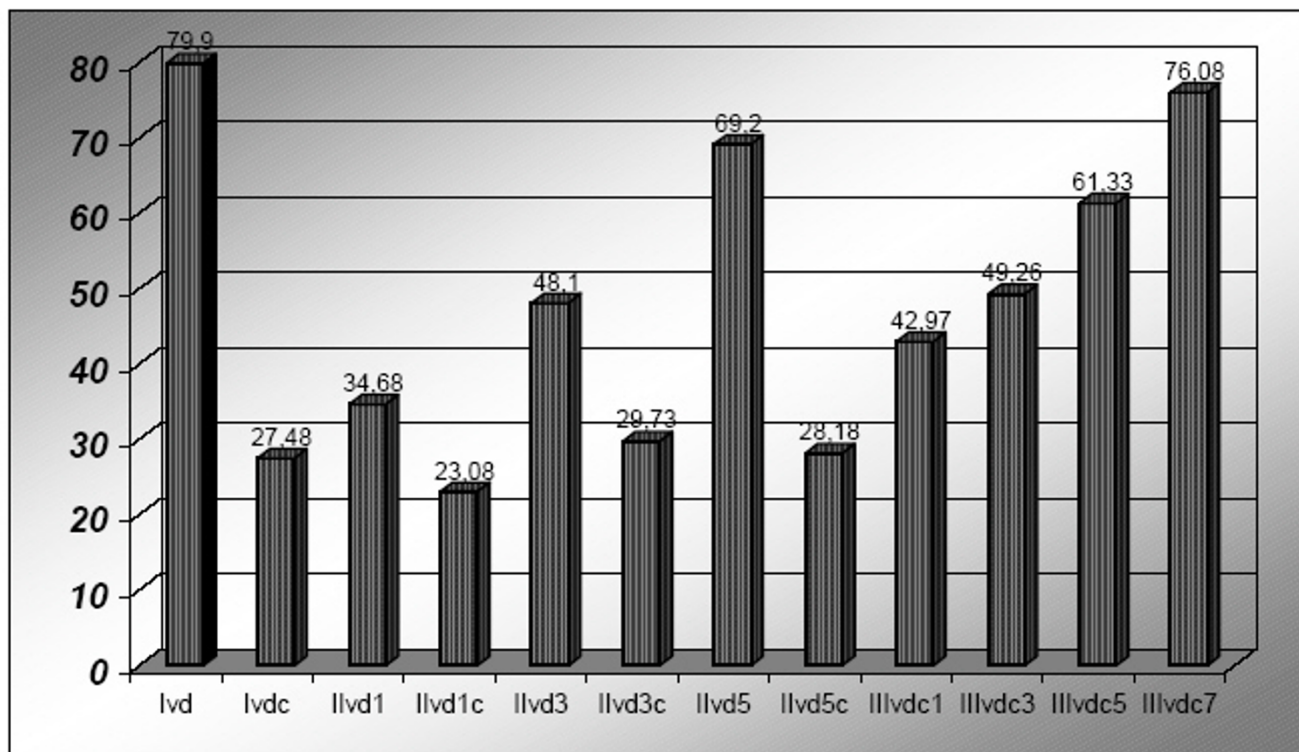


Figure 10
Comparison of the flap survivals (%)

design of the study. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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