



American Society for Surgery of the Hand

Map of Hand Surgery

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 - 2. Nuclear medicine scans
 - 3. Doppler
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 - 4. Debulking
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- A. Prevalence
- B. Pathophysiology
- C. Biochemistry
- D. Clinical presentation
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 - 2. PIP
 - 3. Trapeziometacarpal
 - 4. Radiocarpal
 - 5. Intercarpal
 - 6. Scaphotrapeziotrapezoid
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 - 2. Nsaids
 - 3. Steroid
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- C. Clinical presentation
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 - 3. Wrist
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 - (2) Nalebuff II
 - (3) Nalebuff III
 - (4) Nalebuff IV
 - b) MP joint
 - (1) Ulnar drift
 - (2) Volar subluxation
 - c) PIP joint
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 - (2) Swan neck deformity
 - d) DIP joint
 - 5. Tendons
 - a) Flexor tenosynovitis
 - (1) Trigger



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- (2) Rupture
- b) Extensor tenosynovitis
 - (1) Attenuation
 - (2) Rupture

D. Treatment

1. Wrist
 - a) Synovectomy
 - b) Dorsal stabilization
 - c) Partial arthrodesis
 - d) Complete arthrodesis
 - e) Arthroplasty
2. DRUJ
 - a) Darrach
 - b) Hemiresection arthroplasty
 - c) Sauve-Kapandji
 - d) Implant arthroplasty
3. MP joint
 - a) Synovectomy
 - b) Extensor mechanism reconstruction
 - c) Arthrodesis
 - d) Arthroplasty
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 - a) Synovectomy

 - b) Arthrodesis
 - c) Arthroplasty
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7. Other inflammatory arthritis
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 - b) Psoriatic arthritis
 - c) Lupus arthritis
 - d) Gout
 - e) CPDD
 - f) Scleroderma
- XIX. Tumors
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 - b) Keratoacanthoma
 - c) Bowen's disease
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 - e) Fibroma
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 - (1) Nodular ulcerative
 - (2) Superficial
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 - (4) Cystic
 - (5) Pigmented
 - b) Squamous cell
 - c) Melanoma
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 - (2) Superficial spreading
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 - (4) Nodular
 - d) Kaposi's sarcoma
 - e) Eccrine tumors
 - f) Sweat gland tumors
 - g) Merkel's cell tumor
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 - i) Metastatic
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 - B. Soft tissue tumors



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1. Benign
 - a) Fibromatosis
 - b) Giant cell tumor of tendon sheath
 - c) Hemangioma
 - d) Benign fibrous histiocytoma
 - e) Lipoma
 - f) Leiomyoma
 - g) Rhabdomyoma
 - h) Glomus tumor
 - i) Hemangiopericytoma
 - j) Neurofibroma
 - k) Neurilemoma
 - l) Lipofibromatous hamartoma
 - m) Epidermoid cysts
 - n) Sweat gland tumors
 - o) Nevi
 - p) Vascular tumors (hemangioma; angiomatosis; hemangioendothelioma)
2. Aggressive Tumor –like conditions
 - a) Osteoid osteoma
 - b) Vascular malformations (A-V and arteriolymphangioma)
 - c) Desmoid tumors
 - d) Nodular fasciitis
 - e) Juvenile fibromatosis (fibrous hamartoma of infancy)
 - f) Epithelioid hemangio endothelioma
3. Malignant
 - a) Angio sarcoma
 - b) Epithelioid sarcoma
 - c) Synovial cell sarcoma
 - d) Malignant schwannoma
 - e) Clear cell sarcoma
 - f) Malignant fibrous histiocytoma
 - g) Synovial sarcoma
 - h) Neuroectodermal tumors
 - i) Fibrosarcoma
 - j) Dermatofibrosarcoma
 - k) Liposarcoma
 - l) Leiomyosarcoma
 - m) Rhabdomyosarcoma
 - n) Hemangiopericytoma
 - o) Myxoid chondrosarcoma
 - p) Synovial chondrosarcoma
 - q) Mesenchymal chondrosarcoma



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- r) Clear cell sarcoma of tendon
- C. Bone Tumors
 - 1. Benign
 - a) Enchondroma
 - b) Osteochondroma
 - c) Aneurysmal bone cyst
 - d) Benign fibrous histiocytoma
 - e) Giant cell tumor
 - f) Desmoid fibroma
 - g) Exostosis
 - h) Chondroma
 - i) Chondroblastoma
 - j) Chondromyxoid fibroma
 - k) Osteoma
 - l) Osteoid osteoma
 - m) Osteoblastoma
 - n) Fibrous dysplasia
 - o) Hemangioma
 - p) Lymphangioma
 - q) Neurinoma
 - r) Neurofibroma
 - s) Lipoma
 - 2. Malignant
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 - b) Malignant fibrous histiocytoma
 - c) Central chondrosarcoma
 - d) Peripheral chondrosarcoma
 - e) Periosteal chondrosarcoma
 - f) Mesenchymal chondrosarcoma
 - g) Clear cell chondrosarcoma
 - h) Mesenchymal the
 - i) Osteosarcoma
 - j) Parosteal osteosarcoma
 - k) Periosteal osteosarcoma
 - l) Small cell osteosarcoma
 - m) Lymphoma
 - n) Plasmacytoma
 - o) Hemangiopericytoma
 - p) Hemangioendothelioma
 - q) Ewing sarcoma
 - r) Liposarcoma
 - s) Adamantinoma
 - t) Chordoma



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u) Malignant mesenchymoma

D. Treatment

1. Algorithm of work-up and differential diagnosis
2. Biopsy
3. Metastatic workup
4. Excision
 - a) Intralesional
 - b) Marginal
 - c) Wide
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XX. Congenital Differences

A. Classification

1. IFSSH-Swanson

B. Embryology

C. Etiology

D. Genetics

E. Specific anomalies

1. Failure of Formation
 - a) Transverse arrest (congenital amputations)
 - b) Phocomelia
 - c) Radial deficiencies
 - d) Cleft hand
 - e) Ulnar deficiencies
 - f) Hypoplastic hands and digits
2. Failure of Differentiation
 - a) Brachymetarpia
 - b) Radioulnar synostosis
 - c) Metacarpal synostosis
 - d) Radial head dislocation
 - e) Symphalangism
 - f) Syndactyly
 - g) Arthrogryposis
 - h) Pterygium cubitale
 - i) Thumb in palm
 - j) Pollex abductus
 - k) Trigger digit
 - l) Absent extensor tendons of the digits
 - m) Hypoplastic thumb
 - n) Congenital clasp thumb
 - o) Retroflexible thumb
 - p) Camptodactyly
 - q) Windblown hand (congenital ulnar drift)
 - r) Clinodactyly



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- s) Kirner's deformity
- t) Delta phalanx
- 3. Duplication
 - a) Mirror hand
 - b) Duplicate thumbs
 - c) Preaxial polydactyly with a triphalangeal thumb
 - d) Triphalangeal thumb
 - e) Hyperphalangism
 - f) Central polydactyly (polysyndactyly)
 - g) Post axial polydactyly
 - h) Ulnar dimelia
- 4. Overgrowth
 - a) Macrodactyly
 - b) Lipofibromatous dystrophy
- 5. Undergrowth
 - a) Hypoplasia of the thumb
 - b) Brachysyndactyly
 - c) Limb hypoplasia
 - d) Congenital ring syndrome
 - e) Madelung's deformity
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- 6. Congenital Syndromes
 - a) VATER
 - b) Holt Oram
 - c) TAR
- 7. Treatment
- 8. Support groups
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 - b) Diplegia
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 - 2. Athetoid
 - C. Sensory deficits
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 - E. Treatment
 - 1. Nonsurgical
 - a) Baclofen
 - b) Botox
 - c) Therapy
 - d) Splinting



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2. Surgical

a) Goals

- (1) Position change to improve function or appearance
- (2) Possess to improve personal hygiene

b) Techniques

- (1) Contracture release
 - (a) Wrist flexion
 - (b) Thumb in palm
- (2) Tendon transfer
- (3) Arthrodesis
- (4) Neurectomy
- (5) Rhizotomy

XXII. Brain injury and stroke

- A. Rehabilitation
- B. Sensibility
- C. Motor control
- D. Contractures
- E. Treatment

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- a) Shoulder
- b) Elbow
 - (1) Soft tissue contracture
 - (2) Heterotopic ossification
- c) Wrist and fingers
 - (1) Flexor slide
 - (2) Forearm lengthening
 - (3) STP release

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3. Post operative rehabilitation

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- B. Incidence
- C. Causative organisms
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 3. Virus
 4. Mycobacteria
 - a) Tuberculosis
 - b) Leprosy
 - c) Atypical mycobacterium



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D. Type

1. Cellulitis
2. Abscess
3. Lymphangitis
4. Septic arthritis
5. Suppurative flexor tenosynovitis
6. Paronychia
7. Felon
8. Human bite wound
9. Animal bites
10. Herpetic whitlow
11. Necrotizing fasciitis

E. Treatment

1. Antibiotics
2. Antiviral medication
3. Antifungal medication
4. Splinting
5. Elevation
6. Surgical drainage
7. Catheter irrigation
8. Immunocompromised hosts
9. Diabetes
10. AIDS
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XXIV. Injection injuries

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2. Grease guns
3. Diesel fuel injectors
4. High-pressure water hose

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C. Intra-arterial injuries

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B. Hyperalimentation solutions

C. Contrast dye

D. Vasoactive drugs

E. Chemotherapy

F. Treatment

XXVI. Amputation

A. Partial or complete

B. Fingertip



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1. Healing by secondary intention
 2. Bone shortening and primary closure
 3. Split thickness skin graft
 4. Full thickness skin graft
 5. VY advancement flap
 6. Kutler flap
 7. Moberg volar advancement flap
 8. Thenar flap
 9. Cross finger flap
- C. Digit
- D. Thumb
- E. Ray resection
- F. Hand amputation
- G. Wrist disarticulation
- H. Below elbow amputation
- I. Krukenberg
- J. Elbow disarticulation
- K. Above elbow amputation
- L. Shoulder disarticulation
- M. Forequarter amputation
- N. Tikhor-Linberg procedure
- O. Prostheses
- P. Replantation
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- R. Toe to hand transfer
- S. Digit to digit transfer
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 - B. Epidemiology
 - C. Workplace factors and causality
 - D. Carpal tunnel syndrome
 - E. Cubital tunnel syndrome
 - F. Tenosynovitis
 - G. Epicondylitis
 - H. Cervical radiculopathy
 - I. Rehabilitation
- XXVIII. Elbow
- A. Embryology
 - B. Anatomy
 - C. Biomechanics
 - D. Diagnosis



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1. Physical examination
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- E. Arthroscopy
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 3. Supracondylar fractures
 4. Growth plate fractures
 5. Radial neck fractures
 6. Osteochondritis dissecans
 7. Dislocations
 8. Compartment syndrome secondary to fractures about the elbow
- H. Adult
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 2. Delayed union and non union of fractures of the distal humerus
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 9. Tendon injuries
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 3. Total joint replacement
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- K. Inflammatory and non traumatic conditions
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4. Lateral epicondylitis
5. Septic arthritis
6. Neurotrophic arthritis
7. Hematologic arthritis
8. Nerve entrapment syndromes
9. Neoplasms
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11. Olecranon bursitis
12. Metabolic disorders