



Choice Of Tactics of Surgical treatment of Syndactyly of the Hand in Children

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Abstract. This article deals with to study the results of surgical treatment of syndactyly of the fingers of the handing children in a comparative aspect

Keywords: Hand, Surgical Treatment, Syndactyly

Topicality. Syndactyly is a congenital fusion of the fingers, due to the non-onset separation during their formation at the 7-8th week of intrauterine development. Among the anomalies of the development of the hand and fingers, the syndactylia occurs much more often than all others with an anomaly of the hand: for 2000-3000 births, 1 case of syndactyly is noted, which is half of all congenital anomalies of the development of the upper extremities (V.I. Shevtsov, M.Y. Danilkin, 2009).

Until recently, many methods of separating the fingers of the hand were used to eliminate the fusion of the fingers of the hand, but these techniques are not devoid of food, and the frequency of complications remains quite high.

Purpose. To study the results of surgical treatment of syndactyly of the fingers of the handing children in a comparative aspect.

Materials and methods. For the period from 2008 to 2012, 40 patients with syndactyly of the fingers of the hand were elected in the Department of Traumatology and Orthopedics of the TashPMI clinic and 2 - GDHKB. Of the total number of boys there were 30, girls - 10. The distribution of patients by age was as follows: up to 3 years - 12 (30%), from 3 to 7 years - 19 (47%), from 7 to 14 years - 9 (23%). The founded part of the patients 77% were residents from the region And the remaining 23% are from the city. More often, syndactyly was one hundred - ronney - 33 (67.5%) patients with fusion of the III-IV finger - 21 (52%). In length, complete syndactyly was in 27 patients, not complete in 13. In the form of syndactyly in 23 patients - simple, in 17 patients - complex forms. In complex forms, along with skin fusion, bone fusion, underdevelopment and deformation of the fingers were also noted.

Of the research methods, paraclinical, clinical, renttenological and Doppleerographic were used. Diagnostic ultrasound Dopplerography for syndactyly showed the presence of an anomaly in the blood vessels of the hand. All patients underwent surgical treatment to separate the fused fingers.

With simple forms of syndactyly, the following were used to eliminate: a rectangular incision and full-layer skin plasty (clinic method) - 15 patients and according to the Dido method - 8 patients.



With complex forms of syndactyly, the combined method (Cronin method) was used in 10 patients and according to the Janelidze method in 7 patients. All operations were carried out without complications. The postoperative period proceeded in the hand. The postoperative wound with the formation of a gentle scar, movements in the fingers were free. The application of the clinic method gave good and satisfactory results.

Inference. Thus, the optimization of surgical tactics in various forms of syndactyly of the hand is aimed at reducing postoperative complications in the early and late period.

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