



### Diagnosis

History - painful rotation or loading in ulnar deviation and extension.

Clinical examination - "Fovea sign", pain on deviation, ballotment of DRUJ

Imaging - MRI sensitivity 75-90%

Arthroscopy is most accurate

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# MRI findings

High signal at periphery towards styloid attachment

High signal in DRUJ inferior recess



# Non-op vs Op

Non-operative treatment: REST ACTIVITY MODIFICATION Splints or brace Anti-inflammatories Rehabilitation of ulnar sided structures



# TFCC Repair



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### Unstable peripheral TFCC



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# **TFCC** Repair



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# TFCC Repair completed







#### Central degenerative tear



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### Ulno-lunate abutment

Positive ulnar variance - post traumatic or developmental

Central TFCC tear

Pain on wrist extension and loading. Relieved with axial traction

### Ulno-lunate abutment











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## Stage 1 (Repair) Wk 0-3

Swelling reduction and maintaining finger and MCP ROM

Immobilisation in sugar-tong cast or splint

Sometimes repair is stable enough to use short arm splint





## Stage 3 (Repair) Wk 6-10

Wean out of splint and start wrist rotation exercises. Continue flexion/extension and radio-ulnar deviation

Night splinting or taping as needed.

Start strengthening once range improves.

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Stage 1 (Debridement) Wk 0-2

Immobilisation for comfort and wound healing

Start MCP and IP joint ROM including grip and tendon glide

Swelling reduction

#### Stage 2 (Debridement) Wk 2-6

Splint as needed for support and comfort. Start full active ROM including rotation and radio-ulnar deviation

Continue with tendon glide and MCP ROM

Scar therapy and desensitisation

Can commence strengthening if range returns

#### Stage 3 (Debridement) Wk 6 onwards

No splint. Taping as needed.



Strengthening of ulnar sided structures as well as grip strength

Continue tendon glides and fist exercises. Consider putty/theraband or hand isometric exercises

# **TFCC Key Points**

Clinical exam and history can identify a tear

MRI has high sensitivity and specificity but arthroscopy is better.

Non-op treatment not for longer than 3-6 months

Rehabilitation is crucial to successful treatment

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