



DERMATOLOGICAL SURGERY

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF APPLICABILITY OF ISLAND FLAP IN PRIMARY AND RECURRENT BASAL CELL CARCINOMAS ON THE FACE

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Background: Island flap is a method in which during one surgical stage a rotation of island tissue is performed, whose origin is in immediate anatomical proximity to the occurred surgical defect, so that the rotation provides maximum preservation of the anatomical features of the area.

Observation: We are presenting two cases of applied island flap. The tumor formation located on the left side of the nose in the first patient case is removed in the form of the letter O with a field of surgical safety 0.3 cm in all directions. This was followed by a contouring of a triangle in a distal to the nose direction and transposition of the already prepared triangle towards ala nasi and careful adaptation of the wound edges. The histological examination showed basal cell carcinoma with free resection edges. The data in the second patient case showed recurrent basal cell carcinoma and already performed radiation therapy. An island flap was performed, similarly to the already described one in patient one case. The histological verification showed the basal cell carcinoma which is in depth and laterally not fully resected.

Key message: The island flap is difficult for execution in the cases of patients with recurrent basal cell carcinoma due to the fact that the sclerosing of the tissue do not allow for a good mobility of the tissues for any type of flap. Thus, often the surgical intervention has to be executed with a small field of surgical safety, which in turn has the risk of not full sanitation of the process.

