



Hamate Fracture with Carpometacarpal Joint Dislocation Mimicking as Normal X-Ray Presentation

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Received: Jul 11, 2021

Accepted: Aug 03, 2021

Published Online: Aug 05, 2021

Journal: Journal of Clinical Images

Publisher: MedDocs Publishers LLC

Online edition: <http://meddocsonline.org/>

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Keywords: Hamate fracture; Carpometacarpal Dislocation; Computed tomography.

Clinical image description

A 26-year-old male presented to the emergency department after motor vehicle accident. Multiple abrasion wounds were noted over bilateral elbows, hands, knees. He also complained mild limited range of motion of right wrist and swelling. Right

wrist X-ray revealed uneven articular surface of 5th carpometacarpal joint (Figure 1) and Computed Tomography (CT) was subsequently performed (Figure 2).



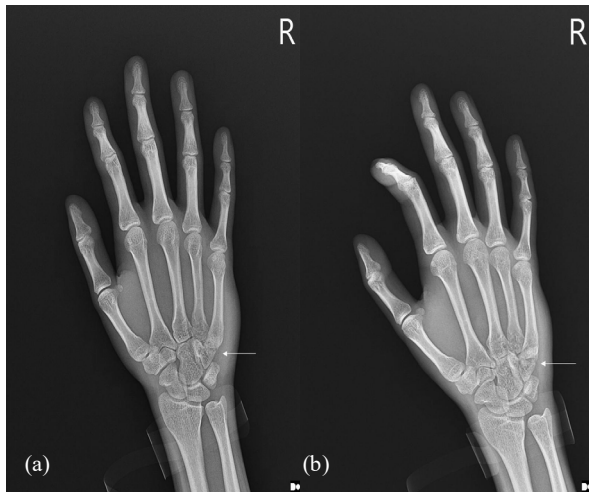


Figure 1: Anterior-posterior and oblique view of right wrist. Uneven articular surface of 5th CMC joint in comparison of other four CMC joints. Wrist fracture and cannot be definitely confirmed with suspicious bony chip fracture (white arrow; 1a: Anterior-posterior view and 1b: Oblique view).

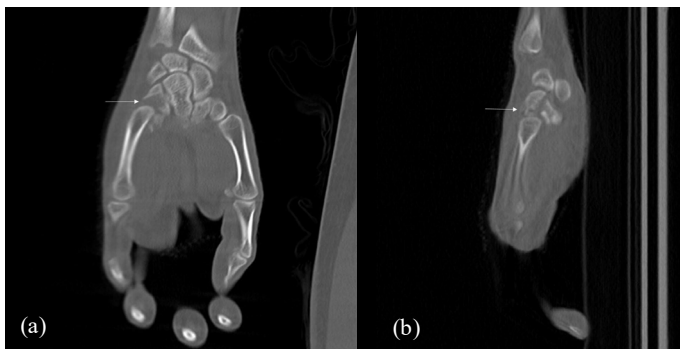


Figure 2: Computed tomography scan of right wrist. Hamate bony chip avulsion fracture with 4th and 5th metacarpal dislocation could be easily identified (white arrow; 2a: Coronal view and 2b: Sagittal view).

Discussion

Right hamate fracture (Milch Classification: Type IIB) [1] with 4th and 5th metacarpal dislocation. Hamate fractures are rare, accounting for 2 to 4 % of carpal fractures, and often challenging problem in initial evaluation for emergency physician, especially association with Carpometacarpal (CMC) dislocation. The hamate, wedge-shaped bone, articulates with both 4th and 5th finger metacarpals, the triquetrum, the capitate, and the lunate [2]. The hamate fractures can be miss diagnosed due to overlapping of carpal bones [3]. Although different views of x-ray, as anterior-posterior view and oblique view might suggest more information, diagnosis could not be identified usually. CT with three-dimensional reconstruction image can play a role in assisting diagnosis of hamate fracture with 4th and 5th CMC dislocation [4]. Therefore, CT scan should be considered after initial evaluation of physical examination, clarifying of injury mechanism and X-ray showing narrowing of articular space or uneven articular surface of CMC joint. The patient was sent to operation room for open reduction and fixation with percutaneous pinning and discharge on the next day. The patient recovered well with reduction maintained during follow-up. K-pin was removed in later 2 months.

References

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