Original Research Paper



Plastic Surgery

MANGLED HAND INJURIES-MEANING OF PRESERVING THE REMNANTS

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ABSTRACT Mangled hand injuries are very common devastating injuries encountered in our institute that result in total/near total hindrance of hand function. This study includes 19 patients of varying age group dominantly male sex from August 2015 to October 2016. Majority of patients are from industrial sector. These group of patients were present with different presentation of remnants of the hand either finger or multiple digits/remnants. Preoperatively they were counselled for reconstruction/amputation. All the patients want to retain the remnants of the hand whichever is present even after explaining about the reduction of Disability percentage which will be useful to their future compensation benefit. They were managed by standard principles of reconstruction. Post operatively again they were evaluated and they are happy with the remnants as it avoids prosthesis and they have some useful supportive hand function.

KEYWORDS: Mangled Hand injuries, Crush injuries hand, remnants in hand injuries

INTRODUCTION

A "mangled" extremity injury has injuries to at least three of the four following tissue groups (1)

- Integument/soft tissue,
- nerve.
- · vasculature, and
- bone

Mutilating hand injuries are a common but devastating injuries encountered in our institute that result in total/near total loss of hand function.

Figure 1 Mangled Right Hand in an Industrial Worker



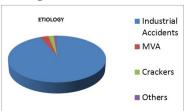
Materials and Methods:

This is a descriptive study of the patients who have suffered major hand injuries resulting in a mangled hand referred to a Government tertiary care centre. Patients who have suffered major injuries (MVA, Occupational Injury, Blast Injuries) presenting to our institute during the period from August 2013 to February 2016 were included in this study (Ref.Dept Registry). Patients underwent sequence of early debridement, skeletal stabilization, soft tissue cover, reconstruction in stages.

Etiology

- 92%-Industrial accidents
- 3% Motor Vehicle Accidents
- 3% Cracker/Country bomb blasts
- 2% others

Figure 2 % of Etiological factors



Age group

- predominantly 19 to 27 years
- 99% of them being males-Breadwinners
- 1% children
- Of the industrial accident category >85% were migrant population

Risk factors:

- Inadequate training
- Language
- Safety Measures
- Prolonged work hours
- Illiteracy
- Common timings of accidents:

14.00-15.30hrs and 22.30-02.00 hrs.

MANAGEMENT SEQUENCE:

- · Early debridement
- Skeletal stabilization
- Soft tissue cover Flaps/Grafts
- · Staged reconstruction
- Rehabilitation
- Average hospital stay

27 days(range 13 to 47 days)

Figure 3 Early Debridement and Primary Closure preserving Thumb alone



Figure 4 SSG to preserve the remnants



Figure 5 Groin flap to preserve the remnants



Figure 6 Statiscal Analysis of Patients' and Surgeon's perspective
Observation

Dominant Hand		Non	Non Dominant Hand	
14		2		
Pts' Preference	Imn	nediate	Post procedure	Late post op
Salvage	15		15	16
Amputation	1		1	0
Surgeons' Preference		Immediate	Post procedure	Late post op
Salvage		15	16	16
Amputation		1	0	0

involved	
Thumb	1
Thumb web	3
Fingers	16
Physical-	Disability - 30%-409 al-50-609

Figure 7 Partial Multiple level amputation of left upper limb preserved by skeletal stabilization & SSG



Discussion & Analysis:

Major hand injuries are a rarity in the western developed world due to the improved and advanced safety measures followed there. Yet in developing countries due to the rapid growth of the industrial sector large numbers of young population get into the work either skilled or unskilled. Due to migrant labourers and low educational status, language is a barrier to understanding of the nature of work and the disastrous complications that can result. This in itself is self explanatory for the nature and amount of injuries to these patients.

Figure 8 Extremely mangled forearm and hand salvaged by Debridement & SSG



The hand has basically three functional units viz. Radial post,Ulnar post and thumb web. In any case of a major injury to the hand the ultimate goal is to achieve the functional hand as described above. This can be done either by preservation of the remnants of the injury or a staged reconstruction. There is always a dilemma for the surgeon in a

severe mutilating injury what and how much to preserve during the debridement which will have an implication in future reconstruction which includes multiple procedures. This series of procedures also affect the patient physically, mentally, financially and socially. Certain times both the surgeon and/or the patient may come to a conclusion of preserving the remnants or amputation. various of the above factors are discussed with the patients and attenders during the treatment plan and they are counselled accordingly. We strongly believe in preserving the remnants of the hand in order to have the sensate and functioning and socially acceptable hand. The above analysis takes through to the conclusion of preserving the remnants.

CONCLUSION:

The average hospital stay was 27 days(range 13 to 47 days) with loss of work days, income and significant psychosocial trauma(2,3). At the time of discharge all patients had a stable soft tissue cover with flaps/grafts yet to undergo further reconstruction for a functioning hand. Though by giving a good soft tissue cover the functional outcome is not guaranteed. Majority of the patients preferred preserving the remnants. This study revealed that though immediate post operative hand, donor site morbidity bothered the patient, for the surgeon it gives time to plan further options before a radical procedure and on long term basis psychological satisfaction is satisfactory for both the Surgeon and the Patient.(4)

Remnants give more functional and psychological support than an amputation.

Figure 9 Preserving the remnants of the hand Enhances the Use of the available digits



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