What Treatment Works, What Does Not, When Is ENOUGH Enough?

Hand And Elbow Injuries

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Goals of Talk

Provide cases to stimulate discussion



Present an approach when considering further surgery

Answers?



Association Between Compensation Status and Outcome After Surgery

A Meta-analysis

"Compensation status is associated with poor outcome after surgery.

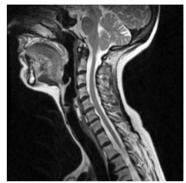
This effect is **significant**, **clinically important**, and **consistent**."

"...the association between compensation and **poor outcome** to be stronger in studies of **revision surgery**. Analysis ...showed this association to be **highly significant**."

- 54 year old hotel cook/supervisor developed pain in the neck, left arm, finger tingling and right elbow pain after working Comic Con

- PT, chiropractic therapy, NSAIDS, TTD
- Still symptomatic

MRI neck: Mutilevel DJD



- NCV: Left cubital tunnel, CTS, Guyon's canal, no radicular findings
- Left thumb starts locking and is injected.



- Surgery 1: Left CTR/Guyon's canal decompression
- Left ring and small still numb, triggering recurred
- Surgery 2: Left cubital tunnel, Left trigger thumb release
- Right arm develops the same symptoms of numbness
- NCV right: R CTS moderate, cubital tunnel mild
- Surgery 3: Right carpal tunnel release endoscopic, converted to open

- Right shoulder pain: MRI: Rotator Cuff Tear
- Surgery 4: Right rotator cuff repair
- Residual Symptoms:
 - neck pain.
 - Right hand web space neuritic pain improving
 - Left ring and small finger numbness persisted for months
 - Right wrist ulnar sided swelling and tenderness
 - Right elbow sore
 - MRI shows right lateral epicondylitis,
- When do you stop?



- Returns to work full duty at same job?
- Gets permanent modified duty position?
- Retrains to a different field?
- Applies for state disability then social security disability and never works again?



- Factors influenced positive outcome:
 - Supportive employer with on site nurse
 - Avoided adversarial relationship with insurer
 - Transition to work program
 - Job Satisfaction





Multiply Operated Patient: Waiter

- 30 year old male waiter with persistent ring and small finger paresthesias
- NCV normal, positive tinel's and elbow flexion test
- Surgery 1: Subcutaneous anterior ulnar nerve transposition
- Numbness resolves but the ulnar nerve subluxes back over the medical epicondyle Surgery 2: Submuscular ulnar nerve transposition
- Pain at IM septum and recurrent numbness
- Surgery 3: Ulnar neurolysis
- NCV abnormal, still painful



Multiply Operated Patient: Waiter

- Returns to work full duty at same job?
- Gets permanent modified duty position?
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Multiply Operated Patient: Waiter

QME quote:

"The patient got worse after every procedure the surgeon performed"

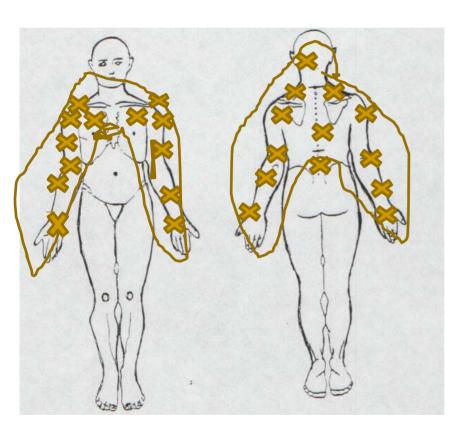


Warning signs:



- "I was better for a while after my surgery but now I am much worse"
- "I came to you because I know you can make me better"

Warning signs:



Annex 1- Rate how well you were able to do the following activities last week by circling the appropriate response below:

	No difficulty	A little difficulty	Moderate difficulty	A lot of difficulty	l vasu't at to do it	
Open a new glass jar, or one with a very tight lid	1	2	3	4	5	
2. Write.	1	2	3	4	5	
3. Turn a key	1	2	3	4	5	
4. Prepare a meal	1	2	3	4	5	
5. Open a heavy door	1	2	3	4	5	7
Put something on a shelf above head height	1	2	3	4	5	7
7. Do heavy domestic tasks (such as washing the floor)	1	2	3	4	5	I
8. Do gardening work	1	2	3	4	5	1
9. Make your bed	1	2	3	4	5	1
10. Carry a bag or a small case	1	2	3	4	5	Ī
11. Carry a heavy object (more than 5 kg).	1	2	3	4	5	Ī
12. Change a light bulb above head height	1	2	3	4	5	I
13. Wash or dry your hair	1	2	3	4	5	T
14. Wash your back	1	2	3	4	5	Ť
15. Put on a closed blouse	1	2	3	4	5	t
16. Use a knife to cut food	1	2	3	4	5	t
Recreational activities that require little effort (such as playing cards or knitting)	1	2	3	4	5	t
The Accreational activities that require strength or impact in the arms, shoulders or hands (such as playing volleyball or hammering)	1	2	3	4	5	ľ
19. Recreational activities in which you move your arm freely (such as fishing or playing shuttlecock)	1	2	3	4	5	
20. Transport from one place to another (going from one place to another)	1	2	3	4	5	Г
21. Sexual activities	1	2	3	4	5	Г
	It didn't affect them	It affected them slightly	It affected them moderately	It affected them a lot	It affected to enermous	
Last week, to what extent did your arm, shoulder or hand problem affect your normal activities with your family, friends, neighbors or colleagues?	1	2	3	4	5	Г
	It didn't limit them	It limited them slightly	It limited them moderately	It limited them a lot	I vasn't at o do the	
23. Last week, were your work or normal daily activities limited because of your arm, shoulder or hand problem?	1	2	3	4	5	
Rate how severe the following symptoms were last week	None	A little	Moderate	A lot	Extreme	Г
24. Pain in your arm, shoulder or hand	1	2	3	4	5	Г
25. Pain in your arm, shoulder or hand when you did specific activities	1	2	3	4	5	Г
26. Discomfort in the skin of your arm, shoulder or hand (prickling)	1	2	3	4	5	r
27. Weakness in your arm, shoulder or hand	1	2	3	4	5	r
28. Difficulty in moving your arm, shoulder or hand	1	2	3	4	5	Г
	No difficulty	A little difficulty	Moderate difficulty	A lot of difficulty	So difficult I wasn't ab sleep	
29. Last week, did you have any difficulty in sleeping because of pain in your arm, shoulder or hand?	1	2	3	4	5	
	Totally disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Totally ag	ee
30. I feel less capable, less confident and less useful because of my arm, shoulder or hand problem	1	2	3	4	5	

Multiply Operated Patient

- Surgeries on multiple problems
- Multiple surgeries for the same problem

Failed Lateral Epicondylitis Surgery

- Patient exhausted PT, TTD, MRI positive
- Lateral release performed
- Elbow still hurts six months later
- Etiology?
 - Incomplete surgery?
 - Too much surgery?
 - Additional diagnoses?



Failed Lateral Epicondylitis Surgery

- Post operative MRI
 - ruptured LCL,
 - continued lateral epicondylitis
- MRI findings NOT helpful



Failed Lateral Epicondylitis Surgery Treatment Algorithm

- For failed procedure:
 - Neuroma
 - Correct diagnosis
 - If so, revise arthroscopic to open?
 - If open, is there missed intra-articular pathology?
 - Snapping plica, synovitis, radial capitellar lesions
 - Instability
 - **EUA**, arthroscopy, ligament reconstruction
 - Radial Tunnel



Failed Lateral Epicondylitis Surgery Treatment Algorithm

- For failed procedure:
 - Radial Tunnel
 - Results best with positive middle finger test, pain with resisted supination, localized tenderness, relief with injection
 - Poorer outcome in injured worker





Carpal Tunnel Syndrome

 43 year old medical secretary undergoes a carpal tunnel release with failure to improve after 6 months

 53 year old utility company worker with recurrence of numbness and tingling 1 year after carpal tunnel release

Carpal Tunnel Syndrome

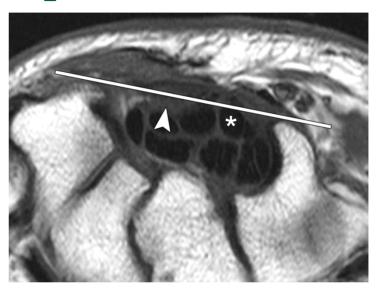
- Revision carpal tunnel release <5%</p>
- Main causes of failed carpal tunnel syndrome:
 - Incomplete release, nerve adhesions/injury (MN or PCBMN)
 - Incorrect diagnosis
 - Polyneuropathy/ DM / Cervical radiculopathy/pronator syndrome





Carpal Tunnel Syndrome Will reoperation help?

- Repeat NCV?
- MRI?
- Cortisone injection?



 Cortisone injection high predictive value for improvement after revision CTR

Carpal Tunnel Syndrome Will reoperation help?

- Results:
 - Similar results for revision if incomplete release
 - □ Results deteriorate at 2nd revision
- Adjunctive procedures?
 - rotational flap, vein wrap, synthetic nerve tube



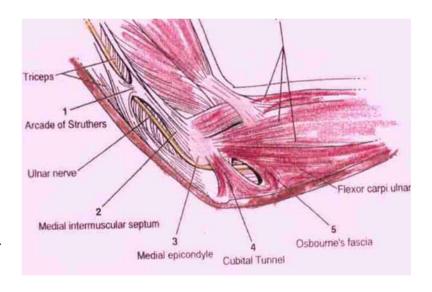
Failed Cubital Tunnel Surgery

- 38 year old electrical company worker with numbness and tingling in the ring and small fingers and elbow pain one year cubital tunnel release
- Reoperate?

Failed Cubital Tunnel Surgery

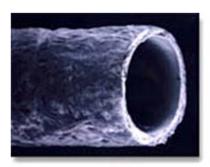
Potential causes of failure:

- Incomplete decompression
- Nerve instability
- Medial Antebrachial Cutaneous Neuroma
- NerveScarring/Adhesions



Failed Cubital tunnel Surgery Algorithm

- MABCN neuroma → Bury nerve
- In situ →Revise to transposition
- Subcutaneous transposition →Revise to submuscular
- Failed submuscular→????
- Adjunctive procedures



Other Surgical Algorithms

TFCC

- □ Failed debridement for degenerative tear → Ulnar shortening
- Repair with residual instability → DRUJ stabilization
- Carpal Instability
 - □ Failed repair → Stabilization → Partial fusion → Complete wrist arthrodesis
- Fracture fixation → osteotomy, hardware removal

Other Surgical Algorithms

- Trigger Finger Failure → FDS slip resection
- DeQuervain's → Subsheath, radial neuritis
- Tendon Repairs, ruptures and adhesions

Summary

- Poor outcome after upper extremity surgery has a variety of causes
- Sometimes further surgery can be beneficial
- Injured workers are significantly less likely to do well after revision surgery
- Return to work is multifactorial

Summary

Some things cannot be fixed



Thank you

drcage@cox.net for references and suggestions

