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DUPUYTRENS DISEASE

NON OPERATIVE TREATMENTS

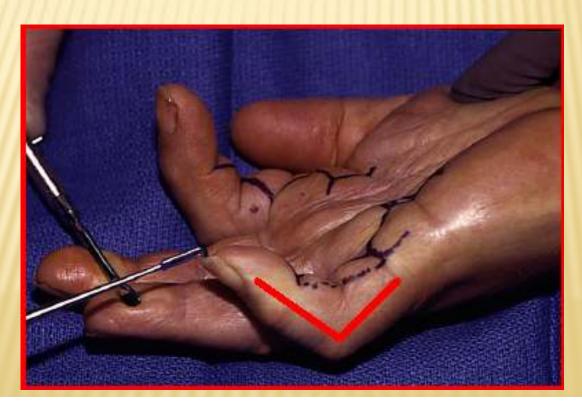
- Physical Agents
- Stretching
- Splinting*
- **x** Radiation

Evidence based?



OPERATIVE INDICATIONS

- "Table Top" Test
- MCPJ > 30 degrees
- PIPJ any contracture



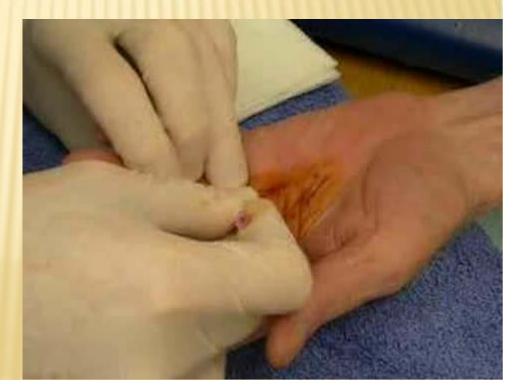
SURGICAL OPTIONS

- Fasciotomy percutaneous needle
- Segmental Fasciectomy
- Fasciectomy
- Radical Fasciectomy
- Open palm technique of McCash



PERCUTANEOUS NEEDLE FASCIOTOMY

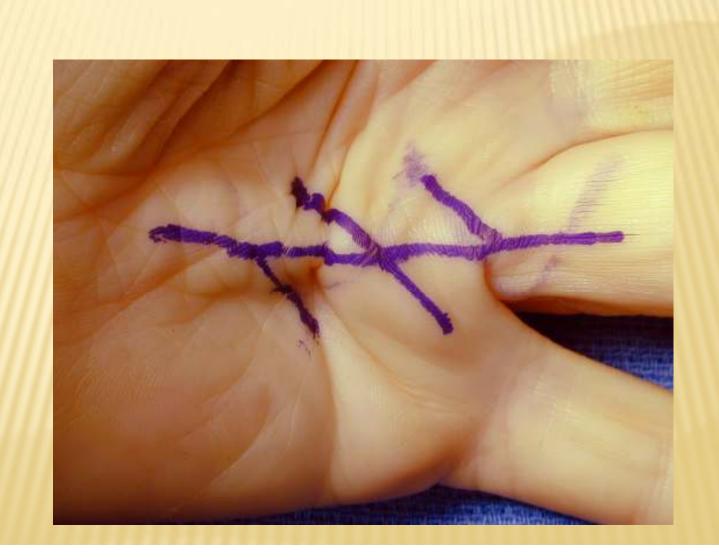
- Mainly for Palmar disease affecting MP joint
- * Good short term outcome
- * High complication rate distal to MP joint.



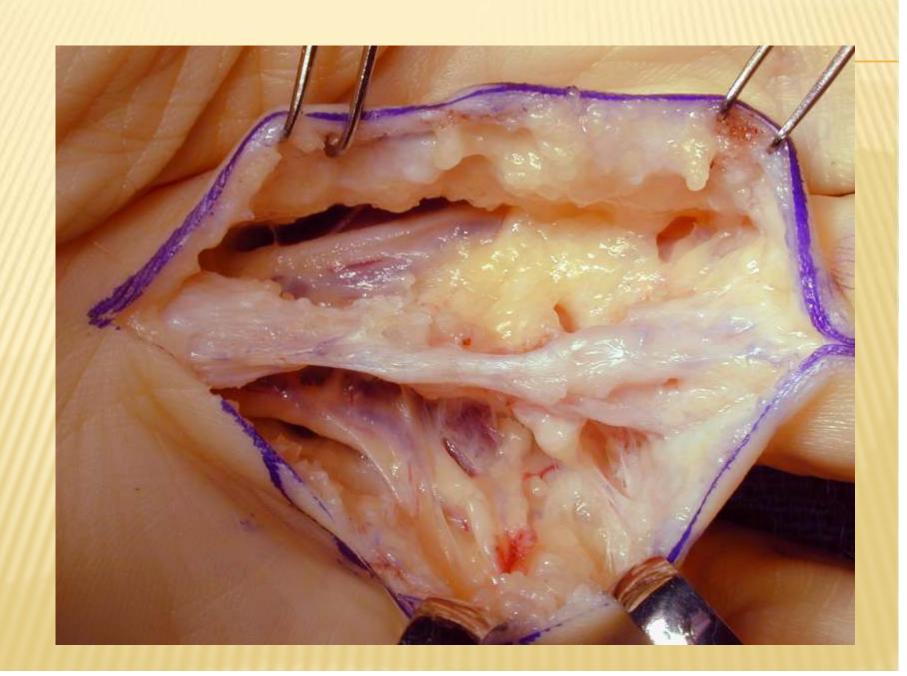
INCISIONS

- **× 1**-Brunner (zig-zag)
- 2-Skoog (straight line with Z-plasty)
- 3-Zig-zag with V-Y extension









WOUND CLOSURE

- Direct closure with Z-plasty
- Open palm technique
- Skin graft



RATIONALE FOR NO TENSION TECHNIQUE

- Mechanical stress on digital vessel and nerve may contribute to local hypoxia and inflammation
- Tissue anoxia may contribute to free radical release and adverse cellular response.
- Hypertrophic scar will form in lines of tension

PRIMARY DISEASE

Early:

- Wound healing / infection 10%
- Neuropraxia 8%
- Swelling / haematoma
- Pain
- Ischaemia

PRIMARY DISEASE

Medium / Late:

- Recurrence
- Stiffness
- CRPS
- Numbness
- Amputation

RECURRENCE:

- Less common at MCPJ
 - 80% remain straight at 40 months
- PIPJ recurrence frequent
 - 60% show some recurrence at 40 months

RECURRENCE:

Factors influencing

- Full correction on table
- Degree of contracture pre op

These do not effect the overall rate of complications which is around 30%

RECURRENT DISEASE

Early:

- Wound healing / infection 20%
- Neuropraxia 16%
- Swelling / haematoma
- Pain
- Ischaemia

RECURRENT DISEASE

Medium / Late:

- Recurrence
- Stiffness
- CRPS
- Numbness
- Amputation

RECURRENCE:

- MCPJ
 - 50% remain straight at 3 years
- PIPJ
 - 62% show some recurrence at 40 months (20% worse than before)

RECURRENCE:

Factors influencing

Degree of contracture pre op (>60 deg)

(Full correction on table or skin graft did not effect outcome)

The overall rate of complications is around 40%

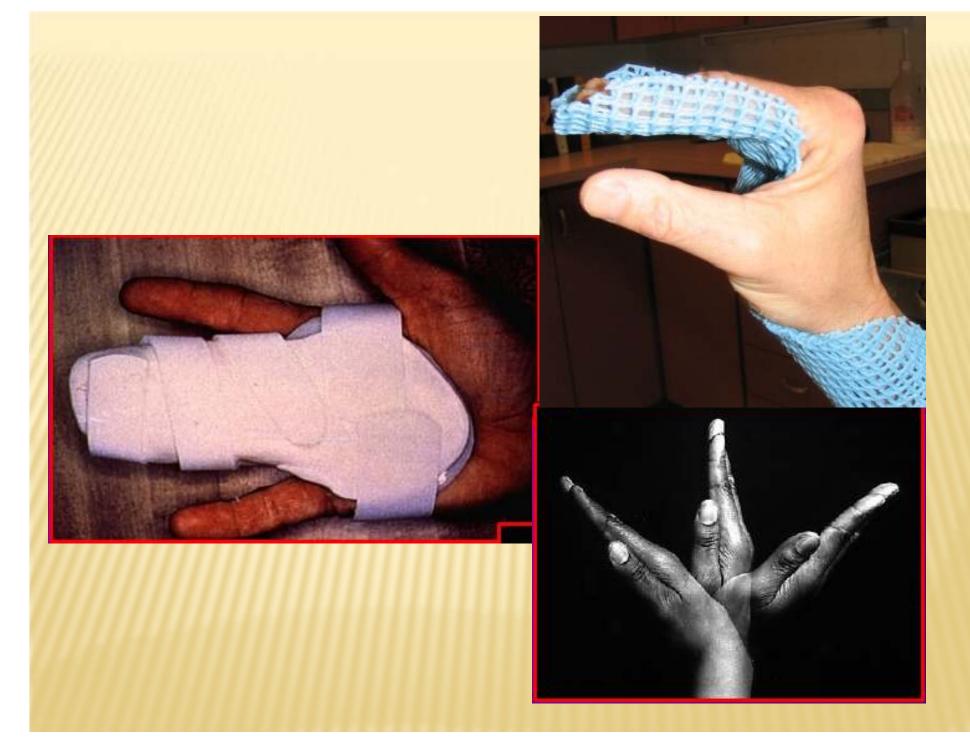
POSTOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT

- Handtherapy
- Postoperative swelling
- Wound healing
- Scar formation
- Restricted finger movements
- Compromised function with activities of daily living (ADL)

POST-OP REHABILITATION

Goals:

- Maintain the contracture correction (gains in extension)
- Restore finger flexion
- Promote wound healing
- Scar management
- Facilitate resolution of swelling
- **×** Address complications promptly



POST-OP EXERCISES

Exercises;

Composite flexion/extension

Blocked PIP, DIP flexion, & extension

Differential tendon gliding (EDC)

Finger abduction/adduction

ORL stretch
Wrist AROM
Thumb AROM





















