

EMERGENT HAND INFECTIONS

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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INFECTIONS

- ▶ Considerable morbidity
- ▶ Expedient treatment minimizes permanent dysfunction



RK

Necrotizing Fasciitis

- Aggressive life- and limb-threatening infection with rapid soft-tissue necrosis
- Bullae and subcutaneous fat liquefaction within days of onset: "dishwater pus"
- Systemic findings present: hemodynamic instability, leukocytosis, fever, shock

SKL

Necrotizing Fasciitis

- 50% of cases due to Group A *Streptococcus*
- Other species:
 - α - and β -hemolytic *Streptococcus*
 - *Staphylococcus* sp.
 - Anaerobes (*Clostridium* sp.)
 - *Vibrio vulnificus*

SKL

Necrotizing Fasciitis

- Prompt recognition is essential to spare life and limb
- Aggressive debridement of skin and subcutaneous tissues
- Antibiotics
- Resuscitation
- Muscle typically spared

SKL





PARONYCHIA

- ▶ Infection beneath the eponychial fold.
- ▶ Disruption of seal between nail plate and nail fold
 - ▶ Allows entry of bacteria into eponychial space.



RK

PANONYCHIA: TREATMENT


- ▶ Provide drainage
- ▶ Fold lifted to allow drainage
- ▶ Partial nail elevation and excision if subungal extension
- ▶ Gauze maintains drainage
- ▶ Appropriate Abx




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FELON

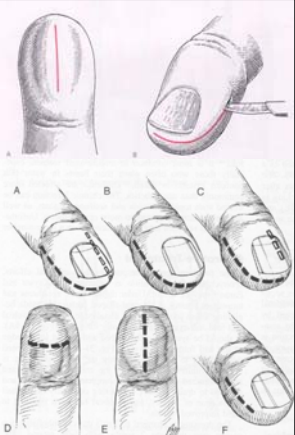
- ▶ Subcutaneous abscess of distal pulp
- ▶ Closed, poorly compliant compartment with multiple septae
- ▶ Preceded by penetrating injury
- ▶ Rapid pain and swelling
- ▶ Abscess breaks down septae
 - ▶ Invades bone
 - ▶ Skin necrosis



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FELON: TREATMENT

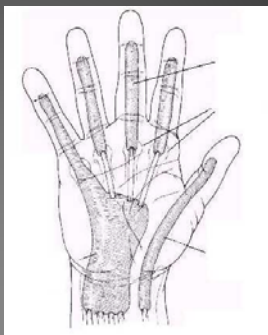
- ▶ Incisions controversial
- ▶ Avoid injury to digital vessels
- ▶ Avoid disabling scar
- ▶ Do not violate flexor tendon sheath
- ▶ Provide adequate drainage



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FLEXOR TENOSYNOVITIS

- ▶ Flexor sheath - closed space - extending from A1 pulley to DIP
- ▶ Thumb sheath contiguous with radial bursa
- ▶ Small finger sheath contiguous w/ ulnar bursa
- ▶ 50-80% of people have communicating radial/ulnar bursa



FLEXOR TENOSYNOVITIS

- ▶ Bacterial infection
- ▶ Penetrating trauma
- ▶ Hematogenous spread for gonococcus
- ▶ *S aureus* most common
- ▶ Rarely mycobacteria



KANAVEL'S CARDINAL SIGNS

- ▶ Flexed resting position
- ▶ Tenderness over flexor sheath
- ▶ Severe pain on passive extension
- ▶ Fusiform swelling ("sausage digit")



FLEXOR TENOSYNOVITIS TREATMENT

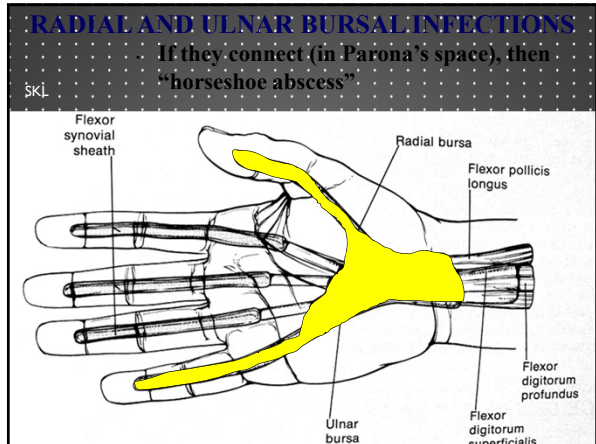
- ▶ Emergent treatment
- ▶ Delay leads to vascular compromise of tendon, necrosis, adhesions, and poor gliding -- Stiffness
- ▶ Early infections (first 24-48 hrs) may be treated with IV abx, elevation, splinting
- ▶ If no improvement noted in 24 hrs, surgical treatment is necessary



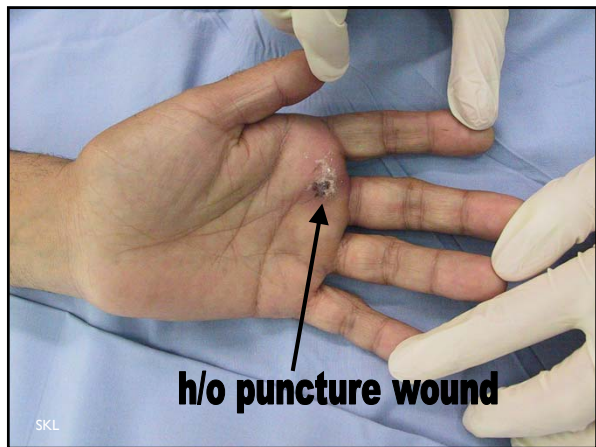
PYOGENIC FLEXOR TENOSYNOVITIS

No need for post op irrigation – results same whether you do or not

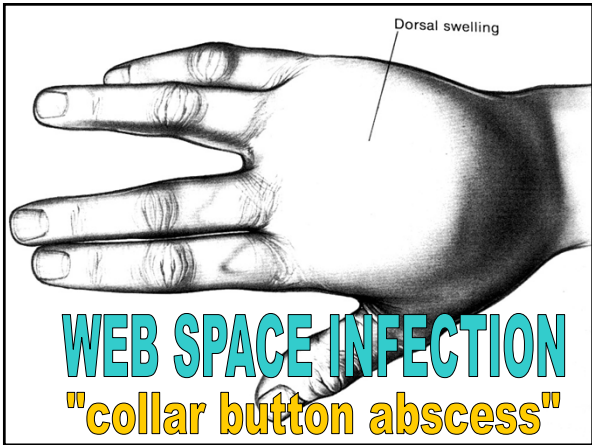
Lille et al J Hand Surg B:2000

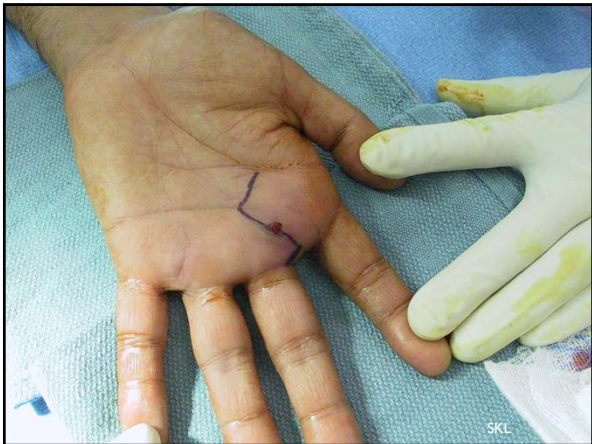












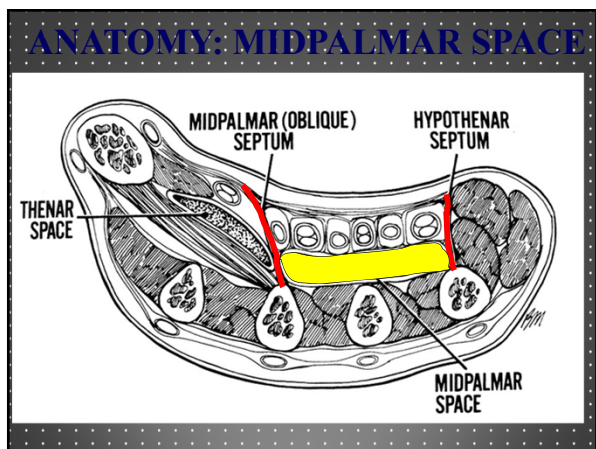


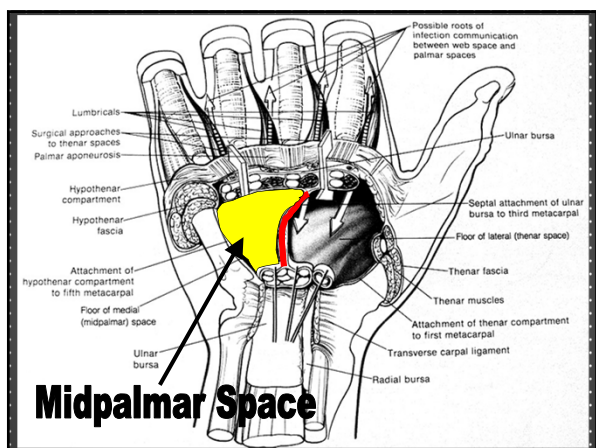


**MIDPALMAR
SPACE
INFECTION**

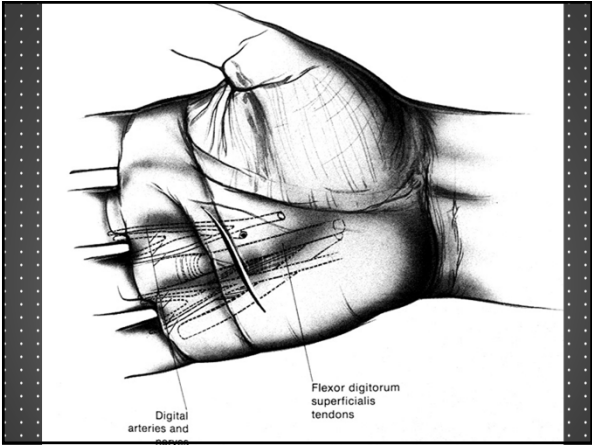
MIDPALMAR SPACE INFECTIONS

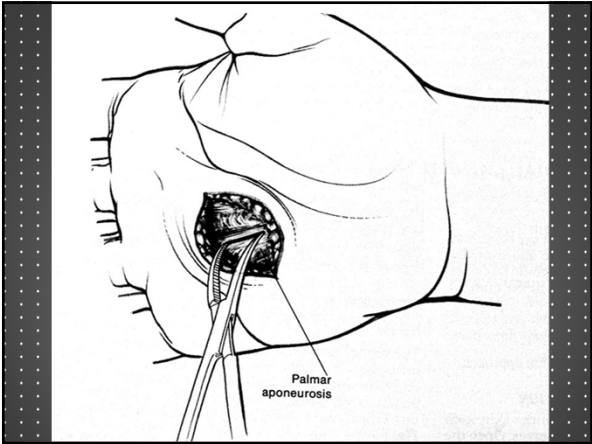
Can result from penetrating wound, rupture of septic tenosynovitis, or distal palmar abscess

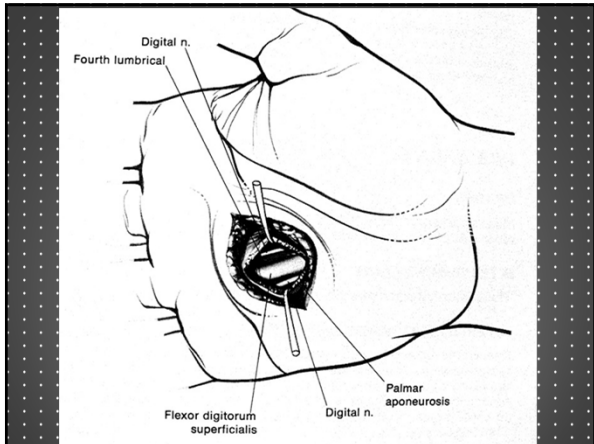


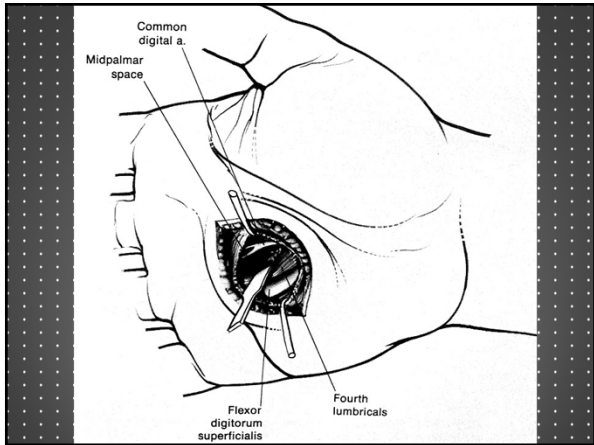


TECHNIQUE: I & D OF MIDPALMAR SPACE INFECTIONS

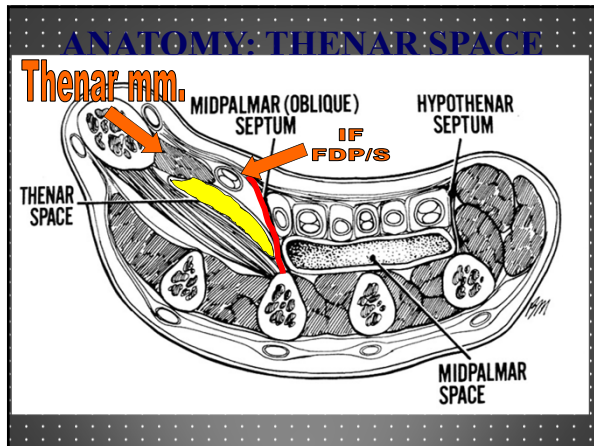


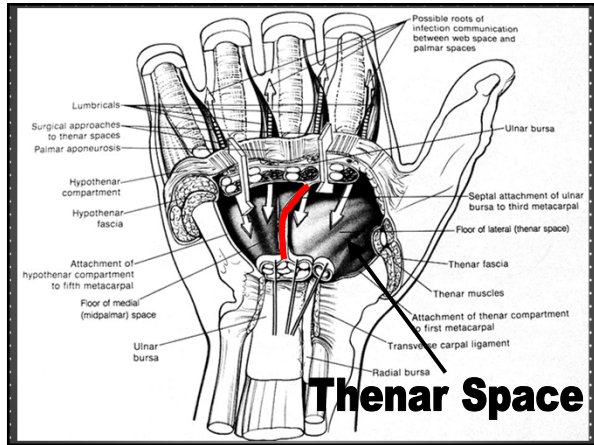




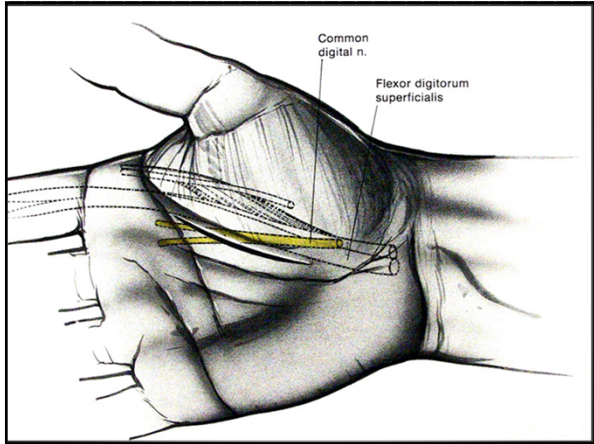


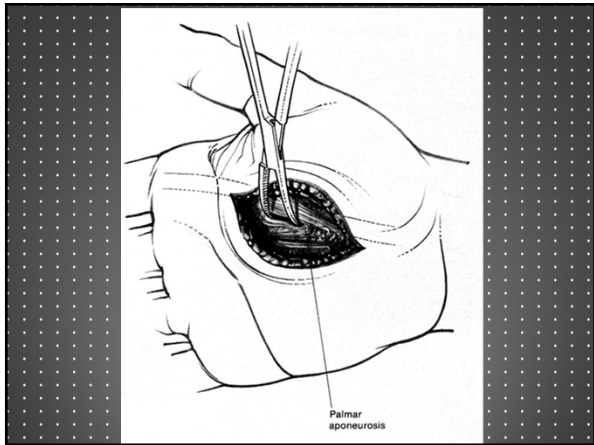


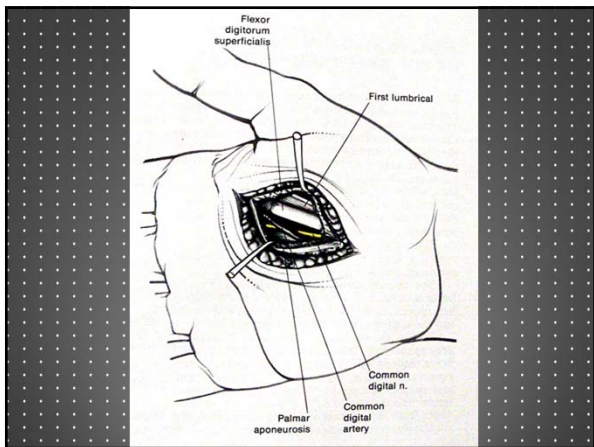


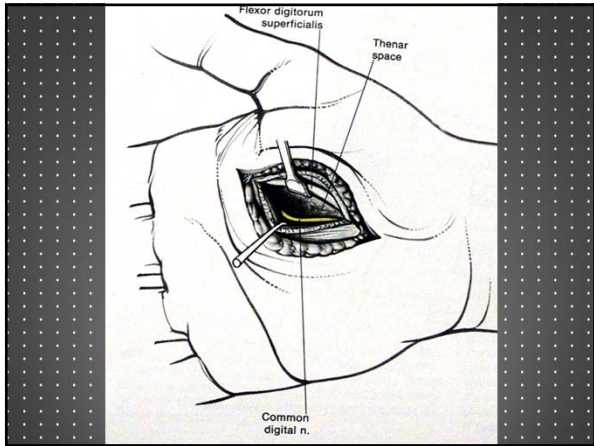
























HYPOTHENAR SPACE INFECTIONS

HYPOTHENAR SPACE: hypothenar muscles
Extremely rare infection
RX: palmar longitudinal incision, from wrist crease distally 3 cm in line with ulnar border of 4th ray. Spread through hypothenar fascia

HUMAN BITES

Clenched fist injuries with wound over MCP head

- ▶ Involve MCP joint
- ▶ May appear innocuous if examined with MCP extended.
- ▶ Retraction of laceration in extensor mechanism



RK

HUMAN BITES

- ▶ Surgical I&D
 - ▶ IV Abx
 - ▶ Ampicillin/sulbactam
 - ▶ PCN allergy: Clindamycin and quinolone
 - ▶ repeat I&D at 48 hrs if necessary
 - ▶ wound left open to heal
 - ▶ Tendon repairs done in delayed fashion
- *Must cover for *Eikenella corrodens* (7% - 29%)
**Bacteroides* - most common anaerobes
