Case Report

Chronic Trapezo-metacarpal Instability Treated with Eaton-Littler's Ligamentoplasty - A Case Report

M. El Abdi, H. Zejjari, R. Roukhsi, J. Louaste, L. Amhajji

Orthopaedic Surgeon, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Military Hospital of Laayoun, Morocco
Professor, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Military Hospital of Meknes, Morocco
Professor, Department of Radiology, Military Hospital of Laayoun, Morocco

Abstract: The trapezo-metacarpal dislocation is an uncommon event. Usually caused by indirect mechanism. We present a case of a 26-year-old man patient who developed a chronic instability of the right thumb carpometacarpal joint, after two episodes of recurrent dislocation. The patient underwent rewarding management by Eaton-Littler's ligamentoplasty technique using flexor carpi radialis tendon. Functional result was satisfactory.

Keywords: Carpometacarpal joint instability, Thumb, Eaton-Littler's ligament reconstruction.

INTRODUCTION

The thumb carpometacarpal (CMC) joint is a very mobile joint whose articular surfaces are biconcaves [1-2]. Joint stability is provided by a complex ligament system reinforced by five ligaments [2-4].

Trapeziometacarpal dislocation is a rare lesion [2, 4-6]. Left neglected or even following closed treatment; this injury can be complicated by the instability joint to trapeziometacarpal osteoarthritis, also known as osteoarthritis at the base of the thumb or as rhizarthrosis [1, 3, 6, 7]. A variety of therapeutic options of ligament reconstruction are described [4, 8].

We report a case of thumb carpometacarpal instability treated by Eaton-Littler's ligamentoplasty technique. We describe the technique and we present the result at 24 months follow-up evaluation.

CASE REPORT

A 26-year-old soldier, right hand dominant was admitted with instability of the right thumb carpometacarpal joint. Her surgical history included a closed traumatic dislocation of the thumb CMC joint in January 2017 treated by closed reduction with percutaneous pinning for 45 days. 15 months later in April 2018, he sustained a second closed dislocation following another injury to his right hand. He received same treatment.

After metal implant removal, the patient presented pain and impaired thumb pinch strength with the feeling of the thumb CMC joint moving when doing basic activities. Physical examination revealed small deformity at the base of the thumb. Provocative ligament testing was positive (Fig-1). X ray demonstrated a trapeziometacarpal subluxation without joint degeneration. CMC joint instability diagnosis was retained. This prompted to apply a Eaton-Littler’s ligament reconstruction by Wagner thenar surgical approach (Fig-2).

The patient underwent harvesting of a hemi flexor carpi radialis tendon by separate incisions in the forearm without its disinsertion on the base of the index metacarpal M2. Hemi tendon transfer was carried through an extra-articular bone tunnel located 1 cm to the thumb metacarpal base and parallel to its articular surface, then was sutured at bifurcation point of the FCR with good tension to obtain a correction the instability. First commissural space of the hand was...
fixed by 2 intermetacarpal Kirschner wires M1M2 (ISELIN technique) for 6 weeks (Fig-3).

The patient began rehabilitation therapy, which improved gradually thumb motions. 24 months postoperatively, at the periodic consultations and at the radiological follow-up, the patient had no recurrence with comfortable function of the hand (Fig 4 and 5).

Fig-1: Clinical aspect revealing provoked trapeziometacarpal dislocation

Fig-2(a, b, c and d): Eaton-Littler’s ligament reconstructive surgery showing FCR tendon harvesting, its slip through the bone tunnel, and bifurcation point suture
Fig-3(a, b, c): Kirschner wires fixation of first commissural space (ISELIN technique). X-ray appearance

Fig-4(a, b): Postoperative result showing the proper recovery

Fig-5: Radiological control after removal of material objectifying good articular congruency at the carpometacarpal joint of the thumb
DISCUSSION

The trapeziometacarpal joint plays a fundamental role on the thumb opposition. This mechanism grants system of gripping of the hand that has an important functional value [1, 3].

The articular surfaces are biconcave saddle [1, 2]. The range of motions determined by several surrounding ligaments [2-4]. Although ligamentous structures support the CMC joint of thumb, the authors consider that two main stabilizers prevent dislocation, the anterior oblique ligament or the beak according Eaton and Littler [3, 6, 9, 10], and the dorsoradial ligament according other studies [1, 6, 11].

Dislocation of the trapeziometacarpal joint is a rare occurrence, that account for 1% of all hand injuries [2, 4-6]. However, it can cause a residual instability, which is a source of rizarthrosis [1, 3, 6, 7].

Our case represents an post-traumatic instability of the thumb carpometacarpal joint, the diagnosis is evoked in front of a chronic pain and localized swelling with decreased grip force [9, 12]. Conventional X-ray using the method by Kapandji is fundamental to the practice of diagnostic imaging [13-15]. Stress radiographs appreciate articular laxity and reduction quality [4, 15]. This plain radiographs does have limitations, however, we suggest that the context of recurrent dislocation is sufficient to make a diagnosis of joint instability and suspect ligament injuries.

For chronic instability secondary to recurrent dislocation of 1st CMC, the therapeutic choice is based on ligament reconstruction with or without pinning [8, 16-18]. The aim of this surgery pattern is to obtain a stabilized correction without decreased joint amplitudes.

Several surgical interventions have been proposed, using different ligaments (abductor pollicis longus, extensor carpi radialis longus, palmaris longus, flexor carpi radialis FCR, and even palmar carpal ligament) [9, 10, 12, 19-21]. The variety of recommended surgical techniques underlines the authors’ difficulty in identify an appropriate therapeutic response. We describe a condition of trapeziometacarpal instability which has benefited the Eaton-Little's ligamentoplasty using FCR tendon. This surgical method provided a better result, by deformity correction and restoring of thumb function.

REFERENCES


Cite this article: