Neo-omphaloplasty in anchor-line abdominoplasty performed in patients who have previously undergone bariatric surgery

Neo-onfaloplastia no decurso das abdominoplastias em âncora em pacientes pós-cirurgia bariátrica

ABSTRACT

Introduction: In formerly morbidly obese individuals, major weight loss after bariatric surgery leads to the development of extensive areas of sagging skin with large fat deposits that mainly affect the limbs, several regions of the trunk, and the anterior abdominal wall in particular. The gold standard procedure, anchor-line abdominoplasty (also known as inverted T), is performed with the simultaneous removal of the navel followed by neo-umbilicoplasty during surgery. In the present report, we describe our experience with neo-omphaloplasty in anchor-line abdominoplasty performed in patients who previously underwent bariatric surgery. The neo-omphaloplasty mainly consists of 2 skin flaps bilaterally positioned at the extremities of the skin incision, facilitating a natural appearance of the navel after they are sutured to the fascia.

Methods: From March 2011 to June 2012, 50 patients, who previously underwent bariatric surgery and had stable body weight for at least 6 months, were operated on at the Plastic Surgery Service of the Clinics Hospital of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Campinas. Results: In the 50 patients, the neo-umbilicus was positioned at a location that was preoperatively established, and these patients exhibited characteristics similar to individuals who had not undergone abdominal surgeries. There was no evidence of dehiscence, necrosis, stenosis, suture line enlargement in the neo-umbilicus, or seroma formation in this cohort. Conclusions: When neo-omphaloplasty is performed using 2 skin flaps conventionally positioned in the abdominal wall, at a distance varying between 16 and 18 cm from the xiphoid process, the aesthetic outcomes are similar to the natural appearance of the navel. This technical approach is quick and easy to implement.

INTRODUCTION

Major cutaneous/adipose dysmorphic disorders in morbidly obese patients lead to physical and psychological changes. Multidisciplinary treatment aims to restore patients to normal conditions in a cost-effective manner. The effects of bariatric surgeries have already been established in the literature. However, they are frequently associated with dystrophies of the integumentary system. Despite the known risk of formation of major scars, patients undergo several surgical procedures for excess skin removal.

In all cases, the navel is the body part that evokes different reactions in patients in cases of absence or distortion of the navel, from trying to solve the problem to investigating the possibility of surgical treatment for its maintenance. This is because the navel is psychologically considered as part of the body. When patients are inquired about the possible removal of the navel, most individuals of both genders express their desire that the navel be retained1-3.

Several omphaloplasty procedures that are performed in cases undergoing lower pubic transverse abdominoplasty or even in cases of total necrosis of the navel have been published in the literature4-8. In anchor-line abdominoplasty, in which the navel is routinely removed, umbilicus reconstruction is performed with 1 or 2 skin flaps, which are shaped as a small tongue and placed on one of the extremities of the residual skin with a pedicle. Once sutured to the fascia, the appearance is similar to the natural navel9-14.

Here, we report our experience with neo-omphaloplasty in anchor-line abdominoplasty performed in patients who had previously undergone bariatric surgery. This procedure involves the use of 2 skin flaps that are bilaterally positioned at the extremities of the skin incision, which mimic the natural appearance of the navel once they are sutured to the fascia.

METHODS

From March 2011 to June 2012, 50 patients, who previously underwent bariatric surgery with stable body weight for at least 6 months, were operated on at the Plastic Surgery Service of the Clinics Hospital of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Campinas. Most patients (90%) were women.

All patients underwent the anchor-line procedure, in which the neo-umbilicus was reconstructed with the aid of 2 skin flaps that were bilaterally positioned at the extremities of residual skin flaps.

Surgical resection limits

With the patient in the orthostatic position, a xiphoid–pubic line was established up to the anterior vulvar commissure in women and up to the base of the penis in men. With the patient in the dorsal horizontal decubitus position, another line, 6 cm above the line described above, was drawn bilaterally and transversally to each side of the iliac spine. Through a digital maneuver, starting from the iliac–pubic line, the upper limit was traced through a transverse and bilateral line. The area assumed the shape of a large ellipse with extremities that varied according to the excess skin and fat.

After stretching the skin caudally, another bidigital maneuver was used to define the epigastric excess, from the xiphoid process to the upper transversal limit at the level of...
the navel; these new epigastric lines formed an “A” shape. Finally, 2 small cutaneous rectangles (2 cm in width and 3 cm in height) were defined bilaterally 16 to 18 cm below the xiphoid process and medially to the vertical limits of the resection (Figures 1 and 2).

Surgical procedure

Patients underwent general anesthesia with or without epidural anesthesia. Infiltration was performed with 0.9% saline solution and 1:500,000 epinephrine. A skin incision was subsequently made along the entire resection limit. Dissection and monoblock resection of the entire overlying skin were performed with electrocautery until the aponeurotic plane, including the navel and its pedicle, was reached. The umbilical stump was invaginated and sutured when necessary (Figure 3). Rectus abdominis muscles were plicated by suturing the aponeurosis in 2 planes using 2-0 nylon thread isolated sutures every 5 cm followed by 0 Vicryl continuous sutures. With the patient in Fowler’s position, the limits of the 2 hemi-skin flaps were sutured at the pubic midline with 0 Vicryl isolated sutures. The 2 bilateral and rectangular skin flaps were sutured medially to the aponeurosis of the rectus abdominis muscles with two 2-0 nylon thread isolated sutures, while the extremities were sutured with 4-0 nylon thread (Figures 4 to 6). The remaining vertical and horizontal sutures on the extremities of the skin; the superficial fascia, and dermis were performed using isolated 0 Vicryl sutures followed by continuous intradermal 3-0 Monocryl sutures.

Adhesive strips were applied in dead space areas. A suction drain was placed in the central area of the pubis, emerging through the skin, and was maintained for 7 days.

Dressing involved applying an adhesive sterile and porous bandage on the entire suture, which was then covered with cotton and elastic strip. Dry gauze was maintained within the neo-umbilicus for 24 hours.
RESULTS

In the 50 operated patients, the neo-umbilicus was positioned as established preoperatively and presented characteristics similar to individuals not previously submitted to abdominal surgeries (Figures 7 to 10). There was no appearance of dehiscence, necrosis, stenosis, suture line enlargement in the neo-umbilicus, or seroma formation in this cohort.

DISCUSSION

Systematic removal of the navel in patients undergoing abdominoplasty after bariatric surgery is based on the preoperative characteristics presented by individual patients, such as a large pedicle. Conventional umbilicoplasty involves surgical maneuvers that often result in dysmorphic disorders postoperatively, such as stenosis or enlargement of the navel, hypertrophic scar on a skin island, wound dehiscence, and pedicle necrosis, which often require surgical revision.
The neo-umbilicoplasty, based on the use of 2 skin flaps, described in this article is similar to other procedures described in the literature. However, it differs with respect to the conventional surgical limits, which are defined irrespective of the physical characteristics of the patient, weight loss, skin extension, or adipose panniculus thickness. A distance of approximately 16 to 18 cm below the xiphoid process is a more aesthetically acceptable position, even for healthy individuals or patients who have previously undergone lower pubic transverse abdominoplasty. To determine this distance, xiphoid–umbilical measurements were performed in 15 healthy individuals with normal weight and height while they were placed in the orthostatic position. The distance ranged between 16 and 18 cm, with an average of 16.5 cm. The xiphoid process was a more accurate reference point than the vulvar commissure because of factors inherent to the adipose–cutaneous component of each individual.

The surgical maneuvers used for this procedure are quick and easy to implement; they only require the fixation of 2 skin flaps to the aponeurotic plane through isolated sutures of skin extremities and no removal of the overlying fat. Moreover, specific dressing is not necessary, because the gauze is maintained inside the neo-umbilicus for 24 hours.

Patients are instructed to clean their neo-umbilicus with soap and water as well as place new dry gauzes daily for 4 weeks postoperatively. Placement of an elastic bandage to cover the trunk, from the inframammary groove up to the thighs, is recommended for 3 months.

Patients are allowed to perform light physical activities such as walking and water aerobics 1 month after surgery. However, weight training and abdominal exercises are recommended only 3 months after surgery.

CONCLUSIONS

Neo-omphaloplasty, using 2 skin flaps that are conventionally positioned in the abdominal wall at a distance varying between 16 and 18 cm from the xiphoid process, yields aesthetic outcomes similar to the natural appearance of the navel. This technical approach is quick and easy to implement.

REFERENCES