

B/L Congenital absence of Radius -Heikel IV

Dr Sakti Prasad Das

MS(Ortho), DNB(PMR), Director

Dr Sudhakar pradhan, Lecturer

SVNIRTAR, Cuttack, Odisha, India



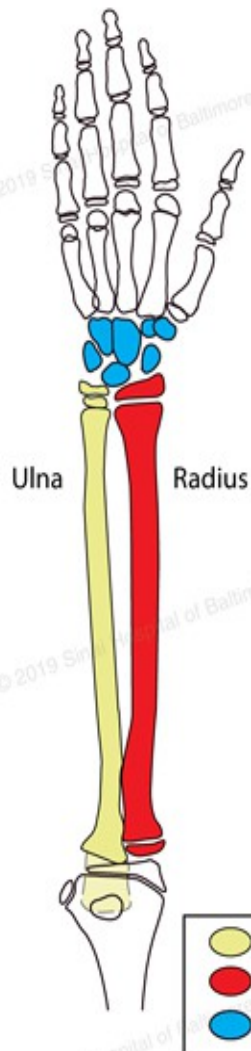
India

Case history

- 1 year untreated child presented with bilateral congenital absence of Radius
- BOTH SIDES- Heikel's type IV

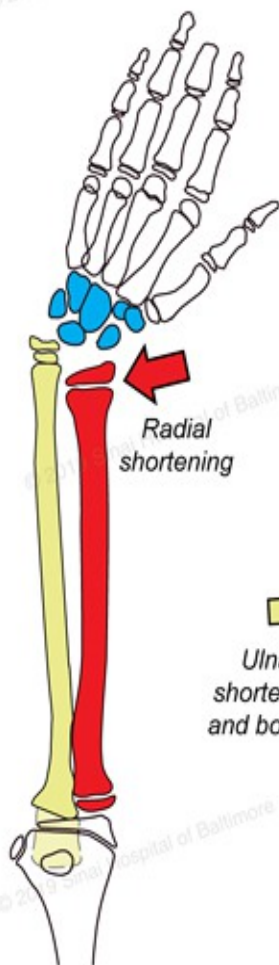
Heikel Classification of Radial Dysplasia

Normal Bone Anatomy in a 9-Year-Old



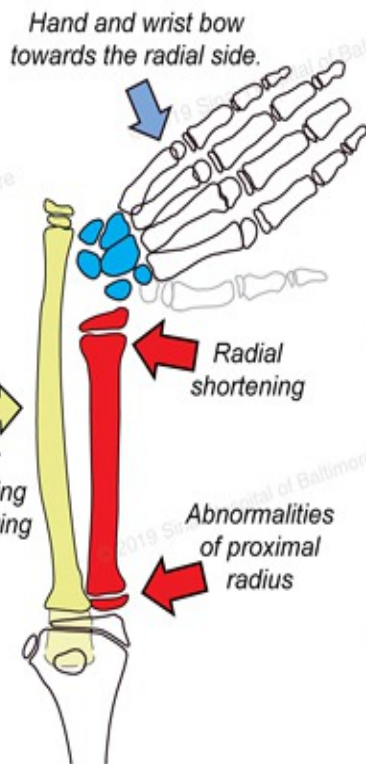
Type I: Mild Hypoplasia

Mild shortening of the distal (far end) of the radius.



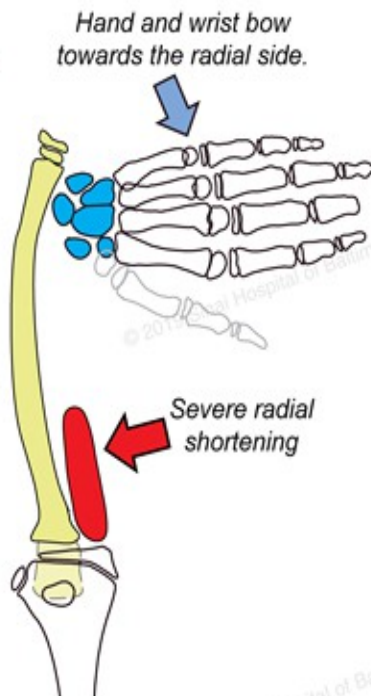
Type II: Hypoplasia

More severe shortening of radius. May have absent thumb, ulna shortening and bowing.



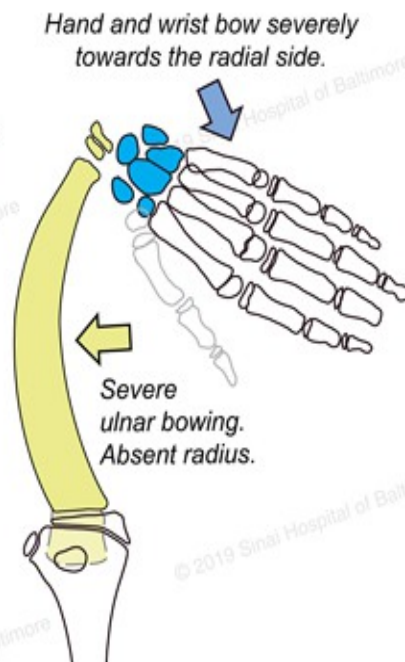
Type III: Severe Dysplasia

Severe shortening of radius. May have absent thumb, hand and wrist bowing towards the radial side.

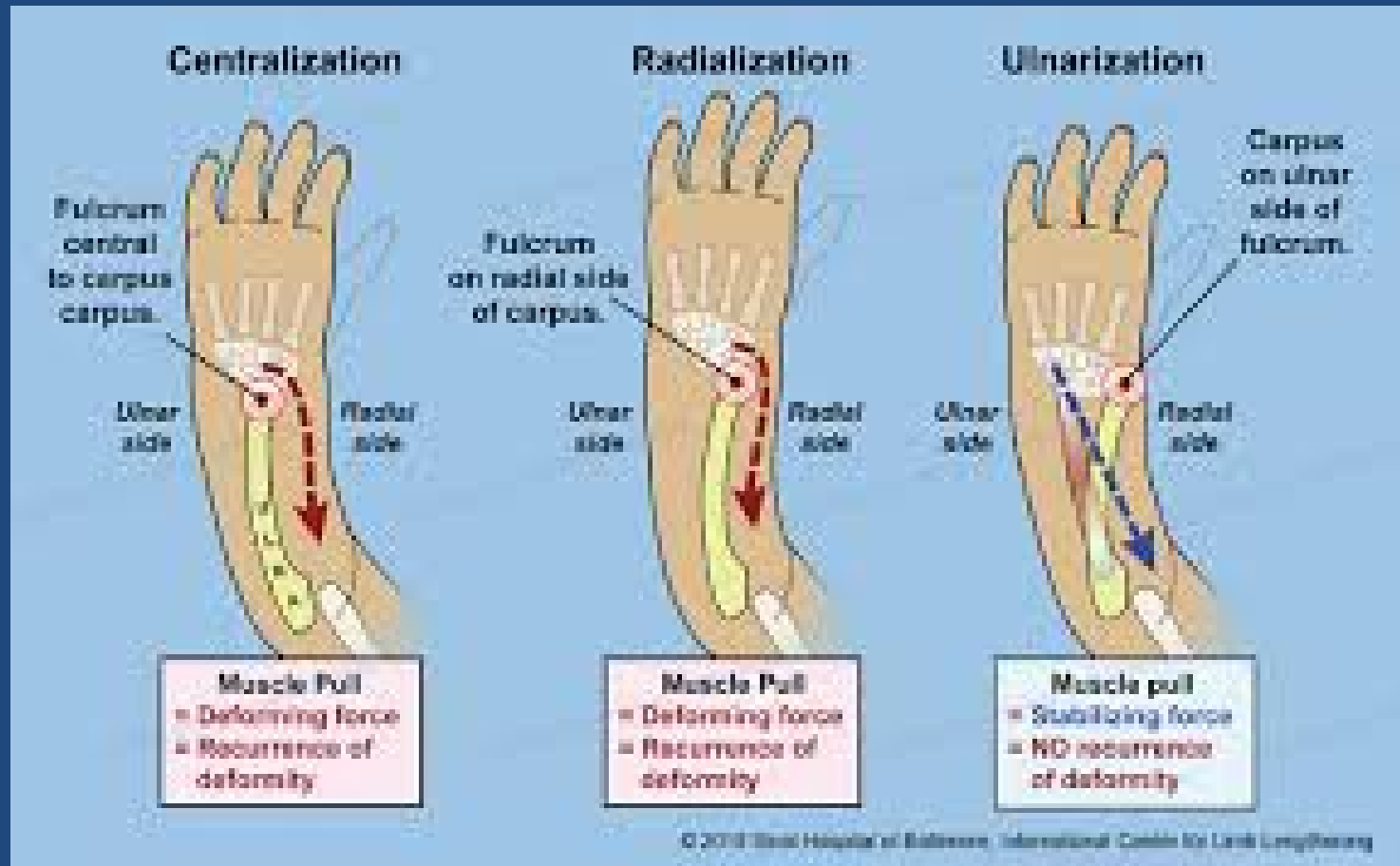


Type IV: Absent Radius

Complete absence of radius. May have absent thumb. Ulna, hand and wrist severely bow towards the radial side.



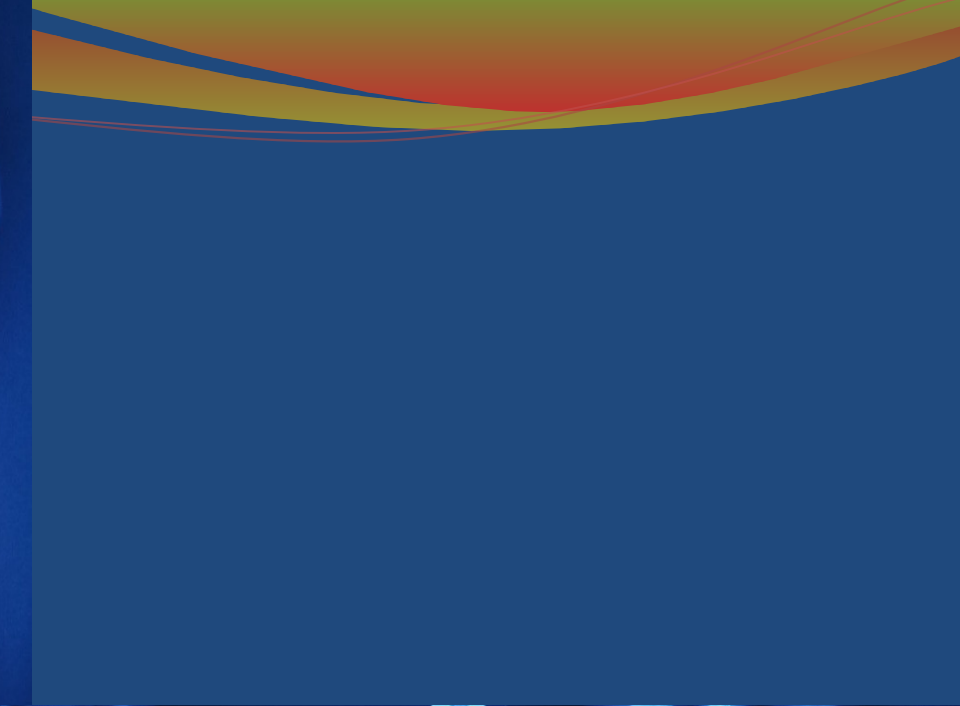
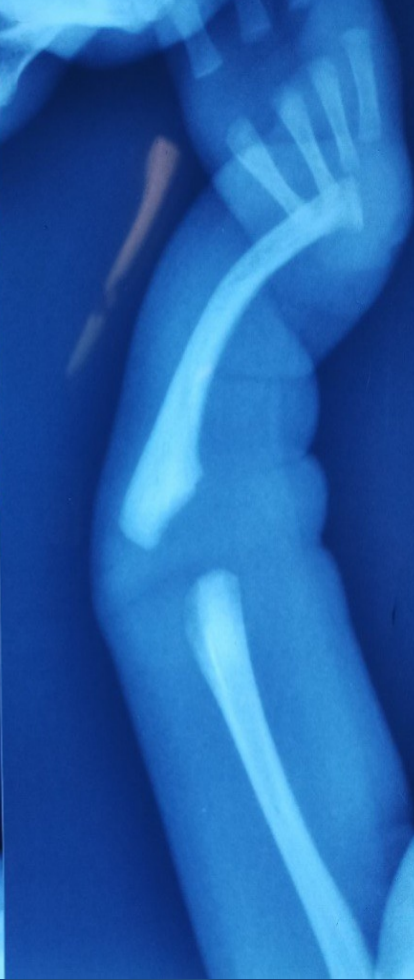
Procedures described



We preferred
Ulnarization(Paley
2017) method







Surgical steps

- **Volar Approach**
- **Decompression of Neurovascular structure**
- **Release of distal Ulna**
- **Mid diaphysial Osteotomy of ulna**
- **Creation of gap between flexor and extensor compartment and radial pocket**
- **Translation of distal ulna**
- **Intramedullary K wire fixation after R/O segment of ulna**
- **Distal fixation of ulna to carpus- 2 k wires**







Protection by splint for 3 months





SC: 89 %
030418 1 SONALIKA





CONCLUSION

- **Good technique**
- **I am not a plastic surgeon**
- **Wrist ROM maintained**
- **No recurrence**
- **Family satisfied with the out come**



THANKS