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Morphology of gracilis muscle and the topographic anatomy of its neurovascular pedicles

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We use this protocol and it's working

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Keywords: main vascular pedicle of gracili, morphology of gracilis muscle, gracilis muscle, distal part of the gracili, harvesting of the gracili, main vascular pedicle, neurovascular pedicle, graft in the procedure, branch from the deep femoral artery, rectourethral fistula, gracili, gracilis at the junction, femoral artery, deep femoral artery, femoral artery9, distal pedicle, graft, wounds of the groin, knee arthroplasty, distal part, groin

Abstract

Gracilis

is often utilized as a graft in the procedures of reconstruction and functioning muscle transfer.¹ It is excellent for the closure of recto-vaginal and rectourethral fistulas. The distal pedicle is used during the total knee arthroplasty as a soft tissue graft.^{2,3} It also has wider application in the management of wounds of the groin, contractures, scars, reanimation of the face,^{4,5} reconstruction of the mammary gland,⁶ and anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction.⁷ Additional harvesting of the gracilis has proven to offer better post-operative functional activity like in hamstring injury.⁸ The main vascular pedicle of gracilis is from the medial and lateral circumflex femoral arteries, which branch from the deep femoral artery, which enters the gracilis at the junction of its upper and middle third. Distal part of the gracilis is supplied by the femoral artery⁹.



Attachments



Gracilis - Protocol....

52KB



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