

Summary

Flaps transmissions in surgeries of basal cell carcinomas of eye lids

Purpose: The main target of the dissertation is to evaluate our own sample of patients, and by analysis of the monitored parameters confirm the effectiveness and possibilities of the local skin flaps advance in dealing with defects after excisions of basal cell carcinomas of the eyelids and periorbital area. Specifically, in the case of defects for which it is not possible to use a range of simple suture wounds. The aim was to compare the results of surgical procedures performed either by the local rotary flaps or free flaps.

Methods: The sample consisted of 133 patients with basal cell carcinoma, which claimed covering defect by skin flaps. In 108 cases, local rotary flap in defect has been used and in 25 cases transfer of the tissue into the defect by free flap. In the group of rotary flaps was in 6 cases simultaneously transplanted part of the tarsal plate cartilage of the ear auricle and in 2 patients a surgical procedure multi flap movements was used. The follow up period in both groups was 2 years.

Results: Rate of recurrence within 2 years for excision 2 mm safety rim was 5.3%. Patients with recurrence have a significantly larger surface excision ($p = 0.01$) and lobe ($P = 0.004$). Recurrences are significantly more frequent in the infiltrating 22.2% and 33.3% basal squamous type ($p = 0.01$). Patients with basal cell carcinoma of inner canthus are significantly older than patients with basal cell carcinoma of the external canthus ($p < 0.001$) and periocular ($p = 0.02$). From the questionnaires it is apparent that the vast majority of patients are after 2 years satisfied with the cosmetic results of both surgical methods. Nevertheless aesthetically favorable appears use of a rotary skin flaps.

Conclusion: Based on our clinical experience, both used operating procedures are safe and can effectively cover defect after excision of tumor. Rim 2 mm of tumor excision of healthy tissue confirmed with the number of recurrences its relative safety.