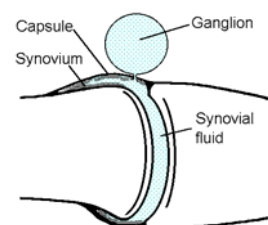


GANGLIONS

Ganglions represent 50-70% of all soft tissue lumps in the hand. These cysts contain thick clear fluid and are usually attached to the lining of an underlying joint (capsule) or tendon (sheath). They are most common in women (M:F = 3:1) and 70% occur in the late teens and young adulthood.

The most common sites are (i) the back of the wrist, (ii) the back of the finger-tip (mucous cyst) and (iii) the tendon sheath on the front of the finger.

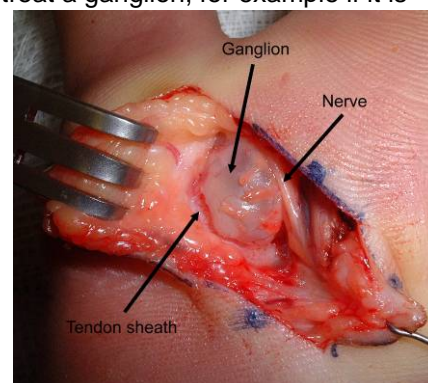


The cause of ganglions remains unknown. The current theories include (i) trapped fluid, (ii) an out-pouching of joint lining at a point of weakness, (iii) ligament strain with an impaired repair process leading to degeneration. A preceding injury has occurred in 10% and repeated minor trauma has been reported as a causative factor.

The majority can be left alone if they are causing no pain or functional problem, as they are harmless. They can sometimes disappear by themselves. It is only rarely obligatory to treat a ganglion, for example if it is pressing on a nerve.

A number of methods are used for treating ganglions including (i) **rupture** by pressure or hitting them (not recommended), (ii) **aspiration** by drawing the fluid off with a needle (high recurrence rate), (iii) **injection** after aspiration with substances such as steroids (unproven treatment with some side effects on skin) and (iv) **surgery**

Surgery involves removal of both the ganglion and the weakened area. The majority can be removed under local anaesthetic. Those on the front of the wrist usually require either a general anaesthetic (asleep) or regional anaesthetic (whole arm numb) because the surgery is more complex.



The hand will be dressed with a supportive dressing that permits finger movement and light hand use. You will be discharged with specific instructions ("Finger Surgery" or "Hand Surgery") relating to hand exercises and wound care.

You can drive a car after 1 week after surgery, as long as you are comfortable and have regained full finger movements. Timing of your return to work is variable according to your occupation and you should discuss this. Your stitches will be dissolving by about two weeks after your operation. There are a number of recognised complications that can occur after surgery.

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

Scar You will have a scar, which will be firm to touch and tender for some months. This can be helped by firm massage with the moisturizing cream.

Stiffness This can occur if the hand is not used and exercised after the operation.

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.

Recurrence Up to 10% (1 in 10) of ganglions return after being removed.

Nerve Nerve damage can occur during your surgery which results in *either* a painful spot in the scar (neuroma) *or* some loss of feeling in the hand. This complication is very rare but may require a further operation to correct.

Artery Ganglions on the front of the wrist are often very close to major arteries. Damage to the arteries is very rare and can be immediately repaired.

Nail Ganglions on the tip of the finger often cause a groove in the nail. It usually settles after the operation but occasionally it can persist after or result from the surgery.