

# Managing Common Hand & Wrist Injuries

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# Today's Agenda

- Review common hand & wrist injuries
- Build on what you know or can easily find
- X-ray reading tips
- Highlight important stuff you shouldn't miss
- Practical advice on standard treatments
- Physical Exam tips (a few new things)
- Add some “why” to the “what”



# Case 1- FOOSH

- 24 yo who fell on an outstretched hand.
- dorsal/radial tenderness of wrist
- Grip 4/5, all ROM decreased
  
- Scaphoid injury on the differential



**CHANGE2023**

**URGENT CARE CONVENTION**



4/17/2023

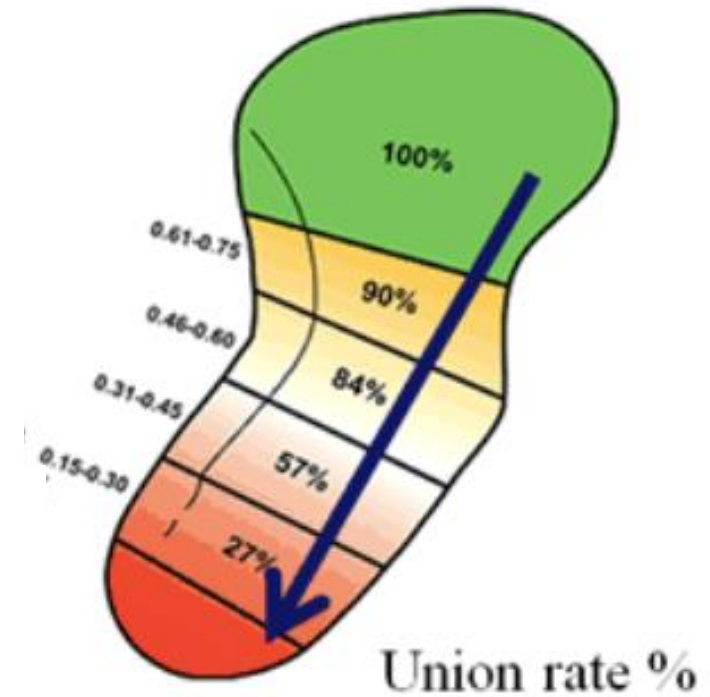
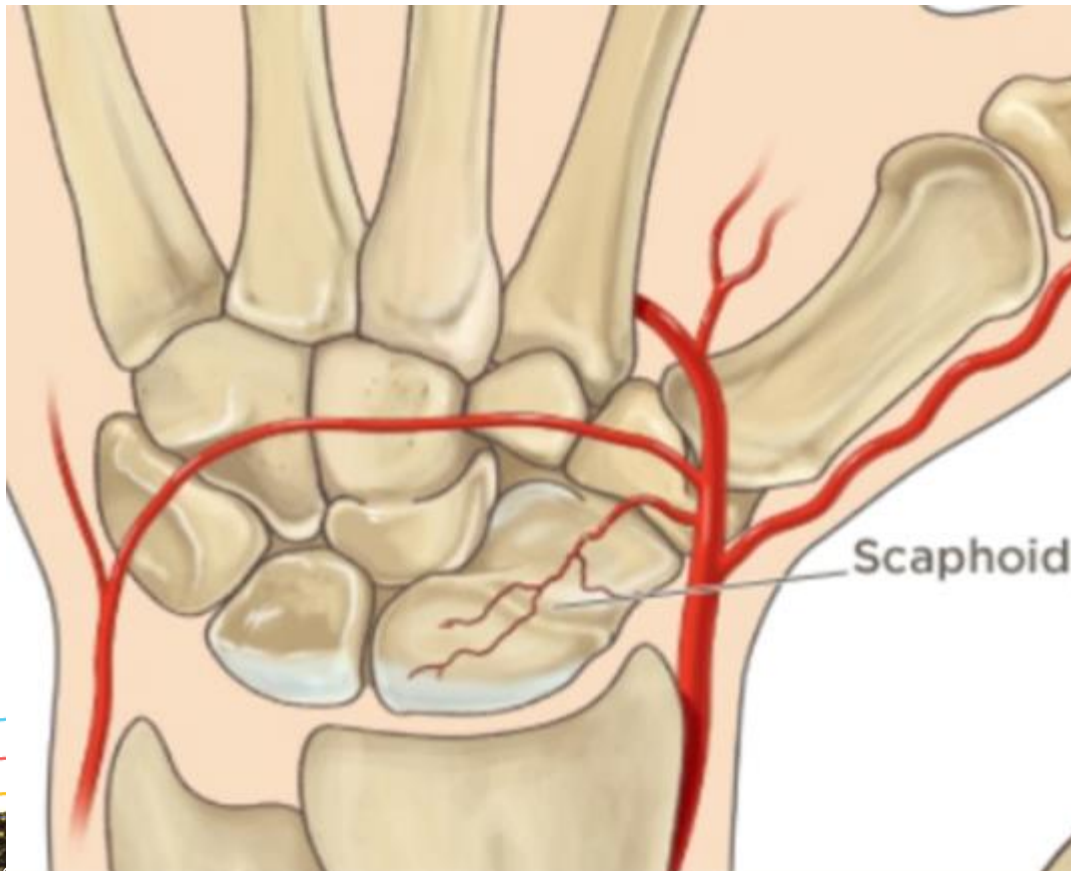
# Ulnar Deviation AP X-ray

- Distracts the scaphoid and pulls the two ends apart
- May show subtle fractures



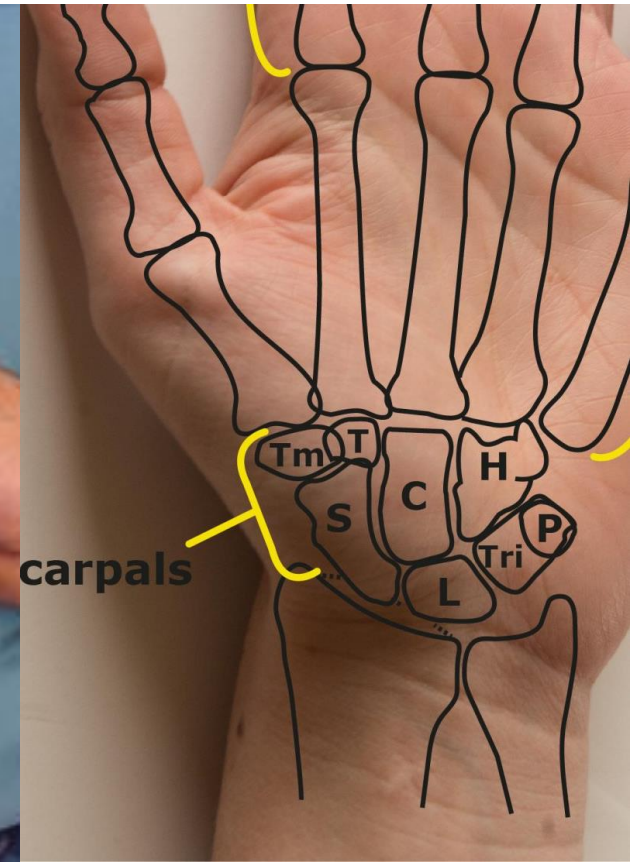
# Poor Blood Supply

- Retrograde branches off radial artery
- Proximal fractures high risk for non-union



# The Snuffbox is not the only way to palpate the scaphoid

- Palmar palpation is just as easy and can be reassuring with a direct blow to the dorsal wrist.



# Scaphoid Fracture Treatment

- If suspected, not cleared until repeat films in 10-14 days or repeat exam that shows no concern
- Thumb Spica Splinted until that time
- **NSAIDs and fracture?**
  - 2021 Meta-analysis of 6 RCTs showed no difference in NSAIDs use for up to 2 weeks. Up to 4 weeks showed increased risk of non-union ~2.5 X risk. (Farii 2021)
  - **Indomethacin** was significantly higher risk than other NSAIDs.
  - Remember Opioids have non-unions rates 5-14%



# A Brief Moment on Indomethacin...

WE INTERRUPT THE  
REGULARLY SCHEDULED  
PROGRAM TO BRING YOU  
THIS IMPORTANT MESSAGE

- Meta-analysis of 178 RCTs for Dyspepsia from NSAIDs (Ofman 2003)
- High Dyspepsia NSAIDs (indomethacin, meclofenamate, piroxicam)
- Percentage patients with dyspepsia
  - 4.2% All NSAIDs, All doses
  - 8.2% High Dose of any NSAID
  - 7.8% Any dose of High Dyspepsia NSAIDS
- No evidence of indomethacin superiority
- **Don't choose it**



# A Brief Moment on Ibuprofen...

WE INTERRUPT THE  
REGULARLY SCHEDULED  
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THIS IMPORTANT MESSAGE

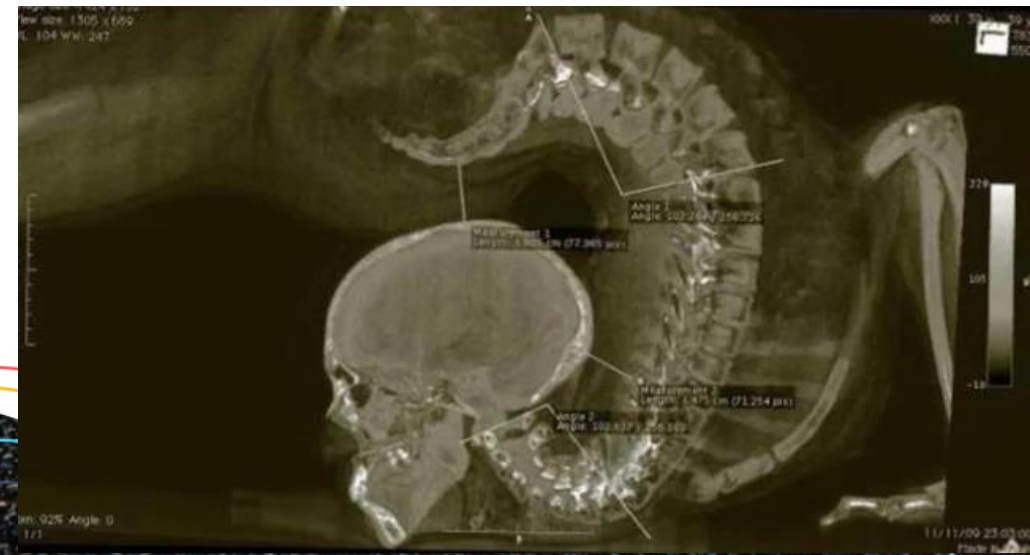
- Several studies show no improved analgesia above 400mg for acute pain (Lyngstad 2021, Motov 2019, Winter 1978, Laska 1986, Seymour 1996)
- High dose IBP, 800mg TID, was not better than 400mg TID for chronic osteoarthritis analgesia (Breshnihan 1978, Moxley 1975, de Blecourt 1975, Cimmino 1982)
- 800mg TID had superior anti-inflammatory effect over 400mg TID (Huskisson 1971, Gall 1982)
- **400mg TID maximizes analgesia but 800mg TID improves anti-inflammatory effect**



# Can 1° Care read films well?

- Carter B, et al, STFM poster 2003
  - 334 consecutive radiographs at a southern family practice residency.
  - Radiologist agreed with resident interpretation in 92.8% of cases
- Studies of **extremity films** show concordance rate of 79-96%  
(Hopper 1991, Knollmann 1996, Strasser 1987, Bergus 1995)
- Systemic review showed having **more clinical history** improves accuracy of plain film reads (Loy 2004)

**Yes**, we can do a fairly good job.



# Radiology Errors?

- 2003 personal MSK clinic
- 9 fractures not read by radiology, 9 amendments to report after review
- Equivalent of 1 missed fracture every other week for a full time practitioner
- Published missed fracture rates of 2-9% (Oku 2004, Zappia 2017)
- **READ YOUR OWN FILMS**

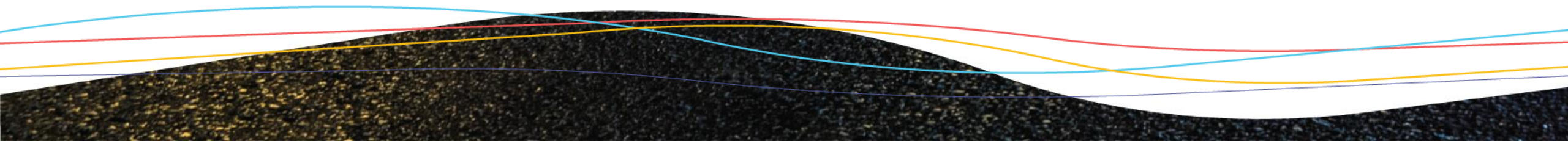


# How to think through films...

- Know your anatomy
- Determine what view you are looking from
- View intended structures from at least two planes or angles
- Be systematic - don't just try to find what you are looking for
- Don't miss the **trees**
- Don't miss the **forest**



# Chuck Woolery 2 x 2 Rule



# Chuck Woolery 2 x 2 Rule

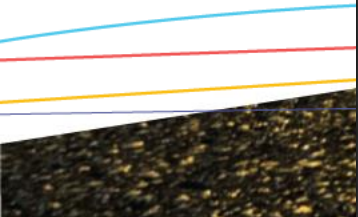
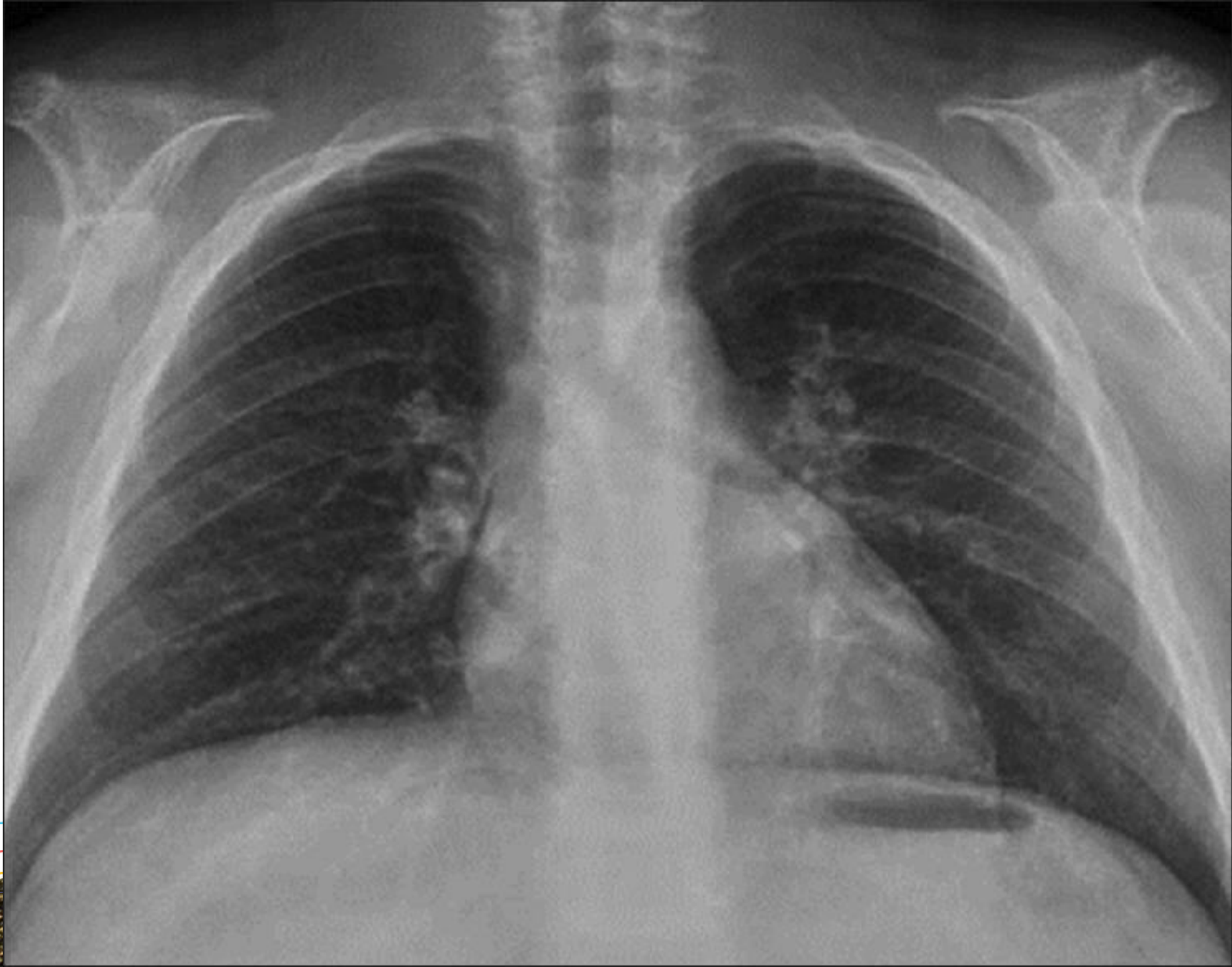


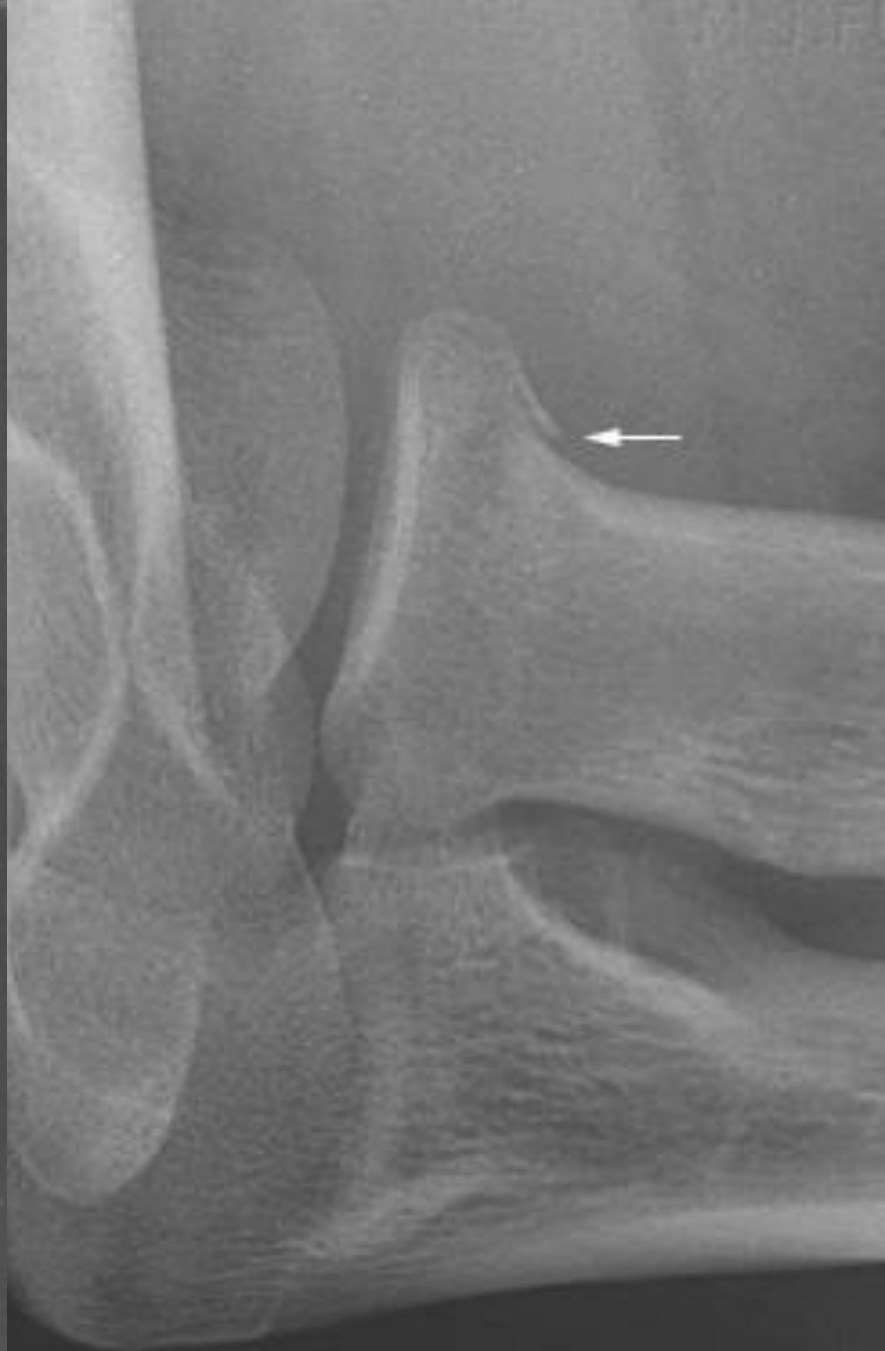
- Look from 2 feet away to get the big picture (**the forest**)
- Look from 2 inches away to see details (**the trees**)

2023 Version

# ANT-MAN

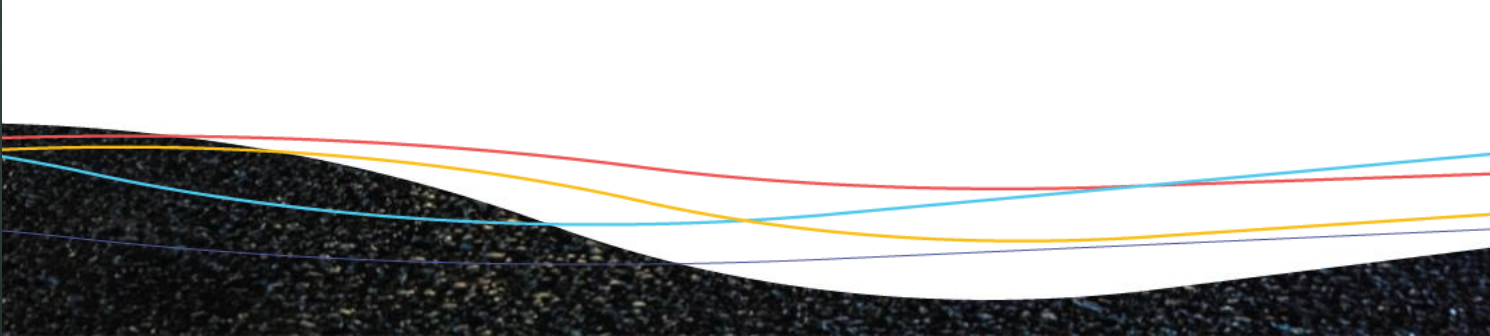
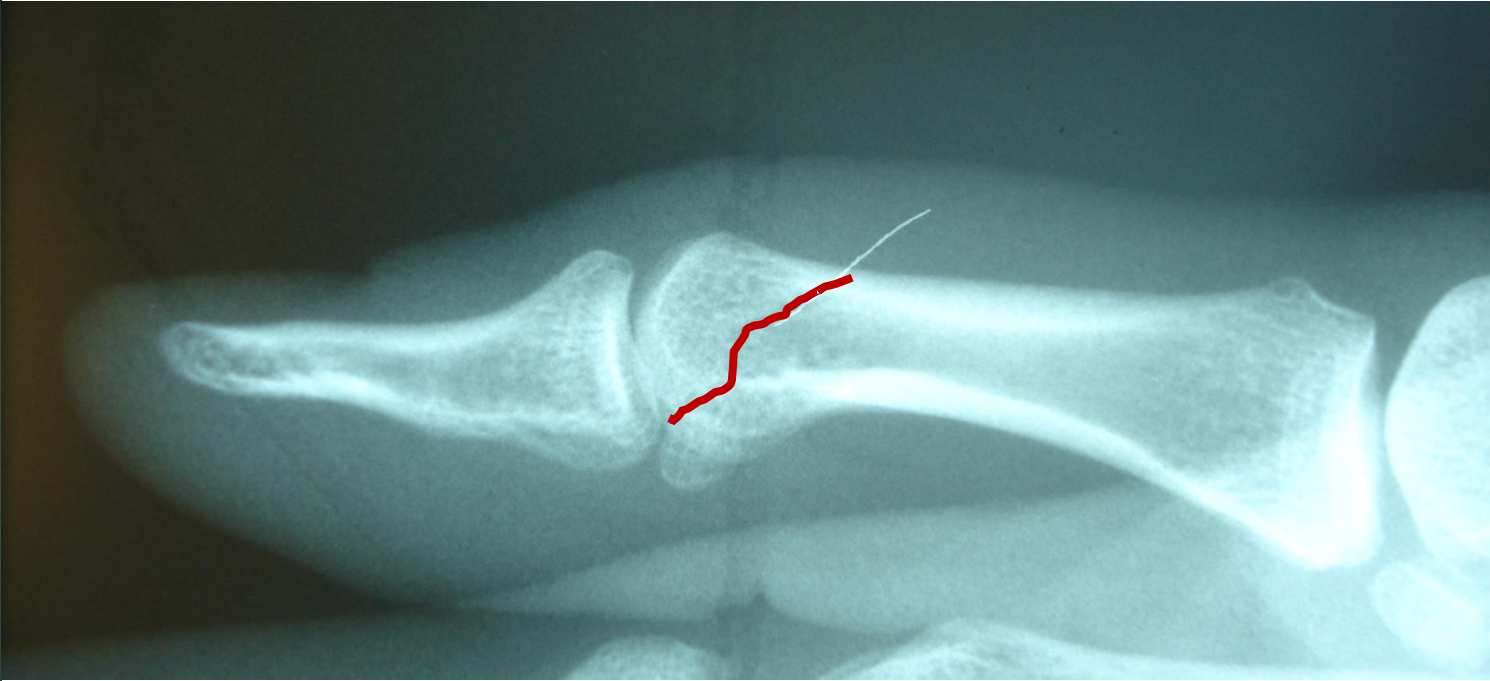
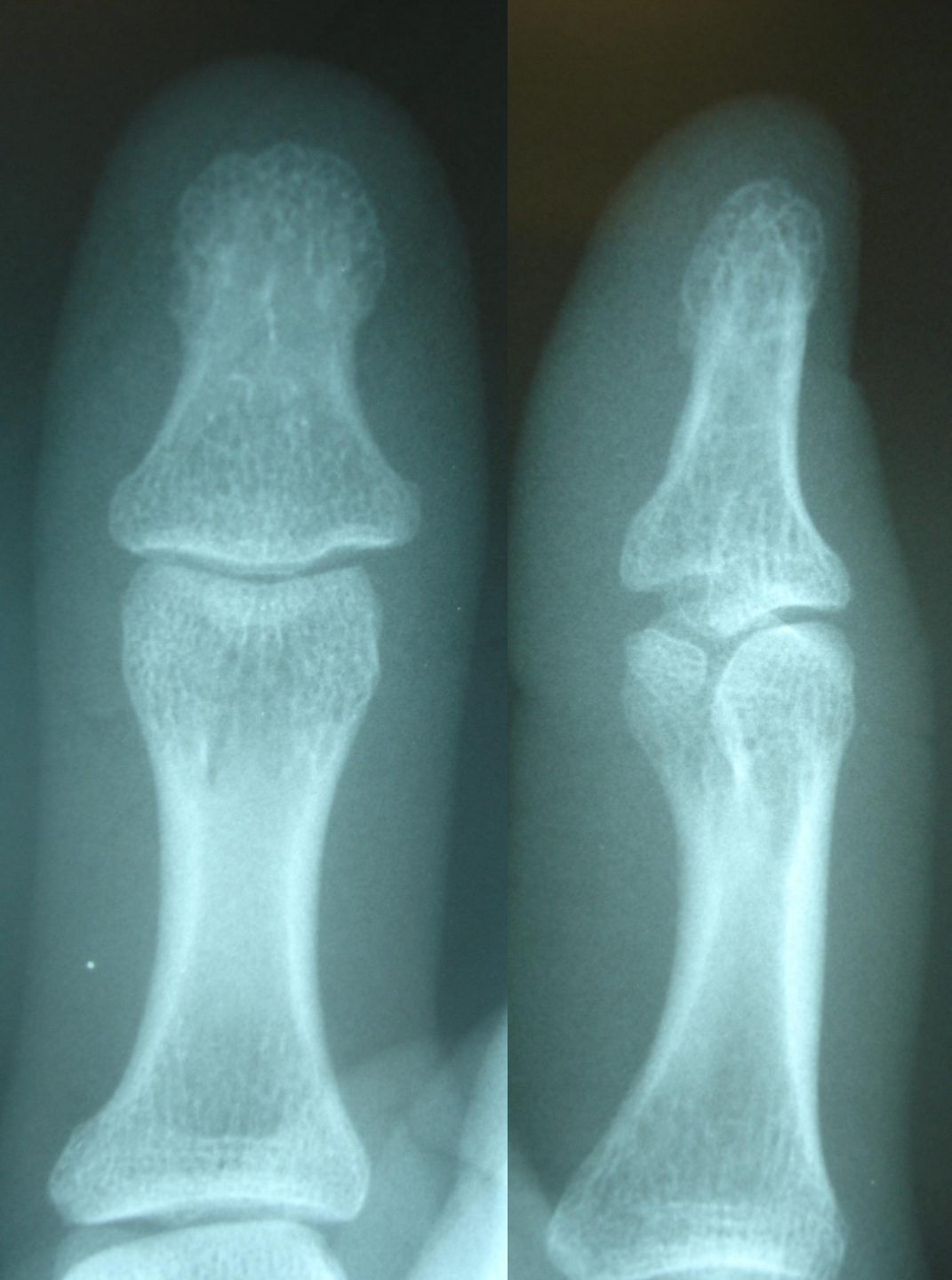






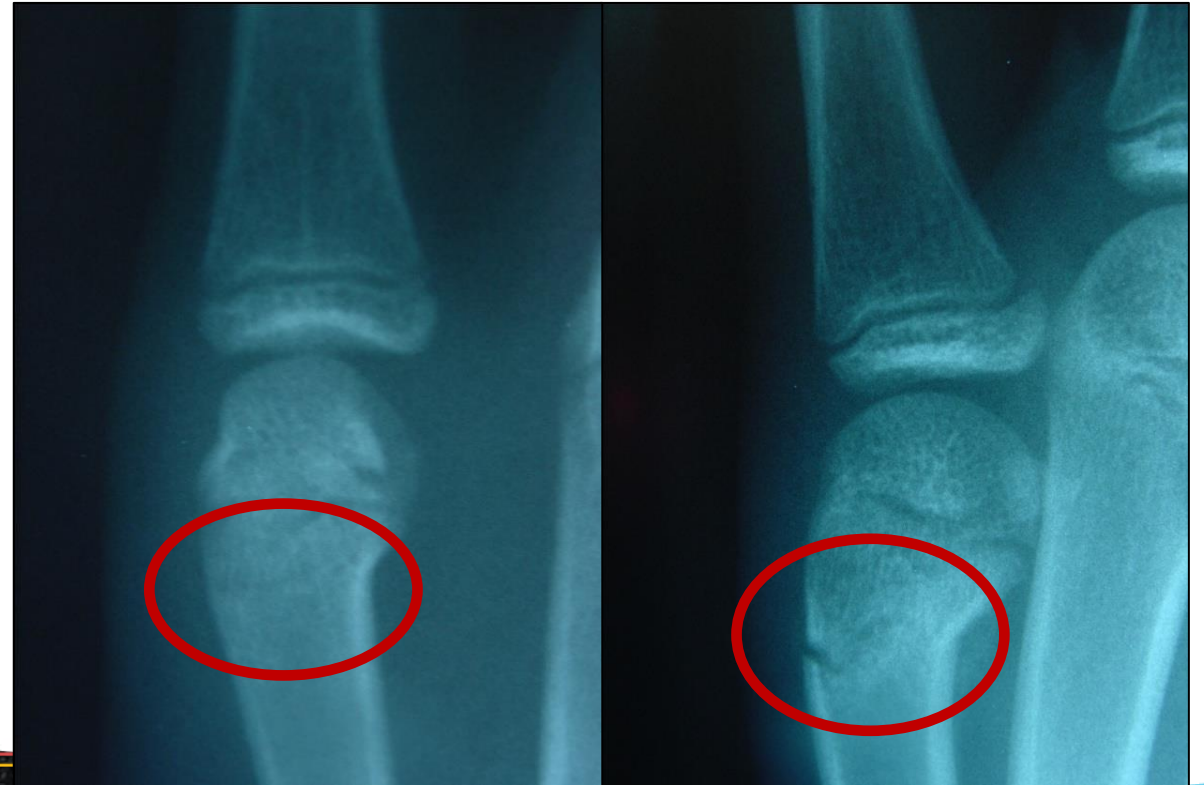
# 29 yo slammed thumb in door

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16 yo wrestler with  
ulnar side hand  
pain after match

## Boxer's Fracture





# 19 yo hurt middle finger while dunking



# Case 2- 52 yo, pain at base of thumb

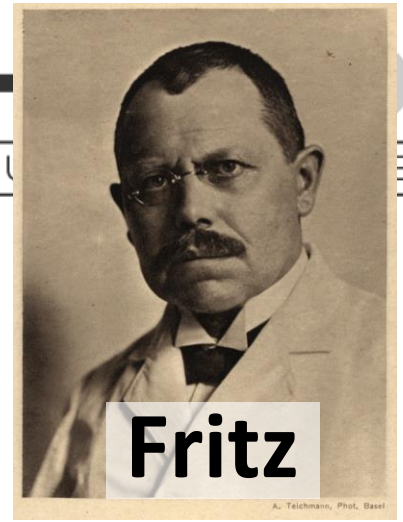
- Fell 6 weeks ago, bothering her since
- Limited ROM due to pain, mild swelling, grip diminished, global tenderness at base of thumb
- Differential:
  - ~~Scaphoid fracture~~
  - DeQuervain's Tenosynovitis
  - CMC Arthritis
  - Ulnar Collateral Ligament



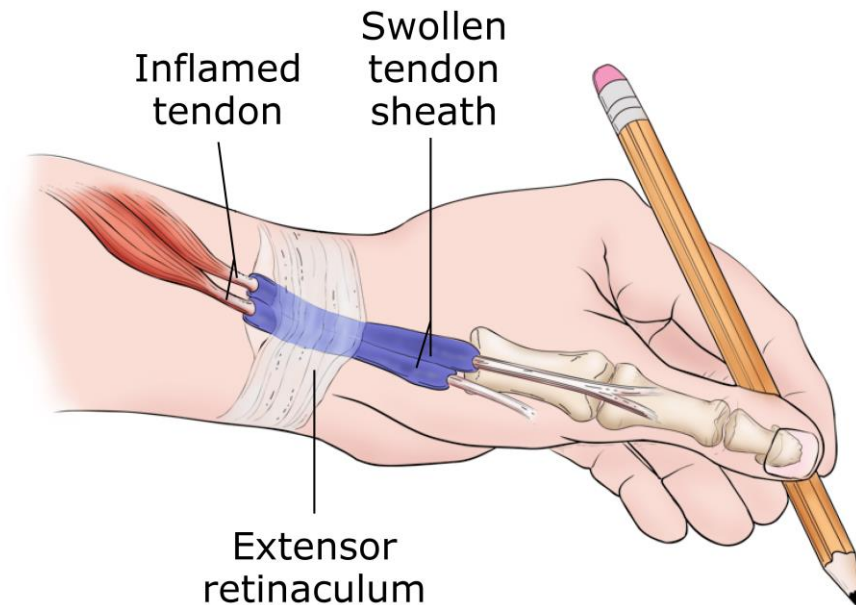
# DeQuervain's Tenosynovitis

- Female > Male, age 40s-50s, postpartum
- Thumb Spica (long), NSAIDs, activity modification
- Overuse injury **must be underused**
- 88% mild disease resolves with splinting alone
- 1<sup>st</sup> Steroid injection 50% resolution
- 2<sup>nd</sup> steroid injection 90-95% resolution
- Retinacular release surgery
  
- Very Frustrating Condition (4-6 weeks at best)

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abductor pollicis longus (APL)  
extensor pollicis brevis (EPB)



Be thoughtful when performing this test

Minimally positive is “positive”

Needs to be negative at resolution

The test alone can aggravate symptoms

## Finkelstein Test



**1** Bend thumb across your palm



**2** Bend fingers over your thumb

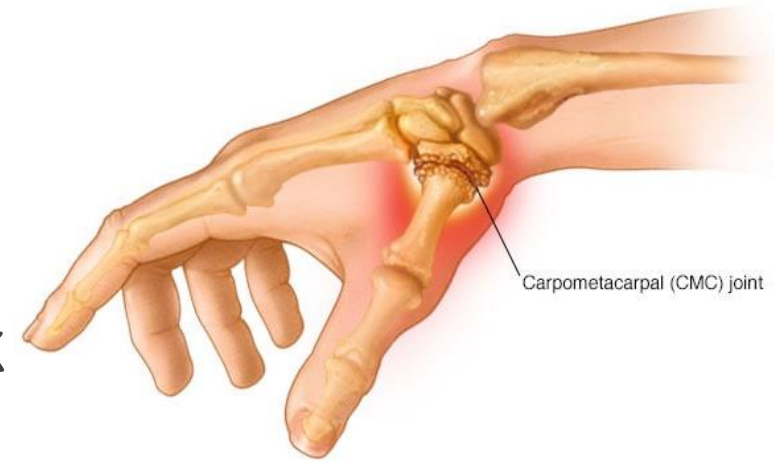


**3** Bend wrist toward pinky finger

Sharp pain along base of thumb felt during Finkelstein Test is a positive indicator of De Quervain's Syndrome

# CMC Arthritis

- Most common arthritis of the hand
- Swelling, stiffness, tenderness, ↓ROM, weak grip and weak pinch
- Often presents as acute pain, not chronic
- Women > Men, 60-65% dominant hand
- CMC Grind Test – axial load with rotation
- XR+ Findings
  - Men            5.8% over 50            33.1% over 80
  - Women        7.3% over 50            39.0% over 80



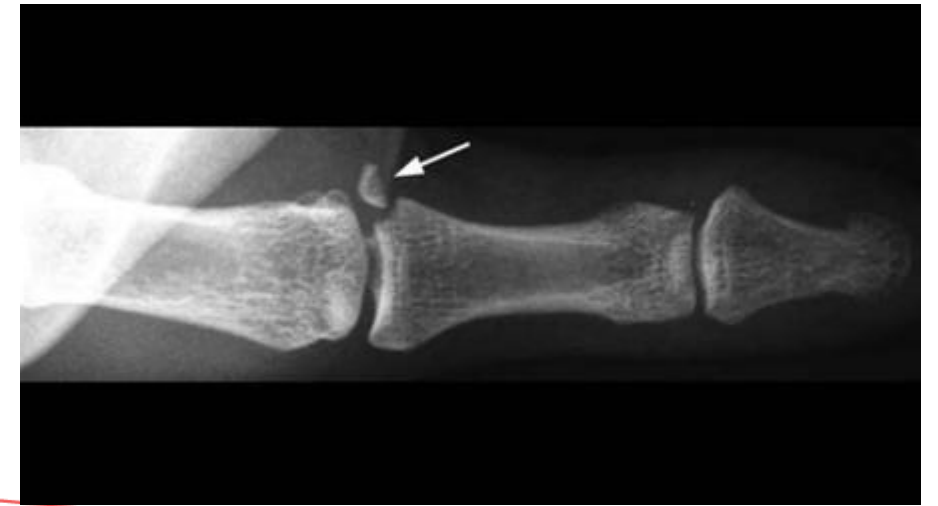
# CMC Arthritis

- Can be difficult to distinguish from DeQuervain's acutely
- Treatment
  - NSAIDS (topical helpful)
  - Splinting
  - Ice or heat
  - ROM and strength exercises (**rice therapy**)
  - Steroid injection



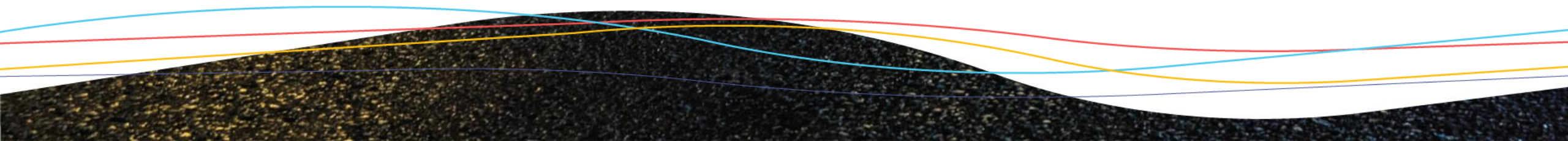
# Ulnar Collateral Ligament Injury

- Skier's Thumb / Gamekeeper's Thumb
- Forced ABD of the thumb
- May cause ligament tear or avulsion fracture
- Tender over Ulnar side of MCP joint
- Laxity or pain on Verus stress testing
- If positive stress test obtain plain films
- Look for bony avulsions



# Ulnar Collateral Ligament Testing

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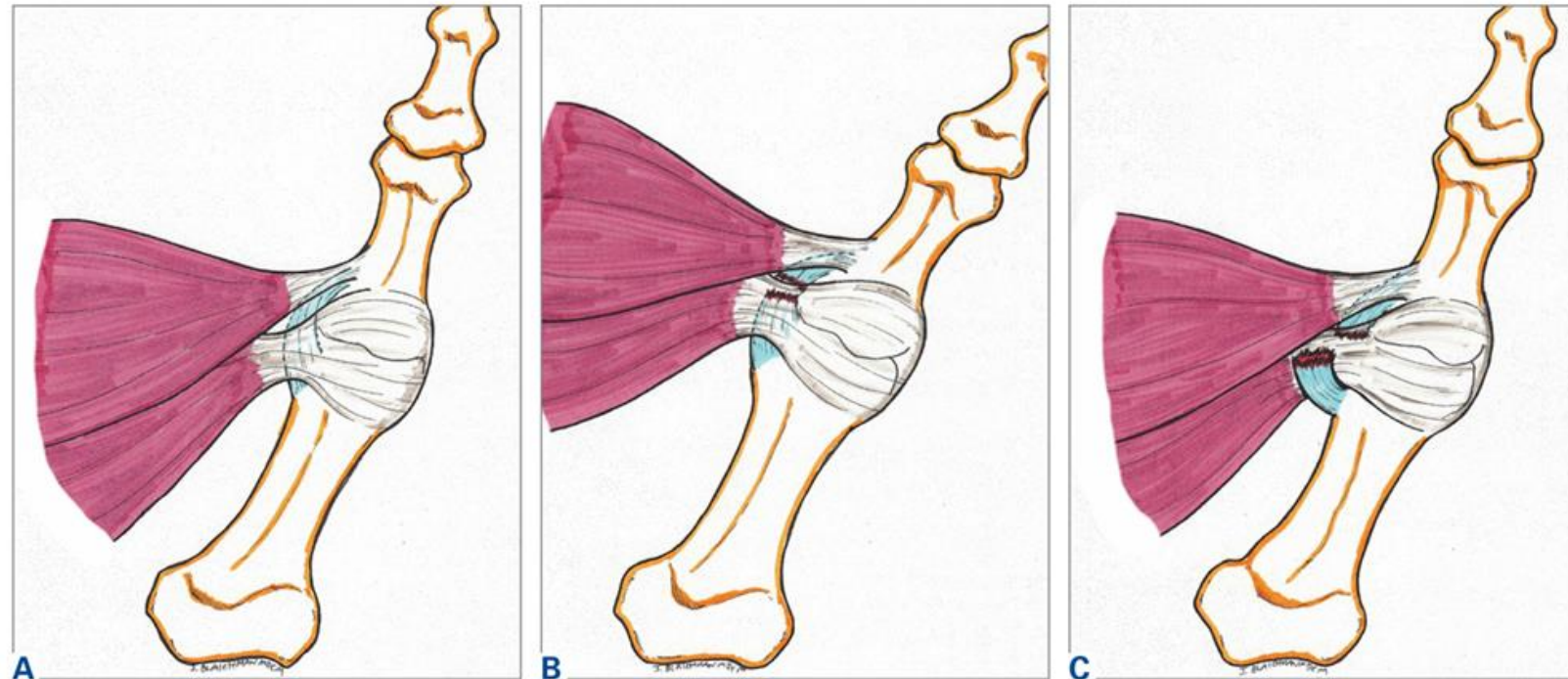


# Not the normal MCP Ossicles



# UCL Injury

- NSAIDs, Thumb spica (long) splinting, refer to orthopedics
- If concern for complete tear or avulsion on XR – urgent referral indicated
- **Stener Lesion** occurs in 64-87% of complete UCL tears
- Adductor muscles get between the two ends and surgery required



# Distinguishing Factors

## UCL

- Acute
- Tender MCP Joint
- Collateral Lig test +
  - - Finkelstein's
  - - CMC Grind
- CMC motion normal

## CMC Arthritis

- Subacute/Chronic
- Tender CMC joint
- +/- Finkelstein's
- + CMC Grind Test
- CMC motion limited/painful

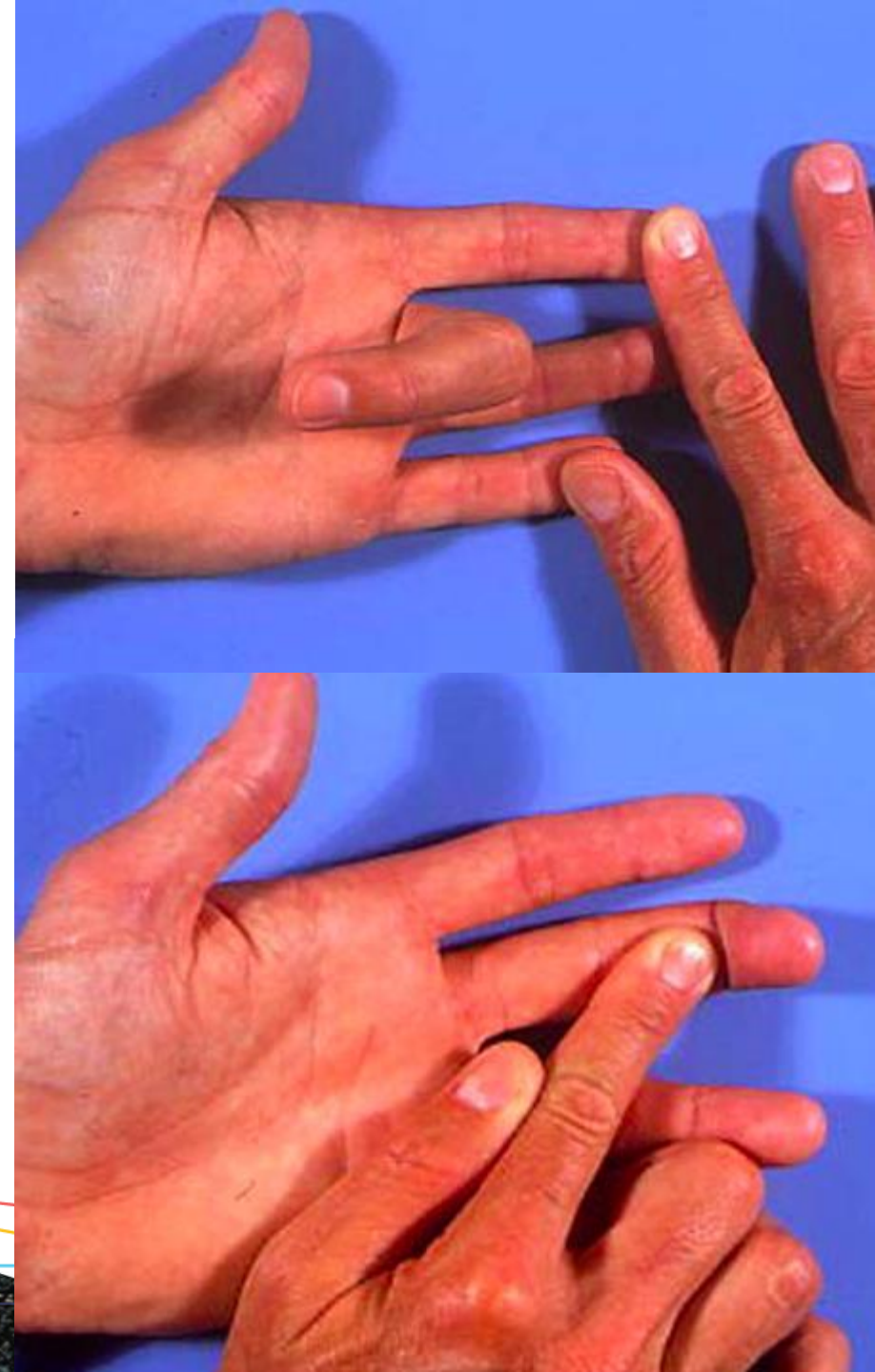
## De Quervain's

- Subacute
- Tender dorsal thumb and radial styloid
- + Finkelstein's
- +/- CMC Grind
- CMC motion limited/painful
- Pain with isometric contraction (EXT & ABD of thumb without motion)



# Hand & Wrist exam needs **Details**

- A ton of small anatomy
- Palpate each joint of the finger individually
- Test collateral ligaments
- Test flexion and extension motion and strength at each joint individually
- Does use cause pain?



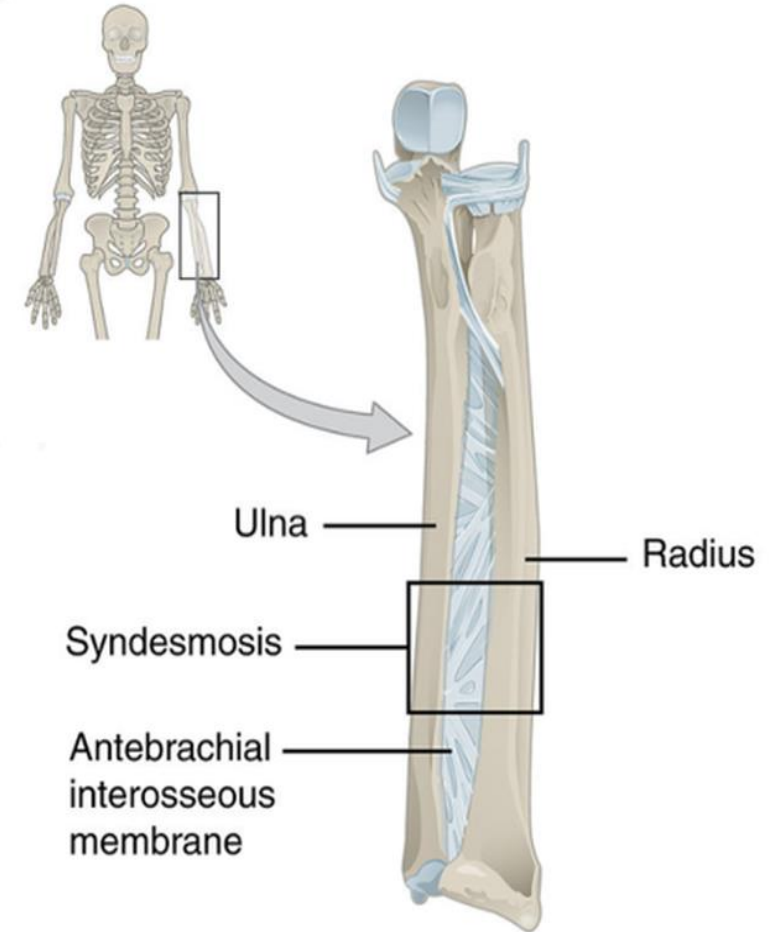
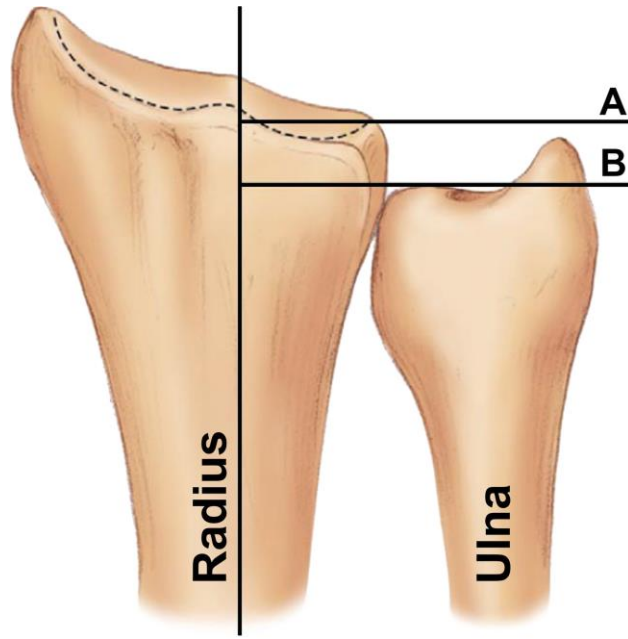
# My 6 week-old wrist sprain is not getting better...(Case 1 returns)

- Patient with wrist sprain/FOOSH/Contusion
- Initial negative x-rays
- Not improving despite standard treatment
- Consider alternate diagnoses
- Ulnar sided pain → TFCC injury
- Radial sided pain → Scapholunate Dissociation



# Triangular FibroCartilage Complex

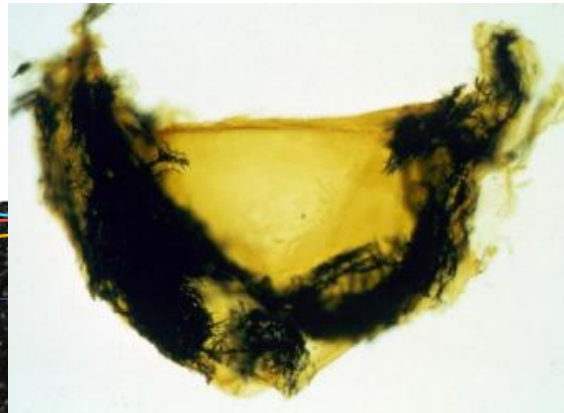
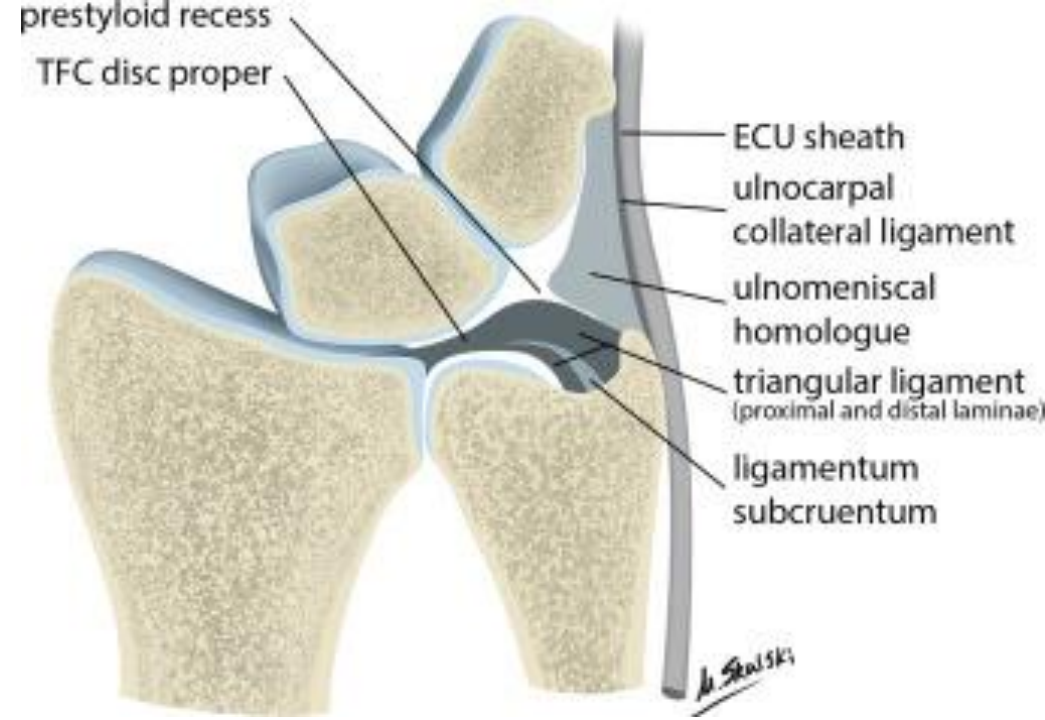
- Ulna Does the work at the elbow
- Radius does the work at the wrist (80% of compressive force)
- This leads to **ulnar variance**
- Ulna is shorter than the Radius



## Syndesmosis

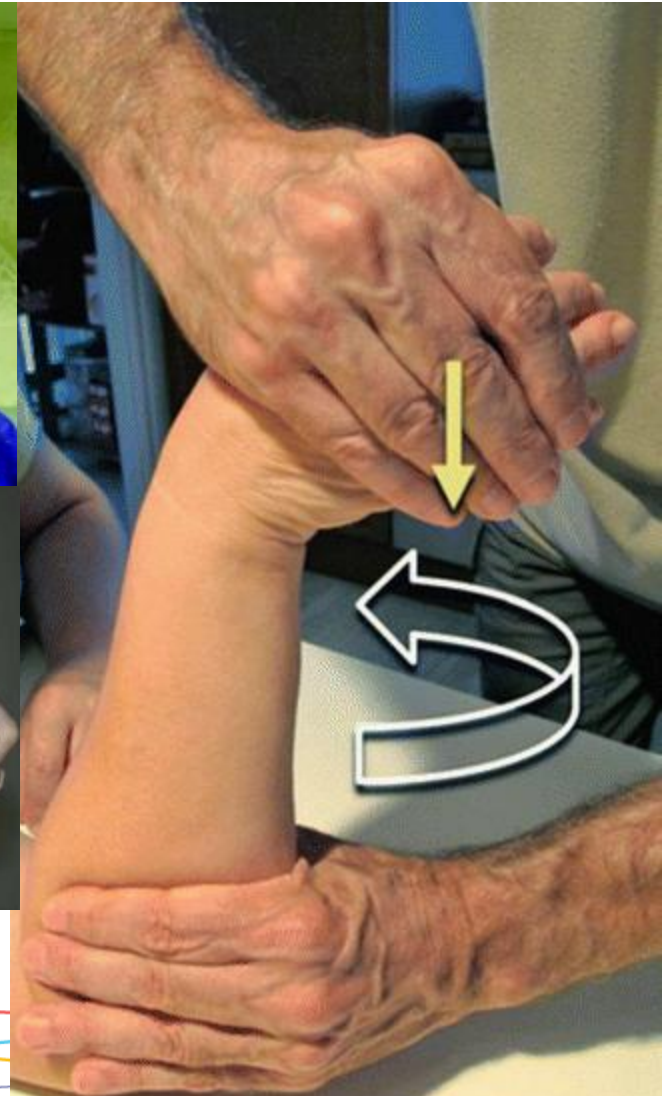
# TFCC

- Can be injured with wrist Extension/Ulnar Deviation
- Can be injured with axial load to pronated wrist
- MVA with hands on the wheel
- Made of several ligaments and cartilage-function together
- Only outer 10-30% has blood flow, slow to heal
- Plain films not helpful



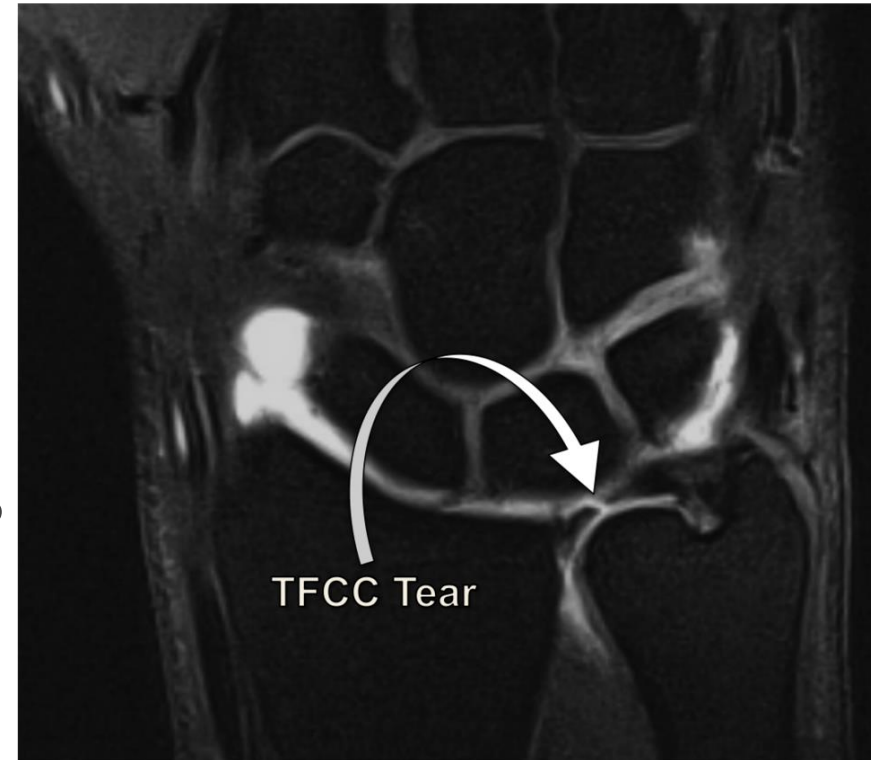
# TFCC Exam

- Tenderness over TFCC
  - Tendons in the way on the palm
  - Ulnar Styloid in the way laterally
  - Dorsal palpation right at the tip of the ulna
- Pain with **TFCC Compression Test**
  - “Impingement”
  - Ulnar deviation
  - Move through FLEX/EXT



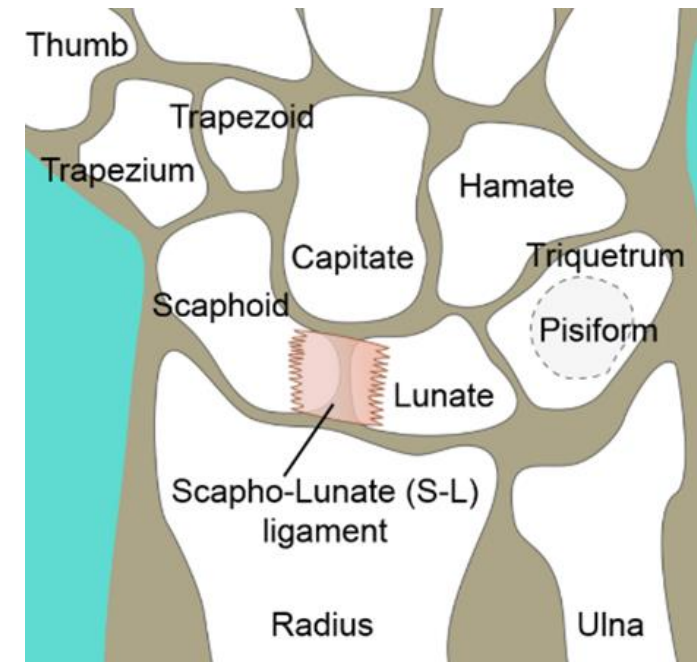
# TFCC Diagnosis & Treatment

- If clinically suspicious obtain MRI
- Referral to hand surgeon
- 57% heal with conservative care (4-6 weeks casting)
- Steroid injection, surgery
- Missed commonly in wrist injuries
- Put suspected patients in more than cock-up splint



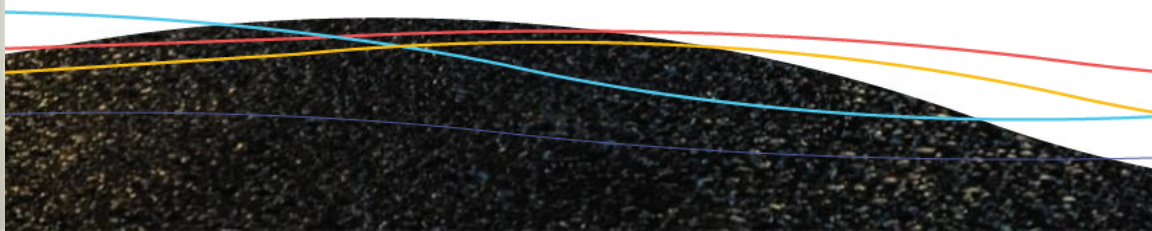
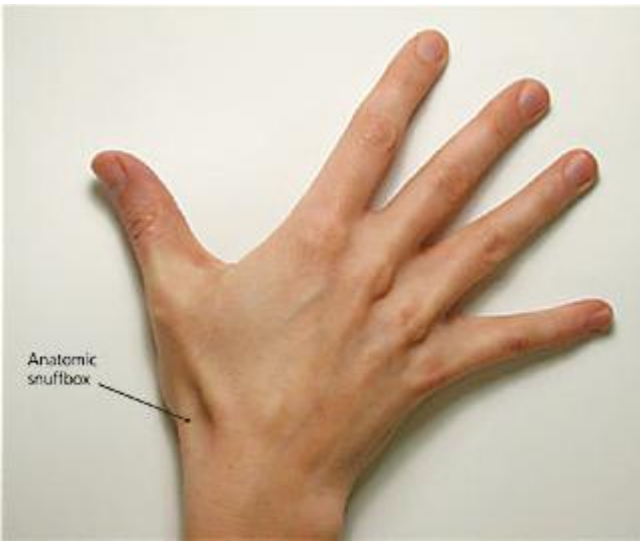
# Scapholunate Dissociation

- Approximately **5% of wrist sprains** are associated with scapholunate ligament injury
- Most common ligament injured in the wrist
- Scapholunate ligament holds the scaphoid and lunate together and is the “ACL” of the wrist
- Disruption leads to pain, instability and DJD
- Surgical repair required
- Often missed in initial wrist injuries or falls
- Can take 3 months for instability to develop



# How to palpate the lunate

- Follow the middle finger bones back toward the wrist until you feel a divot.
- Have the patient flex the wrist and the lunate is underneath your fingertip
- Tenderness over the area between the two bones is suggestive of injury



# X-ray for scapholunate dissociation

- Ulnar deviated AP and AP Clenched Fist Views
- Force the scaphoid and lunate apart to test ligament integrity
- No more than 4-5mm



# Terry Thomas Sign

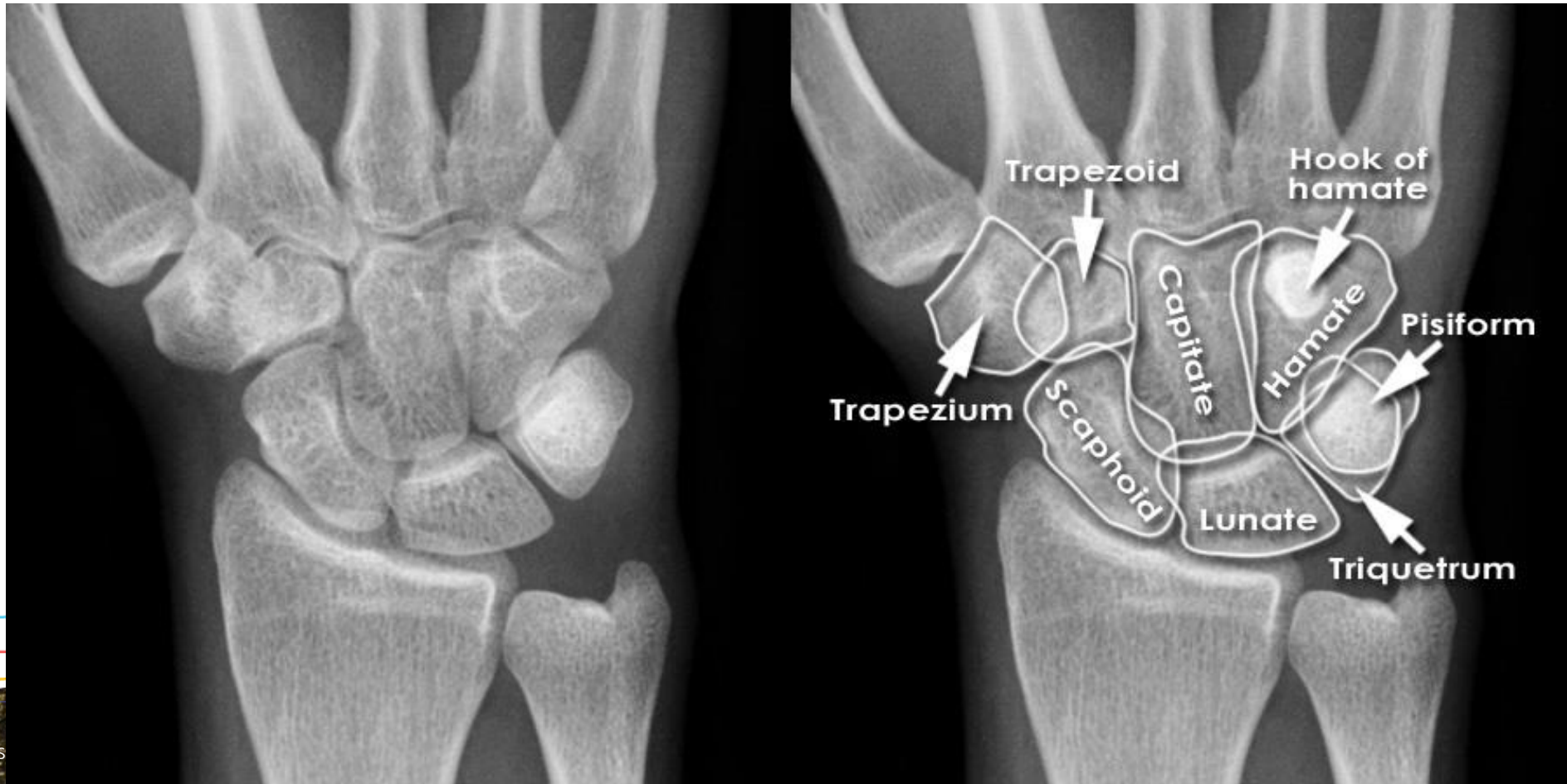
- British Comedian from the 1950s with a gap in his front teeth
- Widening on stress x-rays view reflects disruption
- MRI indicated
- Surgical repair needed so refer to Orthopedics
- Thumb spica splint

DR



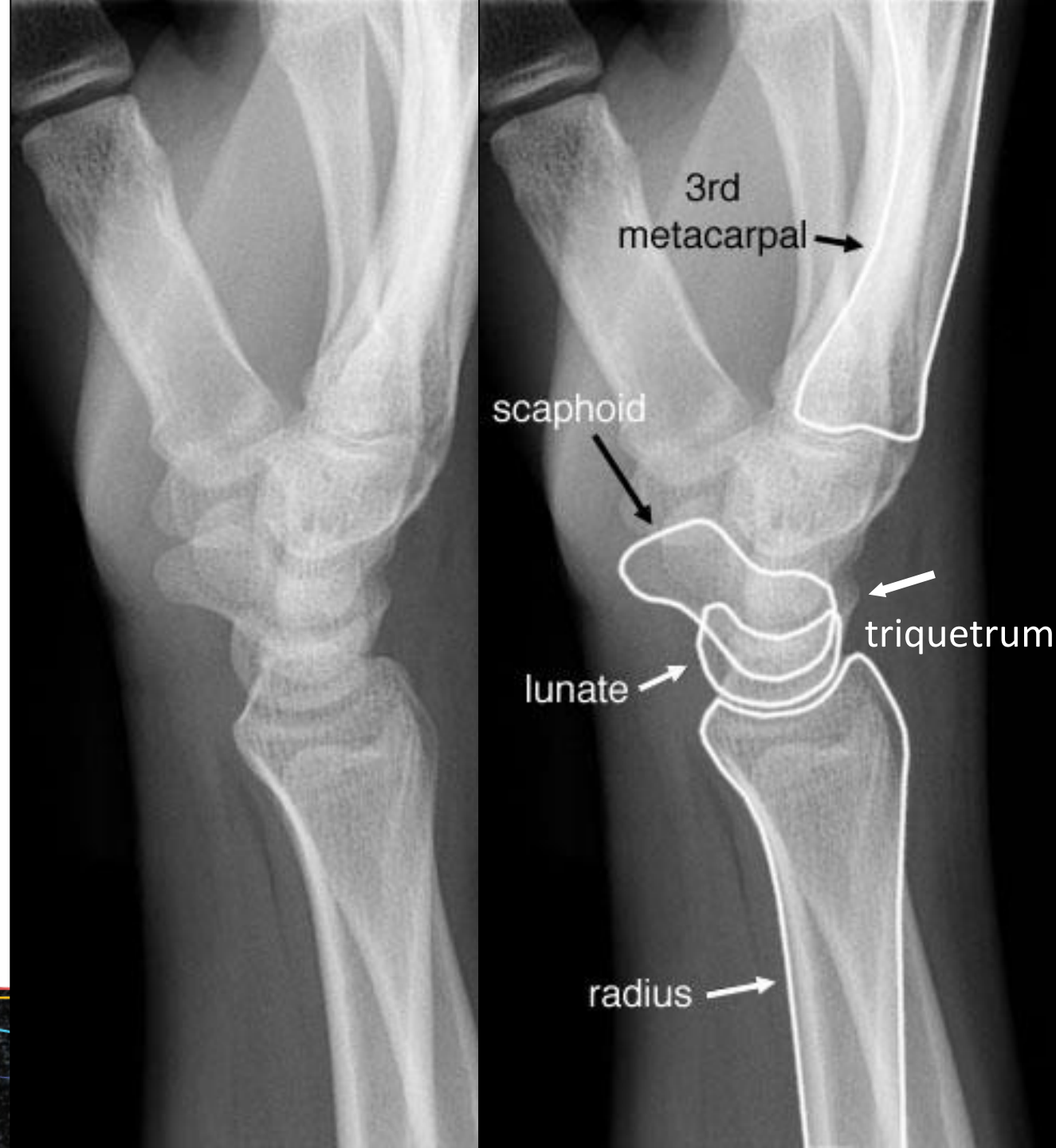
# Your focus on hand/wrist x-rays?

- Scaphoid makes up 51-62% of all carpal fractures
- **Triquetrum** makes up 15% of carpal fractures



## Lateral X-ray View Tips

- Lunate is the most proximal carpal bone with a crescent shaped articulating surface
- Scaphoid is the next most proximal crescent shaped edge
- Triquetrum protrudes dorsally as you move distal from radius



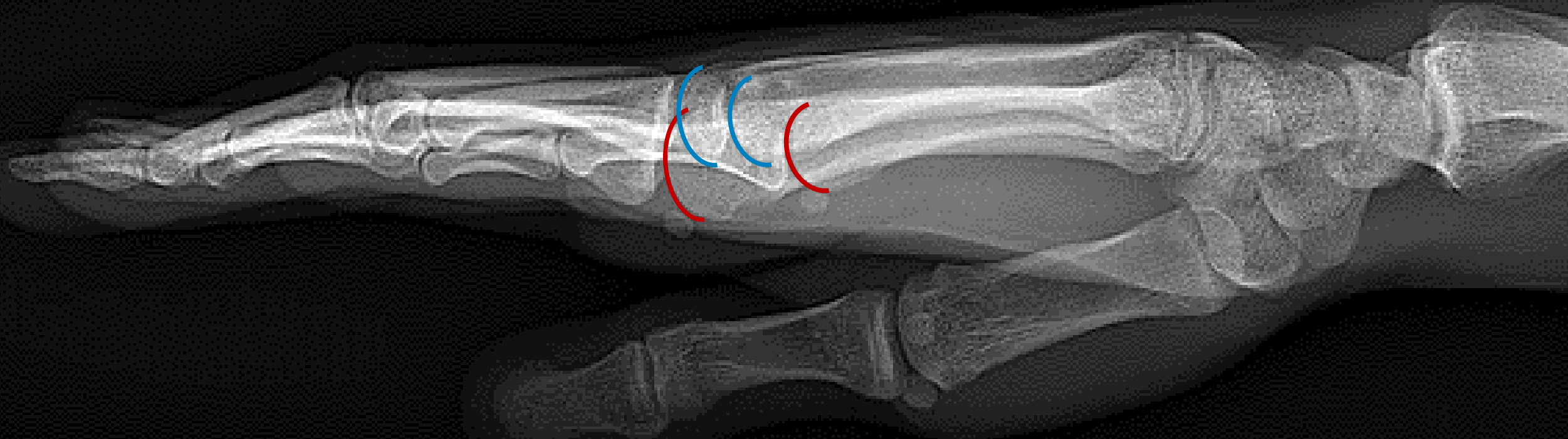
# Lateral X-ray View Tips

## Always

- 3<sup>rd</sup> metacarpal is the longest
- 5<sup>th</sup> metacarpal is the shortest

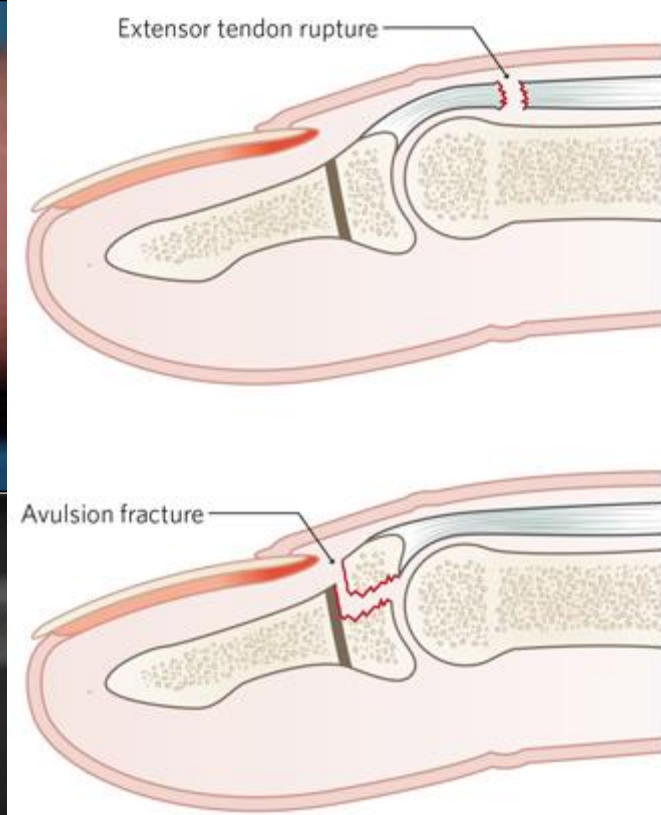
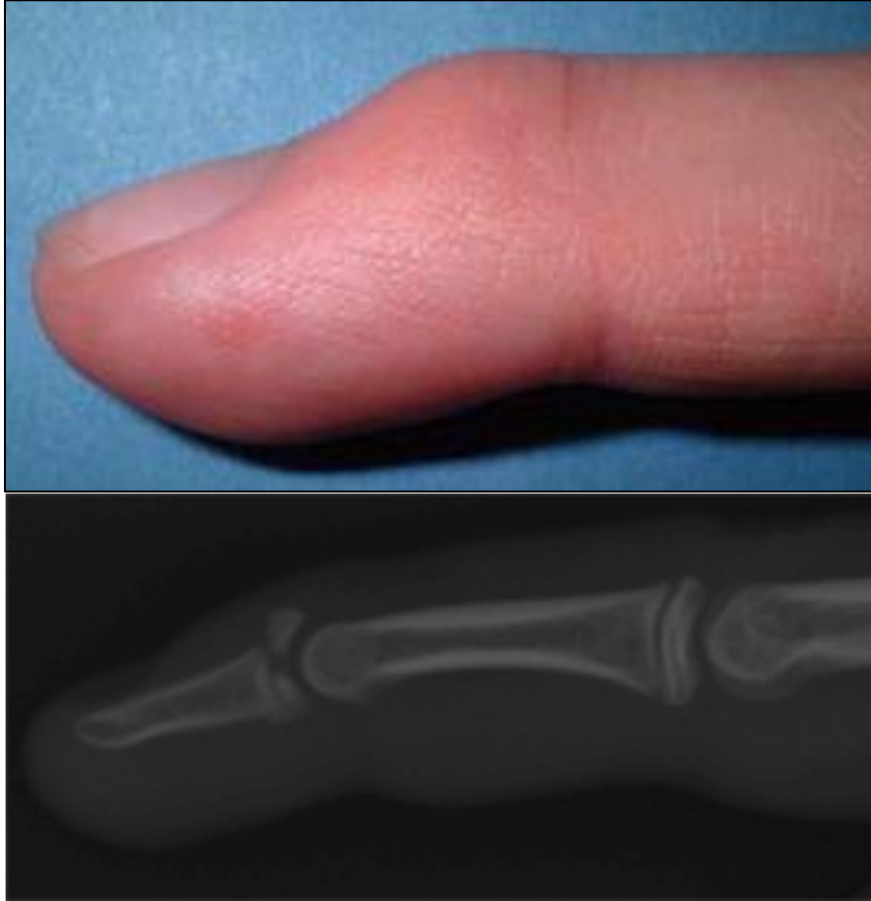
## Usually

- 2<sup>nd</sup> metacarpal is 2<sup>nd</sup> longest
- 4<sup>th</sup> metacarpal is 2<sup>nd</sup> shortest



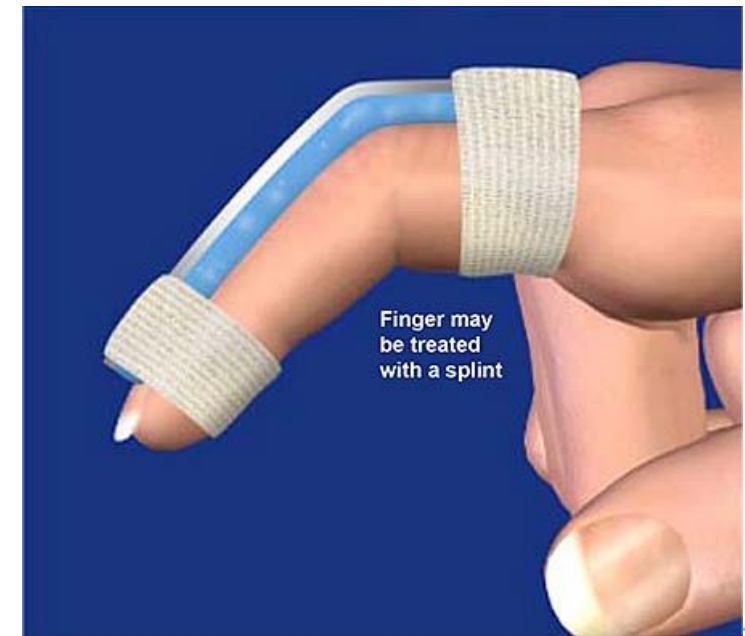
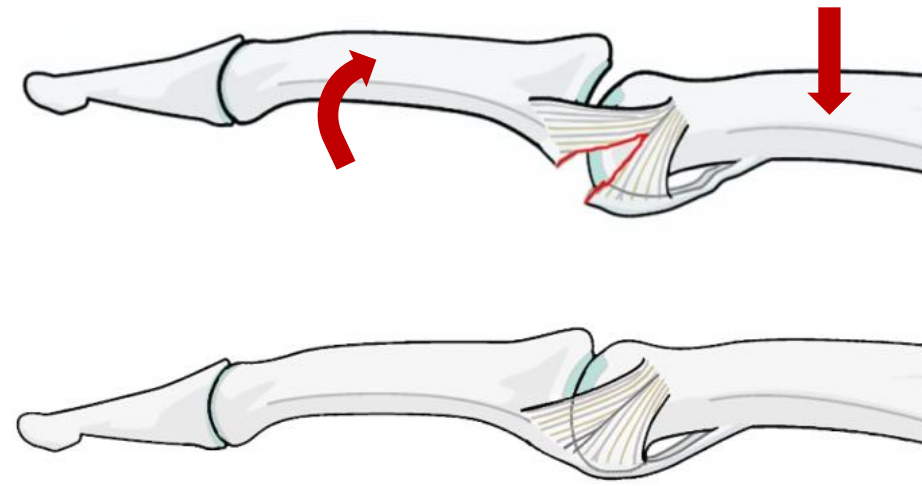
# Mallet Finger

- Direct blow to finger “jammed”
- Lacks full EXT
- Always x-ray
- Needs 6 weeks of immobilization in full extension
- >30 % of joint surface involved? May need pinning

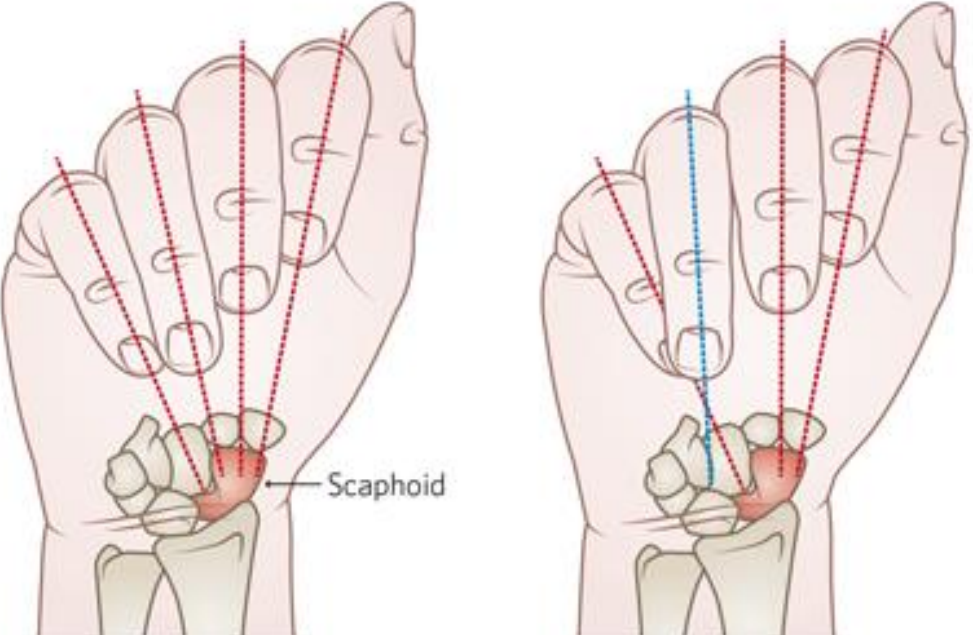


# Volar Plate Injury

- The other “Jammed” finger injury
- Palmar joint capsule injured when axial load & hyperextension pushes middle phalanx down relative to proximal phalanx
- X-ray to check for avulsion
- Conservative care for normal x-ray and for fracture with less than 30% joint surface involved

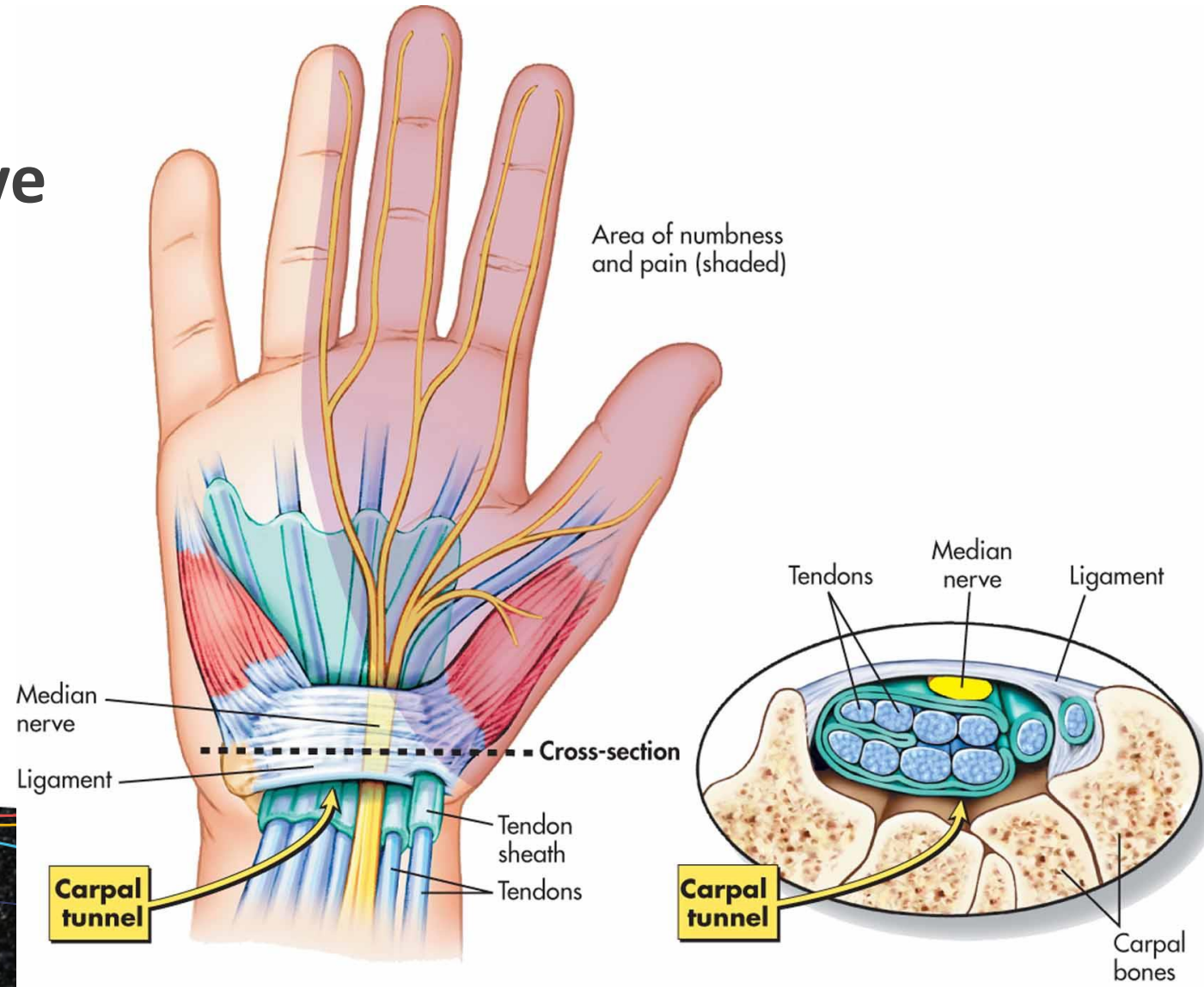


# Rotational Finger Deformity



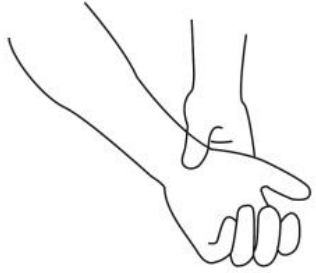
# Carpal Tunnel Syndrome

- Overuse injury
- Chronic inflammation
- Pressure on the median nerve
- Paresthesia, pain, weakness
- Can develop secondary to acute injury
- Female 3:1 male

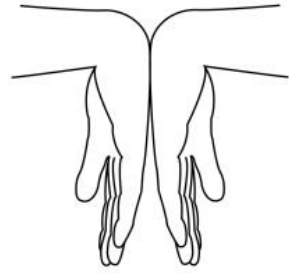


## Exams for Carpal Tunnel Syndrome

Carpal Compression Test



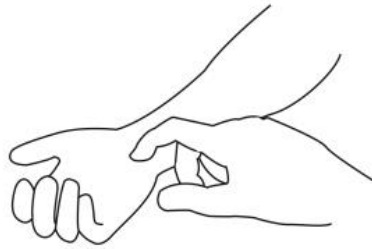
Phalen Sign



Reverse Phalen Sign



Tinel Sign



### Tinel's Test

- Sensitivity 23-97%
- Specificity 55-100%



- Direct pressure for 30 secs
- Sensitivity 75-90%
- Specificity 90-93%

# Carpal Tunnel Syndrome

- Diagnosed by history of physical exam
- EMG not needed but may be helpful in complex cases but many false negatives in the first 2 months
- Key to recovery is underuse
- **Cock-up splints** (Cochrane Review)
  - Evidence shows improvement
  - Night-only may be as good as 24 hours (much better tolerated)
- Hand Exercises/PT shows “small amount of evidence for improved symptoms” (Cochrane Review)



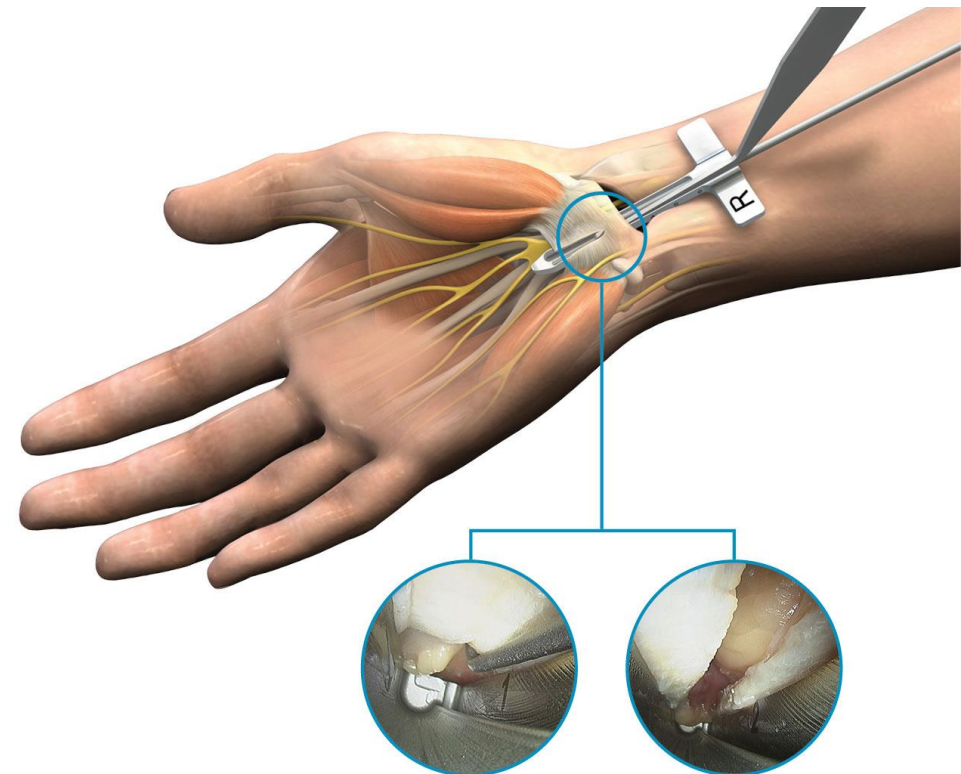
# Carpal Tunnel Syndrome

## •Steroid injection

- Improves symptoms and quality of life score for up to 3 months
- Improves nerve conduction
- May reduce need for surgery for up to 12 months

## •Surgical release

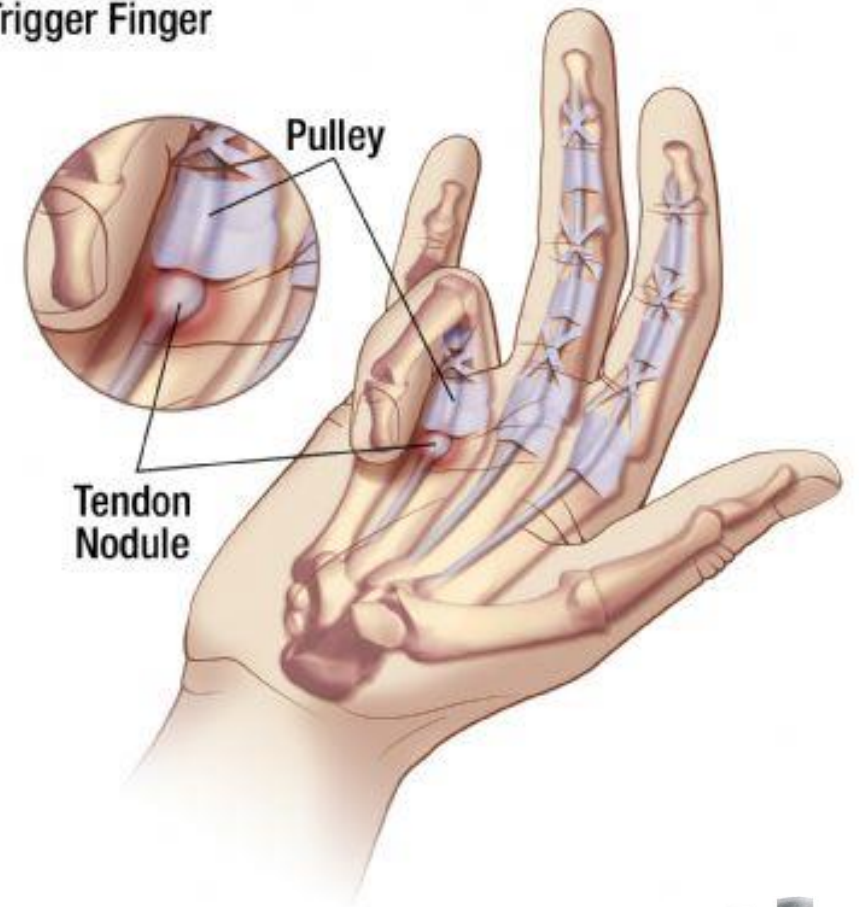
- 20 minute procedure, good success rates
- Open vs Endoscopic
  - Grip strength improved with endoscopic
  - Endoscopic more costly
  - Symptoms and Function equivalent



# Trigger finger

- Most common at the MCP joint
- Overuse and compressive forces lead to tendon inflammation and edema
- Gentle pressure over the palmar side of the MCP joint as the patient FLEX/EXT the finger and you can feel a mobile mass
- Tx- reduce motion (**underuse**) and compressive force on the area

Trigger Finger

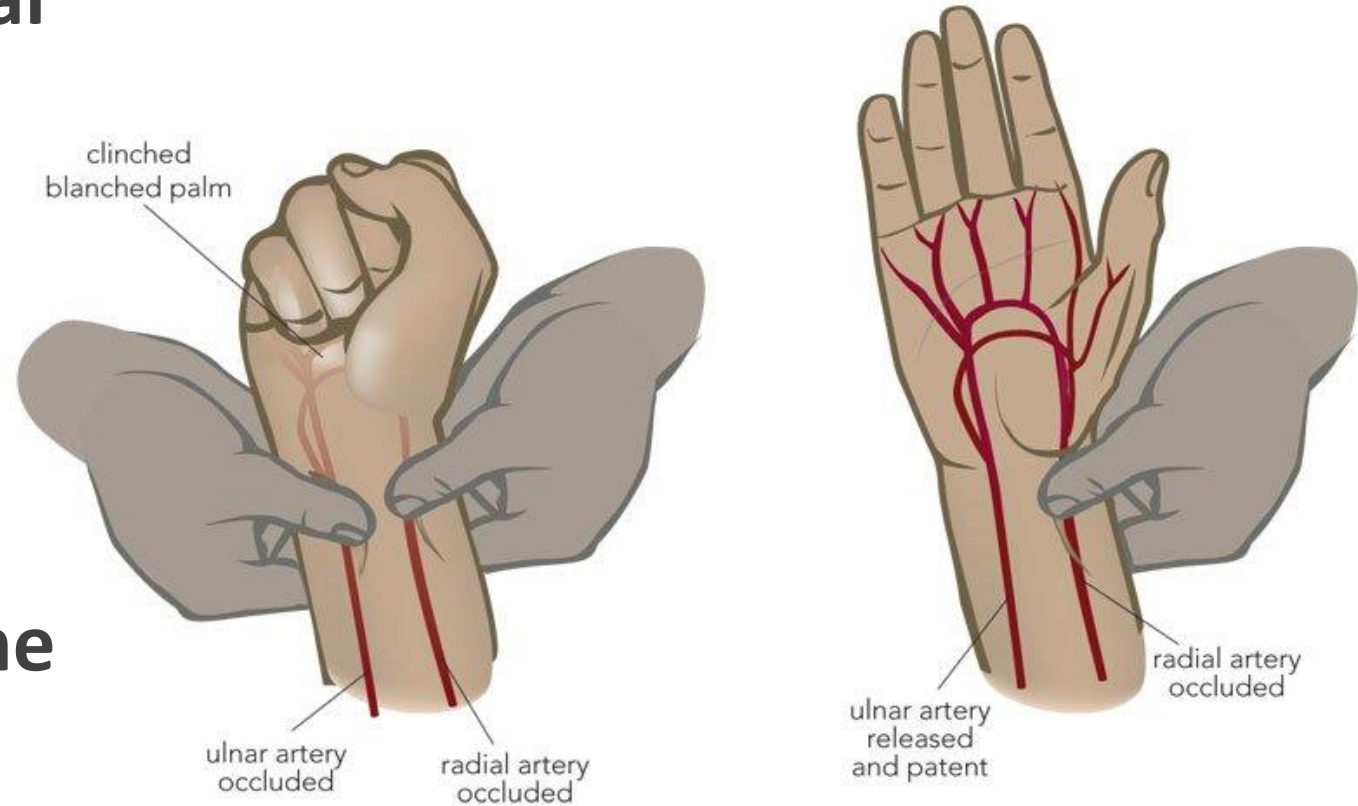


Padded bicycle or weight-lifting glove



# Allen Test for arterial blood flow

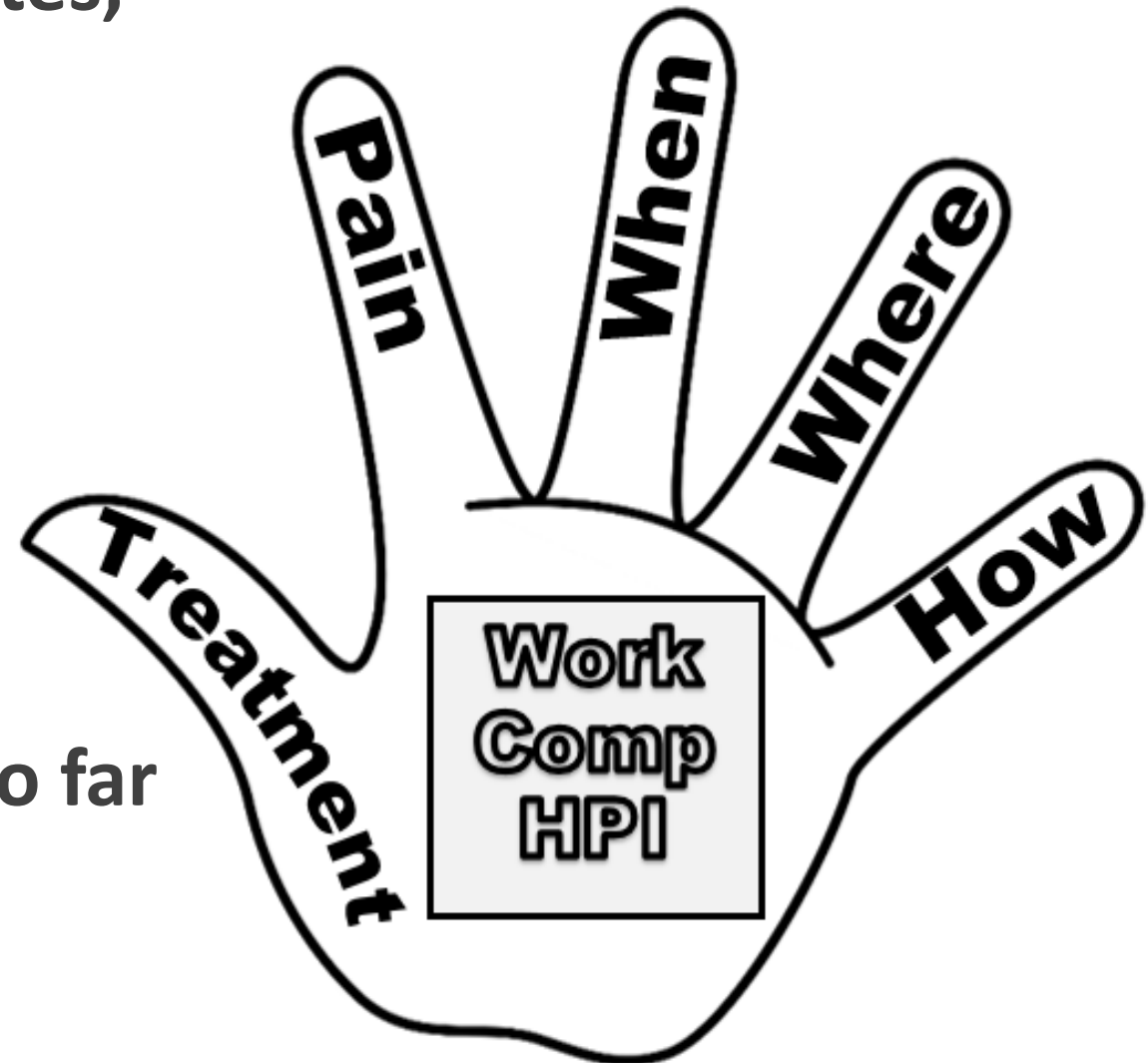
- Compress the ulnar and radial artery at the wrist.
- Have the patient open and close the fist several times until the skin is blanched
- Release pressure off one artery and color returns to the hand
- Repeat for the other artery



# When is Work Comp Different?

The level of detail needed in our notes,  
**particularly visit #1**

- When – date, time
- Where – specific location, job task
- How – exact mechanism of injury
- Pain – 1-10 scale, exacerbating & alleviating factors
- Treatment – what have you done so far



# When is Work Comp Different?

Follow-up visits need clarification of progress:

- **Overall % Improvement** – ask this on every WC F/U visit
- Are the restrictions appropriate?
- Are the medications helping?
  - Don't let what was prescribed at the last visit be the only documentation of what is being taken
- Specific physical exam details (compare between visits)
- These “data points” are critical for us to determine progress and for others to make important decisions



# When is Work Comp Different?

- **Treatment may change** based on higher functional needs
  - A shift supervisor with an ankle sprain can do a lot more on her feet when in a cast boot
  - A wrist injury may need formal PT earlier if the job requirements for wrist function are demanding or repetitive
- **Patients need positive encouragement and forecasted recovery**
  - Many injured workers have a dichotomous world view
  - We can show them a bright future and keep them confidently focused



Injured, not working, meds, restrictions



Regular me doing my regular job

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**QUESTIONS**



# How you can drive change:

- **Be detailed and thorough on the physical exam**
- **Remember the Scapho-lunate Ligament and the TFCC for injured wrists that aren't improving**
- **Be systematic on x-ray reading (forest and trees)**
- **Indomethacin may not be a good choice (along with high dose Ibuprofen)**

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