

A Patient's Guide to **Finger Fusion Surgery**



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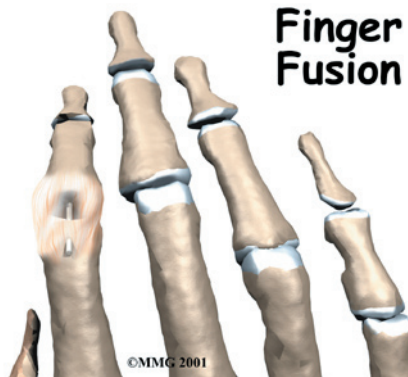


Woodward Coleman, M.D., F.A.C.S. specializes in joint reconstruction, complex fractures, surgery of nerves and arteries, repair and reconstruction of tendons, and fingertip reconstruction. He is Board Certified in Plastic Surgery with additional qualification in surgery of the hand.

Dr. Coleman is a graduate of Millsaps College in Jackson, Mississippi. He earned his Doctor of Medicine at the University of Mississippi. He completed a five-year general surgery residency at the University of South Carolina. Dr. Coleman was then chosen for a fellowship at the Christine Kleinert Institute for Hand and Microsurgery in Louisville, Kentucky. Only eight American Surgeons and six international surgeons throughout the world are chosen to train in this prestigious program. After completion of a full hand fellowship, he continued with a residency in plastic and reconstructive surgery that included further microsurgery training with Dr. Harry Bunckie, considered the pioneering grandfather of microsurgery.



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Introduction

Arthritis of the finger joints may be surgically treated with a *fusion* procedure. Fusion keeps the problem joints from moving so that pain is eliminated.

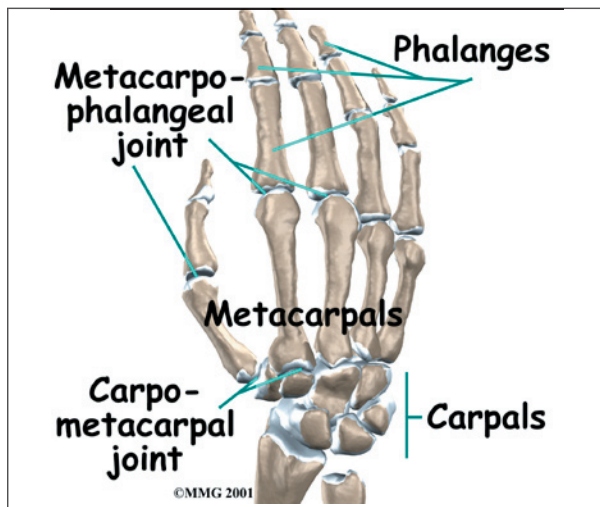
This guide will help you understand

- what parts make up the finger joint
- why this type of surgery is used
- how the operation is performed
- what to expect before and after surgery

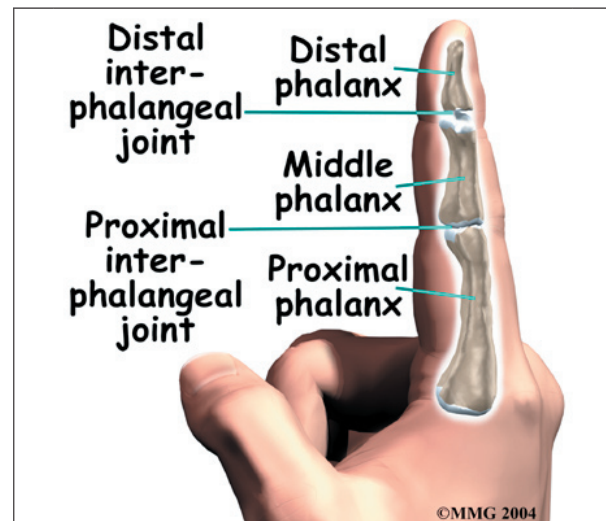
Anatomy

What parts of the finger are involved?

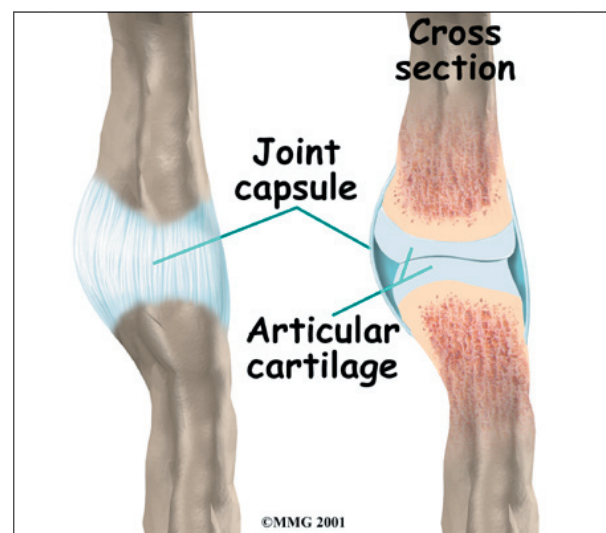
The finger joints work like hinges when the fingers bend and straighten. The main knuckle joint is the *metacarpophalangeal joint* (MCP joint). It is formed by the connection of the



metacarpal bone in the palm of the hand with the finger bone, or *phalange*. Each finger has **three phalanges**, separated by two *interphalangeal joints* (IP joints). The one closest to the MCP joint (knuckle) is called the *proximal IP joint* (PIP joint). The joint near the end of the finger is called the *distal IP joint* (DIP joint).



Ligaments are tough bands of tissue that connect bones together. Several ligaments hold the joints together in the finger. These ligaments join to form the *joint capsule* of the finger joint, a watertight sac around the joint.



The joint surfaces are covered with a material called *articular cartilage*. This material is the slick, spongy covering that allows one side of a joint to slide against the other joint surface

easily. When this material wears out, the joint develops a type of arthritis called *osteoarthritis* and becomes painful.

Rationale

What does the surgeon hope to achieve?

Arthritic finger joints cause pain and make it difficult to perform normal movements, such as grasping and pinching. Advanced arthritis can also loosen the joint and may begin to cause finger joint deformity. Joint fusion is a procedure that binds the two joint surfaces of the finger together, keeping them from rubbing on one another. Fusing the two joint surfaces together eases pain, makes the joint stable, and prevents additional joint deformity.

Preparation

What should I do to prepare for surgery?

The decision to proceed with surgery must be made jointly by you and your surgeon. You need to understand as much about the procedure as possible. If you have concerns or questions, you should talk to your surgeon.

Once you decide on surgery, you need to take several steps. Your surgeon may suggest a complete physical examination by your regular doctor. This exam helps ensure that you are in the best possible condition to undergo the operation.

On the day of your surgery, you will probably be admitted to the hospital early in the morning. You shouldn't eat or drink anything after midnight the night before. The length of time you spend in the hospital depends a lot on you.

Surgical Procedure

What happens during the operation?

Surgery can last up to 90 minutes. Surgery may be done using a *general anesthetic*, which puts you completely to sleep, or a *local anesthetic*, which numbs only the hand. With a local anesthetic you may be awake during

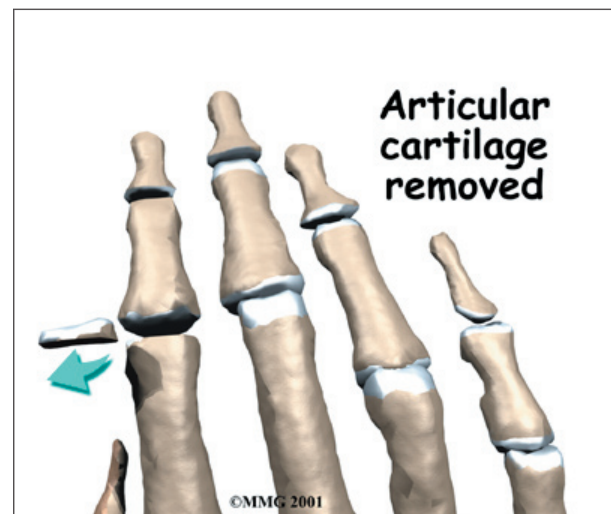
the surgery, but you won't be able to see the surgery.

Once you have anesthesia, your surgeon will make sure the skin of your hand is free of infection by cleaning the skin with a germ-killing solution.

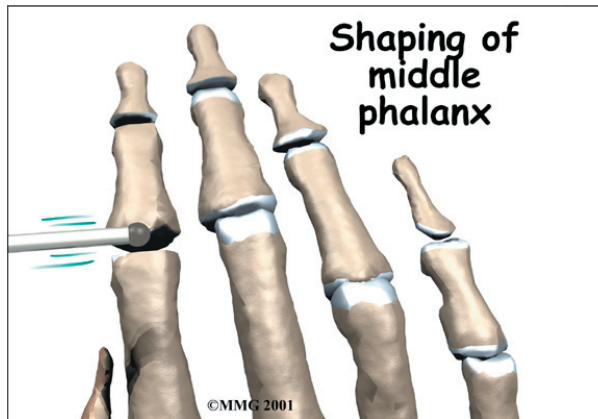
An incision is made on the back part of the finger over the surface of the joint that is to be fused. Special care is taken not to damage the nearby nerves going to the finger.



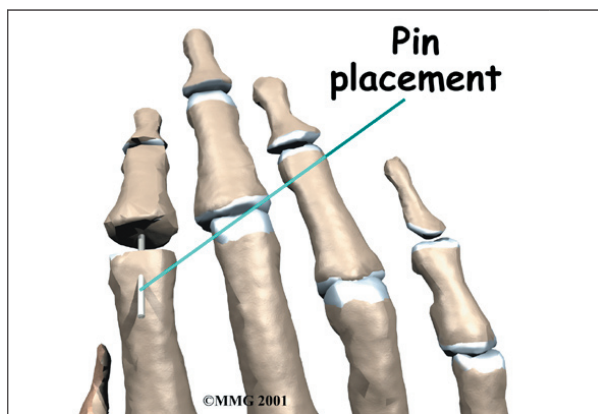
The joint capsule surrounding the finger joint is then opened so that the surgeon can see the joint surfaces. The **articular cartilage is removed** from both joint surfaces to leave two surfaces of raw bone. The bottom of the



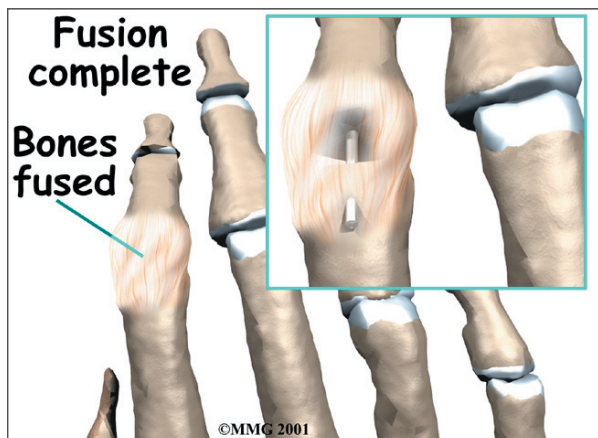
phalanx is hollowed with a special tool to form a socket. The other surface is **shaped into a rounded** cone that fits inside the socket.



The surgeon places a **metal pin** through the center of both bones and then connects the cone and socket snugly together. The metal pin



allows the surgeon to hold the two bones in the correct alignment and prevents the bones from moving too much as they **grow together, or fuse**.



The soft tissues over the joint are sewn back together. The forearm and hand are then placed in a cast until the bones completely fuse together. This takes about six weeks.

Complications

What might go wrong?

As with all major surgical procedures, complications can occur. This document doesn't provide a complete list of the possible complications, but it does highlight some of the most common problems. Some of the most common complications following finger fusion surgery are

- anesthesia
- infection
- nerve or blood vessel damage
- nonunion

Anesthesia

Problems can arise when the anesthesia given during surgery causes a reaction with other drugs the patient is taking. In rare cases, a patient may have problems with the anesthesia itself. In addition, anesthesia can affect lung function because the lungs don't expand as well while a person is under anesthesia. Be sure to discuss the risks and your concerns with your anesthesiologist.

Infection

Any operation carries a small risk of infection. Finger fusion surgery is no different. You will probably be given antibiotics before the operation to reduce the risk of infection.

If an infection occurs you will most likely need antibiotics to cure it. You may need additional operations to drain the infection if it involves the area around the fusion.

Nerve Damage

There are nerves and blood vessels near the finger joint. Since the operation is performed so close to these important structures, it is possible to injure either the nerves or the blood

vessels during fusion surgery. The result may be temporary if the nerves have been stretched by retractors holding them out of the way. It is uncommon to have permanent injury to either the nerves or the blood vessels, but it is possible.

Nonunion

Sometimes the finger bones do not fuse as planned. This is called a *nonunion*, or *pseudarthrosis*. (*Pseud* means false, and *arthro* means joint; a *pseudarthrosis* refers to the motion at a false joint.) If the motion from a nonunion continues to cause pain, you may need a second operation to try to get the bones to completely fuse. This may mean adding a bone graft and making sure that any metal pins that have been used are holding the bones still to allow the fusion to occur.

After Surgery

What happens immediately after surgery?

After surgery, you will wear an elbow-length cast for about six weeks. This gives the ends of the bones time to fuse together. Your surgeon will want to check your hand in five to seven days. Stitches will be removed after 10 to 14 days, though most of your stitches will be absorbed into your body. You may have some discomfort after surgery. You will be given pain medicine to control the discomfort.

You should keep your hand elevated above the level of your heart for several days to avoid swelling and throbbing. Keep it propped up on a stack of pillows when sleeping or sitting up.

Rehabilitation

What should I expect during my rehabilitation period?

As mentioned, you'll wear a cast on your arm and hand for about six weeks to give the fusion time to heal. When the cast is removed, you may have stiffness in the joints closest to the fused joint. If you have pain or stiffness that doesn't improve, you may need a physical or

occupational therapist to direct your recovery program.

The first few therapy treatments will focus on controlling the pain and swelling from surgery. Your therapist may use gentle massage and other hands-on treatments to ease muscle spasm and pain.

Then you'll begin gentle range-of-motion exercise for the joints nearest the fusion. Strengthening exercises are used to give added stability around the finger joint. You'll learn ways to grip and support items in order to do your tasks safely and with the least amount of stress on your finger joint. As with any surgery, you need to avoid doing too much, too quickly.

Some of the exercises you'll do are designed to get your hand and fingers working in ways that are similar to your work tasks and daily activities. Your therapist will help you find ways to do your tasks that don't put too much stress on your finger joint. Before your therapy sessions end, your therapist will teach you a number of ways to avoid future problems.

Your therapist's goal is to help you keep your pain under control, improve your strength and range of motion, and regain your fine motor abilities with your hand and fingers. When your treatment is well under way, regular visits to your therapist's office will end. Your therapist will continue to be a resource, but you will be in charge of doing your exercises as part of an ongoing home program.

Notes