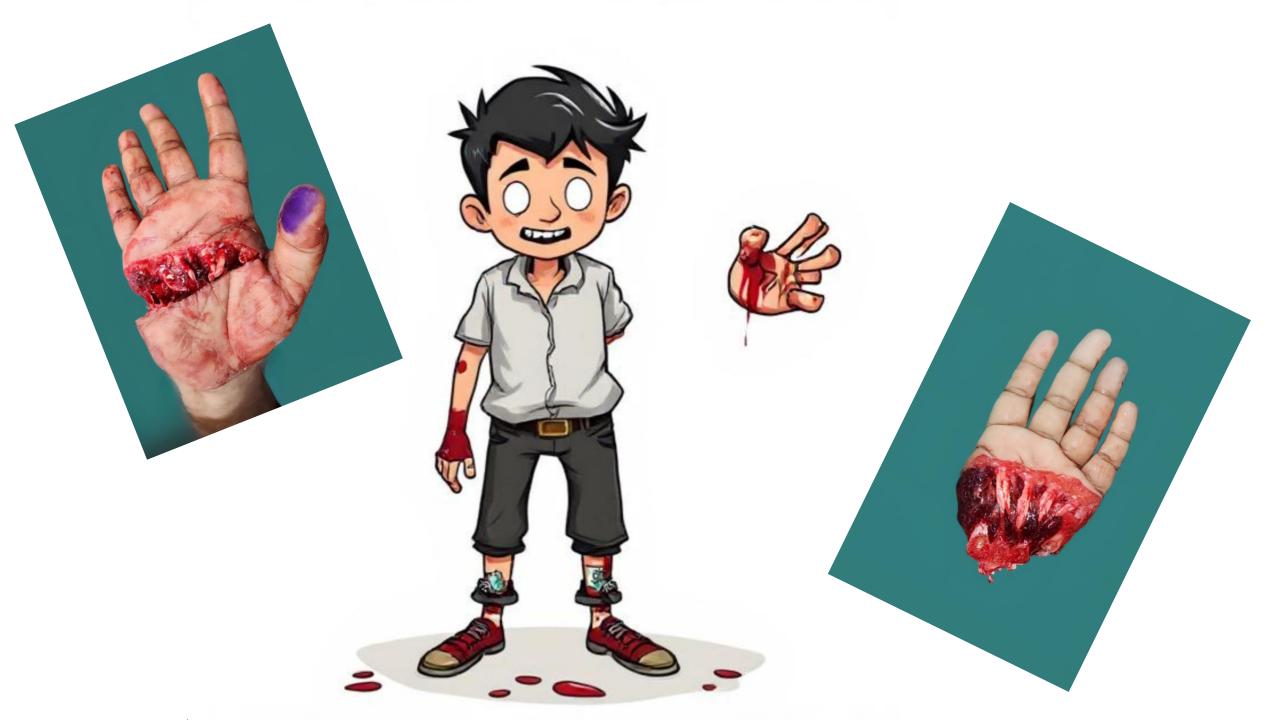






Dr. Harsha Chawla Resident Plastic surgery



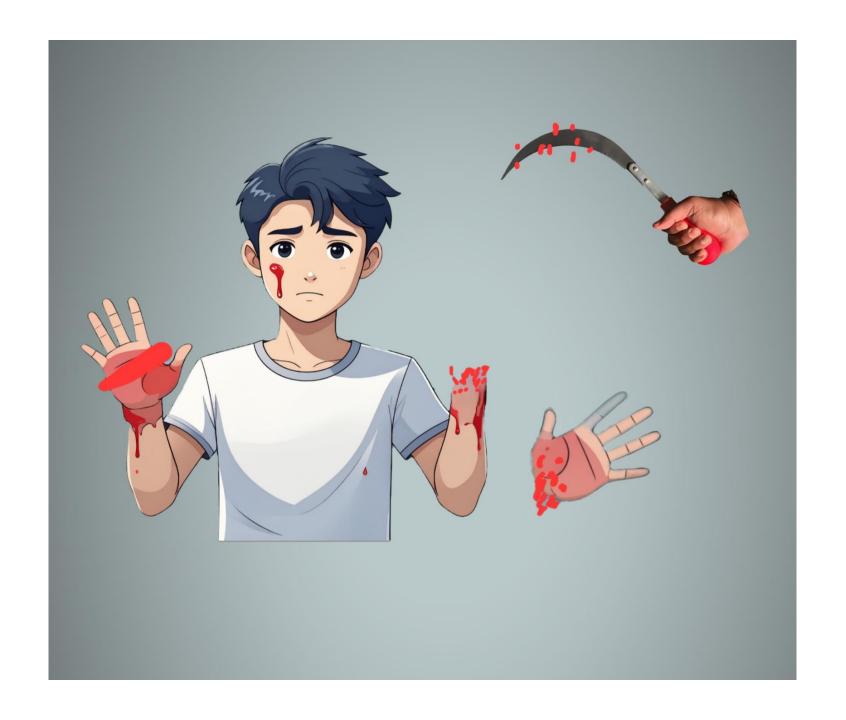
# Why This Case?

• 32/M

Right HandDominant

Assault by Sharp weapon

4 hours past injury





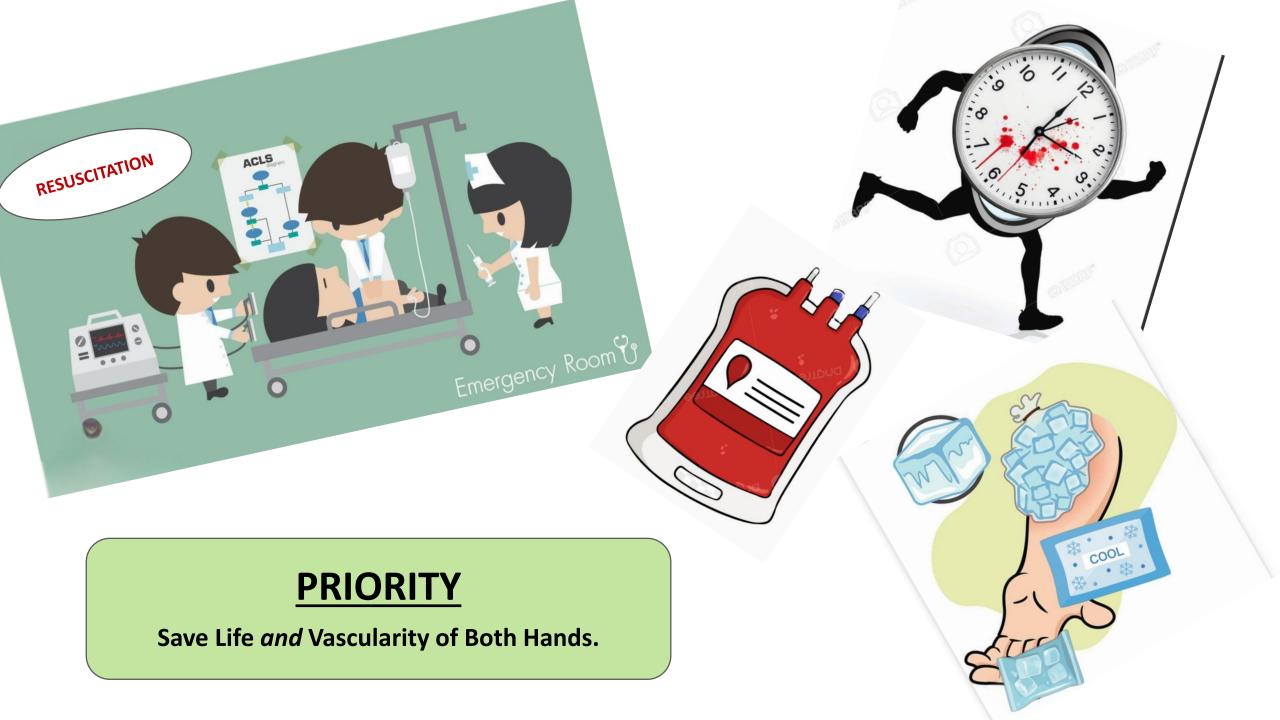
### Left Hand



## Right Hand







# Why Unique?









#### The First Surgery: Right Hand

- Zone 3 exploration
- 5th metacarpal fixation
- Anastomosis of common digital arteries
- Nerve coaptation of common digital nerves
- Flexor tendon repair (FDS/FDP) through forearm exploration



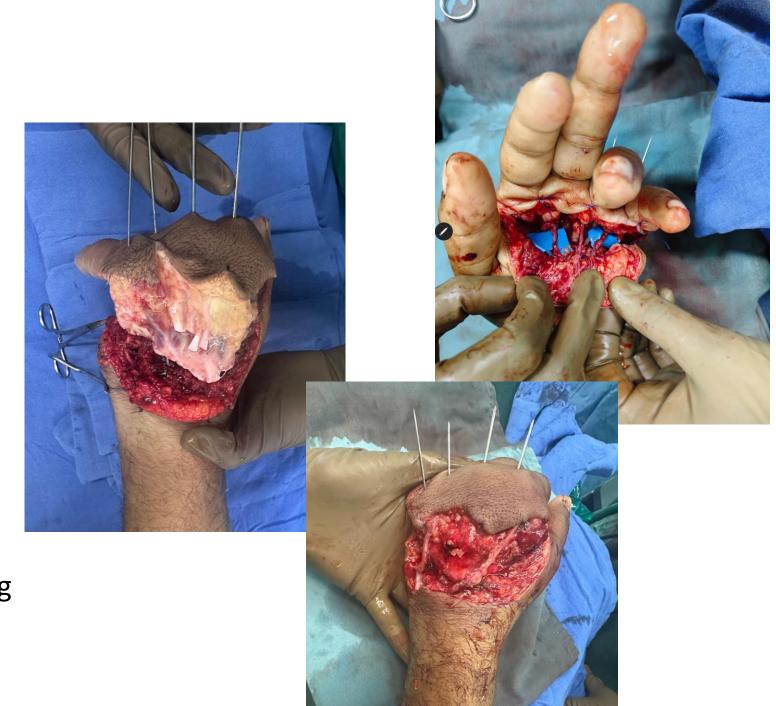
#### Left Hand

Skeletal stabilization

Arterial anastomosis (common digital arteries)

Venous anastomosis with vein grafts

 Tendons & nerves deferred deliberately to avoid jeopardizing circulation and stability









#### Immediate Post-op Left Hand





#### **POSTOPERATIVE**



**ICU Admission** 

**Elective Ventilation** 

**Dual Inotropes** 

Monitoring for perfusion

Weaned after stabilization

# The Big?

#### When should we go back for tendon and nerve repair?

- > Literature: No clear guidelines.
- ➤ Too early → risk to vascular repair.
- ➤ Too late → fibrosis, neuroma, contracture, need for grafts.



#### Could everything we struggled to save be lost again.

The decision point became the turning moment of this saga.



#### Our Decision:

#### **Post Operative Day 14**

#### **Why POD 14?**

- $\rightarrow$  Nerve ends fresh  $\rightarrow$  prevented neuroma formation.
- ➤ Tendons still mobile → before fibrosis & scarring set in.
  (avoiding future need of tendon grafts)
- ➤ Vascular anastomoses still visible, not obscured by granulation. (safe dissection)

Calculated
Evidence inspired
Novel Decision.

#### Second Operation, POD 14 (Left Hand)

- Exploration via previous incision + carpal tunnel extension + forearm extension
- ➤ Identification of FDS & FDP tendons
  → repaired
- ➤ Digital nerves identified and coapted.
- **➤ Vascular repairs** carefully preserved.



However, 1 vascular anastomosis was slightly injured and was repaired

## Outcome:

## Successful

#### **Present Status**

- > Both hands well perfused.
- >All digits: movement present and improving
- ➤ No ischemic complications



#### The Global Picture (Statistics)

- Rarity: Bilateral major upper-limb amputations are extremely rare, estimated at <5% of all major limb amputations (1)
- Bilateral Hand Amputation: Only ~70–80 cases of bilateral hand/forearm replantation have been documented worldwide to date.(2)
- Survival Rate: Reported survival rates of replanted hands are 65–80% in specialized microsurgical centers (3).
- Functional Outcomes: Majority of long-term survivors regain protective sensation and partial motor function; return to work is reported in 30–40% of cases (4).



#### **References:**

- 1. Sabapathy SR, Venkatramani H. Replantation in upper extremity amputations. Indian J Plast Surg. 2003
- 2. Gu YD, et al. Bilateral hand replantation: review of world literature and report of a case. J Hand Surg Br. 1994.
- 3.Battiston B, et al. Major limb replantation: review of 72 cases. J Reconstr Microsurg. 2002.
- 4. Chung KC, Alderman AK. Replantation of the upper extremity: current concepts. J Hand Surg Am. 2002.

#### Why This Saga Matters?

> Demonstrates staged replantation in unstable patient.

➤ Suggests POD 14 as a safe, pragmatic window for tendon/nerve repair.

Expands literature on bilateral hand salvage.

## Twin Triumph:

Life Saved



Function preserved

Literature Expanded.

#### Take Home Message

➤ Bilateral replant → not just **possible**, but can be **functional** 

>Staged repair can be life-saving and limb-saving.

Sometimes the right decision is not in books, but in the *operating theatre*.





# Twin Triumph: From Nothing to Everything.



"Hands that were gone, to move and feel again."

# THANK YOU