

## IMAGE

## Unilateral Failure in Microvascular Bilateral Breast Reconstruction Salvaged by Flap Transfer to the Contralateral Breast

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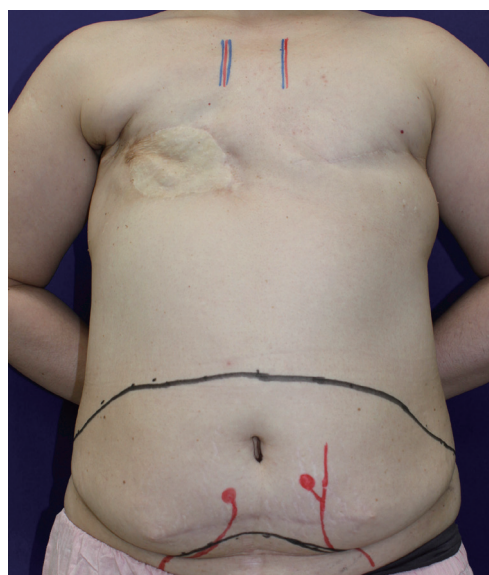
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When flap failure occurs in bilateral breast reconstruction, surgeons need to deal with the situation effectively in order to optimize the prosthetic reconstruction and to make the bilateral reconstruction successful [1].

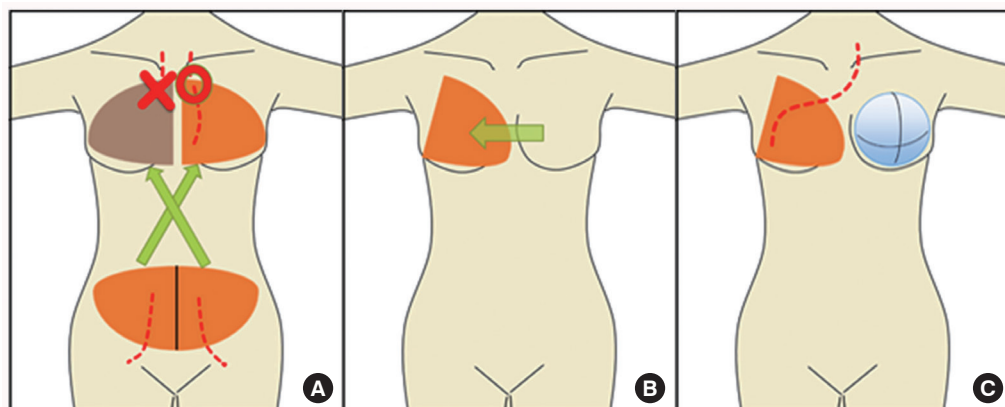
A 46-year-old woman underwent bilateral mastectomy for breast cancer. Axillary dissection, a skin graft from the abdomen, and postmastectomy radiotherapy were also performed on the right breast. We planned immediate secondary breast reconstruction with bilateral deep inferior epigastric artery perforator flaps. After elevating the flaps (Fig.

1), the vascular pedicle of the right flap was anastomosed to the left internal mammary vessels (IMVs) to reconstruct the left breast, and vice versa. However, after repeated arterial thrombosis, the flap on the right breast became unavailable due to intraflap thrombosis (Fig. 2A). Since engraftment of the flap was essential to accomplish the right breast reconstruction (due to skin insufficiency), and the ipsilateral thoracodorsal vessels were considered unreliable due to previous axillary node dissection, the flap anastomosed to the left IMVs was transferred to the right side through a subcutaneous tunnel (Fig. 2B). For reconstruction of the left breast, a tissue expander was placed under the pectoralis major muscle (Fig. 2C). Seven months later, the tissue expander was replaced with an implant (Fig. 3).

In the present case, we transferred a flap from the left breast to the right through a subcutaneous tunnel with the vascular pedicle connected to the left IMVs. The pedicle length (> 10 cm) was enough to reach



**Fig. 1.** Preoperative view. The flap was designed slightly to the cranial side due to the presence of a donor site scar for the skin graft in the initial operation.



**Fig. 2.** Schematic representation of the operative procedure. (A) The flap anastomosed to the right internal mammary vessels became unavailable due to repeated anastomotic thrombosis. (B) The flap anastomosed to the left internal mammary vessels was transferred to the right breast through a subcutaneous tunnel. (C) A tissue expander was placed under the pectoralis major muscle in the left breast.



**Fig. 3.**  
Postoperative view. Six months  
following replacement, with  
an implant in the left breast.

the contralateral breast without tension. Therefore, the use of IMVs on the contralateral side can be considered as an alternative option when the ipsilateral recipient vessels are not available [2,3], and flap pedicles should be harvested with the greatest

length possible in preparation for such situations.

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