SYNDAC T YL Y

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

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%
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
- Hypertelorism

Poland’s syndrome

- Pectoralis major is absent
- Symbrachydactyly