Hand injuries

Objectives:

- Not given

Resources:

- Hand examination slides Dr. Abdullah E.Kattan
- Hand injury slides Dr.Adnan Gelidan
- Surgery Recall

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*This lecture is very important for the OSCE exam!

[Color index | Important | Notes | Extra]
[Editing file]

Once you stop learning you start dying.

History taking in hand injuries

❖ History:

- **Age**
- **Hand Dominance**

What does it mean? Right handed, Left handed, or both.
Why is it important? To know the effect of this injury on his lifestyle and function, in america they have work compensation board (WCB) if anyone is injured they compensate him for the period he was injured. Musician, painters, writer if he wasn't able to use his hand (broken it would take 3-4 months to heal) It'll affect him financially .

- **Occupation & hobbies**

For example a banker; his only work is to sign papers if he injured his hand work will be affected.

- **Previous hand trauma or injury**

For example someone came in with a previous hand fracture that wasn't discovered and broke it again, you try to fix it but you can't fix it properly he'll blame you because you didn't ask about previous surgeries.
If Someone has deformity in their hand or broke it 3-4 times before, It'll make the repair "**fixation**" of the fracture or injury more complicated . If someone has a cut in his nerve and you didn't check the sensation and document it he'll blame you that you made him lose the sensation after surgery.

- **Smoking**

Most of the hand vessels are very small 1-2 mm and fingers are around 0.5 mm.
It usually takes 4-6 hours to reattach amputated finger if someone is a smoker that means his vessels will be constricted (**Nicotine causes vasoconstriction**) his surgery will be a waste of time as it won't be successful
Some doctors consider SMOKING as a **relevant contraindications** for major surgery and sometimes for cosmetic surgeries.

- **Tetanus**

Ask the patient if he took the vaccine (It's valid for 5-10 years), if not give him the vaccine to prevent them from tetanus infection.

- **Past medical history (RA, OA, DM ...)**

In the end how to present your case (OSCE) : A 25 yrs old right handed student, no previous injuries, he smokes 5 cigarette per day, took his tetanus vaccine.

❖ Acute or Chronic: 1- main complaint 2- duration 3- example

Acute hand injuries	Chronic hand injuries
1. They'll present with pain. 2. 2 hours and he'll be in the **ER**. 3. Trauma, Burns, Laceration, wounds, fractures, Infection, artery cut, vein cut, nerve cut, dislocation.	1. They'll present with long-term pain 2. 6 months and they'll be in the **clinic**. 3. Long term dislocation, arthritis, long term tendon cut, long term numbness,trigger finger. **MOST COMMON** examples: Carpal tunnel syndrome, lumps (Ganglions, Lipomas)

❖ Mechanism of injury and complaint:

How did this problem happen?

- Examples: I was running/ playing football (**fracture**). I was cutting in the kitchen (finger **cut** or nerve **cut**), I was in a car accident (**Dislocation**).
- Lump? How long? Where? Change in size? Pain? Pressure? Discoloration?

The rest of the history is the same as any other history so in your OSCE , if it's pain ask about history of pain, if ulceration ask about history of ulceration …

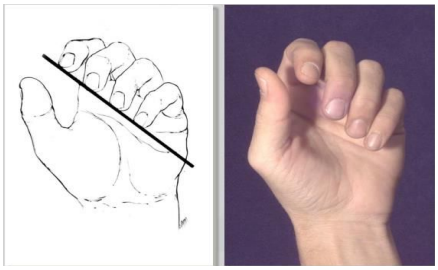
Hand examination

❖ Examination:

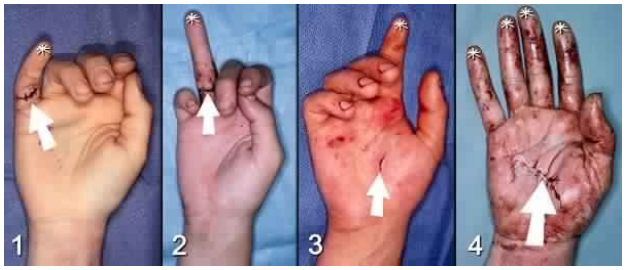
What is the 1st thing to do before examining the hand?

- **VITAL SIGNS,** For example someone came in with acute pain in his right hand, vital signs shows (Temperature 39, Pulse 150, BP 60/20) what does that mean? Serious **INFECTION** causing **sepsis**!
- Most common cause of bad hand infection? **Necrotizing fasciitis,** it is very fatal .
- Examine from out to in : skin > soft tissue > tendon > artery > nerve > veins > bone

1. **Inspection:**
   - Compare two hands. Compare right and left and always compare to a normal hand
   - Dorsum and volar (palmar) surface: in OSCE they'll provide you with a picture of the dorsum of the hand, don't forget to ask for the palm picture! احتمال ما يخلونها موجودة قدامك و يكون فيها العرض فلا تنسون تطلبونها.
     - Skin (ulcers, lesions or color).
     - Swellings
     - Muscle wasting
     - Position normal position of the hand at complete rest is called the **Flexion cascade** (flexor tendons are STRONGER than extensors so if there is a **cascade impairmen**t it will mainly be due to flexor tendon injury)



Normal flexion cascade



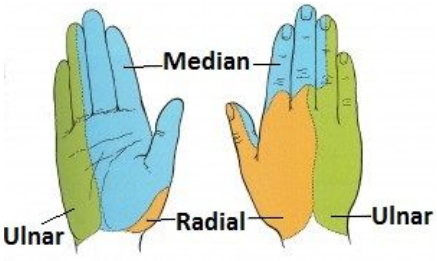
Abnormalities due to tendon cuts.

2. **Palpation:**
   - Feel for: tenderness, sensation, (Pain, Pressure, Light touch and Vibration) vascularity, tendon movement, temperature and capillary refill.
3. **Move range of motion (ROM)**
   - Active and passive movements:
     - Adduction
     - Abduction

Hands has **8 flexor** tendons and dorsum has **12 extensor** tendons, some are intrinsic (origin and insertion in hands) others are extrinsic (origin in the forearm insertion in the hand to move the hands and fingers)

What's the normal position of the hand when you put it on the table relaxed? If the fingers are flexed; it means that the flexor tendons are stronger than the extension tender "fingers cascade".

The cascade depends on the tone of the tendon so even when you cut the nerve you will still have a good position even though you cannot move the fingers. So when cutting the nerve alone you won't lose the cascade but you will lose the active movement.

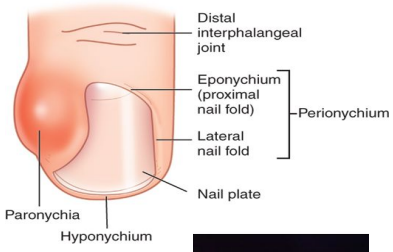


   - Specific nerve test: (Sensory + motor)
     - Median[1] supplies 3 and a half digits on palmar side.
     - Ulnar supplies one and a half digit in both directions "dorsum and palmar sides"
     - Radial supplies 3 and a half digit on dorsum side.
   - Special nerve compression tests: Phalen's test, Tinel's test, Allen's test.

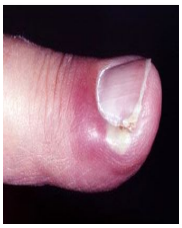
[1] The muscles of the hand supplied by the median nerve can be remembered using the mnemonic, "LOAF" for Lumbricals 1 & 2, Opponens pollicis, Abductor pollicis brevis and Flexor pollicis brevis. (NB: OAF are the thenar eminence)

Hand Infections

1- PARONYCHIAL INFECTION: "nychia is nail and paro is the infection of the surrounding"

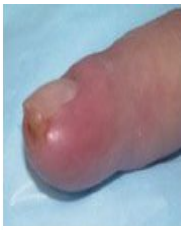


- **Most common hand infections** Why? Because people bite their nails and the mouth is dirty.
- **Terminology:** Paronychia? Around the nail. Hyponychium? Below the nail, perionychium? On the side & eponychia
- **Organism:** Staph aureus.
- **Treatment:**
  - Early "acute": Antibiotic and soaking finger in warm water and salt and ask the pt to keep his finger up 48 hrs and it improve.
  - Late "chronic": (Abscess development) incision and drainage (IND). Chronic cases might need intervention. Someone comes after a week and it's very swollen.

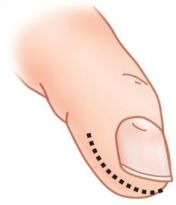


- **Chronic infection (recurrent infection):** someone present after a really long time 6 months to one year you have to rule out immunocompromised diseases and make sure there are no fungal infection.
  - **Cause:** Fungal infection "Candida"
  - **Treatment**: Sometimes you have to remove the skin clean and then graft.

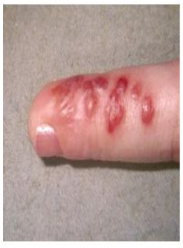
2- FELON:



- **What is felon?** Infections of the fingertip pulp.
- **Why the area is special?** Very tight because a lot of fibers holds the skin to the bone, very sensitive because it has many nerve endings, 2 point discrimination is maximal at this area, fingerprints. "Normal 2 points discrimination is 2 mm in this area"
- **What happens in case of an infection?** Swelling in a very tight area causes nerve compression VERY SEVERE PAIN!
- **Treatment:**
  - **Early:** Antibiotic and soaking finger in warm water and salt.
  - **Late** or AB didn't work: incision and drainage, (**Hockey stick incision**) Incision must be made from the side to avoid distal digital nerve and lose sensation, we don't want to make a scar on the pulp of the finger because the patient won't be able to do anything and he will suffer in his life.

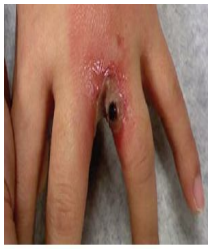


3- HERPETIC WHITLOW:



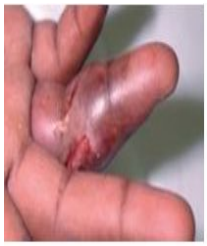
- **What is herpetic whitlow?** HSV vesicular eruption of the fingertip.
- **Presentation:** Very painful small vesicles on fingers that contain clear fluid. Extremely itchy.
- **Who's more prone to get this infection?** Dentist or children who bite their nails
- Very contagious (a dentist will need to stop working until treated)
- **Treatment:** Analgesic, Acyclovir and isolation.

4- COLLAR ABSCESS:



- **What is Collar abscess?** Abscess of the hand web-space (can disseminate to the palm and forearm)
- **Hand spaces:** There are 10 potential spaces.
- **Presentation:** Very painful web-space, redness, swelling and abducted fingers (they can't do adduction, cannot close their fingers)
- **Treatment:**
  - **Early:** Antibiotic and soaking finger Analgesia.
  - **Late:** (Necrosis development "could be a smoker and things get even worse") incision and drainage and then reconstruction.

5- FLEXOR TENOSYNOVITIS[2]:



- **What is Flexor tenosynovitis?** Infection of the flexor tendon and the synovial sheath.
- **Presentation: 4 signs**
  1- Sausage-shaped fingers due to the swelling
  2- Flexed position
  3- Pain with passive extension
  4- Tenderness along the tendon.
  It's a very serious infection, it develops early and can get worse, it can progress up to losing the finger.
- **Treatment:** IMMEDIATE high risk of sepsis, necrosis and amputation!
  - Antibiotic and analgesia with observation for 24hrs
  - After 24hrs of AB and no response? Intervention incision and drainage, Catheter irrigation with saline.
  - If there is too much infection open and clean leave it open, close it later on.

6- HAND BITES:

- **What is the problem with hand bite?** Saliva is full of bacteria
- **"Human bites" How would it happen?** Punching someone in mouth, teeth penetrates and go to the joints causing septic joints.
  - Human bite treatment: open incision go under the tendon inside the joint irrigate and clean the joint.
- **Organisms:**
  - **Human bite:** Staph, strep, eikenella
  - **Dog bite:** Pasteurella Multocida (very dangerous), Staph, Strep All must get rabies treatment: IgG and rabies vaccine (5 injections in abdomen at day 1,3,7,14,28)
  - **Cat bite:** Pasteurella Multocida, More dangerous (sharper+longer teeth) and they usually bite the wrist which may injure the median nerve.
- **Treatment**
  - All of them should be admitted for IV antibiotics
  - **Early:** Antibiotic
  - **Late:** (no response) incision and drainage.
  - Major issue in hospitals doctors close the wound cosmetically patients comes in after 2-3 days with frank pus and abscess formation.

7- NECROTIZING FASCIITIS:

- **What is Necrotizing fasciitis?** Flesh eating disease of the soft tissue.

Occurs in diabetics with low socioeconomic status

- **Presentation:** Very sick people **(hemodynamically unstable** fever low pressure high pulse**)**, Fascia is involved and skip skin lesion.
- **Who's in risk?** Immunocompromised
- **Organism:** Caused by Group A B-hemolytic strep.
- **Treatment: EMERGENCY if you don't treat them acutely they might die!** Needs extensive debridement and IV Antibiotics So stabilize the pt, take him to the OR, and open all of the infected area in which the fascia will look gray with a bad smell. Once you see a healthy area > skip and open again to make sure that there's no extension.Some patients don't respond to the 1st or 2nd debridement > amputation!

[2] Each finger has 2 flexor tendons:
- **FDS:** attached to the middle phalanx and moves the PIP
- **FDP:** attached to the distal phalanx and moves the DIP

Flexor Tendons

Common injury here in saudi arabia specially during Hajj season.

❖ Anatomy: You need to know how to examine the tendons!

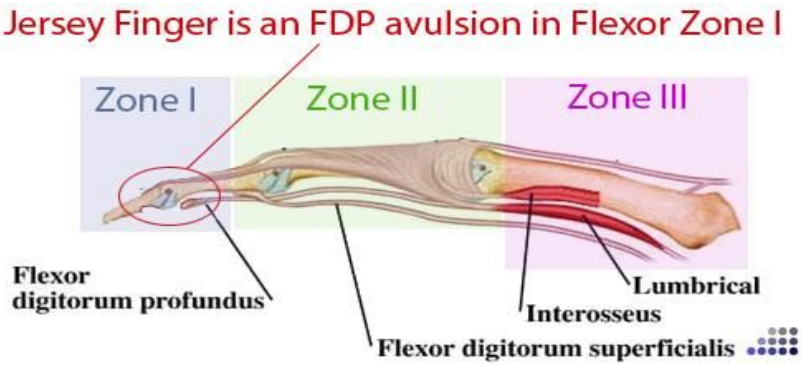
There are 8 muscles with almost 12 tendons in the flexor side, (4FDS[3], 4FDP[4], FPL, FCU,FCR, PL)

	Flexor digitorum Profundus	Flexor digitorum superficialis	Flexor pollicis longus	Flexor carpi ulnaris	Flexor carpi radialis	Palmaris longus
Origin	upper 3/4 of the anterior and medial surfaces of the ulna	Medial epicondyle of humerus.	Anterior surface of radius and adjacent interosseous membrane.	Medial epicondyle of humerus.	Medial epicondyle of humerus.	Medial epicondyle of humerus.
Insertion	Distal phalanges of digits 2-5	Middle phalanges of digits 2-5	Base of distal phalanx of thumb.	Pisiform bone hook of hamate bone and 5th of metacarpal bone.	Base of the 2nd & 3rd metacarpal bones.	Distal half of flexor retinaculum and palmar aponeurosis
Nerve	Median nerve & ulnar	Median nerve C7 C8 T1.	Anterior interosseous nerve from Median C8 T1	Ulnar nerve C7 C8	Median nerve C6 C7	Median nerve C7 C8
Movement	Flex DIP joint	Flex PIP joint	Flex thumb	Flex the wrist	Flex the wrist	Flex the wrist

Watch this video for examination: Click Here

❖ Mechanism of injury:

Close injury	Open injury
Completely flexed and then sudden severe hyperextension of the fingers Examples: • Fracture at site of insertion. • Jersey finger[5]	1. Laceration: Knife injury 2. Crush injury heavy object fall on it (in american football players) 3. Degloving injury

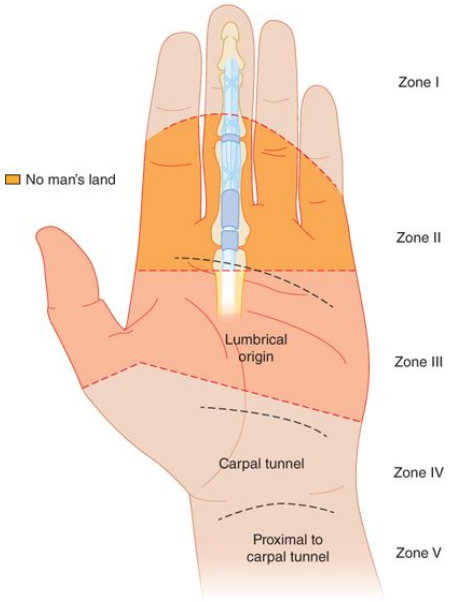


[3] Flexor digitorum profundus.
[4] Flexor digitorum superficialis.
[5] A Jersey finger is an injury to an FDP tendon at its point of attachment to the distal phalanx. This injury often occurs in American football when a player grabs another player's jersey with the tips of one or more fingers while that player is pulling or running away.

❖Verdan's 5 zones:

Classified mainly to get an idea of the expected outcome after repair.

ZONE 1	Distal to the PIP Only affects the FDP.	
ZONE 2	Comes out from the distal palm or metacarpal head all the way to the PIP and contains both FDP and FDS. The worst zone to fix because it's a small area, It has been called "No Man's Land" because repair in this zone is very difficult.	
ZONE 3	(**palm**) From distal area of carpal tunnel to metacarpal head and also contains both FDP and FDS. (Dangerous because it also affects nerves and arteries)	Zones 3,4 and 5 have a good chance of full recovery; as you go distally.
ZONE 4	Is the **carpal tunnel** and contains everything "median nerve and the 9 tendons".	
ZONE 5	The distal forearm **proximal to carpal tunnel.**	



Every finger has 2 tendons (superficialis and the profundus) superficialis above the profundus and it splits into 2 and the FDP goes below this split to insert into the distal phalanx.

❖Pulley system and tendon blood supply:

Fibers that hold the tendon in place. This is more advanced for the plastic residents but you just need to know that these are ligaments to hold the tendon in place, we have 8 of them.

Small ligaments are present in front of the tendons to hold them in place (A1-A5, C1-C3) (These are the tunnels through which the tendons pass in the fingers, they have a surgical importance and hence the different names).

Each tendon has its own blood supply.

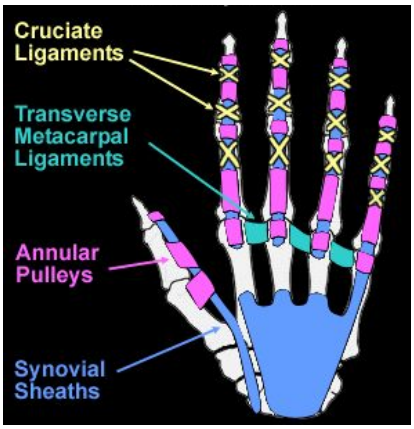
Annular pulleys ligaments: 5 (A1-A5)

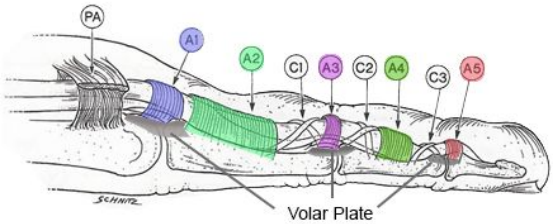
- A2 and A4 are critical to prevent bowstringing.
- Most biomechanically important.
- A1, A3 and A5 ovelie the MP, PIP and DIP joint respectively.
- Originate from palmar plate.
- A1 pulley most commonly involved in trigger fingers.

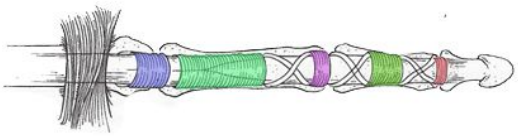
Cruciate pulleys: 4 (C0-C3)

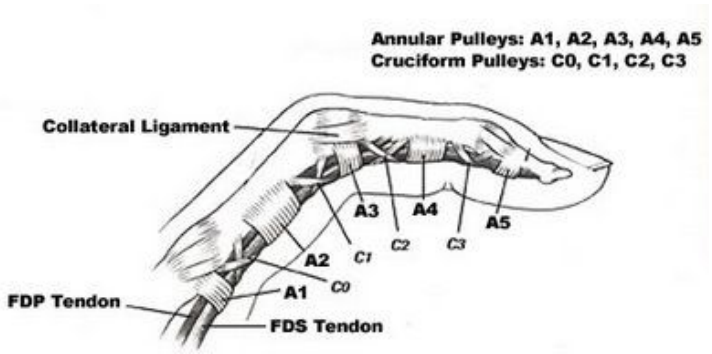
- Function to prevent sheath collapse and expansion during distal motion.

3 total at the level of the joints.

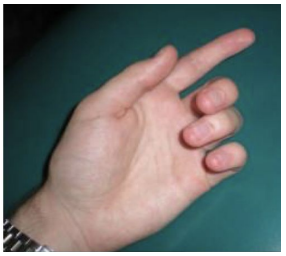








❖ Clinical examination and finding: What happens when you cut your finger?



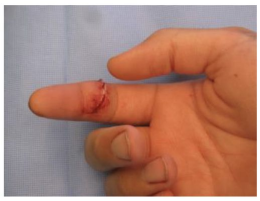
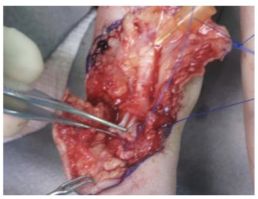
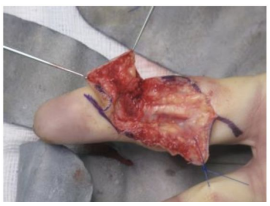
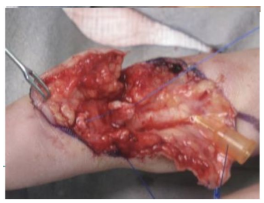
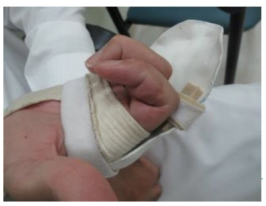
- Loss of flexion cascade. Is diagnostic that this patient lost their flexor tendon.
- Open wound most commonly.
- Tendon could be visible in the wound.
- Inability to flex the digit at PIP and DIP.

How to examine FDS and FDP? You have to know them.

Flexor digitorum superficialis "FDS"	Flexor digitorum profundus "FDP"
• The Flexor Digitorum Superficialis (FDS) inserts into the middle phalanx of each finger. • It is tested by blocking 3 fingers and asking the patient to flex PIP of the 4th finger. • To block the MCP joint, hold the proximal phalanx in extension just distal to the MCP joint, so that the MCP joint is unable to bend when the patient tries to flex the finger.	• The Flexor Digitorum Profundus (FDP) inserts into the distal phalanx of each finger. • It is tested by blocking the finger PIP joint and asking the patient to flex the DIP joint. • To block the PIP joint, hold the middle phalanx in extension just distal to the PIP joint, so that the PIP joint is unable to bend when the patient tries to flex the finger.

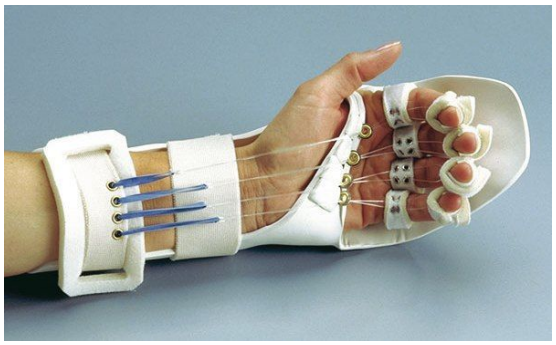
❖ Flexor tendon repair: It doesn't need to be fixed ASAP, someone cuts his tendon today it doesn't need to be fixed tonight you could do it within 7 days.

- Explore the wound in **zigzag** fashion because the scar will cause contracture. in OR because this area has nerves and blood vessels.
- Find the 2 ends of the cut tendon and fix them with needles so that they won't come back again because these tendons are very strong!
- Insert needle Repair: > 25 different technique for the repair to suture the tendon.
- Non absorbable suture because of the poor blood supply. This is very common in Eid AlHajj, everyone is cutting meats and they cut their fingers :)

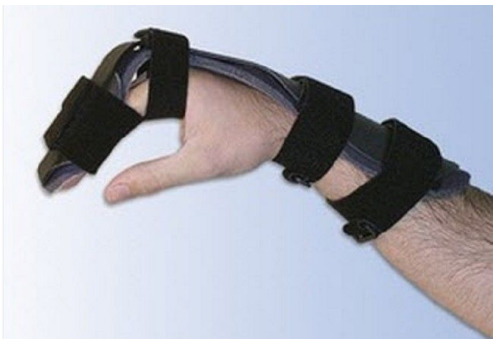






❖ Flexor tendon SPLINTS:

You can't let the patient use his hand the suture will rupture! So we put them on a protective splint.



Active splint, to avoid adhesion of the tendon after the repair we use this splint. The patient can actively move their fingers backward to avoid adhesion of the tendons and it contains threads to protect the repair "limits the movement".
We don't have it in KKUH.



Static splint, you keep the hand in this position for 4 weeks and then you start physiotherapy.
But the problem with this splint when you repair the tendon there are too much stitches, and if the tendon doesn't move بيلزق.

Replantation

the restoration of any part of the body to its original site.

❖ Indications and contraindications:

Indications	Contraindications
• Amputated Thumb. It provides 60% of the hand function, it's very important that kids who are born without thumb we take their index and put it as a thumb. • Children. The risk of loss is higher than adults because vessels are very small & more difficult. • Multiple digits. Someone had his all 5 fingers cut, you cannot say he's a smoker I cannot put his fingers back on. No! His hand cannot function so you have to try to put them back on. • Partial or whole hand	• Life threatening injury. You want to save the patient's life it's more important. Someone fall down from a building, cut 2 fingers and ruptured his aorta you won't waste time on the fingers. • Severe chronic illness ex: DM. • Multilevel injury some mafia's when they want to punish someone they cut their fingers at multiple level so they know no one can put them back on (they cut the tendon and nerves 3 times) • Severely crushed injury اصبع اندعس عليه بالسيارة مثلا (X-ray the amputated part to detect crush injuries) • Single digits. Because the patient will not have functional defects. They do it sometimes because they only want the residents to train. • Severe contamination. واحد انقطع اصبعه وطاح وانتم بكرامة بالحمام، ما برجع احطه مره ثانية • Avulsion injury: Finger skin and tissue gets pulled out leavening only the bone

❖ Replantation general principles:

It's very important that the piece you bring is healthy, it has to be clean and stored properly (in a moist gauze in plastic bag and then in a bag full of crashed ice). Don't put it on ice directly (frostbite finger). How to restore is very important.

- Resuscitates the patient.
- Keep amputated part in moist gauze.
- X-ray the hand and the amputated part. If the finger had 4 fractures then it's better not to fix it.
- Consent for vein, nerve, tendon and skin graft.
- Prepare the amputated part.
- Shorten the bone.
- Arthrodesis.
- Repair flexor and extensor tendon.
- Repair digital artery, vein and nerve.
- Skin closure +/- skin graft.
- You repair the amputated part, fix the bone.
- You repair the amputated part, shorten the bone, fix the bone, fix the tendon, do the artery, do the nerve and then do the veins and then you can close the skin and you might need skin grafts. So it's a long process.

❖ Replantation complications:

White finger	Blue finger
No blood flow (low arterial flow) Technical or non-technical If the patient is a smoker don't bother to replant. • Ensure patient is warm. • Full with fluid (well-hydrated) • Prevent hypotension. • Loosen dressing. • Remove sutures. • Re-explore.	No venous drainage (high venous flow) • Elevate limb. • Loosen dressing. • Remove sutures. • Leeches[6] (Leeches, in case of **venous congestion**, suck the blood relieving the congestion) • Remove nail. • Heparin injections. • Re-explore.

[6] They live on blood. We don't have them in Saudi Arabia. They look for the area of warm and sticks their teeth and they suck blood. They have 4 substances and one of them is local anesthesia, and they have substances that create new blood vessel. It's not very common you might need to give them antibiotics and blood transfusion because they bleed a lot! It's not the best way.

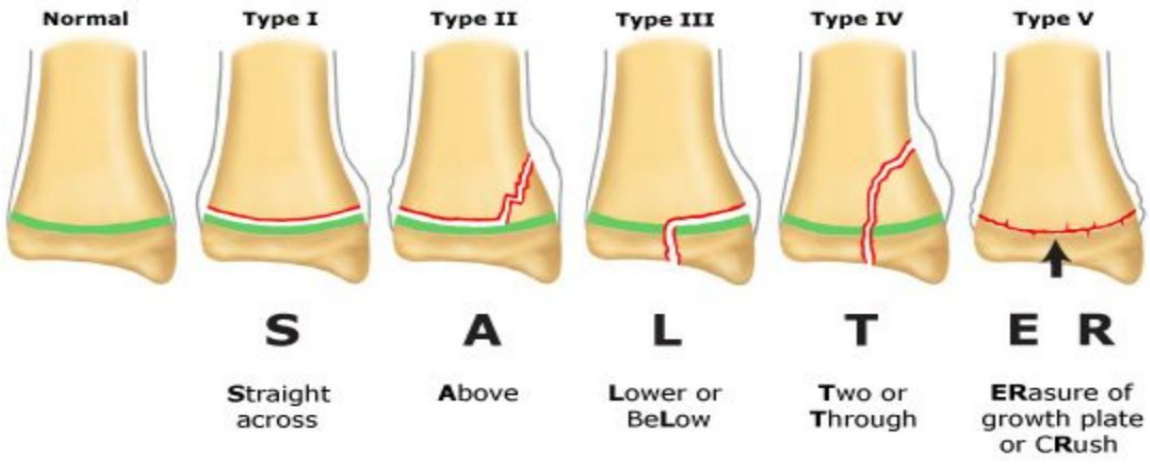
Hand fractures

Hand fractures is the most common thing you see here in plastics.
The commonest is metacarpal head fractures, the metacarpal are very mobile.

Unstable fracture	Acceptable hand fractures	Unacceptable phalangeal fractures (need fixation)
• Cannot be reduced closed or cannot be held reduced without fixation. • **Antibiotics:** ○ 30% risk of infection in open fracture including open distal phalanx fracture. ○ Reduce to 3% with antibiotics. • The distal phalanx fracture with subungual hematoma (bleeding in nail) should be considered open. • Healing 4 weeks/52's for phalangeal fracture. 5-6/weeks 52's for metacarpal fracture.	• Certain locations of fractures that is acceptable to keep. • Tuft distal phalanx. (periphery bones) • AP displaced metaphyseal fracture in children • Metacarpal neck fracture ○ <15 in index and middle finger ○ <30-40 in ring and little finger. • Metacarpal base fracture ○ Adult < 20 ○ Children < 40 • Index finger and middle finger, these are what we call the fix part of the hand.	• Rotational angulation (always needs surgery) • Severe dorsal angulation. • Lateral angulation.

❖ SALTER HARRIS FRACTURES (in pediatrics):

TYPE I (6%)	WIDENING OF GROWTH PLATE AS A RESULT OF TRANSVERSE FRACTURE
TYPE II (75% MOST COMMON)	FRACTURE OF GROWTH PLATE & METAPHYSIS
TYPE III (8%)	FRACTURE OF GROWTH PLATE & EPIPHYSIS
TYPE IV (10%)	FRACTURE OF METAPHYSIS, GROWTH PLATE & EPIPHYSIS
TYPE V (1%) (THE WORST)	NARROWING OF GROWTH PLATE AS A RESULT OF COMPRESSION WHICH AFFECT GROWTH & CAUSE ANGULATION BECAUSE ONLY ONE IS GROWING. Fracture in child (growth plate) will affect growth, if the fracture in one side after 6 years pt will come with angulation of finger b/c one side grow and other didn't. If one grows more than the other, what happen? fingers will rotate

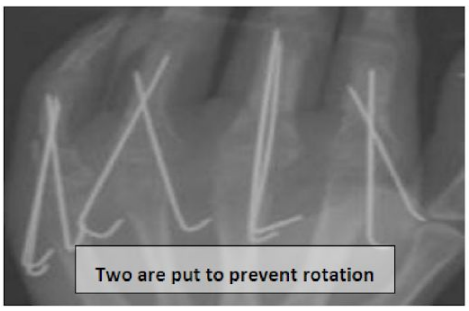


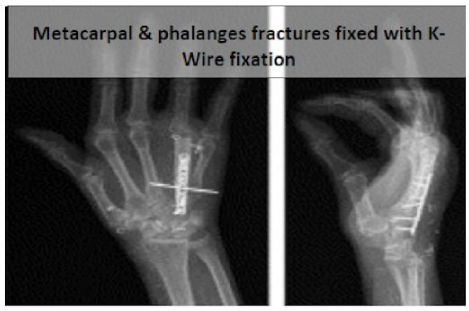
❖ Indication for fixation non articular:

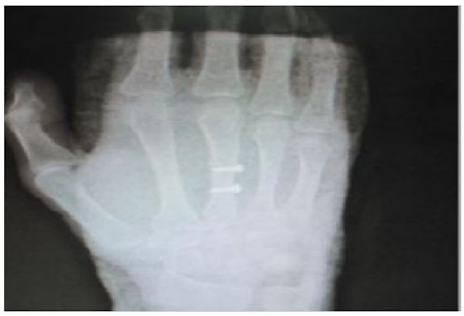
- Rotational if your hand your fingers rotate to each other.
- Shortening the fingers look short.
- angulation one Piece up and the other down, they always relay to dorsal end.

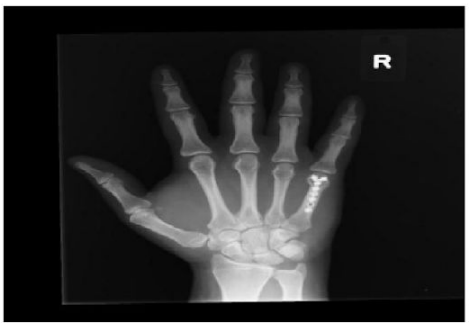
❖ TECHNIQUE OF FIXATION

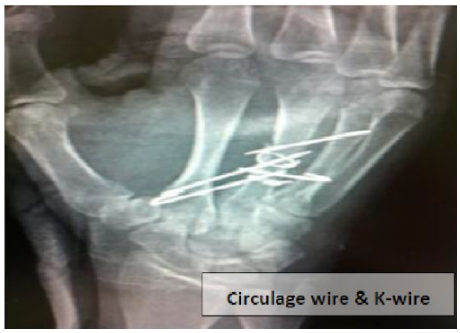
- 1st do x-ray:
  - if you have fracture and it looks fine in position ⇒ splint him and send home.
  - if you have fracture that displaced with deformity ⇒ you try to close reductions, then **repeat** X Ray :
    - if it look in position ⇒ send home
    - If it displaced ⇒ you need to fix this fracture how? By K-wire fixation, screw or plate.
- ORIF (Open Reduction Internal Fixation)
  - **Lag Screw**
  - **Plate**
  - Cerclage wire

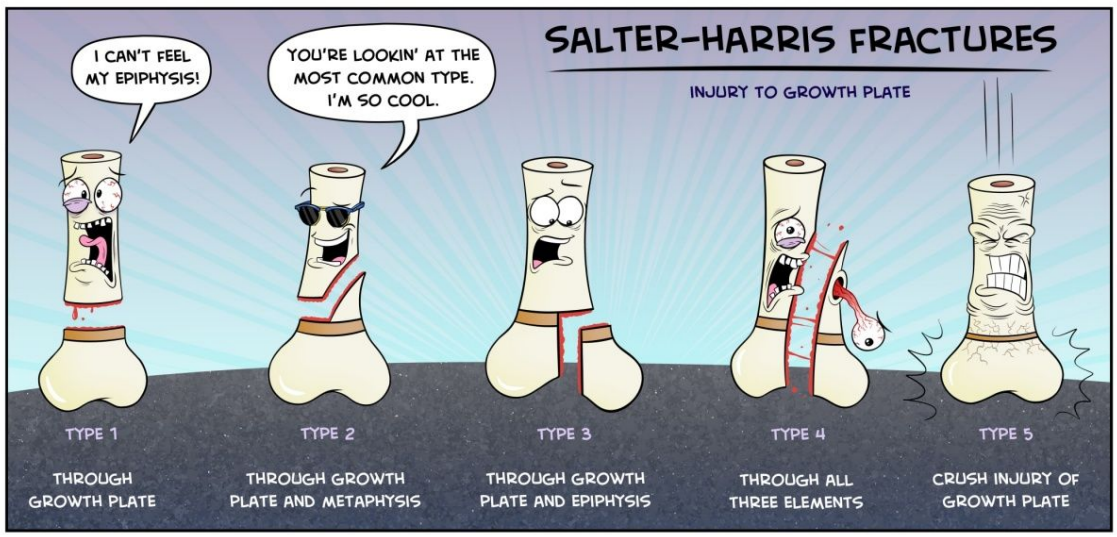








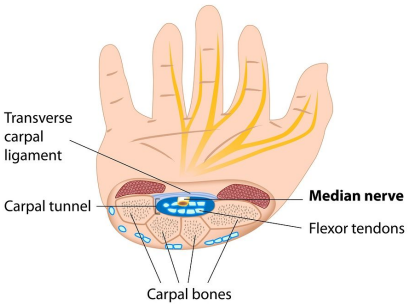




CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME

Incidence:

- The most common nerve compression in the upper limb: 1– 10% of the population.
- The most common chronic hand problems, approximately 10% after age of 40 will have carpal tunnel syndrome.
- As high as 60% in people with repetitive hand movement: Because of hand swelling
- more common in patients with DM, hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism, osteoarthritis, lipoma, trauma, Ganglion ,Inflammation Tenosynovitis, gout , TB , renal failure, acromegaly and pregnancy (it's very common to come with numbness during pregnancy then relieved after delivery) , also it can be acute conditions such in wrist fracture so you should fix the problem immediately and relieved the compression from the nerve.
- Anatomy :
    - Base (floor) is the bony carpal arch.
    - Bridge (roof) is the flexor retinaculum.
    - Borders: 2 radial carpal bones and 2 ulnar carpal bones.
    - Has 9 flexor tendon and the median nerve.
- **PATHOPHYSIOLOGY:** EITHER SWELLING OF THE FLEXOR RETINACULUM CONTENT **OR** REDUCED TUNNEL SIZE > COMPRESSED FLEXOR RETINACULUM > COMPRESS THE MEDIAN NERVE.



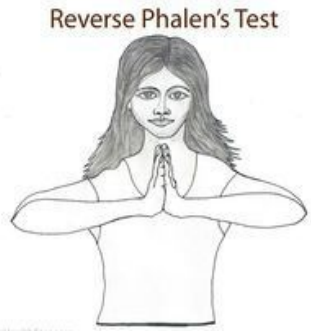
Symptom: symptom of median nerve compression.

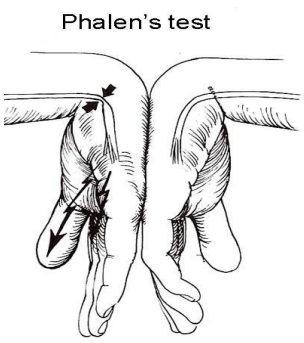
- **Pain.**
- **Numbness** (in the morning >edema happens during sleeping).
- **Paraesthesia** in the median nerve distribution Radial 3.5 digits.
- **Night pain**
- **Pain radiates proximally to the shoulder**.
- **Weakness**.
- **Clumsiness** (if he hold anything, it falls).

كثير ناس اشتكوا من ألم وتنمل بيدهم أول ما يصحوا من النوم هذا لأنهم نامو عليها بيستمر دقائق ويروح

Clinical features

- Weakness & wasting (hand **thenar muscle** atrophy). When they hold something, it falls.
- Altered sensation in the median nerve distribution:
- Positive Tinel's sign: lightly tapping over the pathway of the median nerve to elicit a sensation in the distribution of the nerve.
- Positive Phalen test: this position should be held for 1 min => numbness or tingling along the median nerve distribution , the duration gives you a clue how severe is the compression يعني لو سوا الحركة وجاه تنمل بعد مثلا خمس ثواني ذا يدل ان يده تعبانه أكثر من الشخص اللي جاه تنمل بعد دقيقه مثلا
- Reverse Phalen test (has to be straight) The more severe the compression the faster the numbness.





Investigations

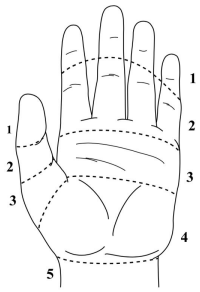
- X-Ray
- CT scan
- MRI
- **Nerve conduction studies:** Most common test use for documentation, **confirmation** test.

Treatment

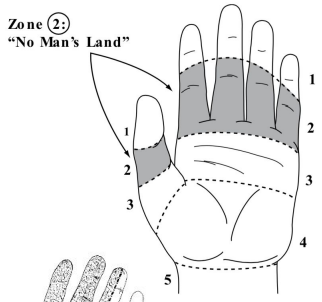
- **Non-Operative (Mild)** for pregnant ladies or patients who doesn't want a surgery.
    1. Splints : Rests the hands but once stopped > symptoms will return.
    2. NSAIDs
    3. Steroid Injections (Not preferred BECAUSE IT DAMAGES THE NERVE STRUCTURE AFTER RELIEF)
- **Operative:**
    1. All Open technique (DIVIDE THE TRANSVERSE CARPAL LIGAMENTS)
    2. Limited incision Technique
    3. Endoscopic Techniques: The best approach, why? Tiny incision, less pain, less complaint, less scar, returning to work faster.

Recall :

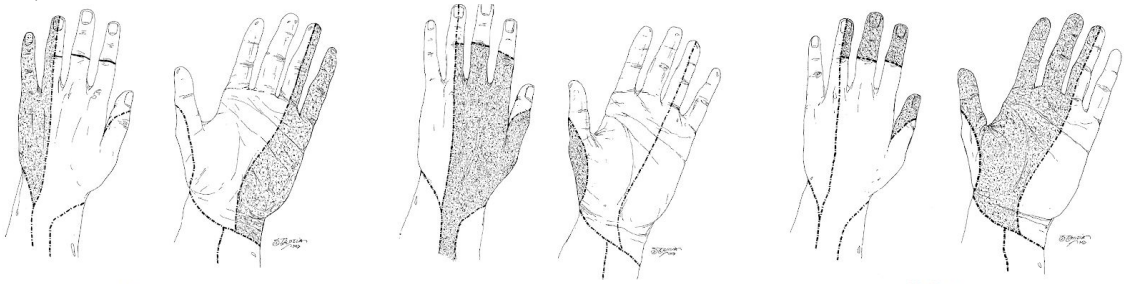
What is the "intrinsic" hand muscles?
Lumbricals, interosseous muscle.
What is ADDuction and ABDuction of the fingers?
ADDuction is to midline and ABDuction is separation from midline.
What is the trauma zone of the hand?



What is "no man's land"?
Zone extending from the distal palmar crease to just beyond the PIP joint (zone 2). Pic →
What is the significance of the "no man's land"?
Flexor tendon injuries here have a poor prognosis; a hand expert needs to repair these injuries.



What is the ulnar, radial and median nerve distribution?

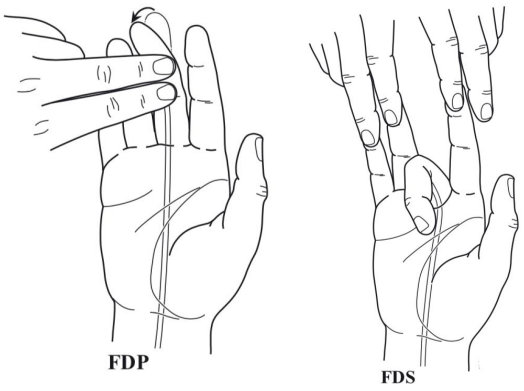


How can the radial nerve motor function be tested?
1. wrist and MCP extension.
2. abduction and extension of thumb.

How can the ulnar nerve motor function be tested?
1. spread fingers apart against resistance.
2. check ability to cross index and middle fingers.

How can the median nerve motor function be tested?
1. touch the thumb to the pinky (distal median nerve).
2. squeeze examiner's finger (proximal median nerve).

How can the flexor digitorum profundus (FDP) apparatus be tested?
Check isolated flexion of the finger DIP joint.
How can the flexor digitorum superficialis (FDS) apparatus be tested?
Check isolated flexion of the finger at the MP joint.

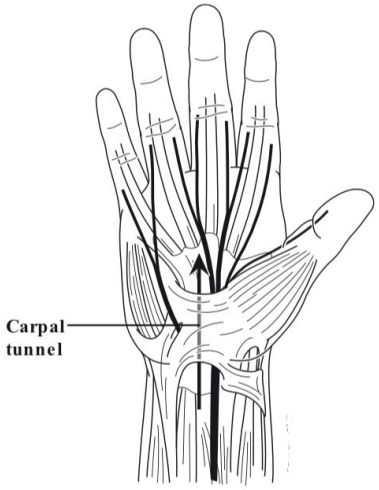


Where do the digital arteries run?
On medial and lateral sides of the digit.
What hand laceration should be left unsutured?
On medial and lateral sides of the digits.
Should a clamp ever be used to stop a laceration bleeder?
No; use pressure and then tourniquet for definitive repair if bleeding does not cease because **nerves run with blood vessels!**
What is a felon?
Infection in the tip of the finger pad (think: felon = fingerprints = infection in pad); treat by I/D.
What is a paronychia?
Infection on the side of the fingernail (nail fold)' treat by I/D.
What is tenosynovitis?
Tendon sheath infection.
What are kanavel's signs?
Four signs of tenosynovitis:

1. affected dinger held in flexion.
2. pain over volar aspect of affected finger tendon sheath upon palpation.
3. swelling of the affected finger (fusiform).
4. pain of passive extension of affected finger.

Most common bacteria in tenosynovitis and paronychia?
Staphylococcus aureus.
What are human and animal hand bites treated?
Débridement/ irrigation /administration of antibiotics; **leave wound open.**
What unique bacteria are found in human bites?
Eikenella corrodens.
What unique bacteria are found in dog and cat bites?
Pasteurella multocida.
How should a subungual hematoma be treated?
Release pressure by burning a hole in the nail (use hand-held disposable battery-operated coagulation probe).
What is Carpal tunnel syndrome?
Compression of the median nerve in the carpal tunnel.
What is the most common cause?
Synovitis.
What are other causes?
"MEDIAN TRAPS" :

- **M**edian artery (persistent)
- **E**dema of pregnancy
- **D**iabetes
- **I**diopathic
- **A**cromegaly
- **N**eoplasm (e.g., ganglioneuroma)
- **T**hyroid (myxedema)
- **R**heumatoid arthritis
- **A**myloid
- **P**neumatic drill usage
- **S**LE.



What are the symptoms?
Pain and numbness in the median nerve distribution.
What are the signs?
Tinel's sign (symptoms with percussion over median nerve), Phalen's test (symptoms with flexion of wrists), thenar atrophy, Wartenberg's sign.

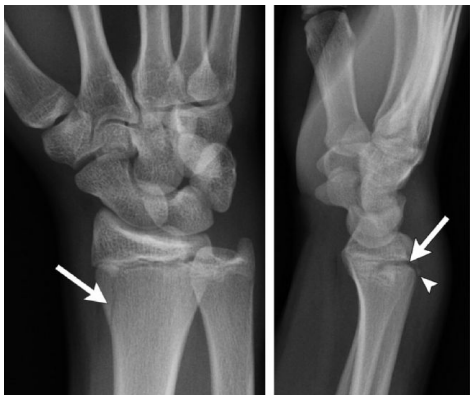
MCQS

1) a woman fell down the stairs and broke her radial head presented with numbness on hand and motor deficits. Which of the following movements is lost?

A. Wrist flexion
B. Wrist extension
C. Thumb flexion
D. Thumb extension

2) What is the deformity seen on X-ray in Boxer's fracture??

A. Transverse line seen on neck of metacarpal bone
B. Fracture of metacarpal head
C. Fracture at the proximal interphalangeal joints
D. Fracture at the distal interphalangeal joints



3) What type of salter harris fracture is seen on the x-ray?

A. Type 1
B. Type 2
C. Type 3
D. Type 4

4) A man present after lacerated cuts on arm an forearm and he is unable to flex the ring and the little finger, with loss of sensation on the 5th and ring fingers, which nerve is mostly affected?

A. Femoral
B. Radial
C. Ulnar
D. Median

5) A 23 y/o with glass injury of the wrist which caused transection of the medial nerve. on hand examination which movement will be affected?

A. Inability to flex middle finger index and thumb
B. Calowing of index and middle finger
C. Inability to adduct the thumb
D. Inability to abduct the thumb

6) How many annular pulleys are present in a normal flexor tendon sheath?

A. 3
B. 5
C. 8
D. 10

Answers: 1- B 2- A 3- B 4- C 5- D 6- B