Georgian Scientists
ქართველი მეცნიერები
Vol. 8 Issue 4(1), 2026
https://doi.org/10.52340/gs.2026.08.04(1).28



FINGER PARTIAL AMPUTATIONS: RECONSTRUCTION OF DEFECTS

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Introduction
Finger amputations are among the most common injuries of the upper extremity, resulting in significant functional, aesthetic, and psychological impairment. The primary goals of treatment are to restore hand function, preserve digit length, achieve durable soft-tissue coverage, and optimize cosmetic outcomes.

Objective
To review contemporary reconstructive strategies for the management of finger amputation defects.

Methods
A review of current reconstructive options was performed, including primary closure, skin grafting, local and regional flap reconstruction, free tissue transfer, and microsurgical replantation. Patient characteristics, defect size and location, mechanism of injury, and functional requirements were considered during treatment planning.

Results
Reconstruction of finger defects requires an individualized approach. Small defects can often be treated with local tissue rearrangement, whereas larger or more complex defects may require flap coverage or advanced microsurgical techniques. The selection of the reconstructive method depends on the extent of tissue loss, patient needs, and the desired functional outcome.

Conclusion
Successful management of finger amputation defects depends on careful assessment of the injury and patient-specific factors. Modern reconstructive techniques provide reliable options for restoring both function and appearance, with microsurgical reconstruction playing an increasingly important role in the treatment of complex defects. Early intervention and a multidisciplinary approach contribute significantly to optimal clinical outcomes.

Keywords: Finger amputation, reconstruction, soft-tissue defects, flap surgery,