

A Recognition of Complication of Superficial Bronchial Axial Pattern Flap in a Dog.

Sehoon Kim, Suyoung Heo, Hyewon Kang, Kichang Lee, Minsu Kim and Namsoo Kim*¹

¹*College of Veterinary Medicine, Chonbuk national university, Jeonju, Korea.*

Signalment: A 13-year-old female 30 kg Korean Jindo dog was presented with severe defects due to vasculitis and perivascular dermatitis at the left antebrachium area.

Result: A left superficial bronchial axial pattern flap was elevated to cover the defect and The wound was covered. However, one week postsurgery, the flap was survived about 1/3 of total flap. Remaining one second defect was performed by the free skin mesh graft as an additional method. After ten days, the entire wound was achieved completely.

Clinical Relevance: Skin flaps carry own blood supply in other hands, the flap methods are dependent upon continuation of adequate circulation until vascularization takes place. Because they are much thicker than other grafts, this is a slower process and the flap method is vulnerable to problems with kinking or tension of the base. According to this case, a practitioner has to consider length of flap and thickness in order to vascular perfusion when superficial bronchial axial pattern flap is performed in a dog.

Key words: axial pattern flap, dog, reconstruction

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* Corresponding author: namsoo@chonbuk.ac.kr