

Transfemoral Amputation

Skin/Flaps:

Measure diameter of limb

Measure the diameter of the limb at the level of the planned bone cut.

Ioban plastic

Ioban plastic seal is used to seal off open knee disarticulation area.

Mark out incision lines

Incision lines are drawn for an equal anterior and posterior flap technique. They are designed so that if proximal extension is needed it will be in line with the more proximal incisions from his revascularization.

Flap planning

Flaps are both equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the diameter of the limb + 1 cm at the level of the planned bone cut.

Incisions through skin to fascia

Incisions are made in a decisive fashion through the skin, subcutaneous tissue and fascia to avoid feathered edges of tissue.

Identify vessels

Medially, the area of the vessels near Hunters Canal is identified.

Carry incision to bone

From this point, the incision is carried anteriorly and laterally through the muscle down to the bone.

Posterior lateral incision

The posterior lateral incision is made through the skin, subcutaneous tissue and fascia.

Posterior medial incision

The posterior medial incision is made through the skin, subcutaneous tissue and fascia.