hemostasis with conventional management (p=0.003). There was no sequela or major complications after TAE. There were six patients died from traumatic brain injury. Non-TAE related morbidity and mortality have no significant difference between these two groups.

CONCLUSION: We demonstrated TAE could be an effective treatment for life-threatening oronasal bleeding among patients with severe craniofacial trauma. Initial presentation with shock index > 0.9 was a strong independent predictor of angiographic hemostasis and TAE should be initiated as soon as possible.

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Preoperative Computed Tomographic Angiography for Complicated Head and Neck Reconstructions

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INTRODUCTION: Reconstruction of complicated head and neck of after multiple operations and radiation therapies continue to be a challenge for plastic surgeons. It not only affects the anatomy due to considerable adhesions of fibrotic tissues, but also can lead to endothelial dysfunction, pronounced fibrosis and decreased vascularization pattern. We utilize the multi-detector computed tomography angiography (CTA) for preoperative evaluation to detect reliable vessels for anastomosis. Surgical options would be considered whether to abort, to proceed on using free flaps or altered local flaps for reconstruction.

METHODS: Based on retrospective review of our experiences for complicated head and neck tumor resection from 2011 to 2015, the preoperative neck vessels were evaluated by CTA. The findings were divided into three groups: Group I, Present recipient vessels; Group II, Present recipient vessels with small or stenosis vessels; Group III, No recipient vessels. The preoperative surgical planning was made according to the reports of CTA.

RESULTS: Total of 28 patients ranging from 42 to 74 years old (average, 58) and previous operation frequency from 1 to 8 (average, 2.2) were evaluated. In 23 patients, peri-operation radiotherapy was performed. In CTA reports, Group I, 7 patients have received free flap (free ALT flap: 5, free fibula flap: 2). All free flaps survive without partial loss. Group II, there are 6 free flaps (free forearm flap: 1, free ALT flap: 5), 5 local flaps (PMMC flap: 4, PMMC + DP flap: 1) and one without surgery. Group III, 5 patients received local flaps (PMMC flap: 2, DP flap: 1, PMMC + DP flap: 2) and four patients without surgery. A treatment algorithm was developed.

CONCLUSIONS: MDCT angiography provides high-resolution, three dimensional vascular imaging for preoperative surgical planning to evaluate reliable vessels for anastomoses. The use of CTA should be considered for difficult microsurgical reconstructions in head and neck. When an abnormality in vascular anatomy is detected by CTA, the surgeon is advised to consider altering the operative plan accordingly. In addition, CTA indeed increases the surgical confidences of preoperative planning, increases the successful rate of difficult reconstructions in head and neck and diminishes the patient’s discomforts.

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Pursuing Mirror Image Reconstruction in Unilateral Microtia: Customizing Auricular Framework by Application of Three-Dimensional Imaging and Three-Dimensional Printing

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INTRODUCTION: The advances in three-dimensional imaging and three-dimensional printing technology have
expanded the frontier of pre-surgical design for microtia reconstruction from two-dimensional curved lines to three-dimensional perspectives. This study presents the algorithm of combining three-dimensional surface imaging, computer-assisted design, and three-dimensional printing to create patient-specific auricular frameworks in unilateral microtia reconstruction.

METHODS: Patients with unilateral microtia, who underwent auricular reconstruction with MEDPOR® implant, were enrolled. Three-dimensional image of the patient’s head was captured by the 3dMDcranial® and virtual sculpture carried out using the Geomagic® Freeform® software and Touch™ X Haptic device for fabrication of the auricular template. Each template was tailored according to the patient’s unique auricular morphology. The final construct was mirrored onto the defective side and printed out with biocompatible acrylic material.

RESULTS: During the surgery, the prefabricated customized template served as a three-dimensional guide for surgical simulation and sculpture of the MEDPOR® framework. The template was used to simulate the appearance after skin draping and helped the surgeon to assess the sufficiency of soft tissue coverage.

Symmetrical and good aesthetic results with regards to auricular shape, projection, and orientation can be obtained using this method.

CONCLUSION: The combination of three-dimensional imaging and manufacturing technology with the malleability of MEDPOR® has surpassed existing limitations resulting from the use of autologous materials and the ambiguity of two-dimensional planning. This approach allows surgeons to customize the auricular framework in a highly precise and sophisticated manner, taking a big step closer to the goal of mirror-image reconstruction for unilateral microtia patients.

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Pyoderma Gangrenosum of the Hand: a Case Series and Literature Review of Clinical Presentation and Management

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BACKGROUND: Pyoderma gangrenosum (PG) is an extremely rare condition and often not considered in the differential diagnosis of hand wounds. This may lead to delayed diagnosis that causes prolonged and unnecessary morbidity. Herein, we present a case series of PG involving the hands to better appreciate the clinical features in order to guide an accurate diagnosis. This is the largest case series of this condition to date.

METHODS: A retrospective chart review between 1995 and 2015 was carried out at our institutions. Eight patients were identified to have biopsy proven PG involving the hand. Clinical data were collected which include patient demographics, location of lesion, past medical history, and clinical management. Also, an extensive literature review of case reports was carried out by searching “pyoderma gangrenosum” and “hand” using various databases limited to English language (MEDLINE, EMBASE, and PubMED), followed by screening reference lists of database search results. Relevant clinical data were then collected.

RESULTS: Our study had 6 females and 2 males with ages ranging from 35 to 62. All patients were initially diagnosed as having infections, and had received a combination of antibiotics and/or surgical debridement. Only one patient’s wound culture showed bacterial growth. One patient had an unusual presentation of PG involving all four extremities. Two patients’ wounds involved the dorsum of the left hand only. Interestingly, four of the remaining five patients demonstrated PG exclusively to the index fingers. Once steroid was administered, either intralesional or systemic, all lesions showed clinical improvement of wound healing.

Our literature search revealed 23 other cases. Five patients had index finger involvement exclusively. 15 patients experienced extensive hand involvement. The affected sites for the remaining three patients were: index/long fingers (right hand), index (right hand) and ring/small (left hand), and long (left hand). All 23 cases were initially misdiagnosed as infection, similar to our case series.

The management of PG is multimodal, which includes local and systemic anti-inflammatory measures, negative pressure wound therapy, hyperbaric oxygen, and skin grafting. Surgical debridement has a limited role.

CONCLUSION: PG of the hand is a rare condition that, unfortunately, is commonly misdiagnosed as infection. The index finger seems to be the most involved digit. It could be due to its great independence that it is prone to minor trauma.