

## SYNDACTYLY



Syndactyly: Syn = together in Greek

### **Epidemiology**

More prevalent in males

50% are bilateral

Autosomal dominant trait with variable penetrance

Mnemonic 5, 15, 50, 30: i.e., thumb and index 5%; ring and little: 30%

### **Types**

I. Isolated Complete

Incomplete

II Complex Trisomy 13, 14, 21

Apert syndrome [Hypertelorism, clinodactyly, facies]

Ellis-van Creveld syndrome

Holt-Oram Syndrome [ASD, Radial club hand]

Poland's [Absence of Sternocostal head of pectoralis major]

### **Clinical**

Common site: middle-ring

Presence of synonychia indicates complex Syndactyly]

Look for associated findings: heart, chest, mental retardation

Look for the movements in the finger joints [symphalangism]

Look for polydactyly

Mental retardation

### **X RAY**

Distal tip of the phalanx is joined in case of complex syndactyly

Look for symphalangism, brachydactyly, and delta phalanx

### **SURGERY**

**Timing** Simple type at 2 years of age

Complex type at 1 year

## Technique

1. With multiple syndactyly, attend first to border digits
2. Never release both sides of the same digit
3. Skin Shortage: combined circumference of two digits is 1.4 times the circumference of two digits held side to side.
4. Surgery: Z plasty and dorsal butterfly flap



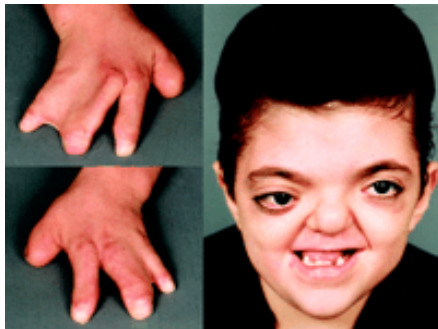
## Apert Syndrome

Syndactyly

Clinodactyly

Facies

Hypertelerism



## Poland's syndrome

Pectoralis major is absent

Symbrachydactyly

