Musculoskeletal US: Common Wrist Pathology



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Disclosures

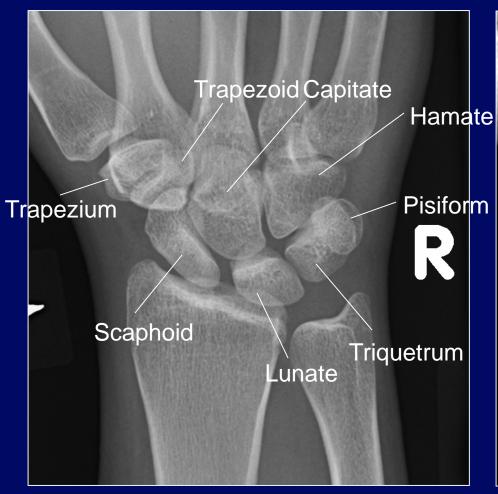
- Grants: NBA/GE, Mitek
- Research: Supersonic Imagine
- Royalties: Elsevier



Objectives

- Show that ultrasound is well-suited to evaluate the normal structures of the wrist
- Discuss the normal US appearance and dynamic movement of the ECU
- Demonstrate common pathology involving the wrist

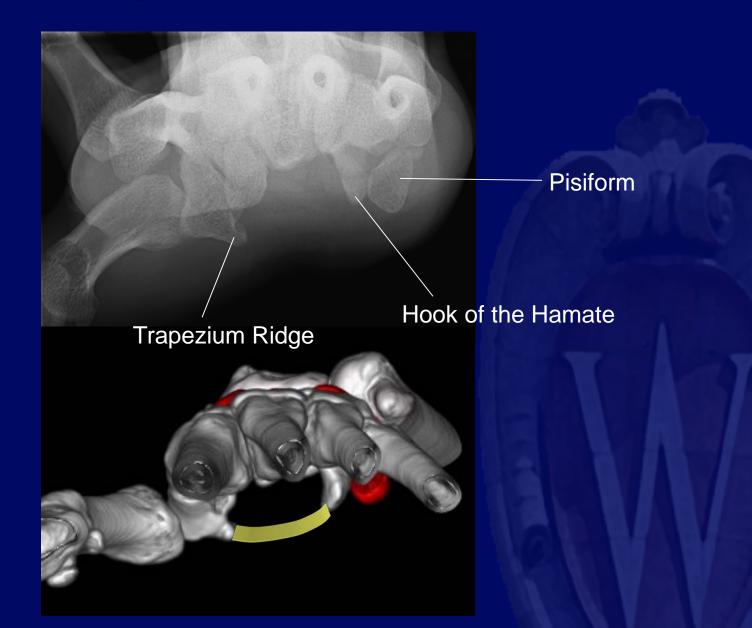
Bone Anatomy



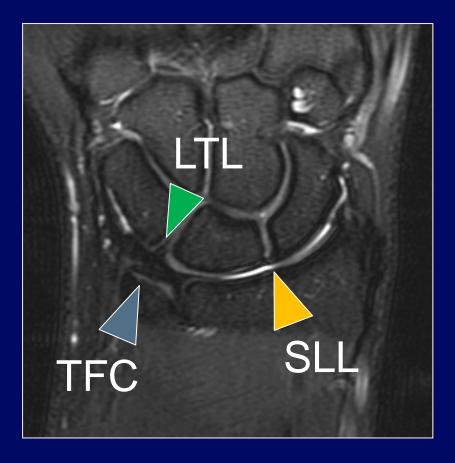


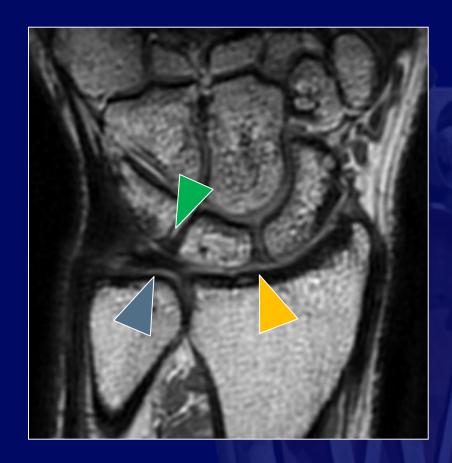
PA View

Carpal Tunnel View



Intrinsic Ligaments





MRI T2-W

MRI PD-W

Three Compartments

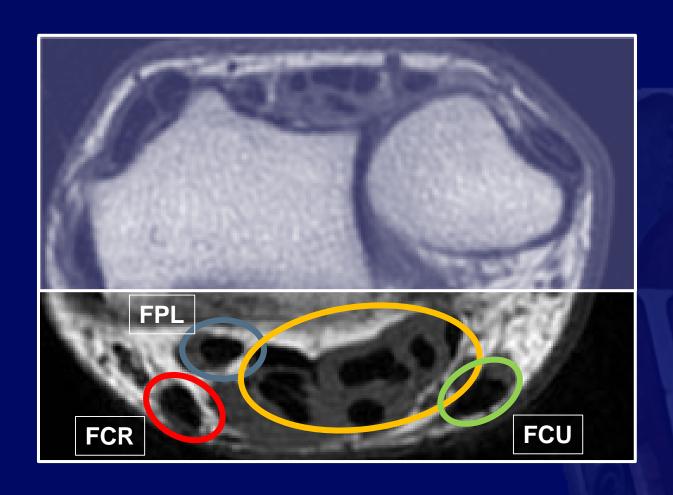




Musculoskeletal Ultrasound

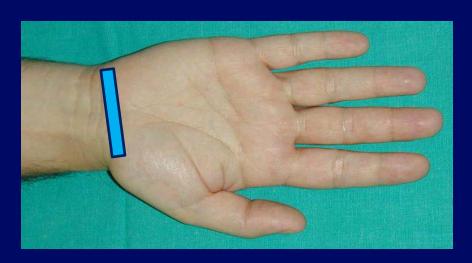
- Indications
 - Focused but complete exam
 - Characterize soft tissue mass
 - Cyst or Solid
- US-Guided Procedures
 - Injection
 - Aspiration

Flexor Tendons



Volar Wrist: Technique

- Median Nerve
- Flexor Tendons
 - FCR & Radial Artery
 - Occult Ganglia
- Volar Joint Recesses



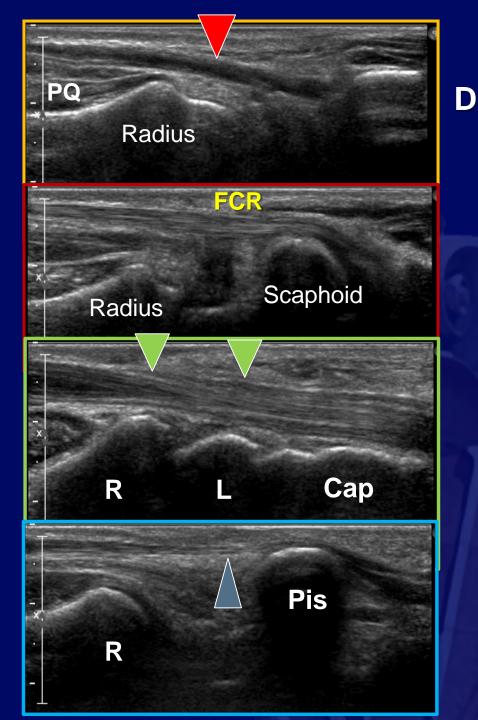




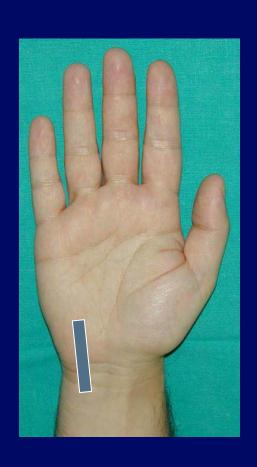
Volar Wrist

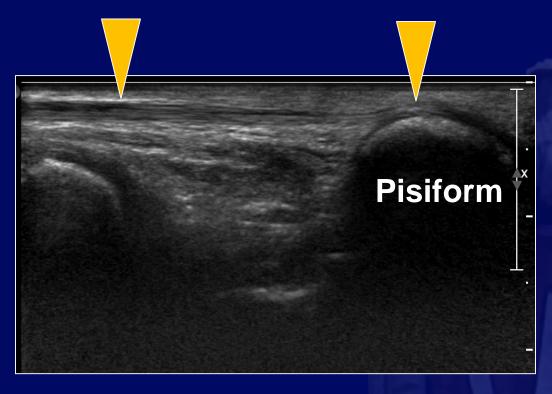


Radial Ulnar



Volar Wrist: Flexor Carpi Ulnaris





No synovial sheath

Normal Peripheral Nerve

- US Appearance
 - Hypoechoic Fascicles
 - Hyperechoic Conn Tis
- Transverse
 - Honeycomb
- Minimal Anisotropy



Volar Wrist: Median Nerve





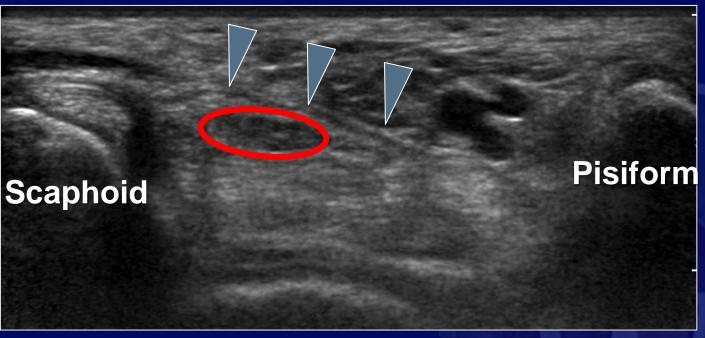
Take home point: Tendons more susceptible to anisotropy!!

Volar Wrist: CTS

- Proximal Enlargement of Median Nerve
 - > 10mm² cross-sectional area¹
 - > 9mm² circumferential²
 - Measure at level of pisiform
- Distal Nerve Compressed
- Bowing of the Flexor Retinaculum

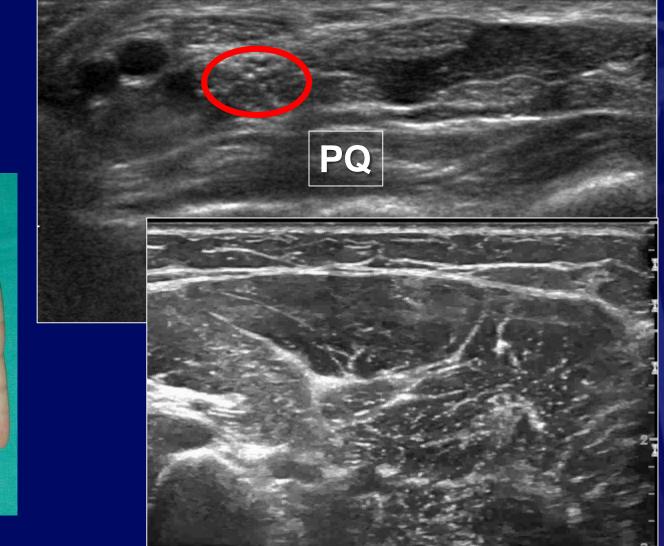
Median Nerve - Carpal Tunnel





Radial --- Ulnar

Median Nerve - Proximal



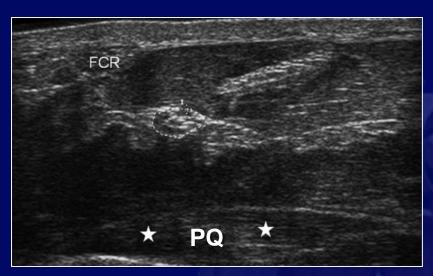


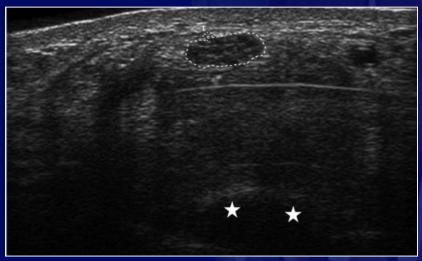
Median Nerve Cross-Sectional Area Measurement

- CSA of the median nerve
 - Carpal Tunnel (C)
 - Pronator Quadratus (P)
- ➤ Mean CSAc in normals = 9.0 mm²
- Difference of CSA to normalize

$$\Delta$$
 CSA = CSAc – CSAp

Threshold of 2 mm² Sensitivity = 99% Specificity = 100%

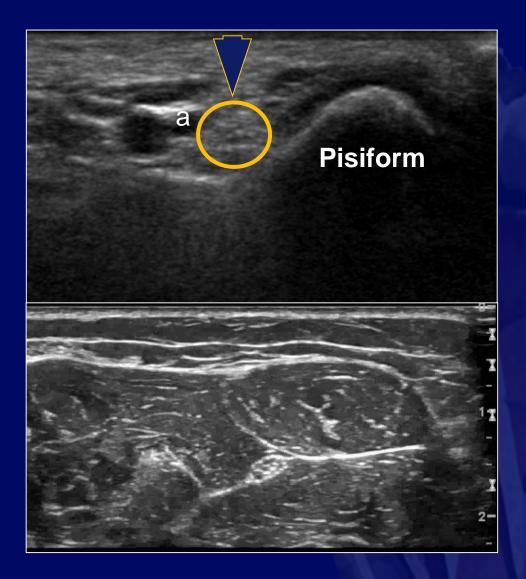




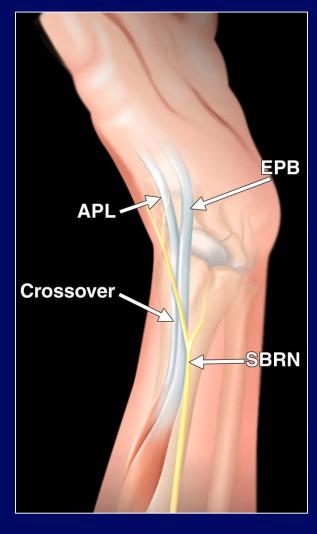
Klauser A. Radiology 2009;250:171

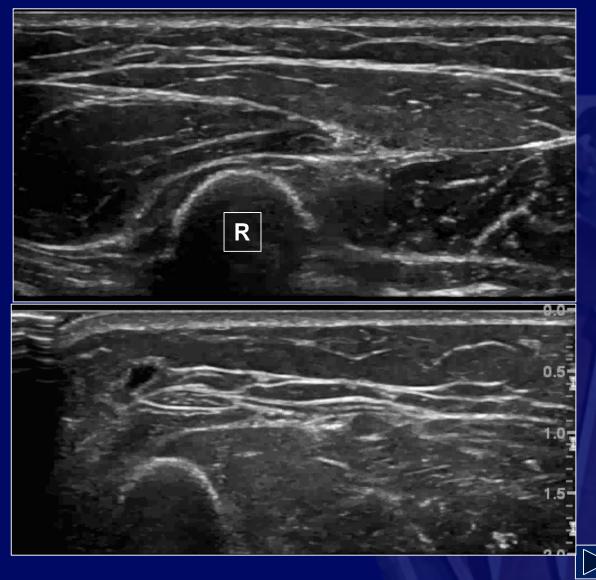
Ulnar Nerve – Guyon Canal





Radial Nerve – Superficial Branch



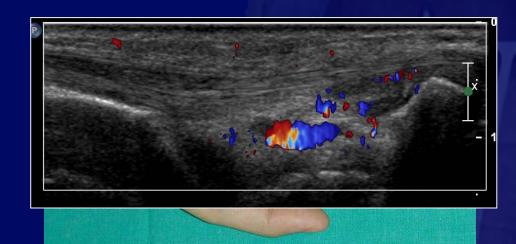


Linda D. Radiographics 2010;30:1373

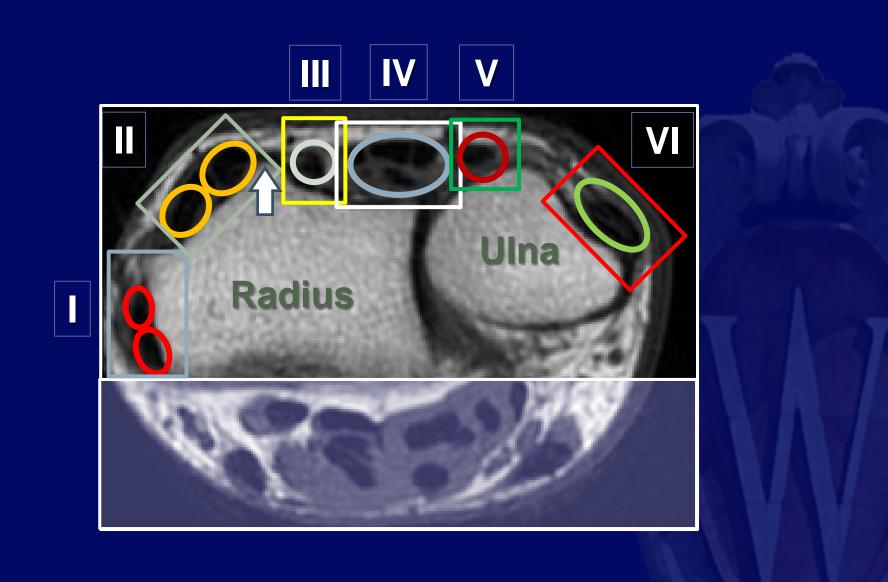
Volar Wrist: Joint Recesses

- Anechoic: Simple fluid
- If not anechoic
 - Compressible
 - Noncompressible
 - Hyperemia
- Cannot differentiate sterile from septic joint fluid





Dorsal Wrist: Extensor Tendons

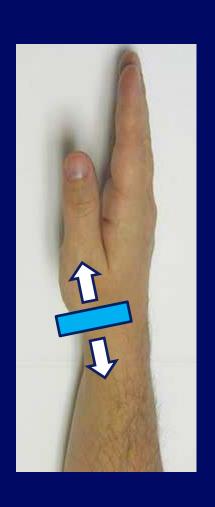


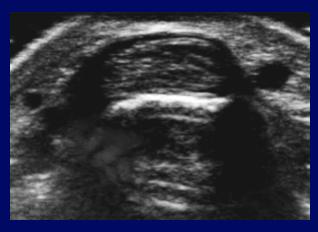
Wrist Ganglia

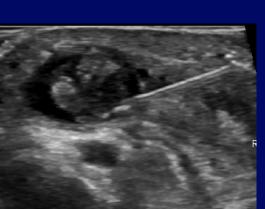
- Most common wrist mass
- Not compressible!!
- Dorsal
 - **70%**
 - Originates from Scapholunate ligament
- Volar
 - Identify between radial artery and FCR
 - Proximal to the radiocarpal joint capsule



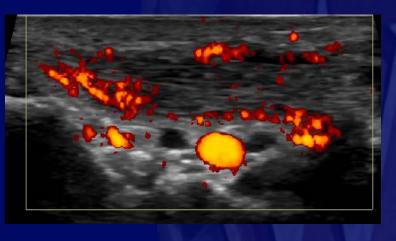
De Quervain's Tenosynovitis





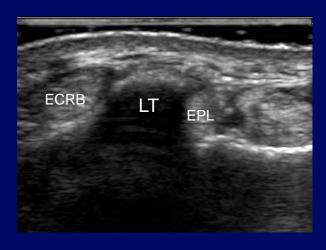


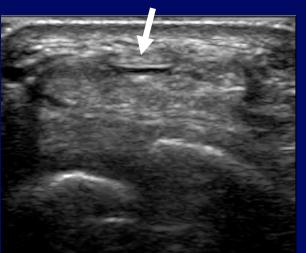


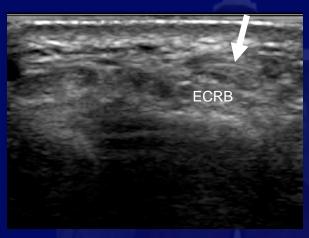


Dorsal Wrist: Extensor Tendons





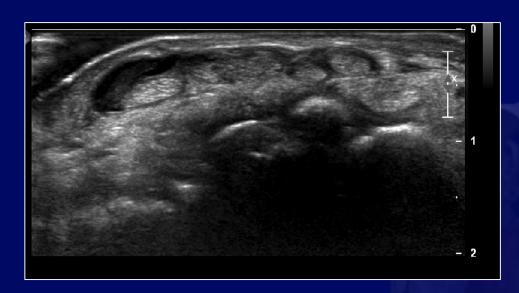


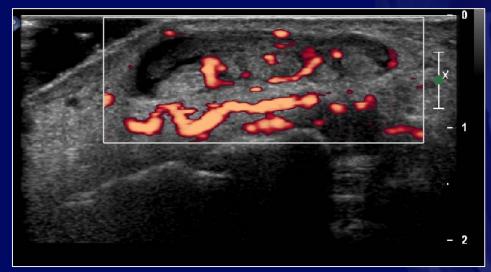




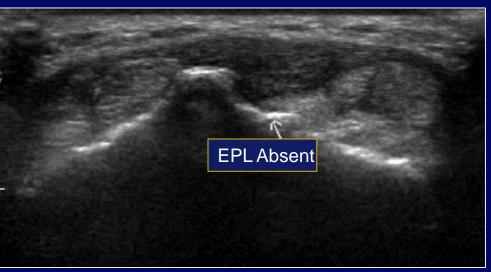
Extensor Tendons: Tenosynovitis

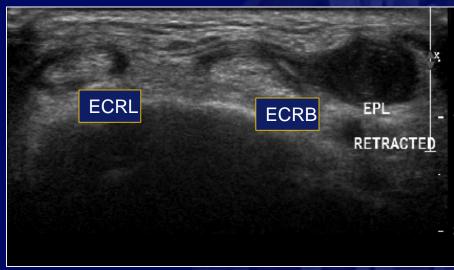
Can be hyperechoic!





Dorsal Wrist: EPL Tear





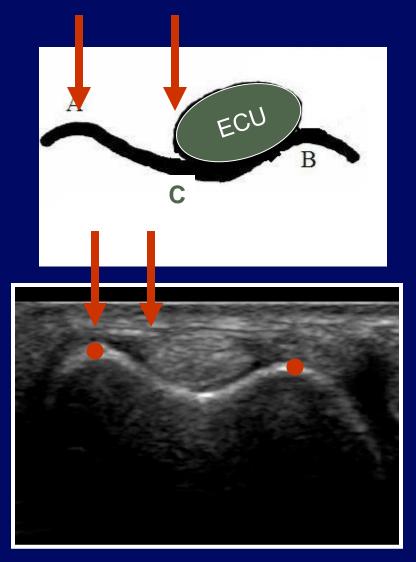
Use Dynamic Imaging!!

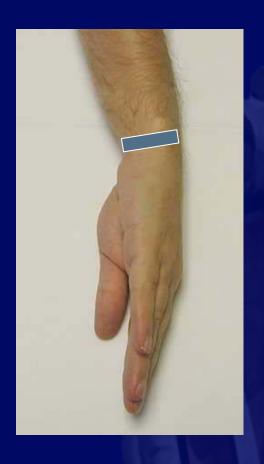
6th Extensor Compartment

- Extensor Carpi Ulnaris Tendon (ECU)
 - Own fibro-osseous tunnel
 - Stabilizer of the DRUJ: own subsheath
 - Overlying extensor retinaculum
 - Instability of the ECU: a difficult clinical diagnosis

Spinner and Kaplan, 1970

6th Extensor Compartment





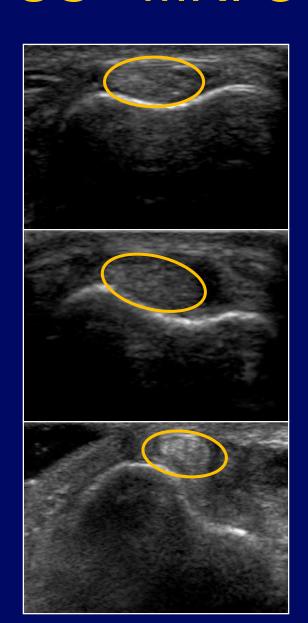
Pratt et al, 2004

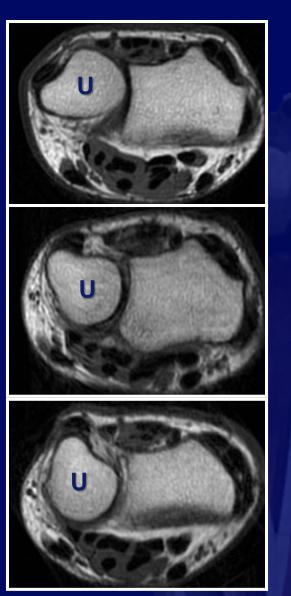
US - MRI Correlation

Pronation

Neutral

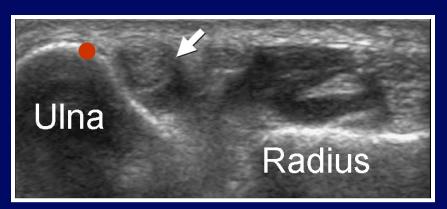
Supination





Lee KS. AJR 2009;193:651

Normal Movement of the ECU



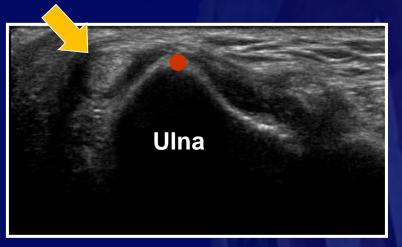
Ulna

Supinated - Radial





Supinated - Ulnar



Supinated - Ulnar

Summary

- Ultrasound is well-suited for evaluating common wrist pathology
 - Tendons Extensors and Flexors
 - Dynamic ECU
 - Nerves Median, Ulnar, Radial

Thank You







