INTRODUCTION

OBJECTIVE

Investigate the outcome of modified Lim/Tsai flexor tendon repair technique in Zone 2 and factors that affect outcomes.

METHODS

MATERIALS AND METHODS

- Retrospective analysis (2008 to 2014)
- Flexor digitorum profundus (FDP) and superficialis (FDS) repairs from zone 2
- Concomitant fractures and neurovascular injuries

EXCLUSION

- Complete amputation
- Inadequate data on range-of-motion (ROM)
- Inadequate rehabilitation of < 8 weeks
- Unstable fractures that require fixation

OUTCOME ASSESSMENT

Revised Strickland criteria chosen because original paper describing Lim/Tsai technique used this.

RESULTS

PATIENT DEMOGRAPHICS AND INJURY DETAILS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Total number</th>
<th>Proportion (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>75.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24.3</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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FUNCTIONAL OUTCOMES

- Mean follow-up = 26.0 weeks (range 9.4 – 107.9)
- Mean Total Active Motion = 122.1° (range 15.0° – 200.0°)
- 81.1% of digits achieved satisfactory outcome (vs 81.0% for original Lim/Tsai)
- 2.7% rupture rate (vs 3% for original Lim/Tsai)

FACTORS AFFECTING OUTCOMES

OUTCOMES OF MODIFIED LIM/TSAI

- Zone 2C = poorer outcomes
- Crush injuries = poorer outcomes
- No difference in outcomes for concomitant neurovascular injuries

CONCLUSIONS

References: