SPORTS INJURIES IN HAND

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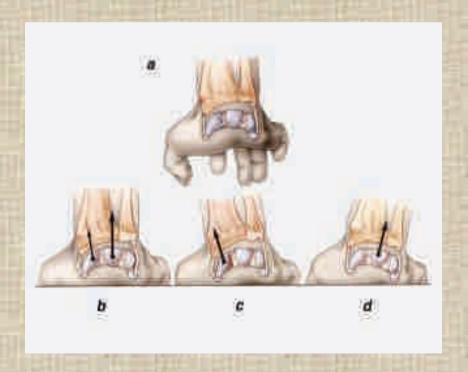
EPIDEMIOLOGY

Incidence of hand, finger and wrist injuries in sports:

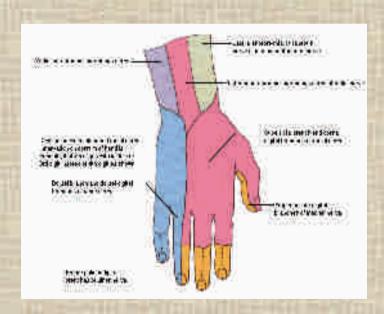
3% -9%

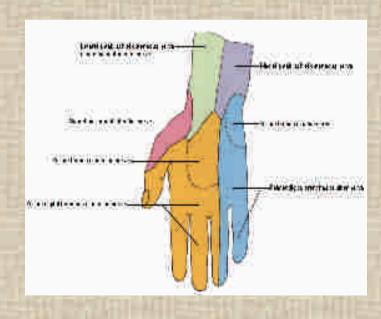


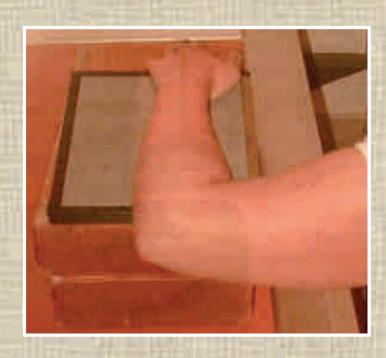
- 1) Distal Radius Fractures
- 2) Scaphoid Fractures
- 3) Rotatory Subluxation of the scaphoid
- 4) Kienbock Disease
- 5) De Quervain Tenosynovitis
- 6) Intersection Syndrome
- 7) Wartenberg Syndrome

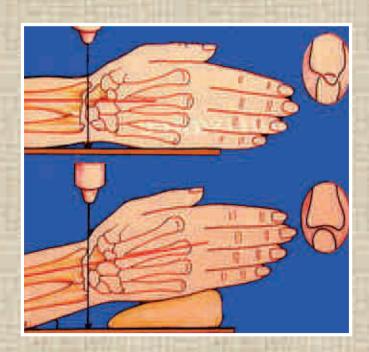


















Radial inclination: 22°



Ulnar variance: - 2 mm

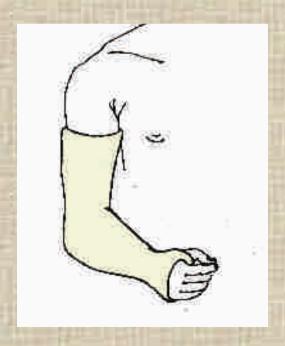


Volar tilt : 11°











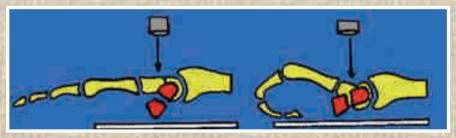




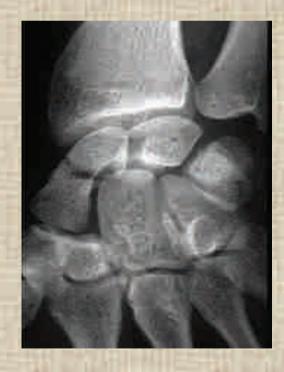


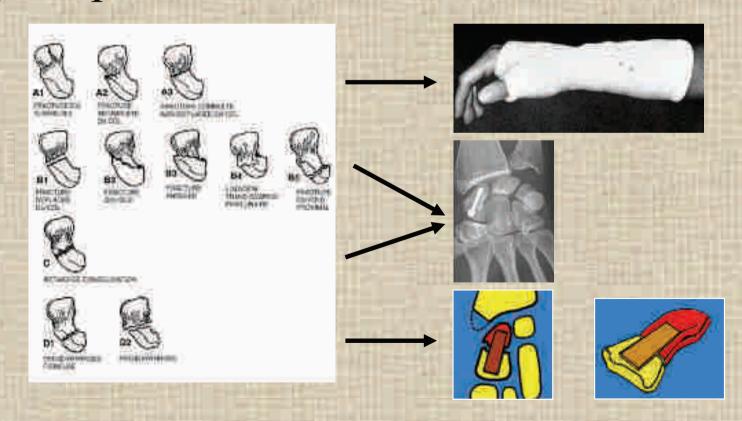
- 70% of all carpal fractures
- Most frequent wrist fracture in the athlete
- Hockey, football, boxing, basketball









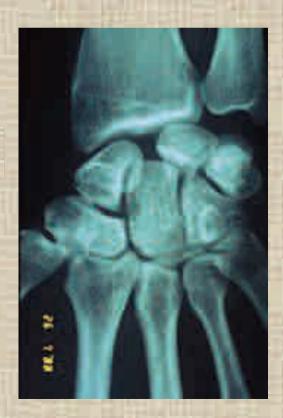


2) Scaphoid Fractures



Non-union

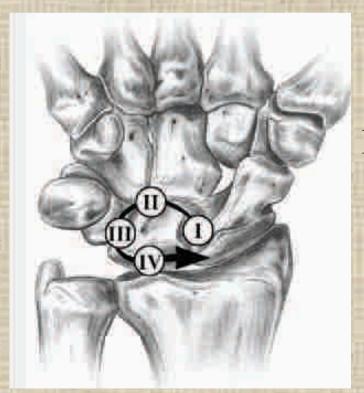
3) Rotatory Subluxation of the scaphoid



Pathomechanics:

- Wrist hyperextension
 - Ulnar deviation
- Intracarpal supination

3) Rotatory Subluxation of the scaphoid



Mayfield's stages of progressive perilunate instability

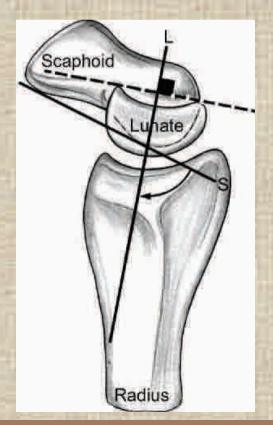
3) Rotatory Subluxation of the scaphoid



Watson's maneuver:

Pressure applied over scaphoid tubercle while moving the wrist from an ulnar to radial direction. A positive test elicits pain and a palpable clunk or snapping

3) Rotatory Subluxation of the scaphoid



Measurement of the scapholunate angle $(30-60^{\circ} = normal)$

3) Rotatory Subluxation of the scaphoid

Treatment options:

- Acute injuries (< 3 weeks) \rightarrow open reduction + repair of the ligament
- Subacute (between 3 weeks and 3 months) → controversial
- Chronic → Ligamentoplasty, full or partial wrist fusion or proximal row carpectomy

3) Rotatory Subluxation of the scaphoid?



3) Perilunate dislocation



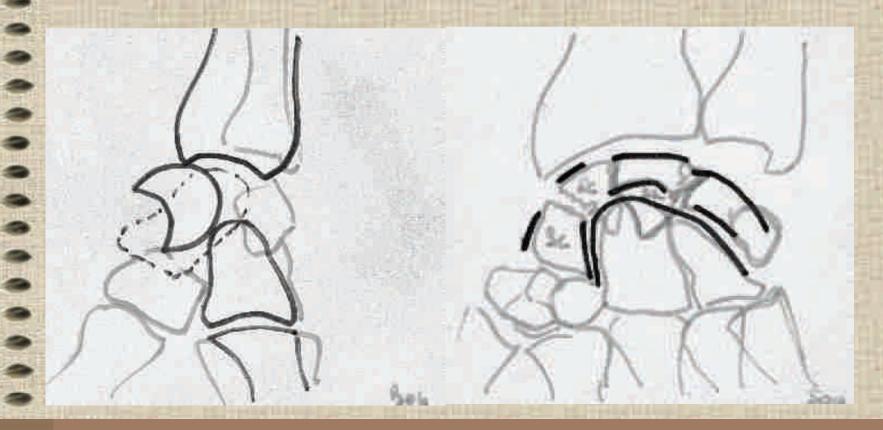
3) Trans scapho perilunate fracture dislocation







3) Trans scapho perilunate fracture dislocation





3) Trans scapho perilunate fracture dislocation



4) Kienbock Disease

- Avascular necrosis of the lunate
- Etiology (controversial): trauma, poor blood supply
- Active individual between 20 and 25 years
- Examination : swelling, tenderness, ↓ ROM, ↓ strength

4) Kienbock Disease

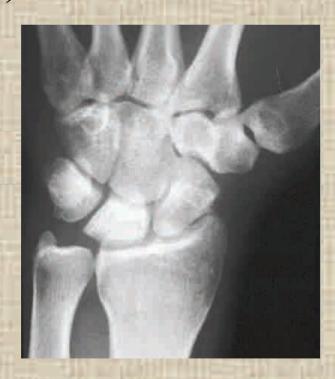


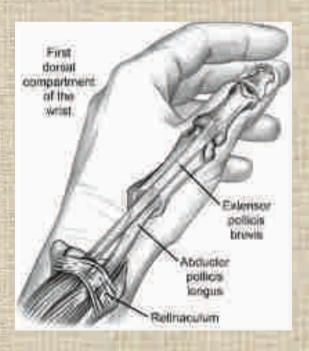
	TABLE 12	ARLE 1. STAGING OF KIENBOCK'S DISEASE	
	Stage 0*	Normal vicax with innormal magnetic resonance imaging	
	Stage I	Limital Septure without density or attack change.	
	Stage III	Increased sunsta sensity amount agressions change in lunste size or shape and relationship of the bones is not changed significent feature likes may be noted.	
	Stage 111a	Lunate (ollanes surrout carpal chilapse	
	Stage HTD	Stallic dansal dollarse	
	Stage TV	Extended outsourthing changes	
		PC. Henoton ASI, Entry of The general of SterioOct's disease, e-equation by magnetic restrance imaging. 2-and Stag [Avr] 1987;122 (6):1049-1049;	

4) Kienbock Disease

Treatment:

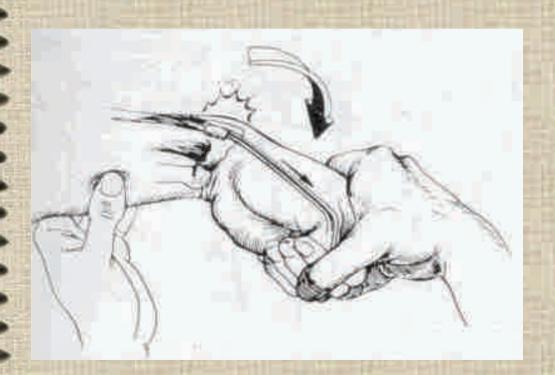
- Ulna minus → radial shortening procedure
- Ulna positive / neutral wrist \rightarrow revascularization, STT fusion, capitate shortening
- Arthritic changes / carpal collapse → PRC or radiocarpal fusion

5) De Quervain Tenosynovitis



- Most common form of tenosynovitis reported in the athlete
- Most often racquet sport
- Repetitive ulnar deviation

5) De Quervain Tenosynovitis



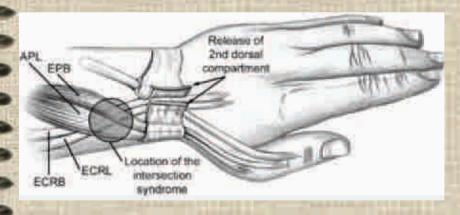
Finkelstein test

5) De Quervain Tenosynovitis

Treatment:

- Splinting and steroid injection (80% successful)
- Operative decompression

6) Intersection Syndrome



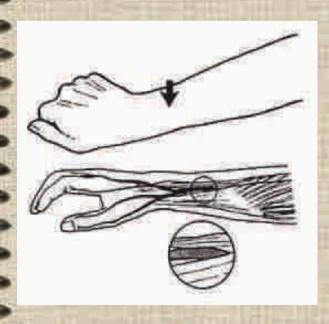
- Repetitive wrist flexion and extension against resistance
- Rowing, weight lifting, gymnastics

6) Intersection Syndrome

Treatment:

- Nonoperative treatment is usually successful
- Splinting, NSAID and steroid injection
- Surgical exploration and debridement

7) Wartenberg Syndrome



- Pain, numbness and tingling (dorsoradial aspect of the hand and thumb)
- † symptoms during wrist flexion and ulnar deviation

7) Wartenberg Syndrome

Treatment:

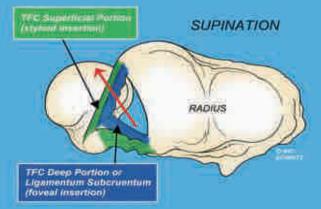
- Nonoperative management : rest, ice, splinting
- Surgical decompression of the nerve
- Early motion to prevent adhesions

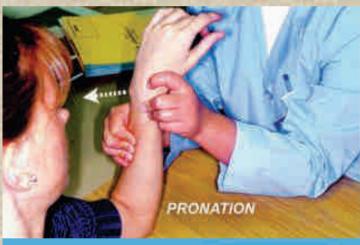
- 1) TFCC Tears
- 2) Ulnar impaction Syndrome
- 3) Hamate Fractures
- 4) Lunotriquetral Instability
- 5) Extensor carpi ulnaris (ECU) tendonitis
- 6) Pisotriquetral arthrosis

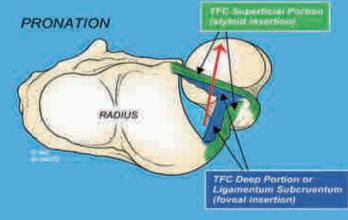


- Fall on an outstretched, pronated hand
- Popping with forearm rotation



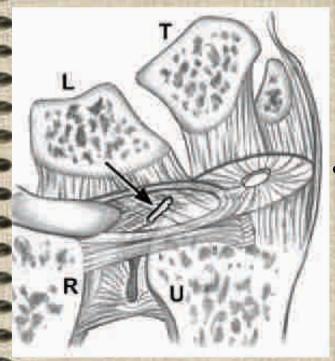






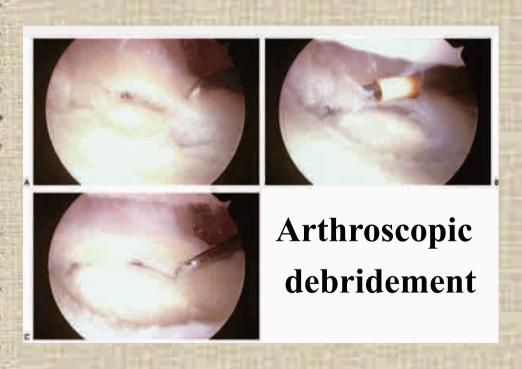
- PA and lateral view (ulnar variance)
- MRI with arthrography
- Arthroscopy

1) TFCC Tears



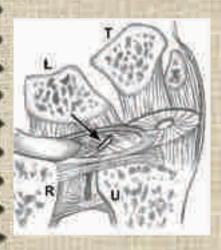
 Most common of the traumatic tears in athletes are central tears (Palmer 1A)

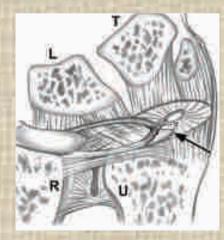


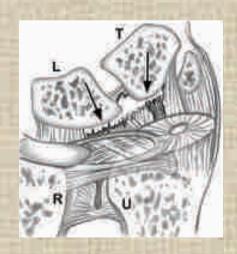


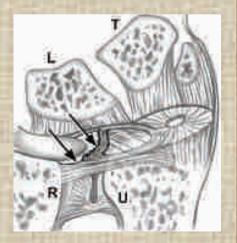
1) TFCC Tears

	Palmor class	Tenament	
SEA		Activicated distributions:	
18		Attivious des Pepier	
ire	DEN NORMAN		
10		Arthrenson reper	









1A

1B

1C

1D



2) Ulnar impaction Syndrome

Fraying of the articular disc but no perforation ———	2X	Conservative care	
2A + chondromalacia of the ulnar head, lunate, and triquetrum	29	Conservative care/open water procedure	
2B + perforation of the TFC in the center of the disc —	×	Arthroscopic writer procedure	
2C + lunotriquetral tear			
	Stanle LT Joint	Arthroscopic writter procedure	
	TARRISCET INGESTRICT	(Hiself elsalitienship)	
	LT instability, donus intermitated segmental instability deformity	Ulrian shocters not intercompall follows	
2D + degenerative arthritis of the ulnocarpal joint -	2É	Ulnar resection, Square-Rapenmi	
and distal radioulnar joint	ET; (Emothispiecial)		



2) Ulnar impaction Syndrome

Arthroscopic wafer procedure





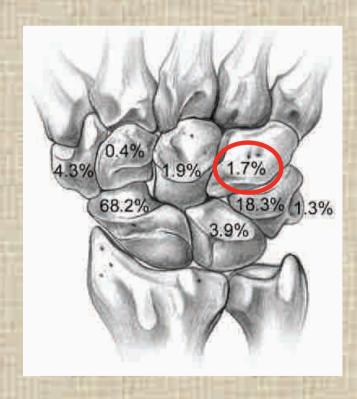


2) Ulnar impaction Syndrome



ulnar-shortening procedure

3) Hamate Fractures



Small proportion of all carpal fractures

3) Hamate Fractures



Distribution:

Golf 33 %

Baseball 9.5 %

Tennis 4.8 %

Weightlifting 4.8 %

Diving 4.8 %

3) Hamate Fractures

- · Pain in the hypothenar eminence aggravated by grasp
- Loss of grip strength
- Dorsal wrist pain
- Ulnar nerve paresthesias
- Rx: PA, lateral, carpal tunnel view
- Ct scan

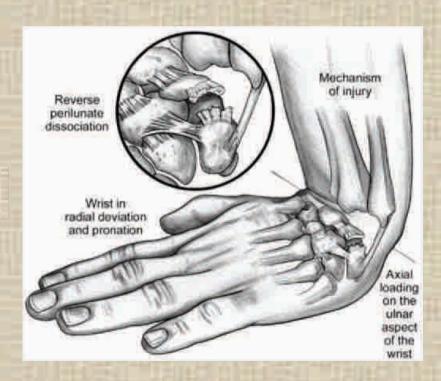
3) Hamate Fractures

Treatment:

If nondisplaced and without neurologic symptoms: cast immobilization (Back to sporting activities: fracture union)

Otherwise: Excision of the hook of the hamate (Back to sporting activities: 3 weeks)

4) Lunotriquetral Instability



4) Lunotriquetral Instability



Ballottement test



Kleinman's shear test



Lateral compression test



4) Lunotriquetral Instability





4) Lunotriquetral Instability

Treatment:

- Immobilization (long arm immobilization 4 weeks
- + short arm cast for an additional 4 weeks)
- Debridement
- Ligament reconstruction
- Ulnar shortening
- Lunotriquetral fusion

5) Extensor carpi ulnaris (ECU) tendonitis

- Frequently follows a twisting sprain of the wrist
- May be difficult to differentiate due to traumatic disruption of the TFCC ligament
- Paresthesia can be frequently found
- Ultrasound examination
- MRI in doubtful cases

5) Extensor carpi ulnaris (ECU) tendonitis

- Conservative treatment consist of ice application, wrist extension splinting and antiinflammatory medication
- Steroid injection rarely gives complete relief of symptoms
- Surgical treatment: The pathologic tendon sheath must be totally removed

6) Pisotriquetral arthrosis

- Racquet-type sports
- Tenderness of the palmar ulnar side of the wrist
- Oblique view, CT scan
- •Treatment: rest, steroid injections, pisiform excision

Many different types

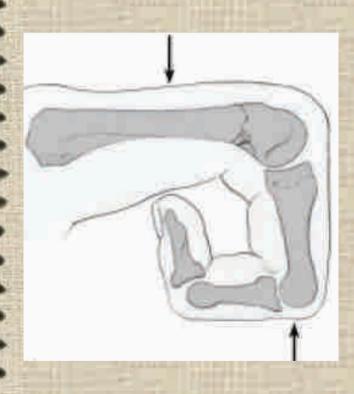
Goals:

Restoration of articular incongruity, length, rotation, prevention of joint stiffness

PA, lateral, oblique views







Jahss maneuver





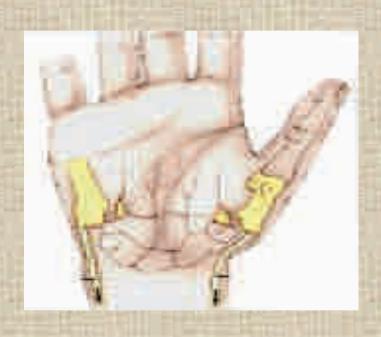




















CARPOMETACARPAL JOINT DISLOCATIONS





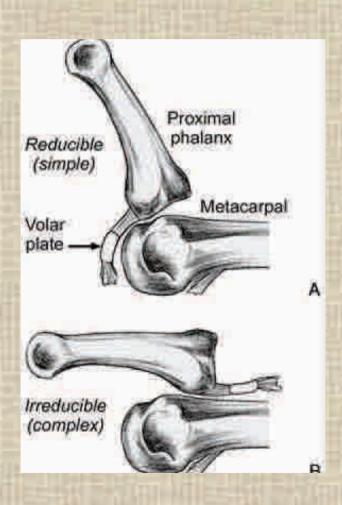


CARPOMETACARPAL JOINT DISLOCATIONS

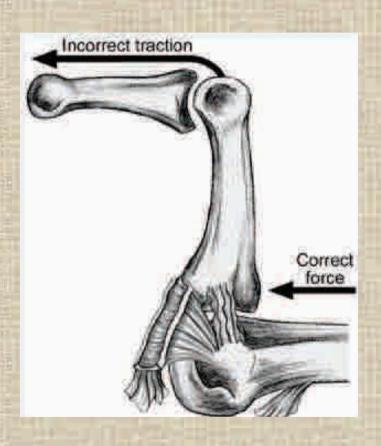


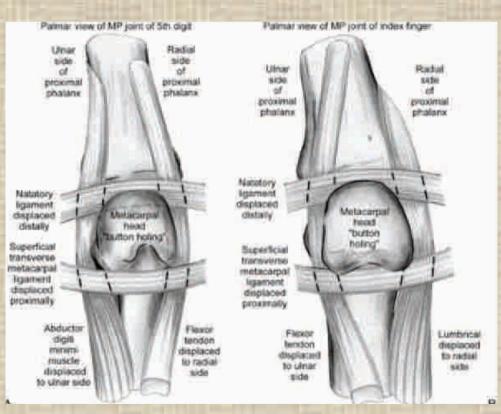
METACARPOPHALANGEAL JOINT DISLOCATIONS





METACARPOPHALANGEAL JOINT DISLOCATIONS



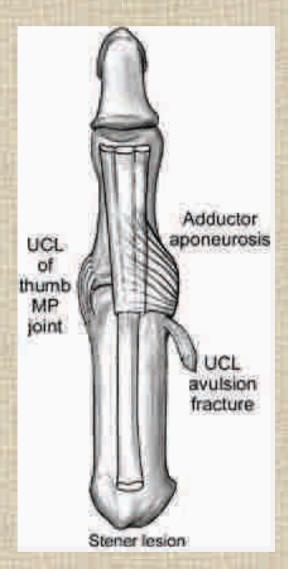




Skiers, ball-handling athletes





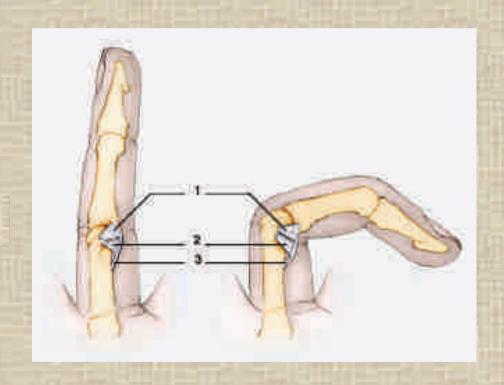








1 month



Football, Wrestling, Baseball

> 20° = complete ligamentous tear





Beasley



Syndactily





Dorsal and axial load: ball handling sports





Limited extension during 3 weeks







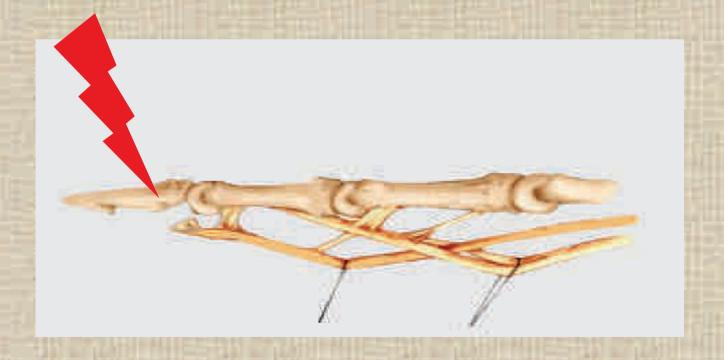


Hyperextension force on a flexed DIP joint





Rugby Finger or Jersey Finger









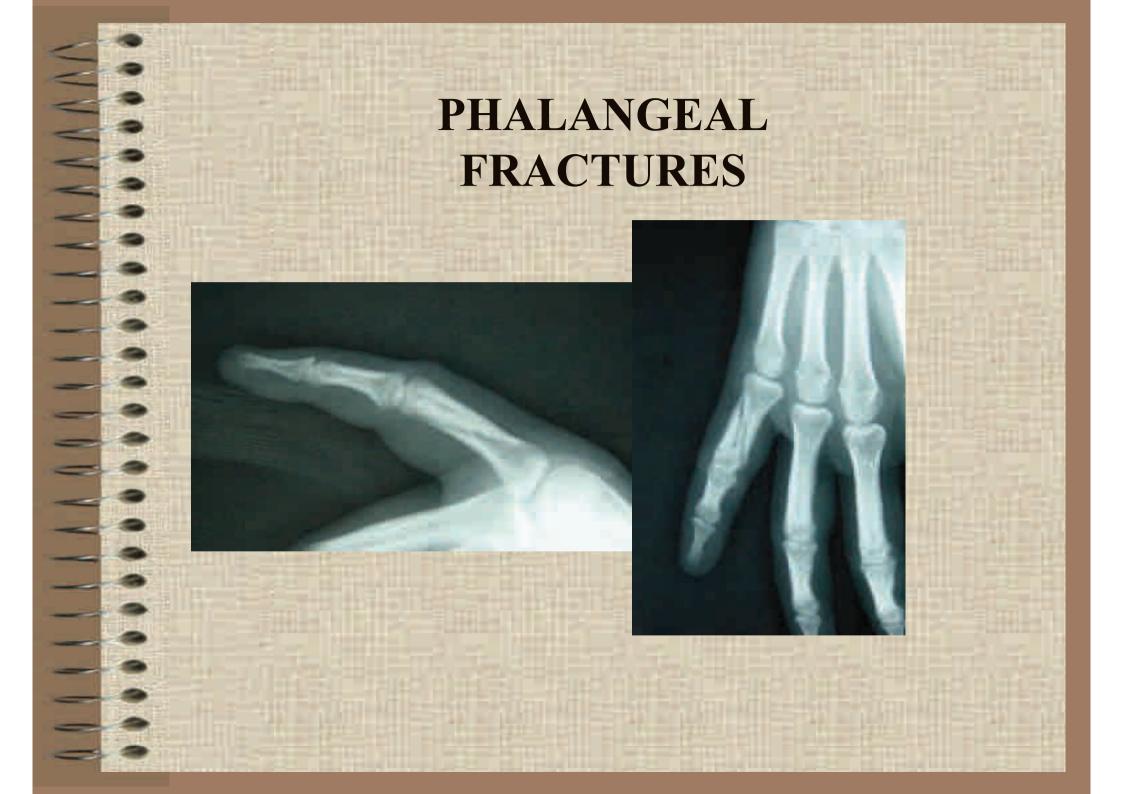
Hyperflexion force on an extended DIP joint



Mallet Finger



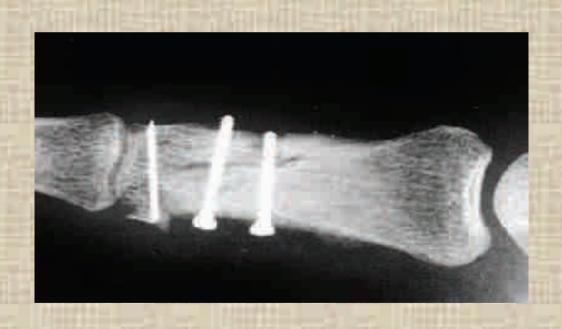




PHALANGEAL FRACTURES



PHALANGEAL FRACTURES



NERVE COMPRESSION SYNDROME

Carpal tunnel Syndrome



Repetitive grasping activities

NERVE COMPRESSION SYNDROME

Carpal tunnel Syndrome



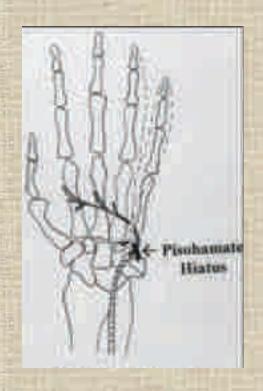
Tinel's sign

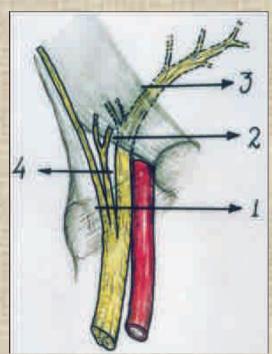


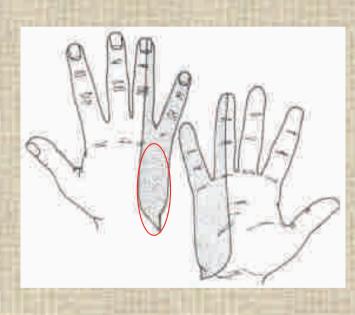
Phalen's test

NERVE COMPRESSION SYNDROME

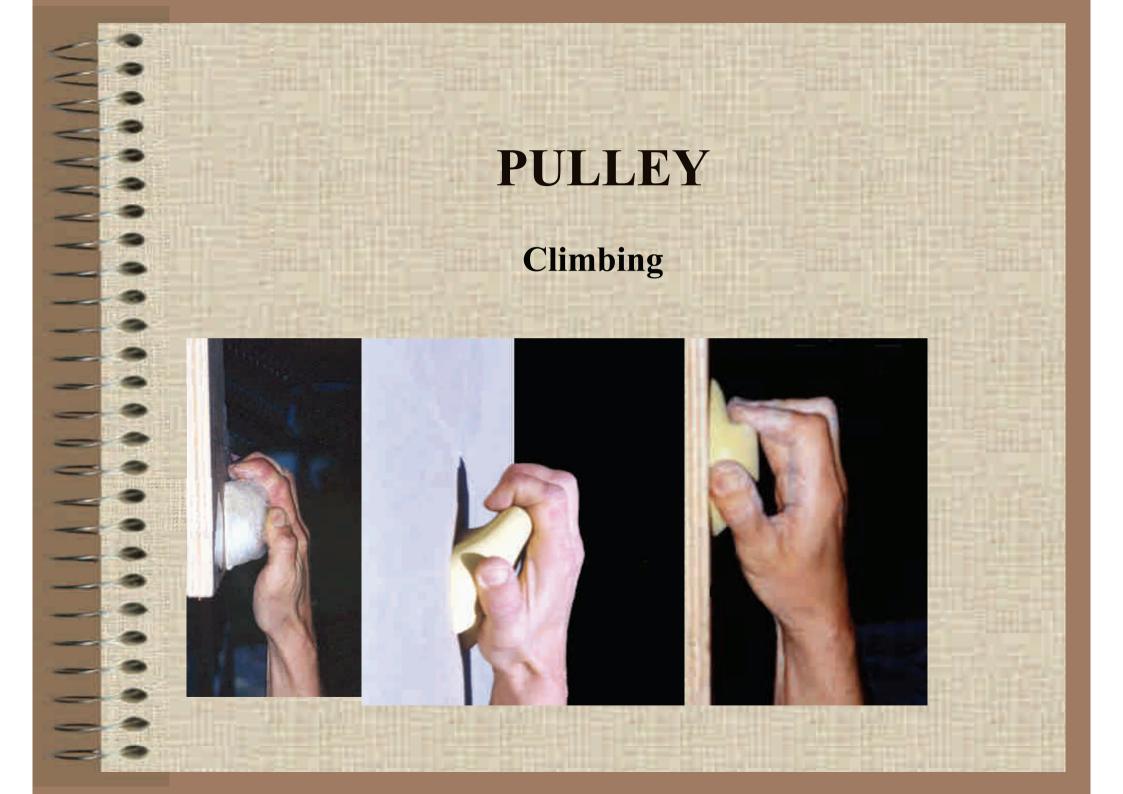
Ulnar nerve Compression: Wrist

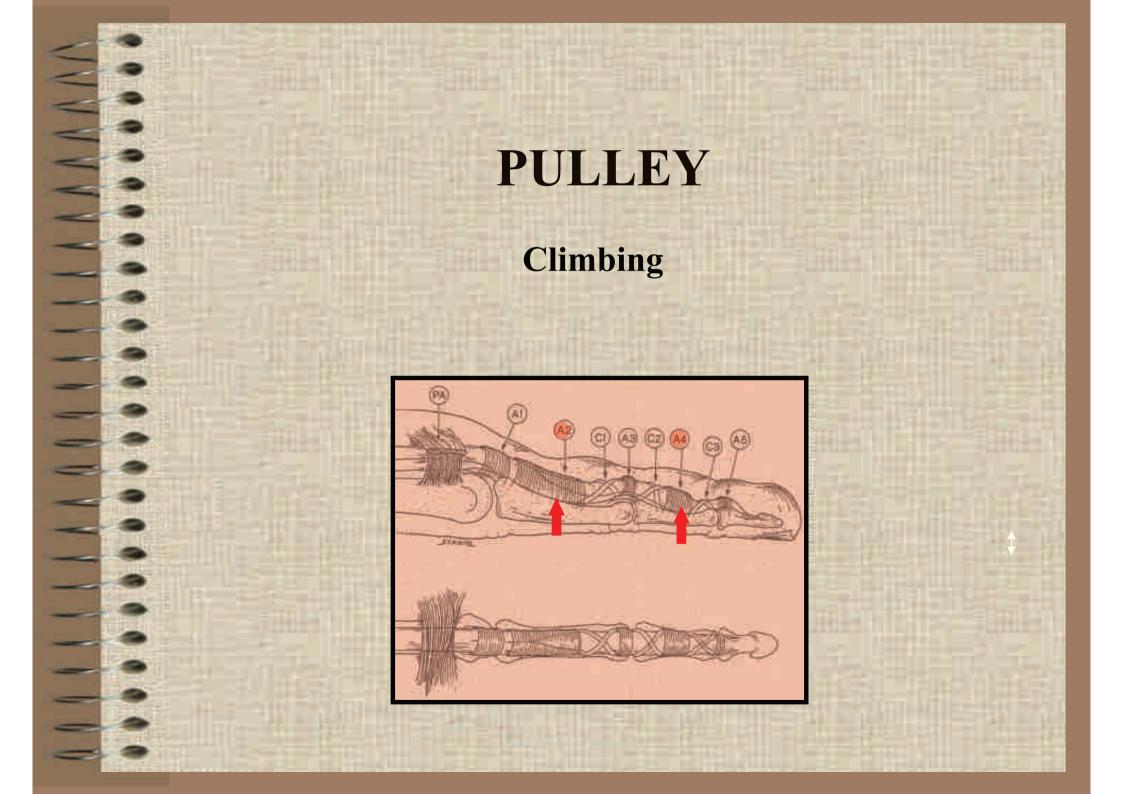






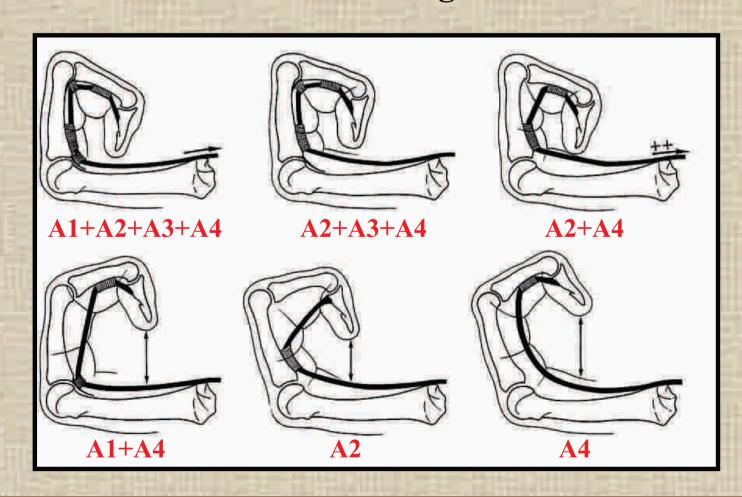
- Cyclist's palsy: Gloves, handlebars, vibration, prolonged grasping
- Racquet-type sports





PULLEY

Climbing

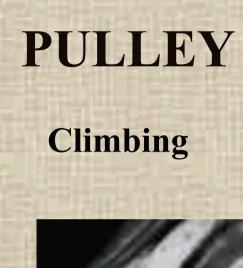


PULLEY Climbing













MRI

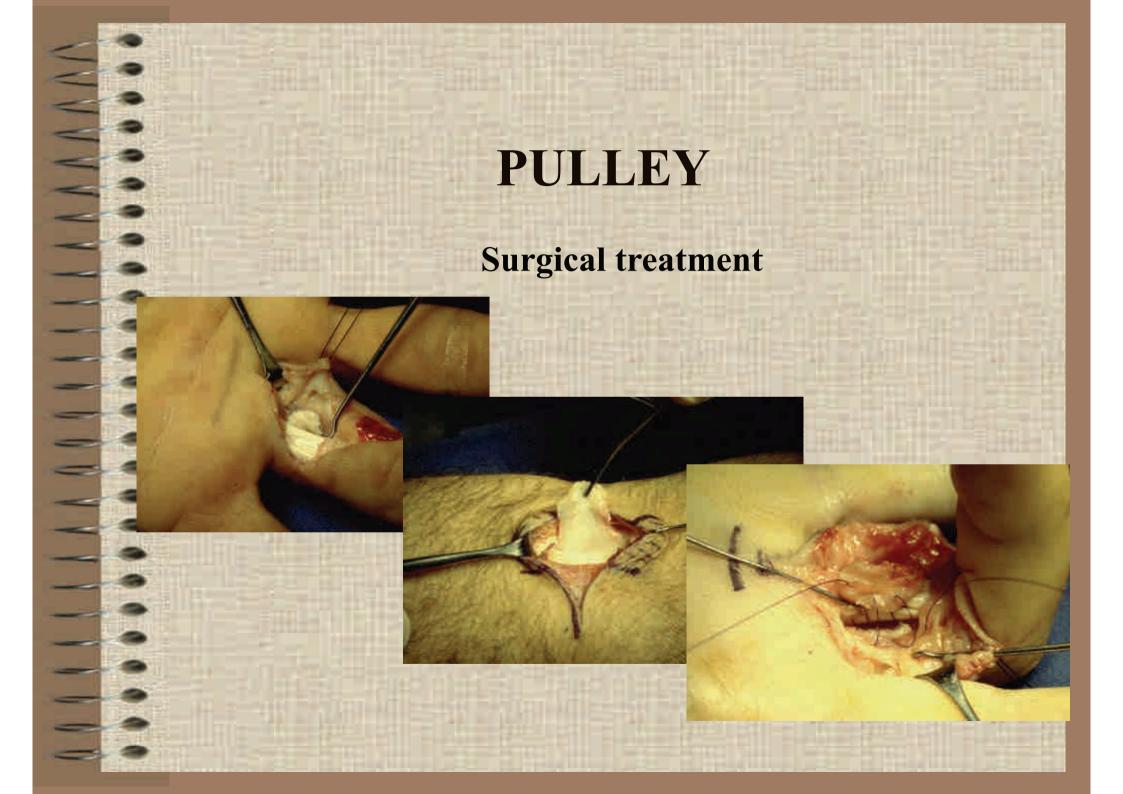


Climbing

Conservative treatment



- Rest 6 weeks
- Protection



Thank you for your attention

Reference: SPORTS INJURIES

Freddie H. FU, David A. STONE

Lippincot Williams & Wilkins