



# Reverse Bilateral Latissimus Dorsi Flap Reconstruction After Extensive Mid Back Dermatofibrosarcoma Protuberans Excision: A Case Report

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## Abstract

Surgical resection of soft tissue sarcoma of the trunk can result in large defects requiring complex reconstruction for coverage of vital neurovascular structures and tissue defect. Large defects of the back could be reconstructed with multiple random pattern or local pedicled flaps. We present the case of a 48-year-old patient with a locally advanced dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans of the back. Wide local excision of the lesion was performed. The soft tissue defect measured 22 cm x 20 cm x 4 cm and was reconstructed with bilateral reverse latissimus dorsi myocutaneous (RLDM) flap. Each RLDM flap measured 24 cm x 10 cm. The donor site on the back was closed directly on both sides. The patient recovered well and the two flaps healed uneventfully. Twelve months after surgery the patient is disease-free. The use of a RLDM flap in mid-back reconstructions provided wide well-vascularized soft tissue, minimized risk of infection, and maximized back coverage. This flap is an excellent choice for reconstruction of large defects of the mid-back.

**Keywords:** Reverse latissimus dorsi myocutaneous flap; Trunk reconstruction; Posterior trunk defect; Sarcoma; Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans

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## Background

Soft tissue sarcomas (STS) represent less than 1% of all malignant tumors. STS can occur anywhere in the body but 75% are located in the extremities, 10% in the trunk and 10% in the retroperitoneum [1]. The mainstay of treatment of localized STS is the complete surgical resection of the tumor with adequate margins. Both the width and quality of the surgical margins are crucial in determining patient's prognosis. Low-risk tumors are typically managed with a wide surgical resection alone. Patients with high-risk tumors may be treated with adjuvant/neoadjuvant radiotherapy and/or chemotherapy to minimize respectively the local and systemic risk of failure.

Dermatofibrosarcoma Protuberans (DFSP) is a low-grade, locally aggressive, STS of the cutis. Typically, DFSP arises within the dermis as a slow-growing plaque or nodule and subsequently spread to the subcutaneous tissues. The pathogenetic driver of this tumor is the (17;22)(q22;q13) translocation which leads to the formation of COL1A1-PDGFB fusion transcripts. The overproduction of the Platelet-Derived Growth Factor (PDGF) beta-chain stimulates tumor cells growth with an autocrine loop [2].

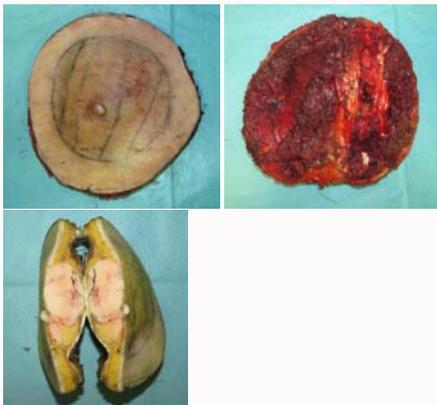
DFSP are managed with wide excision of the tumor en-bloc with surrounding soft tissues. The Mohs micrographic surgery is an option to minimize the amount of tissue resected, especially in critical areas [3]. The risk of local recurrence is in the range of 1-4% at 10 years after wide surgery and the metastatic risk is about 2% at 10 years in major series [4,5]. The risk of local failure increases significantly in case of marginal or microscopically positive resection, thus the quality of surgery is critical. In a minority of patients, the tumor may harbour a fibrosarcomatous transformation which is associated with a much higher systemic risk. The most common site of DFSP occurrence is the trunk (72%). Here, the extensive removal of tissue often requires reconstructive surgery because primary closure is not possible. Furthermore, in case of local recurrences, the re-resections of superficial soft tissues further deplete the nearby tissues of redundancy and the transferring of healthy tissue from areas of excess becomes necessary [6]. Indeed, the complexity of the defects following soft tissue sarcoma resection has increased, as more patients now receive preoperative radiotherapy. Radiation decreases the chance for a successful skin graft, and it also renders the



**Figure 1:** A 48-year-old man with a DFSP measuring 16 cm x 14 cm x 6 cm was present on the mid back.



**Figure 2:** MRI showing lesion extent.



**Figure 3:** The tumor was widely resected Intraoperative specimen.

wound edges ischemic. Therefore, well-vascularized tissues are required for reconstruction [7,8].

Reconstruction of soft-tissue defects of the posterior trunk can constitute a challenge for plastic surgeons. Reliable axial pattern flaps for local tissue transfer and recipient vessels for microsurgical reconstruction are scant, [9] the wound is often deep and with irregular three-dimensional contour [10]. Inadequate amounts of soft tissue can lead to contracture during the healing process, compromising trunk and upper extremity function. Moreover, the exposure of spinous processes may lead to ulceration or pressure sores after soft tissue coverage, so they should be readily removed in order to avoid such complications. Due to the rich random vascular network multiple local flaps are possible; fasciocutaneous flaps may be raised based on septal and fascial perforators of the axillary subscapular trunks and the posterior intercostals arteries. These flaps provide missing soft tissue for upper-back moderate size defects. Nevertheless, the dorsal trunk hosts several muscles that may be transferred as pedicled flaps such as the latissimusdorsi or the trapezius. Moreover, in selected

cases free flaps with vein graft or loops may be used [5-11]. Here we present the case of a patient undergoing bilateral Reverse Latissimus Dorsi Myocutaneous (RLDM) flap reconstruction after wide excision of a primary DFSP of the middle back.

## Case Presentation

A 48-year-old man presented with a painless superficial lesion of the mid-back that had been slowly enlarging for the previous three years (Figure 1). He had no family history of cancer and the past medical history was unremarkable except for hypertension. He had never been a smoker. The clinical examination revealed a large raised lesion, measuring 16 cm x 14 cm x 6 cm in the middle of the back, extended from the scapula tip to the iliac crest edge (T12-L3). The lesion was barely mobile and hard. A pink plaque-like thickening was present in the middle of the lesion. Contrast-enhanced MRI showed an expansive subcutaneous lesion with no infiltration of deep soft tissues (Figure 2). The thoracoabdominal CT-scan did not show any other lesion. The patient underwent a percutaneous punch biopsy which revealed a neoplasia composed of CD34-positive spindle cells without atypia or necrosis and with scant mitosis. A diagnosis of DFSP was made.

The flaps were drawn with the patient in a standing position. The resection area measuring 22 cm x 20 cm was outlined on the back region (lesion: 16 cm x 14 cm, 3 cm oncologically safe distal resection margins). A bilateral RLDM flap was marked, each measuring 24 cm x 10 cm, with its long axis drawn horizontally. During surgery, the patient was placed in the prone position. First, the tumor was resected with wide margins (Figure 3), encompassing the fascia and superficial layer of the corresponding underlying muscles: the middle and lower part of the right and left latissimus dorsi muscle, and part of the sacrospinalis muscles bilaterally were partially resected. Also the apex of T10-L2 spinous processes was removed. After the excision, a full-thickness defect measuring 22 cm x 20 cm remained in the middle-lumbar back region (Figure 4). The size of the two RLDM flaps was reassessed according to the size and shape of the defect. The musculocutaneous flaps, measuring 24 cm x 10 cm, were designed on the superolateral part of the back, between T8-T11 in both sides. The skin and subcutaneous tissue were cut down to the latissimusdorsi muscle, and the flaps were harvested between the latissimus dorsi and the serratus anterior muscles. The thoracodorsal neurovascular bundle was identified, with preservation of the vessels and nerve distributing to the serratus anterior muscle. The myocutaneous flaps were freed from the underlying chest wall along the superior and lower borders of the muscle, preserving dorsal intercostal perforating vessels. When the harvesting was close to the paraspinous region, multiple paraspinous perforators of the posterior intercostal arteries could be seen entering the deep surface of the muscle. These vessels



**Figure 4:** Wound defect after wide local excision of DFSP that measured 22 cm x 20 cm in diameter.



**Figure 5:** A bilateral reverse myocutaneous latissimus dorsi flap measuring 24 cm x 10 cm has been raised after tumor resection. Flaps ready to be rotated.



**Figure 6:** Immediate post-operative result.



**Figure 7:** Postoperative picture 12 months after surgery with stable and durable coverage of the wound.

can be preserved if they do not restrict the flap transfer. Otherwise, some of them can be divided. The two flaps were transposed to the defect and sutured together (Figure 5 and 6). The donor sites were closed directly. Four drain tubes were placed (two for the flap donor sites and two for the lumbar region).

The patient was kept in a prone position in bed to reduce the tension of the flaps for two days. Peri-operative antibiotics were given. He was discharged after 7 days. Drain tubes were removed on the 15<sup>th</sup> day after the operation. The final pathology showed a completely excised DFSP with clear margins all around. No further therapies were needed. Twelve months after surgery the patient has no evidence of disease recurrence (Figure 7). The range of motion of shoulder joints and arms were not impaired after surgery. The initial flaps bulging gradually resolved.

## Discussion

The thoraco-lumbar superficial tissues are relatively thick, strongly

adherent to the underlying layers, and relatively inelastic. Depending on the extent of the defect and adjacent structures involvement, a variety of options can be considered for closure of posterior trunk defects. For small wounds that can be closed tension-free, it may be possible to bring wound edges together for primary closure. This is particularly true when resection is superficial and no vital structures are exposed. Once a large area of tissue has been harvested, however, direct closure becomes more difficult. When underlying vessels, nerves, tendons, ligaments, or even bone have been removed, primary closure is not advisable. Not only it could be impossible to advance flaps far enough to achieve closure, but even if the near tissue might be undermined to allow wound edges to close, the lack of elasticity in the resulting scar tissue is at high risk of causing problems. Furthermore, STS surgery may often result in large composite tissue defects, in which functional structures are frequently exposed and susceptible to infection and mechanical trauma. Therefore, reconstruction of complex defects requires durable and stable coverage of vital neurovascular and bony structures. The posterior trunk soft-tissue defects can be reconstructed by local skin flaps, fasciocutaneous flaps, perforator flaps, muscle or musculocutaneous flaps and free flaps. Each option has its own advantages and disadvantages.

The abundance of perforating vessels in the posterior trunk offers multiple options for random pattern perforator reconstruction [12]; however the use of these flaps is highly dependent on the quality of the surrounding tissue that might be compromised due to radiation and scarring. Compared with myocutaneous flap, there is no muscle composition in perforator flap. Moreover, these flaps are usually thin and not suitable to fill dead spaces. Meanwhile, tedious dissection of the perforators and possible herniation after surgery can sometimes hinder the wide use of perforator flap in lumbar defect reconstruction [13]. In these cases the use of muscle or musculocutaneous flaps is advisable. Myocutaneous flaps are a reliable source of tissue for coverage. The major advantages of myocutaneous flaps are successful wound healing, closure of dead space, and the use of well-vascularized tissue [14]. In the trunk, the pedicled latissimusdorsi flap is usually used for neck, upper back, and thoracic wall reconstructions. The reverse latissimusdorsi flap was indicated for mid/lower back and upper buttock reconstructions. In 1906 the Italian surgeon Tansini firstly described the utility of the pedicled latissimusdorsi flap for chest wall defects reconstruction after radical breast amputation [15]. The latissimusdorsi muscle flaps offers great variety and options to cover large defects in the mid-thoracic and upper-thoracic posterior trunk. It can be raised up to 30 cm x 40 cm in size and may be transferred as a muscular (eventually with additional skin grafts) or myocutaneous flap. The latter option makes postoperative monitoring considerably easier. It originates at the thoracal spinous processes, inferior ribs, and iliac crest. The latissimusdorsi muscle inserts at the intertubercular groove of the humerus. Its dominant vascular pedicle is the thoracodorsal artery, which is part of the scapular vascular system, whereas the non-dominant pedicles originate from intercostal and lumbar arteries. It is therefore a class V muscle according to the popular classification of Mathes and Nahai; thus, survival of the flap may also be based on the non-dominant pedicles [16], which would allow utilization of this flap as a “reverse” flap in order to cover contralateral or more caudal defects [9]. The RLDM flap receives its blood supply from the perforating branches of the intercostal and lumbar arteries [16,17]. During flap elevation, all medial muscle origin from the spinous processes of the vertebrae can be released, facilitating inferior transposition of the flap. The function of the

muscle part in the RLDM flap is the enhancement of bulkiness of the flap in obliterating the dead space. Moreover, multiple perforators of the medial branches of the posterior intercostal vessels and lumbar arteries can be visualized in the midline of the back. Stevenson et al. [16] have demonstrated, that the RLDM flap is mainly nourished by 3 vessels originating from the 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup> intercostal arteries and veins located 5 cm from the midline of the back. These perforators can be preserved if they do not limitate flap transfer, otherwise they can also be dissected. Meanwhile, Maruyama et al. [18] reported that the dorsal perforating pedicle from the ninth intercostal vessels can be divided so as to obtain sufficient pedicle length and found that flap survival was not altered. If the flap vascularity is found to be adequate, then perforators can be divided, facilitating further caudal and medial transposition of the flap. During the tumor resection, the surgical oncologist should always be reminded to preserve the integrity of the perforators of the intercostal arteries whenever possible from an oncological point of view. The bilateral RLDM flap is suitable to cover thoraco-lumbar defect, until L2-L3 but not the sacral region; as matter-of-fact longer flaps could have distal viability and ischemic problems. On the other hand it is not possible to cover defect wider than 25cm because larger flaps could have rotational problems. In our opinion the bilateral RLDM flap is the more reliable surgical option to close a large and deep defect of the mid-low back as in the case described.

### Authors' Contribution

All authors made substantial contributions to conception and design, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data and have been involved in drafting the manuscript and revising it. Dr. Cortinovis and Dr. Gronchi, as chief Plastic Reconstructive surgery Department and Sarcoma Surgery Unit had given final approval of the version to be published.

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