



# Impact of Traumatic Distal Ulnar Artery Thrombosis on Hand Function and its Treatment

Sharipo Kasper\*

Division of Hematology, Wayne State University, Michigan, United States of America

## DESCRIPTION

Traumatic distal ulnar artery thrombosis is a rare but serious condition that can result from an injury to the wrist or hand. The ulnar artery is one of the major arteries in the forearm, and its distal portion (i.e., the part closest to the hand) supplies blood to the hand and fingers. Thrombosis occurs when a blood clot forms inside the artery, obstructing blood flow and potentially causing tissue damage and other complications.

### Causes

Traumatic distal ulnar artery thrombosis typically occurs as a result of a direct injury to the wrist or hand. This can happen in a variety of ways, including

**Fractures:** A broken bone in the wrist or hand can damage the ulnar artery and cause a blood clot to form.

**Dislocations:** A dislocated wrist or finger can also put pressure on the ulnar artery and lead to thrombosis.

**Crush injuries:** Crushing or pinching injuries to the wrist or hand can damage the ulnar artery and cause a blood clot to form.

**Lacerations:** Deep cuts or wounds to the wrist or hand can also damage the ulnar artery and lead to thrombosis.

Other risk factors for distal ulnar artery thrombosis include smoking, obesity, and certain medical conditions that affect blood clotting, such as thrombophilia and antiphospholipid syndrome.

### Symptoms

The symptoms of traumatic distal ulnar artery thrombosis can vary depending on the severity of the condition and the extent of the blood clot. Some common symptoms include:

**Pain:** The affected hand and wrist may be painful, especially

when moving or using the hand.

**Swelling:** Swelling may occur in the hand and wrist, as well as the fingers.

**Cyanosis:** The skin may turn blue or purple due to poor blood flow.

**Numbness or tingling:** The affected hand may feel numb or tingly, especially in the fingers.

**Weakness:** Grip strength may be weakened due to reduced blood flow to the hand and fingers.

In severe cases, the hand and fingers may become cold and pale, indicating a lack of blood flow and potential tissue damage.

### Diagnosis

Diagnosing traumatic distal ulnar artery thrombosis typically involves a combination of physical examination and imaging tests. The doctor may perform a physical exam to check for swelling, tenderness, and other signs of injury or blood clotting.

Imaging tests may also be used to confirm the diagnosis and assess the severity of the condition. These tests may include:

**Doppler ultrasound:** This test uses sound waves to create images of blood flow in the affected artery.

**Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI):** MRI scans can provide detailed images of the affected area and help diagnose blood clots.

**Computed tomography (CT) scan:** CT scans can also be used to diagnose blood clots and assess the severity of the condition.

### Treatment

The treatment for traumatic distal ulnar artery thrombosis will depend on the severity of the condition and the extent of the blood clot. Some common treatment options include:

**Correspondence to:** Sharipo Kasper, Division of Hematology, Wayne State University, Michigan, United States of America, E-mail: sharipokasper@gmail.com

**Received:** 02-Jan-2023, Manuscript No. JTCOA-23-20613; **Editor assigned:** 04-Jan-2023, PreQC No. JTCOA-23-20613 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 18-Jan-2023, QC No. JTCOA-23-20613; **Revised:** 25-Jan-2023, Manuscript No. JTCOA-23-20613 (R); **Published:** 02-Feb-2023, DOI: 10.35248/2572-9462.23.9.208

**Citation:** Kasper S (2023) Impact of Traumatic Distal Ulnar Artery Thrombosis on Hand Function and its Treatment. J Thrombo Cir.9:208.

**Copyright:** © 2023 Kasper S. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

**Anticoagulants:** Anticoagulant medications, also known as blood thinners, may be prescribed to prevent further blood clotting and reduce the risk of complications.

**Thrombolytic therapy:** Thrombolytic therapy involves the use of medication to break up the blood clot and restore blood flow to the affected area.

**Surgery:** In severe cases, surgery may be necessary to remove the blood clot and repair any damage to the affected artery.