

it could result from nail biting, pedicure ... , thumb sucking by children

Common hand conditions

inflammation of the nail fold around the nail itself

- Paronychia

Refer to the following link:

<https://www.health.harvard.edu/a-to-z/paronychia-a-to-z>

Acute Paronychia

It can happen from injury or trauma in the paronychia fold, such as a hangnail, nail pitting, manicuring, or due to thumb sucking.





↓
acute inflammation



↪ delayed treatment
↓
pus changing

* In the first stages when cellulitis → staphy and strep antibiotics,
* late: pus collection → incision and drainage



Candida albicans → antifungal
(local + systemic)

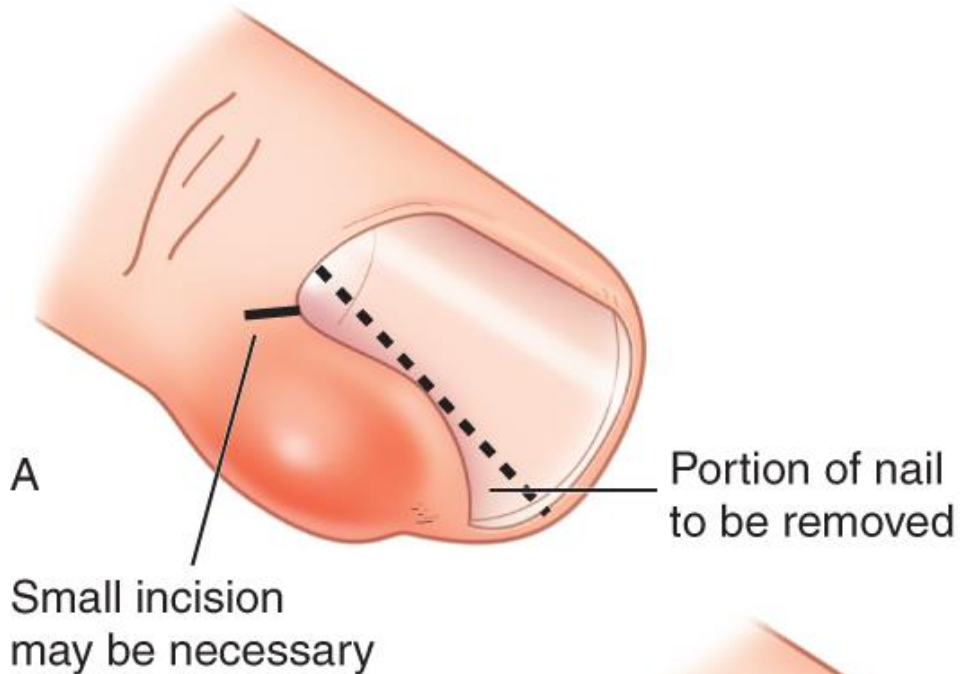


A

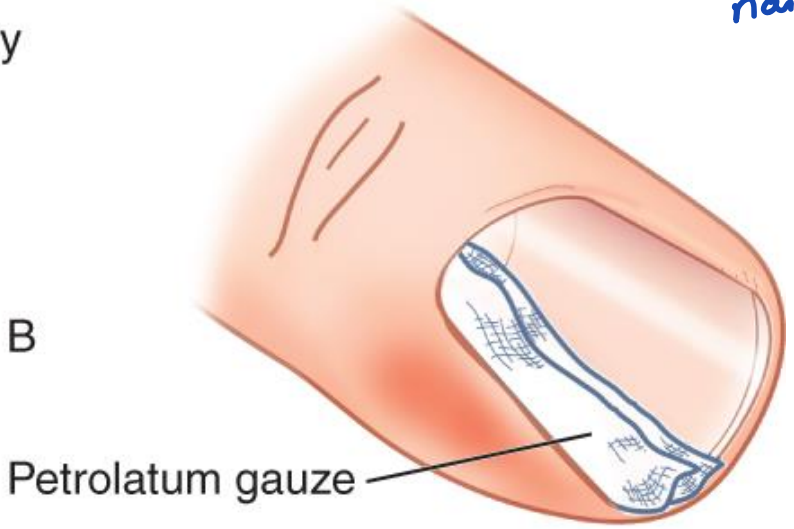


B





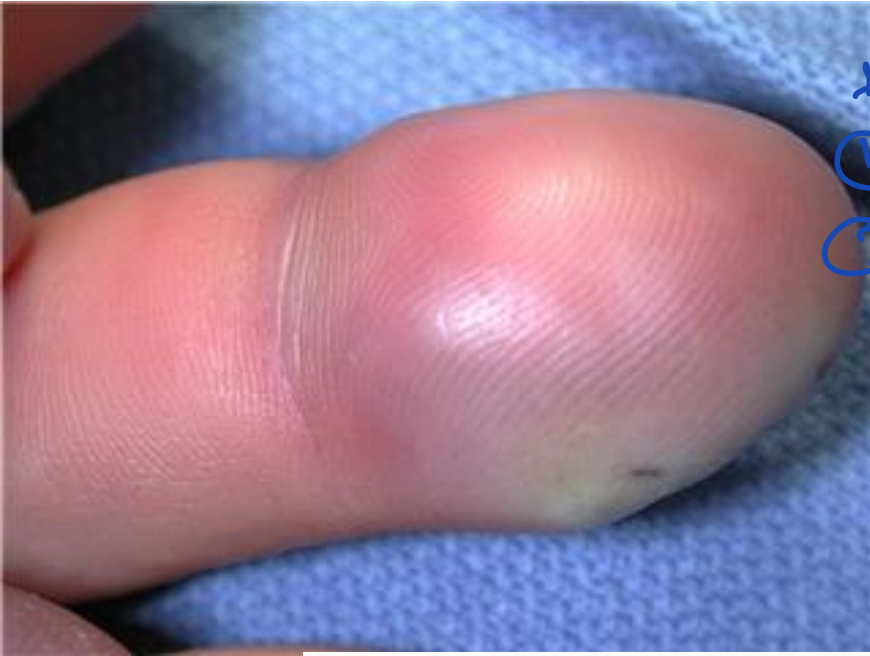
→ Some pus will be
collected under the
nail



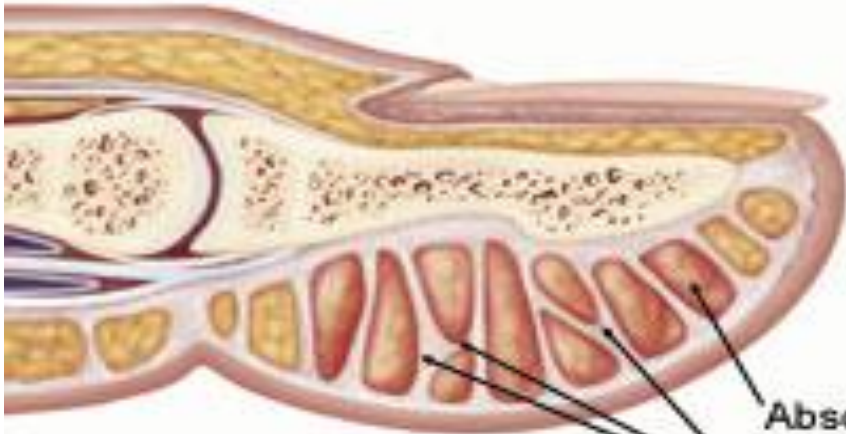
Common hand conditions

- Felon (Pulp abscess) → considered severe because the infection could reach both the underlying bone and the nail bed
- <https://www.health.harvard.edu/a-to-z/felon-a-to-z>

- acute osteomyelitis
- skin necrosis
- flexor tenosynovitis



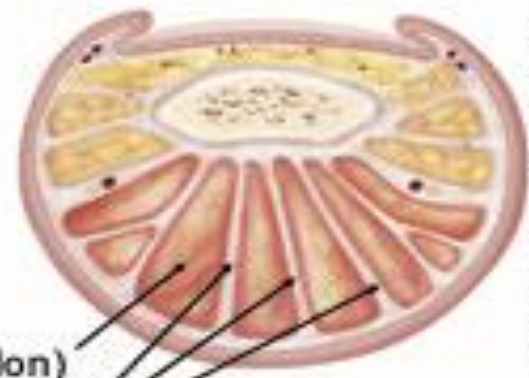
Investigations:
① WBCs
② X-ray
(unavailable)



Abscess (felon)

Fibrous septa

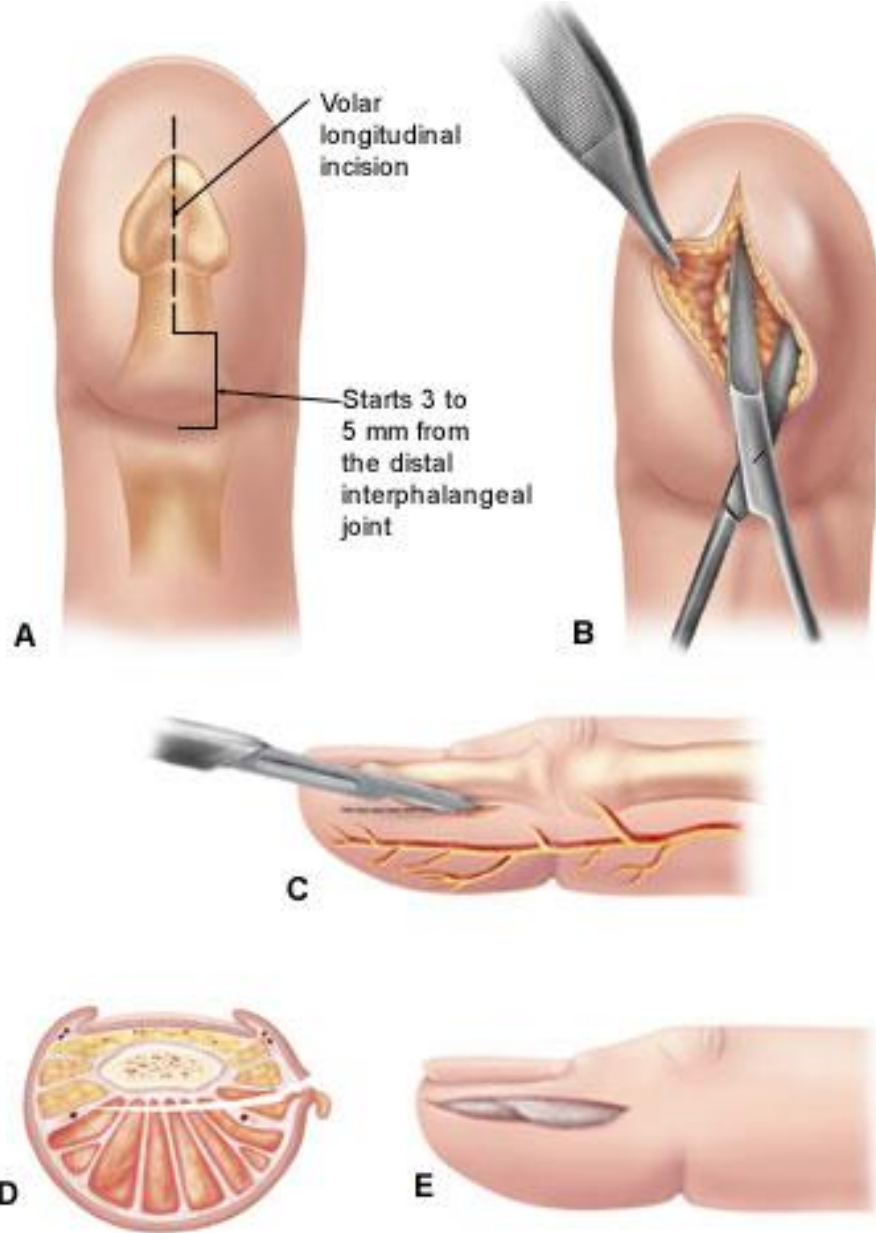
Cross section



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A patient unable to elevate
his finger → you. Should rule
out tenosynovitis



* Antibiotics should be given here because the pus is located between the septa → it should be drained.

* excision + drainage then antibiotics

↓ كما عينا هذا
مع نثره
تجربتي مع

كثير (complications)

① Acute osteomyelitis

② Septic arthritis for DIP ③ necrosis of skin

Common hand conditions

- Subungual hematoma

Please refer to the following link:

https://www.emedicinehealth.com/subungual_hematoma_bleeding_under_nail/article_em.htm#subungual_hematoma_facts

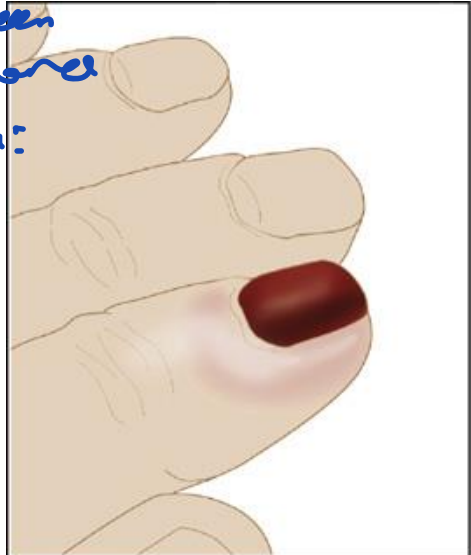


if hematoma occupying more than 2/3 of the nail → most commonly we have nail bed injury → وقتها له ترقبه لي له
حيطه اظفر جديد بس ما مبيكون على طول nailbed

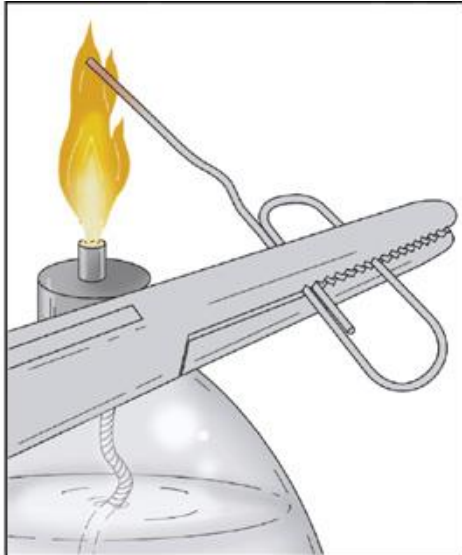
* Differentiation between subungual melanoma and hemorrhage:

هنا يتكون
 من الدم
 ينزل من تحتها
 في غو الظفر
 عكس melanoma

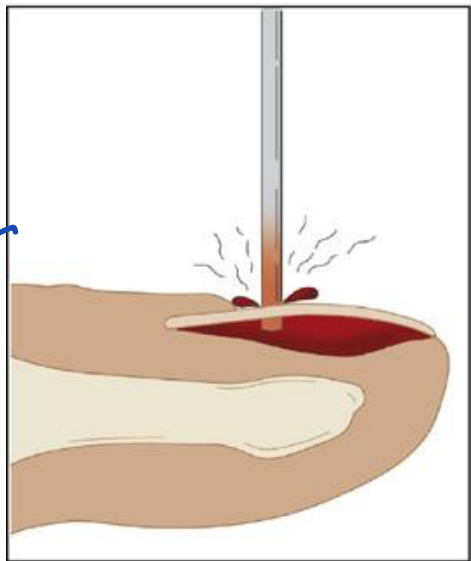
not a definitive treatment just to relief the pain



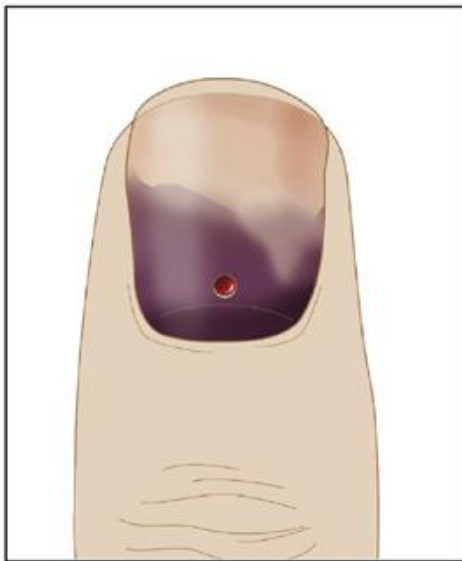
A



B



C



D

بقية ال nail
 بنظا ال blood



سuture ال

absorbable string

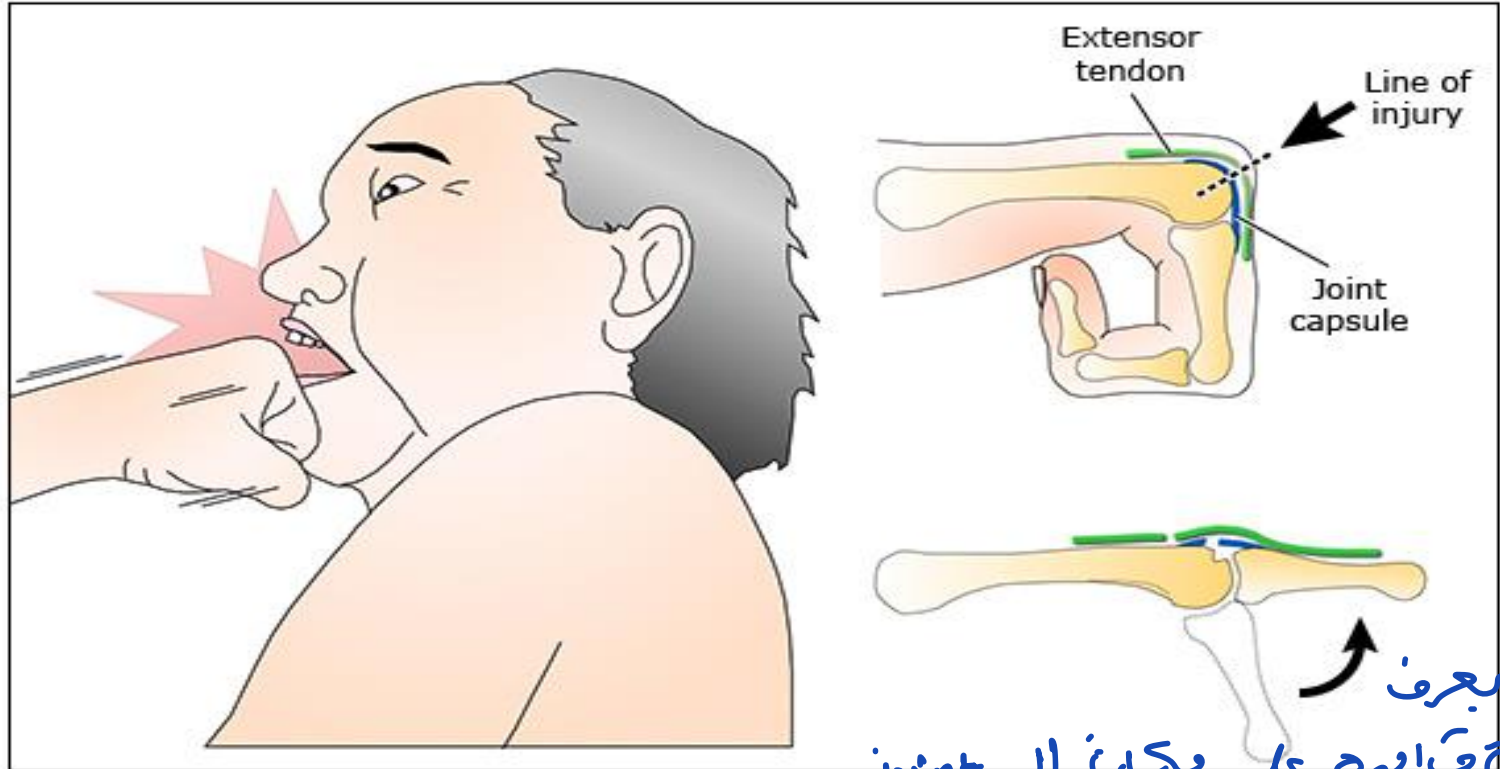
if left unsutured will turn into a scar tissue

* one of the differentials:

- subungual melanoma

Common hand conditions

- Human fight bite (fist injury)



سب
يفتح
اليد بعرف
انه اخذت ايده على مكان ال joint



Please refer to the following link:

<https://epmonthly.com/article/fite-bite/>

→ cellulitis
infection
tenosynovitis

When atmosphere temp. below
0°C (should be sub zero) 4th degree

Frostbite → extremities

Second degree of frostbite.



Toes



Fingers



ear



nose and cheeks

Temp:
above zero
(1-10)

Trench foot

حماة ← تلبج أو
في باردة وهم لابسين
اختارهم حتى ينسبر
رطهم



Please refer to this link:
<https://medlineplus.gov/frostbite.html>
<https://www.healthline.com/health/trench-foot#qa>

* Frostbites *

- Predisposing risk factors

→ humidity and cold weather, wind
impaired sensation, hyperkensitive patient,
homeless, β -blockers intake, mental
disease, very young and very old patients

- Classification

- Pathophysiology

① Blanchable

② Non-blanchable erythema

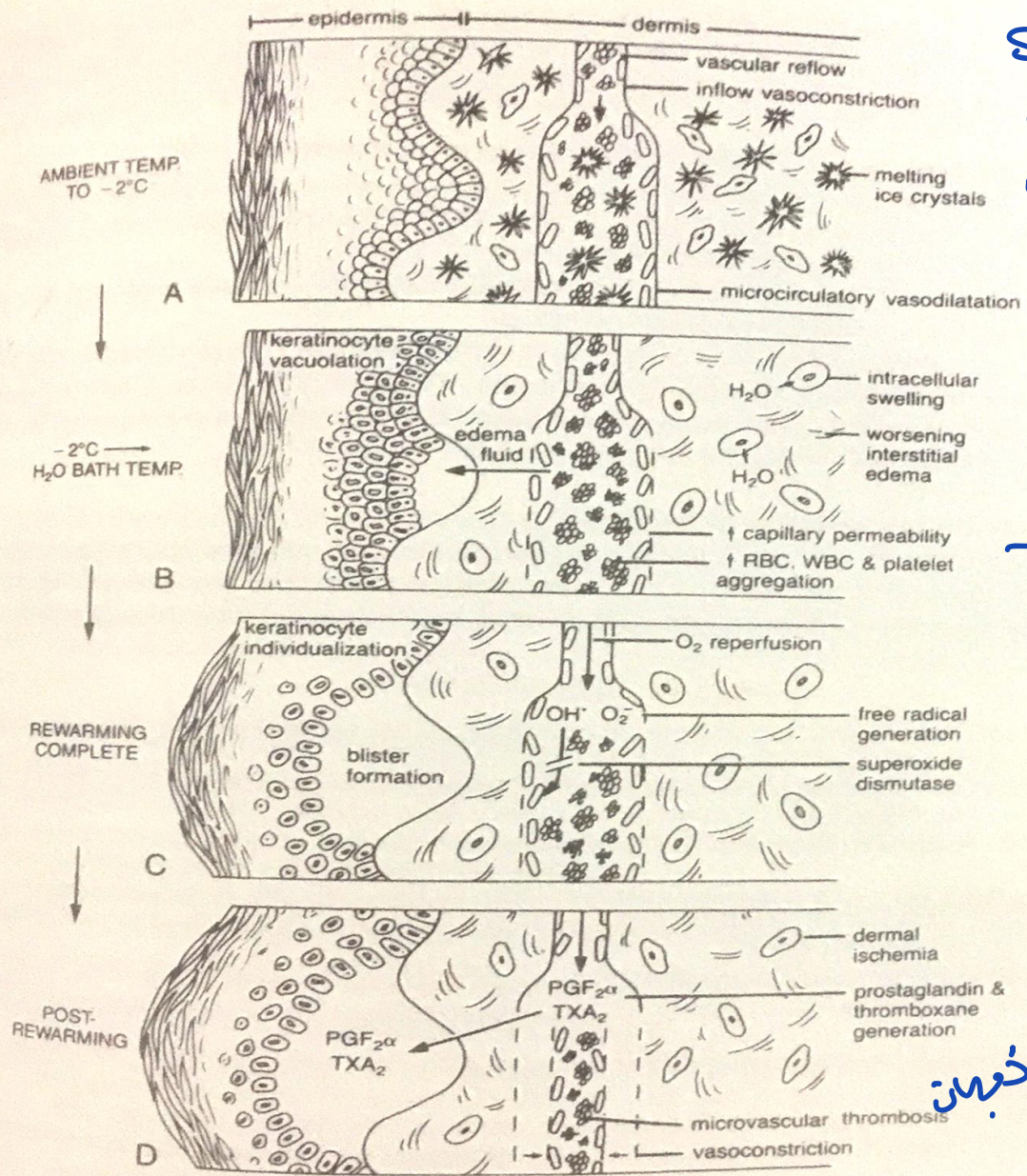
↳ confine to epidermis

④ dermis and epidermis

⑤ bone invasion (gangrene)

يعني بغير
 نجزى

خلل الخلية
 freezing
 +
 ذوبان



Sub zero temp
 crystallization of
 extracellular and
 intracellular skin
 layers
 من بير ا
 لجا

↓
 - constriction of
 blood vessels
 due to cold
 exposure

- crystallization of
 cells leads
 to rupture.

↑ in temp
 → more injury
 خبير

release of free radicals
- formation of blisters

• Treatment

- ❖ Re-warming → warm bath $\leq 42^\circ$ to avoid further thermal injury
- ❖ Analgesia
- ❖ Massaging X
- ❖ Antibiotics X → only if secondary infection
- ❖ Steroids X
- ❖ Debridement → only when line of demarcation is present
- ❖ Elevation
- ❖ Topical thromboxane inhibitor → given topical
- ❖ Systemic antiprostaglandin agent
- ❖ T.T → to avoid further clots
- ❖ Dressing
- ❖ Amputation
- ❖ Adjuvant therapy: alpha blocker, free radical scavengers, thrombolytics → to vasodilation
- ❖ Late sequelae.

→ for edema

→ Cold intolerance
→ Impaired lengthening of
→ to avoid further propagation caused from them

* Complications of burns

- joint contracture (heterotropic)
- keloid or hypertrophic scar
- motor weakness more than sensory loss (myelination of motor nerve more than sensory)

bone in children
calcification (leptophase plate)
- another has bite easily especially in the car

when the burn is uncovered for a long time with exposed joint

← خثرة العينين بين العينين

- late complication: cataract (electrical current in lens)

* ataxia (cerebellum affected) ⇒ electrical burn

- Post burn depression, trauma or anxiety