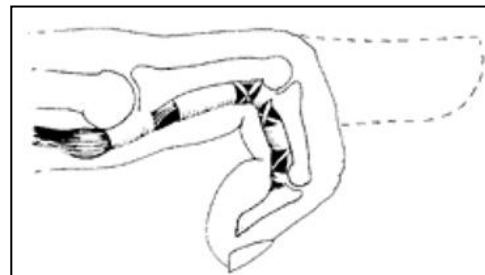


Operation Information

Trigger Finger Release (Stenosing Tenosynovitis)

Introduction

The flexor tendon becomes trapped at the entrance to its sheath. On forced extension, it passes the constriction with a snap (“triggering”). This condition causes painful catching or popping of the affected finger in early stage. Later, the finger will lock in either flexion or extension.



Source:
<http://www.ch8.ch/hand-surgery/common-hand-problems/trigger-finger.html>

Procedure

1. The operation can be performed under local anaesthesia or intravenous local anaesthesia
2. Skin incision at base of involved finger in the palm
3. Release of flexor tendon
4. Skin closure with stitches

Possible Risks and Complications

1. Common Risks and Complications
 - i) Wound infection, adhesion, scarring and residual pain
 - ii) Recurrence of symptoms and pain
2. Uncommon Risks with Serious Consequences
Nerve, tendon or blood vessel injury leading to finger numbness, stiffness or necrosis

** It is impossible to mention all the possible complications that may happen and the above is only a few important complications which may occur. Before agreeing for the operation, you must acknowledge and accept the fact that no matter how ideal the situation may be, these events may occur. Damage to peripheral organ, severe haemorrhage or leakage after operation, it may require another operation to deal with the complications.

Pre-operation Preparation

1. Your doctor will explain to you the reason, the procedure and the possible complications. Patient will need to sign the consent form.
2. Change to operation attires and removal of loose objects (e.g. dentures, jewellery, contact lens etc).
3. Empty bladder before surgery.

Post-operation Instruction

1. Can be discharged home on the day of operation
2. Regular mobilization of involved finger
3. Off stitches within 2 weeks

Advice on discharge

1. Please contact your attending doctor or go back to hospital for severe pain or redness of wound, swelling, purulent discharge, excessive bleeding and fever (body temperature above 38°C or 100°F) etc.
2. Follow up: Please attend the follow-up as arranged.

Alternative Treatment

1. Physiotherapy
2. Steroid injection
3. Anti-inflammatory medication

Remarks: Should you have any enquiries, please consult your doctor.

Reference

Hospital Authority – Smart Patient (Website: http://www21.ha.org.hk/smartpatient/tc/operationstests_procedures.html)

Compiled by Union Hospital Consent Form Taskforce

The above information is for reference only, please enquire your physician for details
Our Hospital reserves the RIGHT to amend any information in this leaflet without prior notification