Tumours Of The Hand

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KEY WORDS
Giant cell, implant dermoid.

ABSTRACT
Ten cases, treated over 4 years period are subject of this study. Of these, four cases are of implantation dermoid, three of giant cell tumour of tendon sheath, two of ganglia and one neurofibroma. Observations of the study are discussed.

INTRODUCTION
Tumours of the hand can present in a variety of way and often pose a problem in diagnosis and management.

MATERIAL AND METHODS
The study includes 10 patients which attended the Department of Plastic Surgery, S.S.G. Hospital and Medical College, Baroda. In 4 years duration. All patients were evaluated clinically. Radiological examination was carried out wherever needed.

All patients were subjected to surgical removal of the swelling under local or regional anaesthesia and under turniquet control. All tumours were subjected to histopathological examination after removal.

Each of the patients were followed up for a period varying from one month to two years.
OBSERVATIONS
In total of 10 patients, following table 1, gives details of age, site of tumour and Histopathology.

TABLE 1 : OBSERVATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case No.</th>
<th>Age (Years)</th>
<th>Site of tumour</th>
<th>H.P. Examination Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Rt. index finger distal phalanx.</td>
<td>Implantation dermoid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Rt. thumb proximal phalanx.</td>
<td>Giant cell tumour of tendon sheath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Lt. ring finger middle phalanx.</td>
<td>Implantation dermoid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Volar aspect of wrist right.</td>
<td>Ganglion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Volar aspect of wrist left</td>
<td>Ganglion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Proximal phalanx of middle finger Rt.</td>
<td>Giant cell tumour of tendon sheath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Rt. little finger distal phalanx.</td>
<td>Implantation dermoid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Rt. middle finger middle phalanx.</td>
<td>Implantation dermoid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Lt. little finger proximal phalanx.</td>
<td>Neurofibroma.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Indicates number of cases studied.
NM = Not mentioned.

Woods et al (1970) in their study of 44 cases of hand tumour in children over a period of 30 years have not reported a single case of Giant cell tumour. Surprisingly in present series there is one case of giant cell tumour in a child of 6 years of age, out of 10 cases studied.

Ganglion is found to be the commonest tumour of the hand. In present series, two were found to be present. Campanacci and Lans (1977) found the mucous cyst - ganglion of the DIP joint - in 70% of cases.

CONCLUSION:
Comparative statistical data cannot be presented since this study is of small number of cases.

REFERENCES:

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