

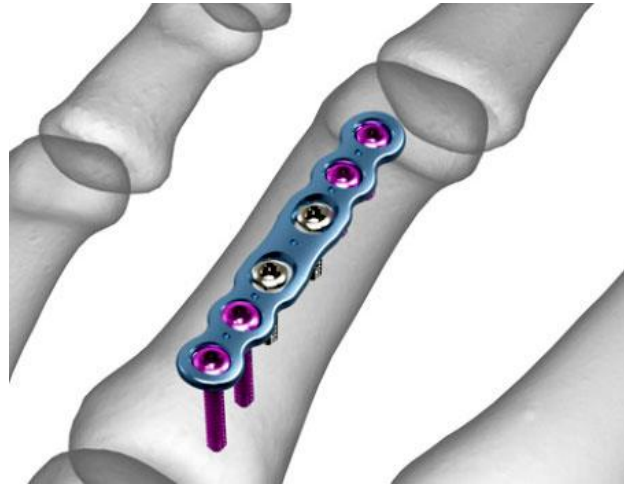
FINGER OSTEOTOMY

An operation is to be undertaken to correct the position and orientation of a bone. This is often done because one finger is getting in the way of another.

The operation involves cutting the bone with a very fine oscillating saw and/or taking a little wedge out of the bone. The bone is then stabilised by either the application of a plate and screw system or some arrangement of wires

After the operation, hand elevation is important to prevent swelling and stiffness of the fingers. Please remember not to walk with your hand dangling, or to sit with your hand held in your lap. It is fine, however, to lower your hand for light use.

Your stitches will be dissolving by about two weeks after your operation. There will be some swelling and bruising but look out for any redness or tenderness in the area around the wound that might indicate an infection. Do not apply antiseptic but contact my secretary if you have any worries.



Once the dressings are removed, it is safe to get the hand wet in a bath or shower. The wound and the surrounding skin can become dry and if this occurs, briefly immerse the whole hand in water to which a small quantity of baby-oil has been added. Moisturisers (e.g. E45, Diprobase creams) can be used on the hand but avoid rubbing them directly into the wound at this stage. The area will be swollen and tender for many weeks after the operation. This can be helped by massaging the area firmly.

The bones heal together over a period of weeks; the joint gradually becoming stronger similar to glue setting. The initial dressing includes a splint (e.g. plaster). After the dressing has been removed, you will be provided with a further splint by a Hand Therapist. The osteotomy must be kept protected from knocks and stresses until x-rays show that the bone-ends are joining together. This usually takes about 6 weeks. The bone will not be really "solid" and ready for heavy use until at least 12 weeks at the earliest and some splinting will still be needed until this time.

During the healing process, it is important to move the rest of your hand joints through their full range (including the others on the same finger) to prevent stiffness. Remove your splint regularly to allow finger movement. Movement ("active motion") alone will do no harm to the fixation but until it has healed the operated finger(s) must not be forcibly bent ("passive motion") or strained by heavy picking up, pushing, pulling, gripping etc.

Timing of your return to work is variable according to your progress and occupation, and you should discuss this.

Wound Possible problems include swelling, bruising, bleeding from the wound, blood collection under the wound (haematoma) and splitting of the wound (dehiscence).

Scar The operation will leave you with a permanent scar, sometimes on the back of the hand.

Infection This is indicated by the appearance of redness around the wound. This must be reported quickly and will be treated with antibiotics. If it does not settle, it may be necessary to remove the fixation.

Stiffness The operation inevitably causes loss of movement in the joint fused. However, neighbouring joints can also get stiff because of tendons sticking around the fixation site as it heals. This is prevented by keeping the tendons gliding with regular exercises.

Regional pain syndrome About 5% (1 in 20) of people are sensitive to hand surgery and their hand may become swollen, painful and stiff after the operation. This problem cannot be predicted, is variable in severity and is principally treated with physiotherapy.

Non-union The bones can fail to join for many reasons such as too much movement or infection. It may be necessary to redo the operation if this occurs.

Mal-union The bones can fail to join at the best angle if the osteotomy is damaged or becomes infected. It may be necessary to redo the operation if this occurs.

Metalwork Internal metalwork can remain uncomfortable, prominent. The metalwork can be removed at a later date.