Guillotine TMA After Arterial Revascularization: When And Why Is It Helpful With CLTI And How **Should It Be Done**

Miguel Montero-Baker, MD Brian Lepow, DPM

HOPE Vascular & Podiatry Houston, TX

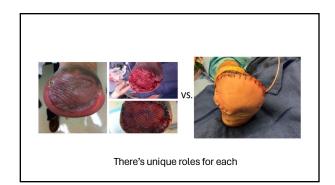


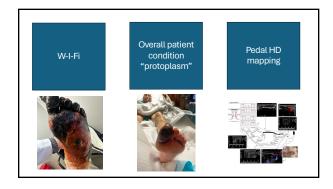
Disclosures

• Non relevant to this topic

The Transmetatarsal Amputation

- TMA presents a viable alternative to below knee amputations (BKA)
- TMA procedures are minor compared to BKA and have lower energy expenditures.
 However, the TMA success rate ranges from 26% to 63% in the literature
 The theory is a closed environment promotes poor lymph drainage and blood flow, encouraging infection and poor wound healing.
- Prior studies have demonstrated gTMA have a high rate of healing and decreased stump breakdown
- Currently there is insufficient literature to guide clinical use of gTMA.
- The revision rate for TMAs could potentially be decreased by considering open or guillotine transmetatarsal amputations (gTMA).



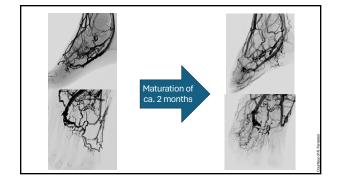




When do we consider it primarily?

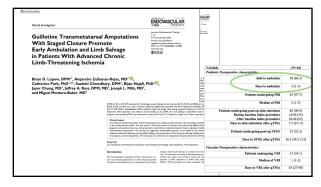
- Extensive tissue loss
- Poor protoplasm with PAT 2 (midmetatarsal)
- Post arterialization procedures











Toe, Flow and GO!







Conclusions

- gTMA is a viable tool for CLTI foot reconstruction
- gTMA should be considered primarily in complex cases
- gTMA and early ambulation could significantly impact patient journey

