A HYBRID TECHNIQUE FOR GANGLION MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Background- the ganglions on dorsum of the wrist is a common and recurring problem, unless dealt with properly. So, we use an easy to learn, simple OPD based hybrid method for the same.

Materials and Methods- we treated 16 ganglion cysts with this method, and the follow-up was seen at 3 weeks time.

Result- there was recurrence in only 1 case out of 16 (~5%), with no recurrence or any complication in the others. Thus, this hybrid technique is effective, safe procedure for management of ganglions.

KEYWORDS

Ganglion, aspiration, hybrid technique

INTRODUCTION

Ganglion cyst is the most common soft tissue swelling in Hand and wrist. It occurs most commonly on the dorsal side of the wrist (70%), followed by volar side (20%) of wrist and tendon sheath of fingers. A ganglion is a cystic cavity which develops in the dermis or In the subcutaneous tissue and is filled with a liquid which varies in viscosity and colour from fairly liquid to gelatinous, and from clear to yellow. Majority of patients with ganglion do not have symptoms besides swelling, while others may present with pain, weakness, or paraesthesia. Many may not opt for any treatment if they are reassured of the benign nature of the disease. Even the painful ganglions, cause less pain compared to other common orthopaedic problems, like carpal tunnel syndrome and osteoarthritis. If untreated it recurs in almost 50% of cases1-4 after spontaneous resolution. Hence in almost half the patients there is recurrence, so it should be better treated with an intervention that is easy, effective and easily acceptable to the patient. There are various treatment modalities available for individuals wanting an intervention.

The conservative modalities such as aspiration with or without steriod /sclerosant /hyaluronidase injection and the traditional thread technique.

The other option being the surgical modality of complete excision with or without using an arthroscope.

We use a hybrid technique for management of ganglion cysts. In our technique we do threading as in unicameral bone cyst along with aspiration and irrigation. This reduces complications of recurrence remarkably and is readily acceptable to the patient hence recommended for ganglion management.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

All the ganglion swellings were clinically tested and checked with transillumination test, to diagnose them to be unilocular. Which was later confirmed with ultrasonography.

RESULTS

In our study we treated 16 ganglion cysts around the wrist using the hybrid threading, aspiration and flushing technique. In which we got satisfactory result in 15 cases, with recurrence in 1 case.
Table 1. Recurrence rates of different methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Different Techniques for Ganglion Management</th>
<th>Recurrence Rate</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spontaneous resolution</td>
<td>40 – 58 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aspiration with or without steroids</td>
<td>15 - 69 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspiration with multiple puncture</td>
<td>50 - 78 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steroids only</td>
<td>60 – 83 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sclerotherapy</td>
<td>6 – 94 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hyaluronidase</td>
<td>51 – 77 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thread technique</td>
<td>~ 50 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our study - threading with aspiration and flushing</td>
<td>~4.8%</td>
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CONCLUSION

The hybrid technique is easier to perform at the OPD basis, is cost effective and quick. It is a better method for treatment of ganglion cysts with lesser patient apprehension, complications and recurrence than the other methods.

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