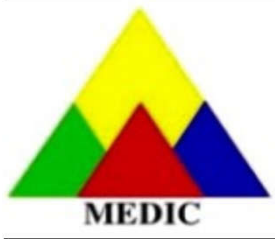


Minor Surgery Medic Hòa Hảo

Dr . Lê Thông Lưu

Khoa Kỹ Thuật Ban Ngày



GIỚI THIỆU VÀI BỆNH LÝ

Chi trên

- Nang hoạt dịch
- Các loại u hoặc hạch
- Sang thương da
- Hội chứng ống cổ tay
- Ngón tay cò súng
- Hội chứng chèn ép thần kinh trụ
(Guyon's cannal syndrome)
- Viêm gân dẹt-duỗi ngón cái
(De Quervain Syndrome)

Chi dưới

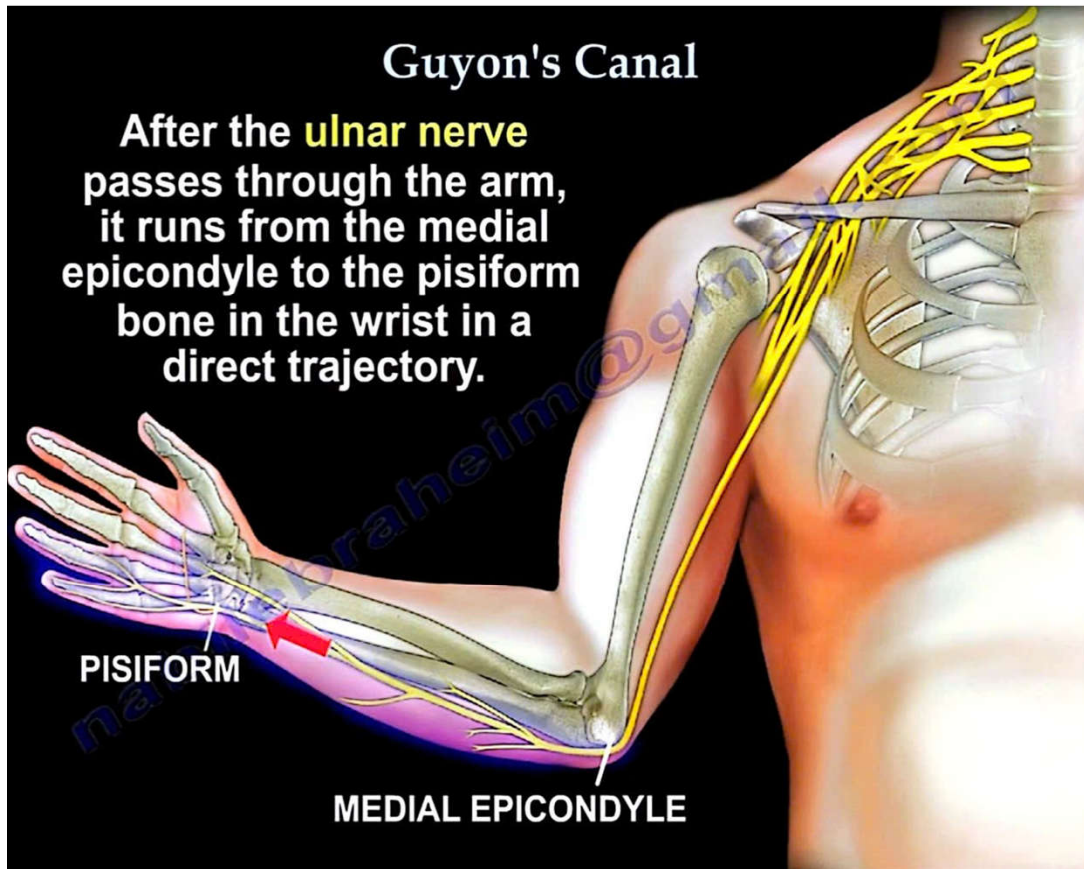
- Các bệnh lý giống chi trên
- Baker cyst
- Tarsal Tunnel Syndrome



Hội chứng kênh guyon

Guyon's Canal

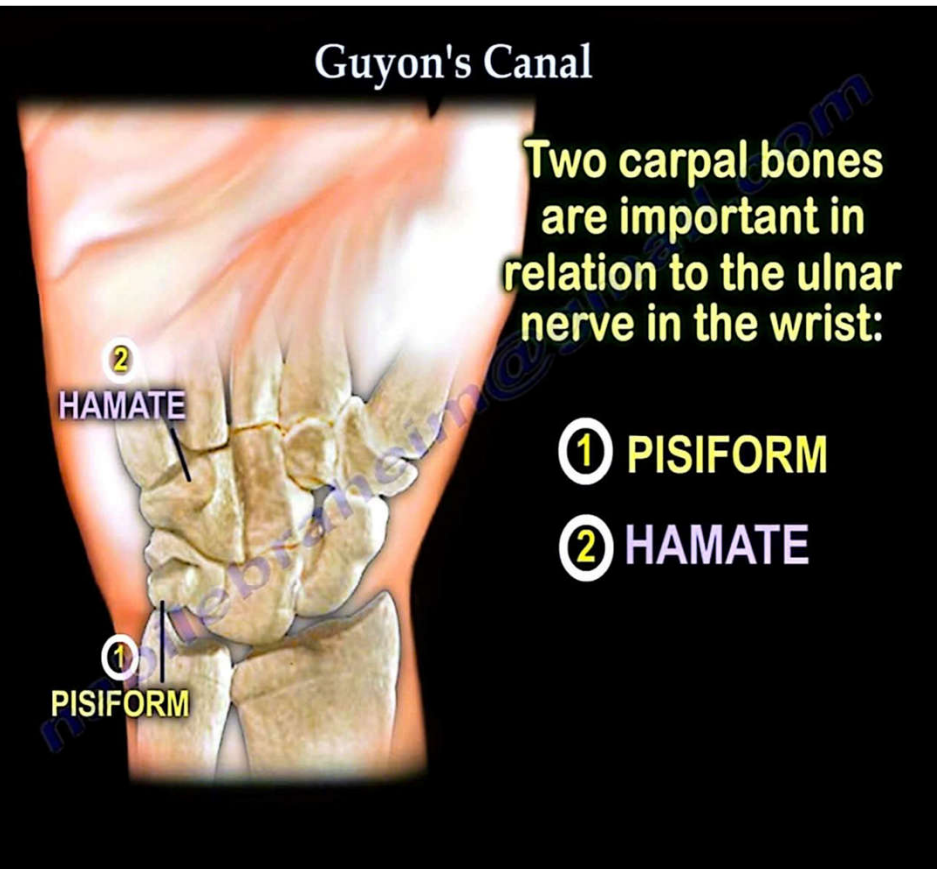
After the **ulnar nerve** passes through the arm, it runs from the medial epicondyle to the pisiform bone in the wrist in a direct trajectory.



Guyon's Canal

Two carpal bones are important in relation to the ulnar nerve in the wrist:

- ① PISIFORM
- ② HAMATE





Guyon's Canal

Boundaries of the Guyon's Canal

FLOOR

- transverse carpal ligament

ROOF

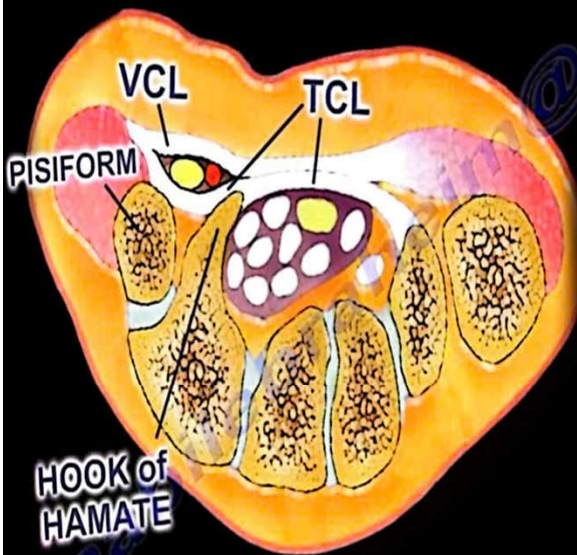
- volar carpal ligament

ULNAR BORDER

- pisiform and piso - hamate ligament

RADIAL BORDER

- hook of hamate



Guyon's Canal

Boundaries of the Guyon's Canal

FLOOR

- transverse carpal ligament

ROOF

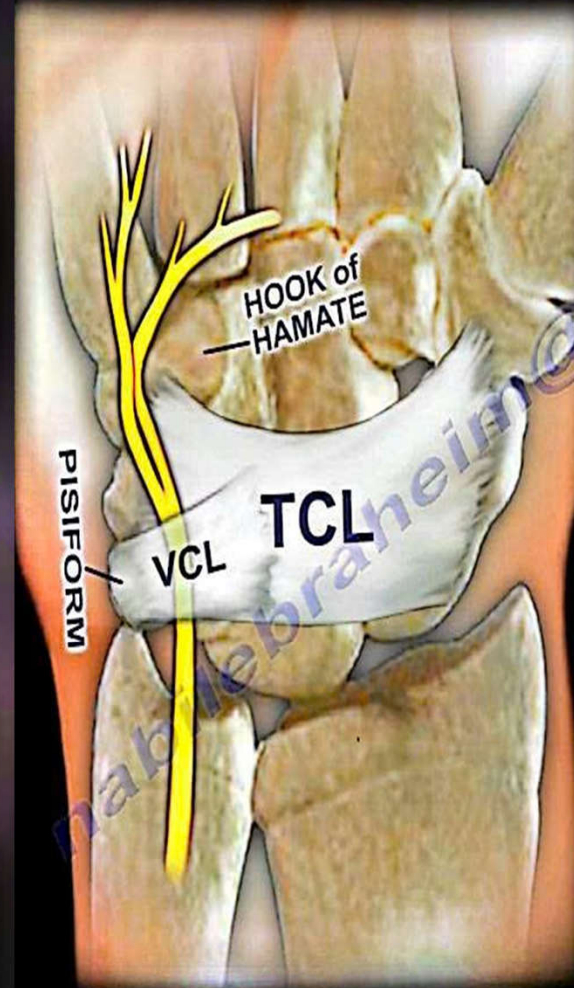
- volar carpal ligament

ULNAR BORDER

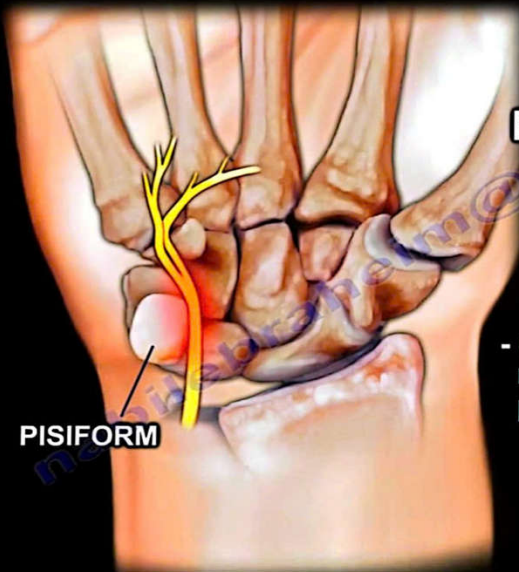
- pisiform and piso - hamate ligament

RADIAL BORDER

- hook of hamate



Guyon's Canal



The most common causes include:
Pisiform Fracture or Dislocation

- ulnar nerve compression may occur as a result of pisiform dislocation.

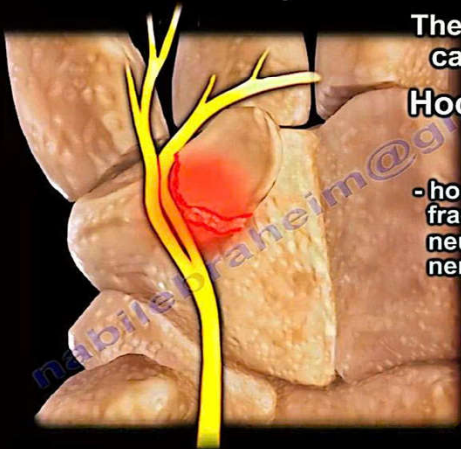
Guyon's Canal

- trauma over the hook of hamate, where the superficial branch of the palmar artery lies leads to vascular insufficiency of the ulnar side of the hand.

The most common causes include:
Ulnar Artery Thrombosis



Guyon's Canal



The most common causes include:
Hook of Hamate Fracture

- hook of the hamate fracture can lead to neuropathy of the nerve in the tunnel.

Guyon's Canal

The most common causes include:
Palmaris Brevis Muscle Hypertrophy



Guyon's Canal

- compression and inflammation also can result from repetitive trauma such as using a hammer.

The most common causes include:
Repetitive Trauma



Guyon's Canal Presentation / Symptoms

- Pain and paresthesia in the ulnar 1½ digits.

- Clawing of the 4th and 5th fingers.

- Loss of the intrinsics. (it normally flexes the MCP and extends the IP joints).
- In low ulnar nerve injury, the flexor digitorum profundus is working, flexing the 4th and 5th fingers and causing the clawing.



Guyon's Canal Presentation / Symptoms

- Froment's test is positive.

Froment's Test (Test for Ulnar Nerve Injury)

PATIENT
HAND

Flexion of the
Thumb

Ulnar Nerve
Injury

EXAMINER'S
HAND

When pinching a piece of paper between the thumb and index finger, the thumb IP joint will flex if the adductor pollicis muscle is weak due to ulnar nerve palsy.

Guyon's Canal Presentation / Symptoms

- Ulnar nerve palsy resulting in paralysis of the intrinsic muscles, test the first dorsal interosseous muscle and check for atrophy.

- Weak pinch
 - 70% of pinch is lost due to loss of adductor muscles.

Patient abducts the index finger against resistance

FIRST INTEROSSEOUS
MUSCLE CHECK FOR
WASTING AND ATROPHY



Guyon's Canal Presentation / Symptoms

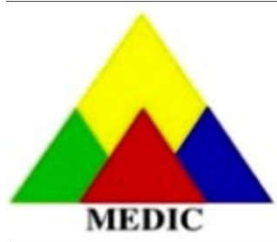
- Weak grasp due to intrinsic weakness.
- Wartenberg's Sign - abduction of 5th finger due to ulnar nerve palsy.
- Allen's Test
 - should be done to check for ulnar artery thrombosis.

Allen's Test

(Tests Circulation Through Arteries In Wrist)



See Dr. Ebraheim's video
for more information:
**Examination Of The
Hand, Tests**



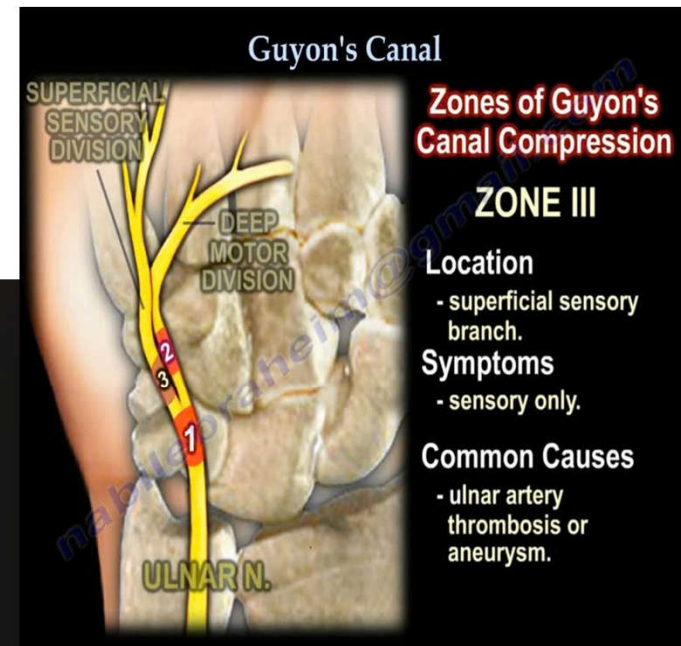
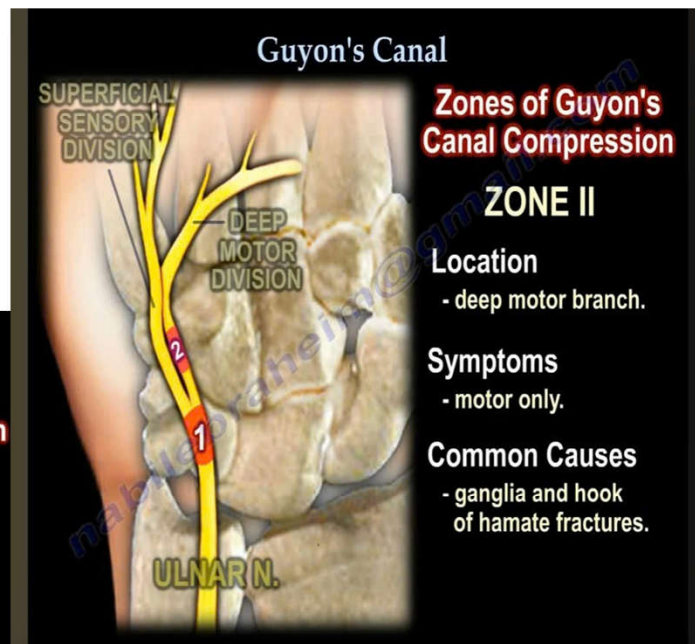
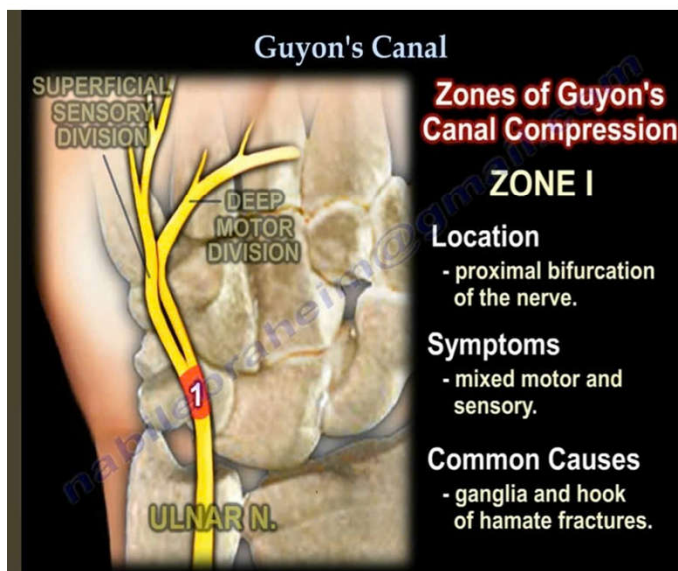
Guyon's Canal

Carpal tunnel view x - rays and CT scans are useful to evaluate hook of hamate fractures and nonunions.

MRI is useful to evaluate ganglion cysts.

Ultrasound is useful to check vascular status and diagnose ulnar artery thrombosis.

EMG and nerve studies are helpful.



Guyon's Canal

TREATMENT

Determine the cause of Compression

- Explore and release of all three zones in the Guyon's canal.
- Vascular treatment of ulnar artery thrombosis.
- Hook of hamate excision.
- Decompress ganglion cysts.
- Release hypothenar muscle origin.

All of these things are possible causes that need to be addressed!

Guyon's Canal

TREATMENT

Tendon transfer in late cases

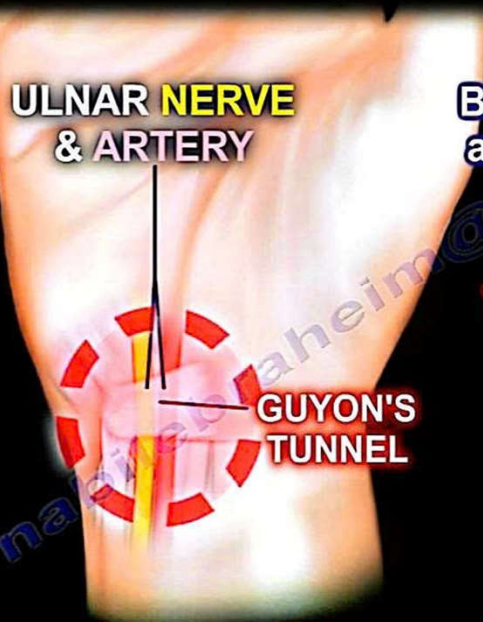
- Correction of claw fingers.
- Restore power pinch.
- Improve Wartenberg's Sign.

Guyon's Canal TREATMENT

Nonoperative

- activity modification
- NSAIDS
- splinting

Guyon's Canal



Both the ulnar nerve and artery enter the Guyon's canal.

The Guyon's canal is approximately 4 cm long.

Guyon's Canal TREATMENT

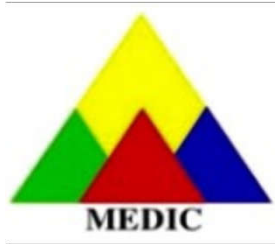
Surgery

- Release of the carpal tunnel.
 - in patients diagnosed with both carpal tunnel and ulnar tunnel the Guyon's canal is adequately decompressed by the release of the carpal tunnel.

Guyon's Canal TREATMENT

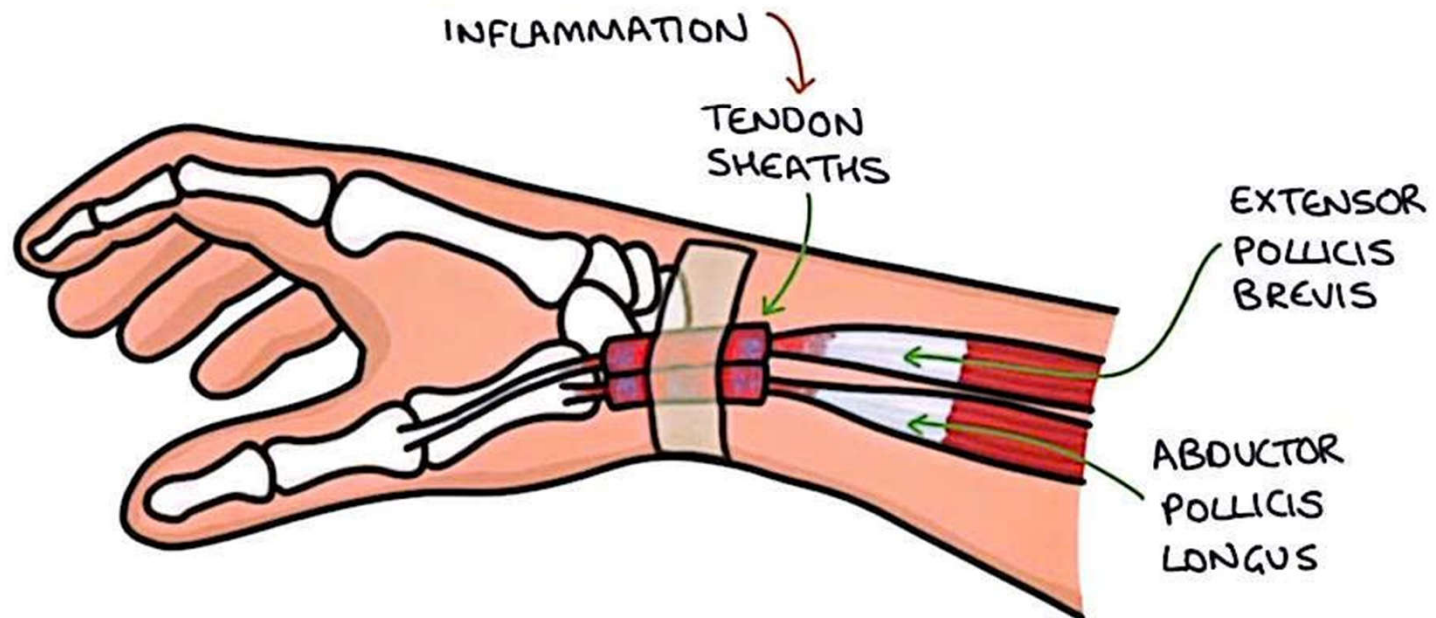
Surgery

- Local decompression especially if non-operative treatment fails.
- Decompression of the ulnar nerve by addressing the cause.
 - the success of surgery depends on finding a cause.



DE QUERVAIN'S TENOSYNOVITIS

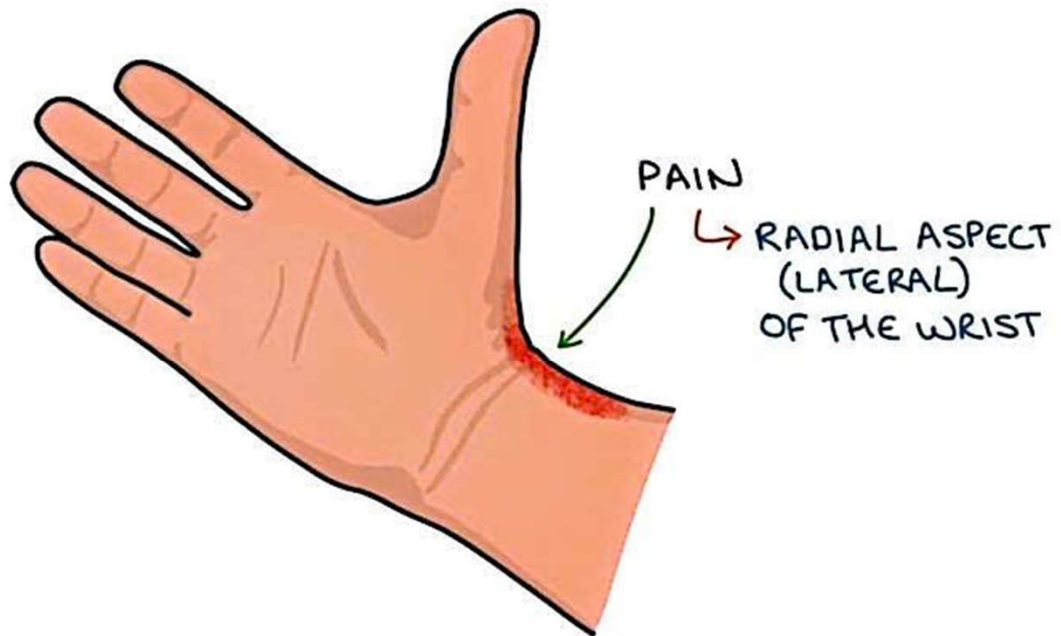
↓
SWELLING AND
INFLAMMATION



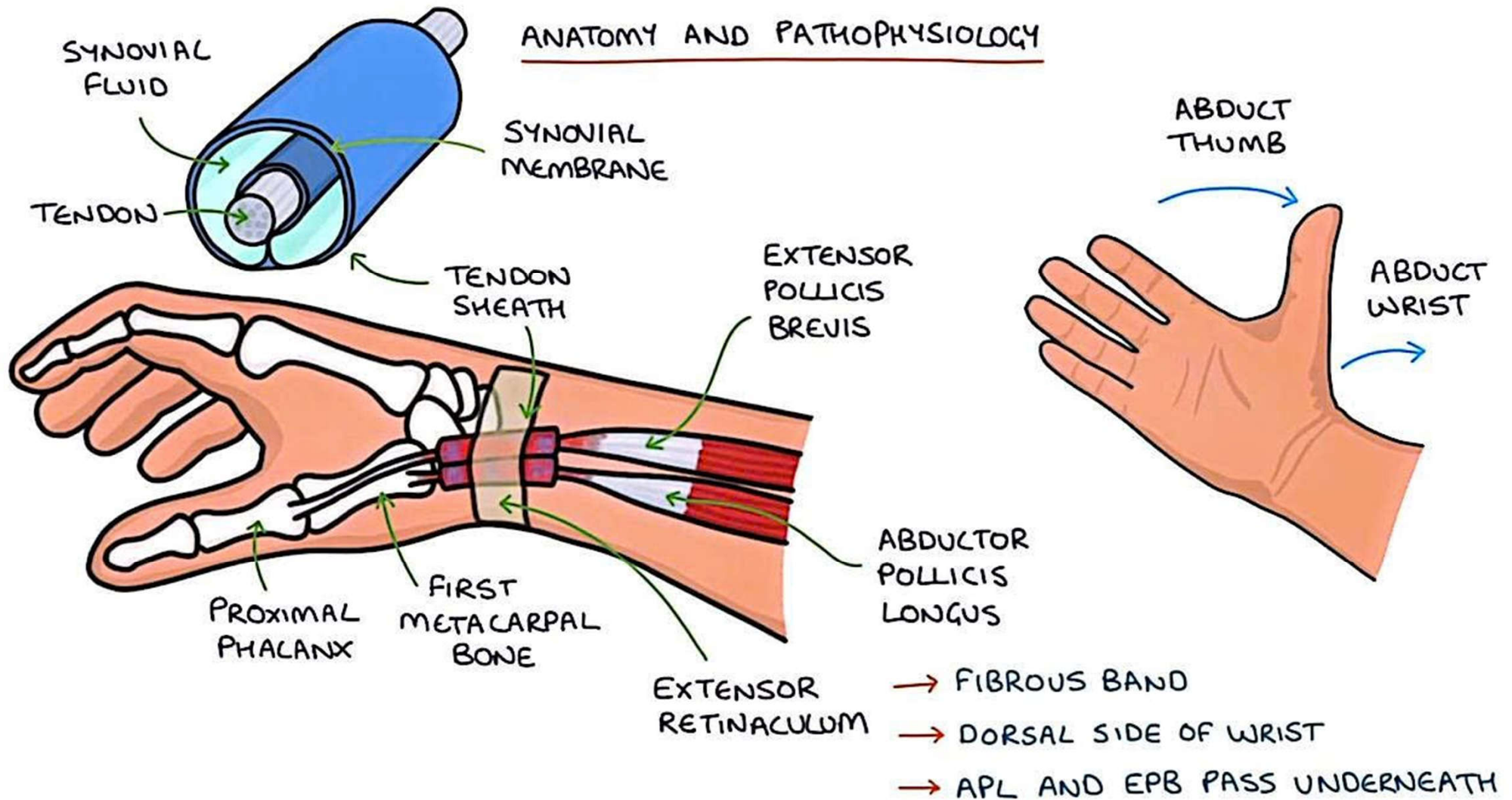


REPETITIVE STRAIN INJURY

DE QUERVAIN'S TENOSYNOVITIS →



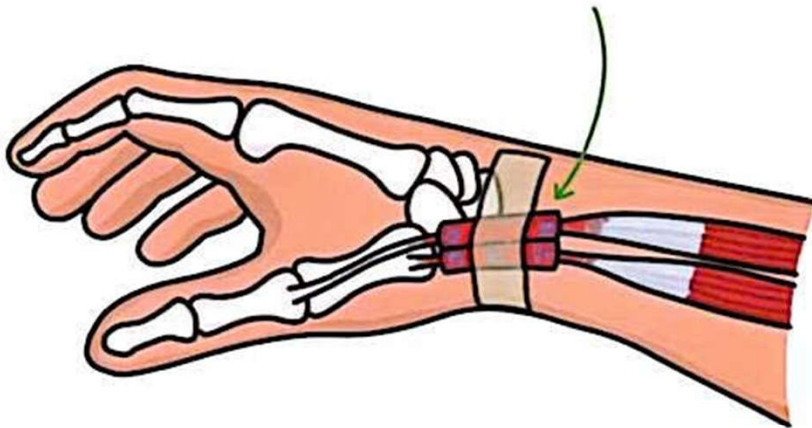
ANATOMY AND PATHOPHYSIOLOGY





PRESENTATION

RADIAL ASPECT
OF THE WRIST



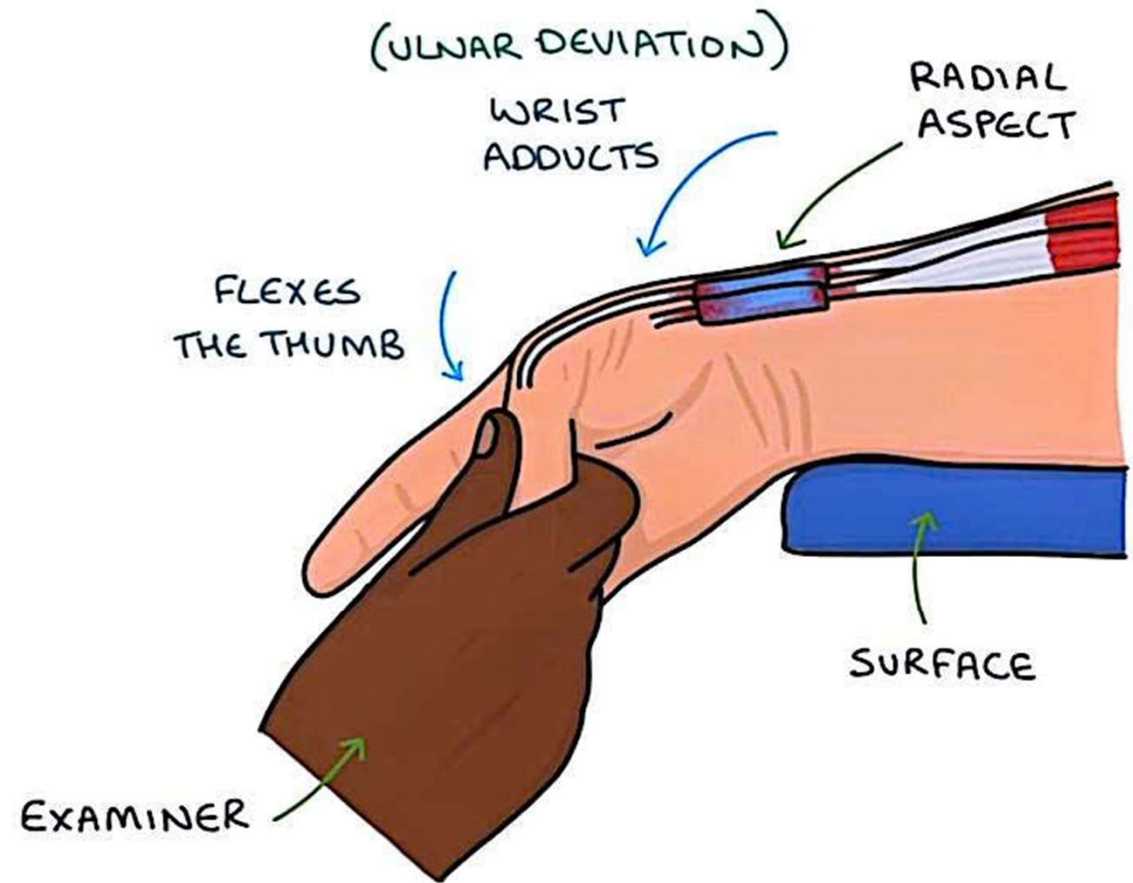
- PAIN → RADIATES TO THE FOREARM
- ACHING
- BURNING
- WEAKNESS
- NUMBNESS
- TENDERNESS

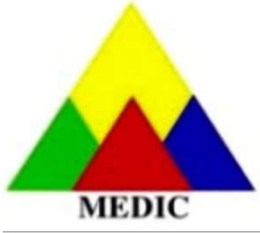


ORIGINAL FINKELSTEIN'S TEST

- STRAIN ON APL AND EPB
- PAIN → "POSITIVE"
- DE QUERVAIN'S TENOSYNOVITIS

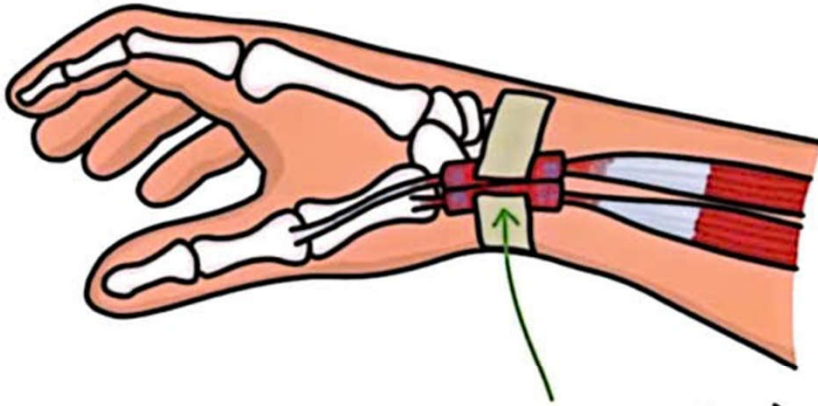
PRESENTATION



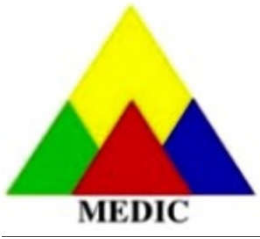


MANAGEMENT

- REST
- ADAPTING ACTIVITIES
- SPLINTS → RESTRICT MOVEMENT
- ANALGESIA → NSAIDS
- PHYSIOTHERAPY
- STEROID INJECTIONS

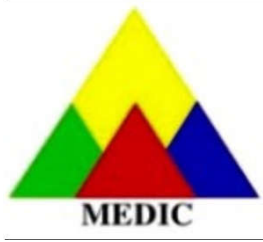


SURGERY → RELEASE (CUT) → EXTENSOR RETINACULUM
→ PRESSURE



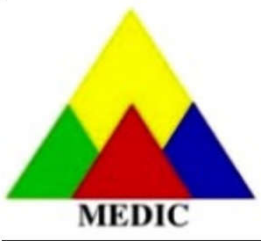
U Lành Tuyến Mồ Hôi



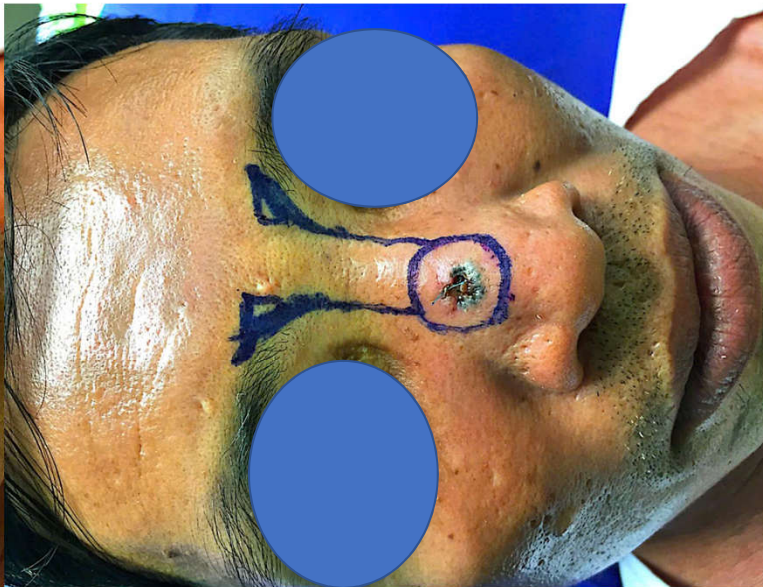
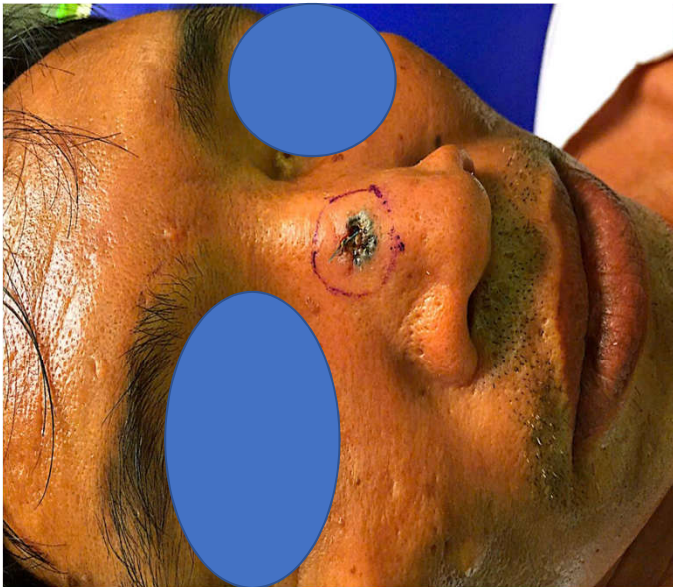


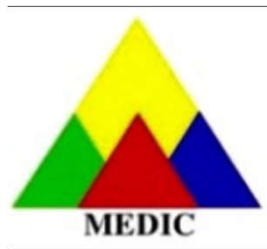
Mũi Lân





K da mũi (BCC)



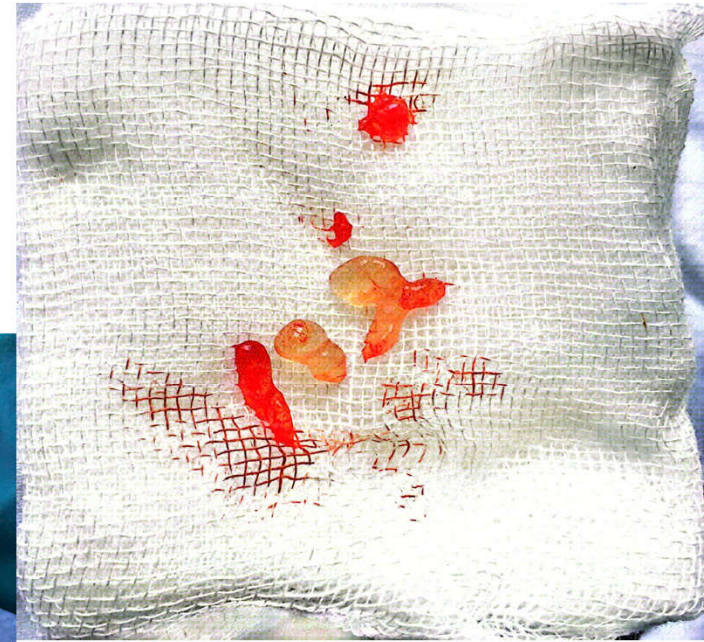
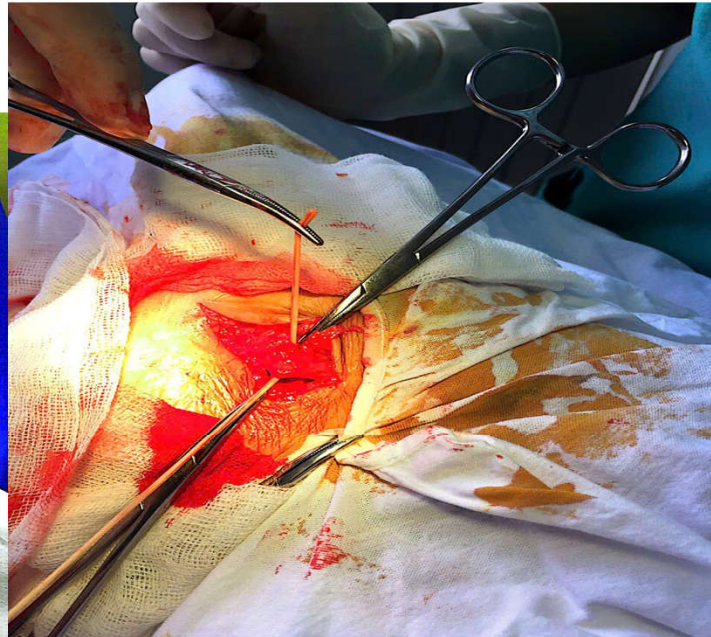


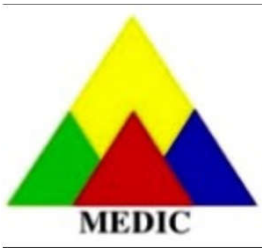
K Da Cánh Mũi (BCC





Hội chứng ống cổ chân





Cám ơn sự chú ý lắng nghe của quý vị !