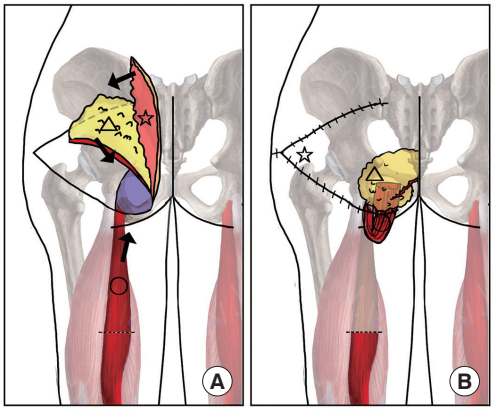

Fig. 3.
Schematic illustration of the reconstruction of a recurrent ischial sore using the 3-flap technique in an intraoperative view. (A) Elevation of 3 flaps: a semitendinosus muscle flap (circle), an inferior gluteal artery pedicled adipofascial flap that did not involve muscle (triangle), and a V-Y advancement skin flap (star). (B) Padding the ischial sore lesion using the 3 flaps (ischial sore lesion indicated by the violet color).

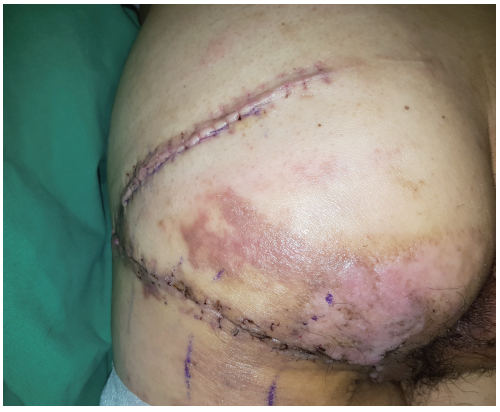

Fig. 4.
Postoperative photograph of the well-healed ischial sore lesion treated using the 3-flap technique.

and the availability and efficacy of various tissue types to increase the diversity of flap reconstruction.

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Usefulness of the Versajet Hydrosurgery System for the Removal of Foreign Body Granuloma

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Materials used for cosmetic/reconstructive purposes can elicit foreign body reactions, resulting in granulomas. Foreign body granulomas are treated with intralesional corticosteroid injections and excisional surgery [1].

A 44-year-old woman presented with irregularities and areas of hardness across the forehead, glabella, and temple. She had undergone a cosmetic procedure involving the injection of an unknown material into these sites 10 years before. We diagnosed the case as foreign body granuloma. We administered 2 intralesional triamcinolone injections (20 mg/mL) at 1-month intervals, but the discomfort persisted. Therefore, we performed surgery using the Versajet hydrosurgery system. The patient was administered anesthesia via propofol, followed by local anesthesia with lidocaine. After 1-cm incisions in both suprabrow areas and 2-cm incisions in the temple area were made, dissection was performed subcutaneously (Fig. 1). We approached the target areas with the 15° Versajet handpiece to remove approximately 5 mL of granuloma fluid (Fig. 2). A postoperative compression dressing was maintained for 3 days to prevent hematoma. The swelling persisted for 1 month. After 3 months of follow-up, the irregularities had improved, and the patient was satisfied with the cosmetic outcomes (Fig. 3).

Versajet uses a razor-thin saline jet for tissue

Fig. 1.
Incision site on both the temporal area and the suprabrow area (red line).

Fig. 2.
Versajet hydrosurgery system and the 15° handpiece device.

Fig. 3.
(A) Preoperative full-face anteroposterior view. (B) Postoperative view.

debridement and involves reduced scarring because of the smaller incisions. Sterile saline is used for tissue irrigation while the granulomas are removed; the remaining debris is washed out through a localized vacuum effect. The procedure can be completed quickly because the number of debridement sessions required decreases during the procedure [2,3]. Versajet may be a useful tool for the surgical removal of foreign body granulomas.

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