

# A Study on the Middle Transverse Palmar Arch: Preoperative Ultrasonography in Reverse Digital Artery Island Flap

Asuka HONDA\*, Emi TSUJIMOTO\*, Noriko KIMURA\*, Hiroyuki TOIDE\*,  
Yuji ITABASHI\*, Sayuki KOBAYASHI\* and Ryuichi YOSHIDA\*\*

## Abstract

**Purposes:** Fingertip injuries are the most common type in industrial accidents and daily life. A reverse digital artery island flap is often indicated in cases of severe contusions with large defects, such as complete finger pulp loss. The flap is maintained by a reversed flow in the proper palmar digital artery via the middle transverse palmar arch (MTPA) contralateral to the proper palmar digital artery. The interruption of the blood flow from MTPA results in the disruption of blood flow to the flap and its necrosis. Therefore, evaluating the presence of MTPA and its branching position is essential preoperatively. This study aimed to investigate the percentage of missing MTPA and its branching position in each finger.

**Subjects and Methods:** From May to September 2020, a total of 444 right and left index, middle, and ring fingers from 37 male and 37 female (mean age,  $31 \pm 7.8$  years) were enrolled in this study. The presence or absence of MTPA in each finger was confirmed by color Doppler ultrasound. The length of the middle phalanx (L1), the distance from the DIP joint to the branch of MTPA (D1), and the distance from the distal interphalangeal crease to the branch of MTPA (D2) were measured.

**Results and Discussion:** MTPA was detected in all 444 fingers. The mean values of D1 and D2 were  $12.6 \pm 1.5$  mm and  $7.8 \pm 1.8$  mm, respectively. The minimum and maximum ratios of D1 to L1 (D1 ratio) were 35.4% and 75.7%, respectively. The mean value in the index finger was  $55.0 \pm 4.7\%$ , which was significantly larger than the  $51.5 \pm 4.1\%$  in the middle finger and  $50.5 \pm 4.9\%$  in the ring finger ( $p < 0.001$ ). The minimum and maximum ratios of D2 to L1 (D2 ratio) were 16.8% and 51.1% respectively. The mean value in the index finger was  $30.7 \pm 6.2\%$ , which was significantly smaller than the  $33.7 \pm 5.7\%$  in the middle finger and  $32.0 \pm 7.7\%$  in the ring finger ( $p = 0.025$ ). There was also a little correlation between L1 and D1 ratios ( $r = -0.13$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) and L1 and D2 ratios ( $r = 0.12$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ).

Vol. 47 No. 2 (2022) 121-129

---

Ultrasound Diagnostic Center, Dokkyo Medical University Saitama Medical Center\*, Clinical Department of Plastic and Reconstructive, New Tokyo Hospital\*\*

Dokkyo Medical University Saitama Medical Center, 2-1-50 Minami Koshigaya, Koshigaya-shi, Saitama-ken, 343-8555, Japan

Received on June 4, 2021; Revision accepted on January 6, 2022; Advanced Publication on February 15, 2022