The Submental Flap: Be Wary Theodore Klug¹, Courtney Brooke Shires^{1*}, Merry Sebelik²

method of using free ap reconstruction, once post-op complications are taken into consideration. It will also serve as a warning to new reconstructive surgeons who consider using a submental ap, as opposed to the more traditional free ap.

Materials and Methods

ap r

is retrospective case series with chart review includes 10 patients that underwent SIF reconstruction following various head and neck procedures by 2 di erent physicians at a single care facility between November 2016 and April 2018. ese surgeons were newly out of fellowship training and embarking on their rst attending surgeon position. e rst ten consecutive SIF cases performed at one institution were included. Inclusion criteria were adults with a diagnosis of malignancy of the head and neck undergoing surgery with reconstruction using SIF, that then went on to fail SIF reconstruction. Demographics and preoperative risks were collected. Data were gathered regarding the type of procedure performed. Postoperative variables and wound dehiscence were recorded.

Results

10 total patients underwent submental aps between 2016 and 2018. Five were female, and 5 were male. Age of patients ranged from 33 to 85, with an average age 60.7 years. Only 2 patients were smokers. Four patients had hypertension, and one had diabetes. Six of the patients had no comorbidities. Nine of the patients had simultaneous neck dissection. None of the patients had prior chemotherapy or radiation.

e defects requiring reconstruction were widely varied (Table 1).

| Patient | Sex | Age | Comorbidities | Tobacco Use | Simultaneous Neck Dissection | Previous Radia or Chemotherapy | Outcome | Need for second trip to OR | Defect |
|---------|-----|-----|---------------|----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | F | 61 | None | Yes | Yes | No | Aborted due to pathologic nodes in submental area and Free Flap next day | Yes | Composite resection of right floor of mouth, right ventral tongue partial glossectomy, and right marginal mandibulectomy. |
| 2 | F | 33 | None | No | No | No | Residual postauricular defect that needed cervicofacial rotational flap reconstruction | Yes | Parotid defect |
| 3 | М | 56 | None | Yes | Yes | No | Congested and debulked | Yes | FOM/Ventral tongue |
| 4 | F | 85 | DM, HTN | No | Yes | No | Performed a submental island flap. Later it was noted that the submental vein | Congeste defect tha ap ap ra | atMFOM/VentralsNYestauriculasubm |

blood supply to the island gra . He then underwent a split thickness skin gra (STSG) the same day.

Six of the 10 patients had initial placement of the SIF and further debridement at a second OR sitting. ree of those had venous congestion, and 3 of those were due to necrosis from poor arterial supply. One patient noted survival of a portion of the SIF for a parotid defect but needed a subsequent cervicofacial rotation ap for closure of the remaining defect.

Discussion

Although the submental ap is relatively thin, easy-to-harvest, and typically well-vascularized, it does have complications. Our single institution series varied from the literature with 100% failure rate [10].

Chow *et al.* reported partial loss of 2 out of 10 aps in their 2007 study, while Merten *et al.* reported loss of 1 ap in 11 nonirradiated patients in their 2002 study [11-12]. In a series of SIF performed in 2018 by Faisal et al., 2 complete and <u>3 partial ap</u> losses were recorded

[10]. e authors mentioned that th been previously irradiated, with preoperative radiotherapy was the who su ered ap loss [13].

Nine of our 10 patients require When a neck dissection is needed planned, the reconstructive surgeor with the resecting head and neck so vein is not ligated during the neck d the vein or artery is injured, using to not recommended, and the subme contralateral side.

ree of the patients were no requiring second trip to the OR. e be the primary venous drainage of t submental vein was noted to drain during the bring-back procedure. ligated during the initial procedur avoided with an earlier identi cation of reconstruction could have bee procedure.

ree of the patients were noted blood supply. Studies have shown of SIF, which is much smaller than t anterolateral thigh free aps and r di erence for vessel handling can be

Our poor SIF results were indep SIF for so tissue defects resulti

mandible/tongue retromolartrigon and colleagues c tongue reconstru



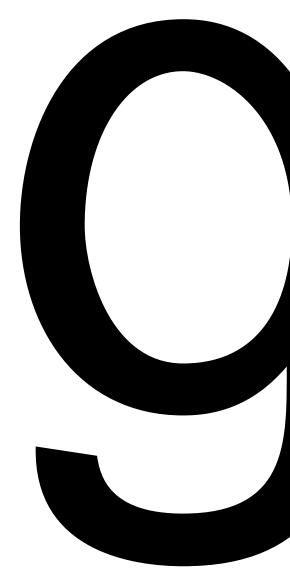
e SIF if the neck ha t *al. reporting tha* ent nding in thos

ous neck dissection. Decedure where SIF is a careful discussion at the facial artery or the circumstance that he neck for the SIF i uld be based on th

venous congestior ein has been found t n one of our cases th ernal jugular syster ular system had bee his could have bee my. A di erent mod n during the initia

otic SIF from lack of ble perforator of th rs of the work-hors n free aps. e siz chnical challenge.

defect site. We use osite resection of cts of oral tongue and parotid. Sittitra , is suitable for ora tion incidence whe



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