Naviculocapitate syndrome
in a polytraumatized patient
Percutaneous fixation with cannulated screws

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A patient who suffers multiple trauma from falling down receiving impact over his hand, wrist in extension, generates a mechanism of trauma that coincide with this pathology.

Naviculocapitate fracture syndrome is a fracture of the Capitate bone associated to a fracture of the medial third of the scaphoid bone, the different injuries presented in the Naviculocapitate fracture syndrome are produced when the radial styloid process impacts to the scaphoid bone generating a fracture of this bone at the moment when the scaphoid is located between the stiloid process and the capitate bone, if the deforming force continues then the capitate bone will fracture too.

Case Report.

We present a case report of a 29 year old male patient who fell down from a high of 12 meters, receiving the trauma with his right wrist extended, immediately presents pain and limited wrist function. Imaging studies confirm the diagnosis of Naviculocapitate fracture syndrome, we decide to perform a closed reduction and percutaneous fixation with cannulated screws, we present the postoperative evolution 3 months after the surgical procedure.

When this syndrome was described by Fenton, the evolution of imaging studies as well as minimally invasive surgery were scarce, currently we have the technical ability to perform controlled maneuvers under fluoroscopy that allow us percutaneous approaches that reduce the risk of avascular necrosis of the fractured bones in this syndrome, this justification was what led us to the surgical planning that could be performed without complications and what allows us to show the evolution presented by the patient.

Our patient achieved a comparative mobility with the contralateral wrist of 80% three months after the injury, the follow-up could never be completed due to the impossibility of finding the patient for re-evaluation, however until that moment there were no sequelae of necrosis of the affected bones and the patient's function was complete.

Cases like this make us evaluate the possibility of doing less invasive procedures in order to reduce the possible complications of these serious injuries.

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