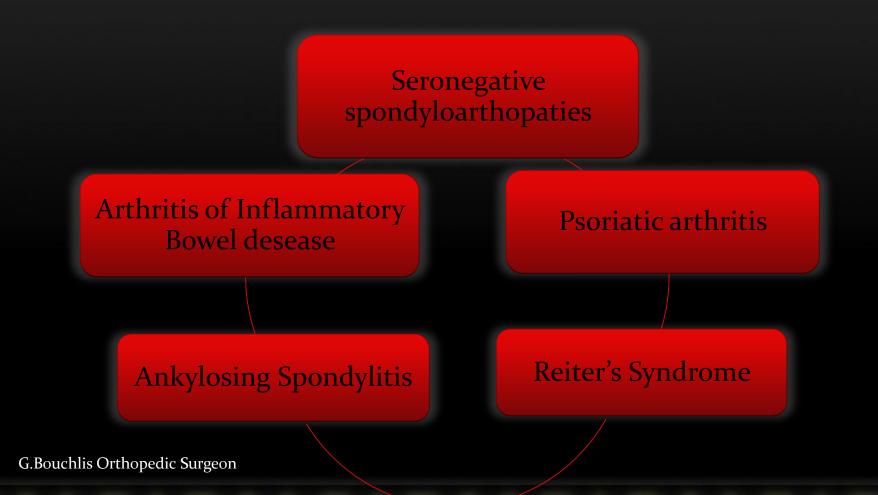
- # Psoriatic Arthritis
- # Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
- # Scleroderma

3 uncommon Arthritis diseases

Superficially resemble RA but they are different

Different prognosis Different Surgical approach

Psoriatic Arthritis Rheumatoid Variant





• Some type of inflammatory arthritis

• psoriasis

PSORIASIS

The skin lesions precede the arthritic changes In 15-20% of pts the skin lesion develop after the onset of arthritis



Psoriasic skin



Staphylococcous aureus



This factor should be taken in account when scheduling elective surgery on a hand with significant psoriatic rash

NAIL CHANGES

80% pts with psoriasis but 15% with arthritic changes

pattern of joint involvement 95%peripheral joint involvement 25%polyarthritis similar to Rh.a 5%classic DIP joint disease(erosion of terminal phalanx **DIP destruction, nail** pitting, onycholysis, osteolysis common with destruction of bone and G.Bouchlis Orthopedic Surgeo ultimate widening of joint

OSTEOLYSIS "Pencil in cup" deformity

OSTEOLYSIS

Most commonly affects the DIP can involve all the finger joints and results in digital shortening

OSTEOLYSIS

Opera glass hand

Spontaneous Ankylosis

Most patients with hand involvement have combinations of osteolytic and fused joint

Sausage swelling psoriatic dactylitis

inflammation of periosteum tendons tendons insertions (fusiform swelling)

MEDICAL TREATMENT

TYPICAL DIFFERENCES between Rh.A-Ps.Arthritis

Skin Lesions Tenosynovitis Tendon Rupture Asymmetric involvement

TENOSYNOVECTOMY Surgeon (uncommon)

Usually one of the two characteristic is prominent (OSTEOLYSIS or ANKYLOSIS)

Types of Ps.Arthritis (Molland_-Wright modification)

Spontaneous fusion(maintain digitl length)
Osteolysis with bone loss
Joint Stiffness with Rh.A- like deformities

DIGITAL DEFORMITY 1) Flexion deformiies (most common PIP) consequently-----MP hyperextension and stifffness **FUSION vs ARTHROPLASTY**

DIGITAL DEFORMITY

2)Swan neck deformity (less common than Rh.A)

DEFORMITY

Ps.A tend to have MP extension contractures rather than flexion contractures in contrast to Rh.A

Role of Orthopedic Surgery DIP involved frequently but rarely need treatment because they tend to fuse spontaneously

ARTHRITIS MUTILANS severe loss of bone stock with collapse and shortening of the digit NOT UNCOMMON

TREAT early and aggressively by joint fusions and bone grafting to G.Bouchlis Orthopedic Surgeon Estore digitllength

THUMB DEFORMITY each of the 3 joints can be involved in Ps.A

MP ioint flexion IP jt hyperextension stiffness in CMC

Fusion of one or both MP or/and IP Be carefull of thumb pronation to improve Thumb-Index pinch

CMC Resection arthroplasty with Ligament suspension

ROLE of ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY

Wrist involvement common Fusion -excision of distal ulna **Spontaneous intercarpal fusion** can alleviate the need for additional wrist surgery if the alignment is good and motion is not painfull G.Bouchlis Orthopedic Surgeon

ROLE of ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY

NO WRIST ARTHROPLASTY