

Evaluation of Outcome Functions for Hand Surgery

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DESCRIPTION

The field of hand surgery focuses on surgical and non-surgical approaches to treating illnesses and issues that may arise in the hand or upper extremity. Graduates of general surgery, orthopaedic surgery, and plastic surgery may practice hand surgery. Orthopaedic and plastic surgeons both receive extensive training in hand surgery. All hand surgeons have received training in treating all injuries to the bones and soft tissues of the hand and upper extremity, regardless of their initial field of training. Plastic surgeons are typically trained to handle traumatic hand and finger amputations requiring an operation among those without further hand skills.

Hand surgeons conduct a wide range of procedures including the reconstruction of injuries, rheumatoid deformities, and congenital malformations in addition to fracture repairs, releases, transfers, and repairs of tendons. Additionally, they do microsurgical repair of soft tissues and bone, nerve reconstruction, and surgery to enhance function in paralyzed upper limbs in addition to reattaching amputated digits and limbs. Among the most popular hand surgery procedures are the following:

Carpal tunnel surgery

The painful disease known as carpal tunnel syndrome is treated and maybe cured by surgery called carpal tunnel release. Previously, doctors believed that repetitive wrist or hand motions, typically at work, were the cause of carpal tunnel syndrome. They understand that some people just have smaller carpal tunnels than others, suggesting that it is most likely a congenital propensity. Injury, such as a sprain or fracture, or repetitive usage of a vibrating tool can also result in carpal tunnel syndrome. Additionally, it has been associated to rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes, thyroid disorders, and pregnancy.

Skin graft surgery

Skin grafting is the process of taking healthy skin from an undamaged area of the body and using it to replace damaged skin. They can be utilized for open fractures of the bone, big wounds, or situations where a portion of the skin needs to be surgically removed, like after a burn or a cancer diagnosis. The benefit of skin grafting is that it is an easy process and may quickly cover larger wounds. Depending on where the skin was taken from and the region it needs to cover, the skin graft may be a thin or thick layer.

Trigger finger surgery

Trigger finger release is typically performed as an outpatient operation, with local anesthetic being injected to numb the area before surgery. It can be carried out sedated or not (medication that puts you to sleep). The tip of a needle or a small open incision in the palm of the hand is typically used for surgery. After trigger finger surgery, there is some pain and swelling. Elevating your hand and taking painkillers can both help you feel less discomfort. Following surgery, occupational therapy can lessen discomfort and increase finger movement.

Nerve repairs

Surgery to repair a damaged nerve entails probing the damaged nerve and removing any scar tissue or wounded tissue from the nerve terminals. If there is enough length on the ends to allow for a high-quality repair without tension, a nerve can then be immediately rejoined. Because individuals typically focus on the muscles and bones instead of the nerves, they are generally unaware that hand injuries can harm the nerves nearby. However, if a nerve is injured, you can lose the ability to feel your hand. Or, more badly, the hand can stop functioning altogether.

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