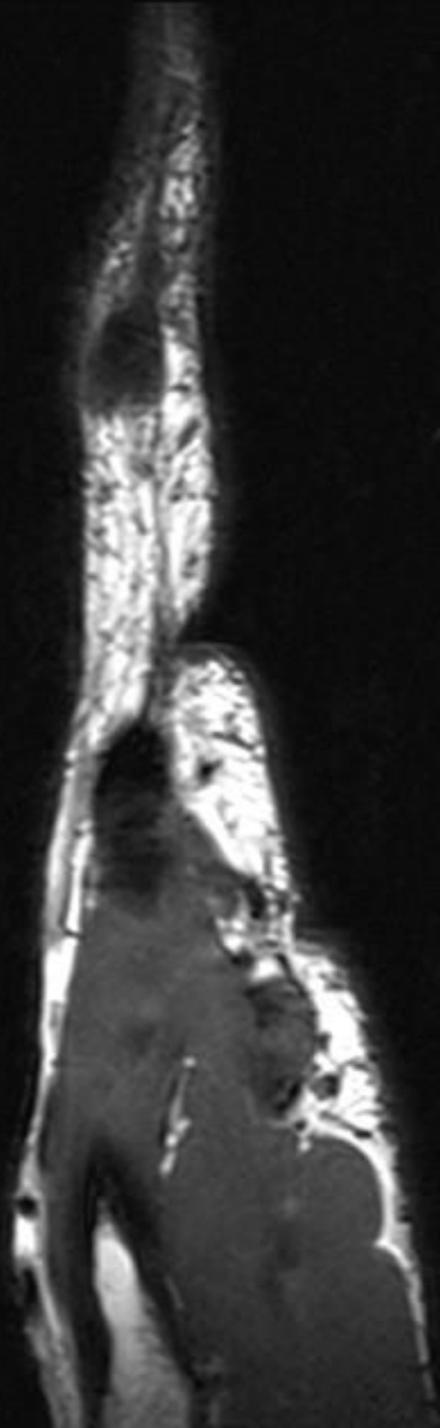
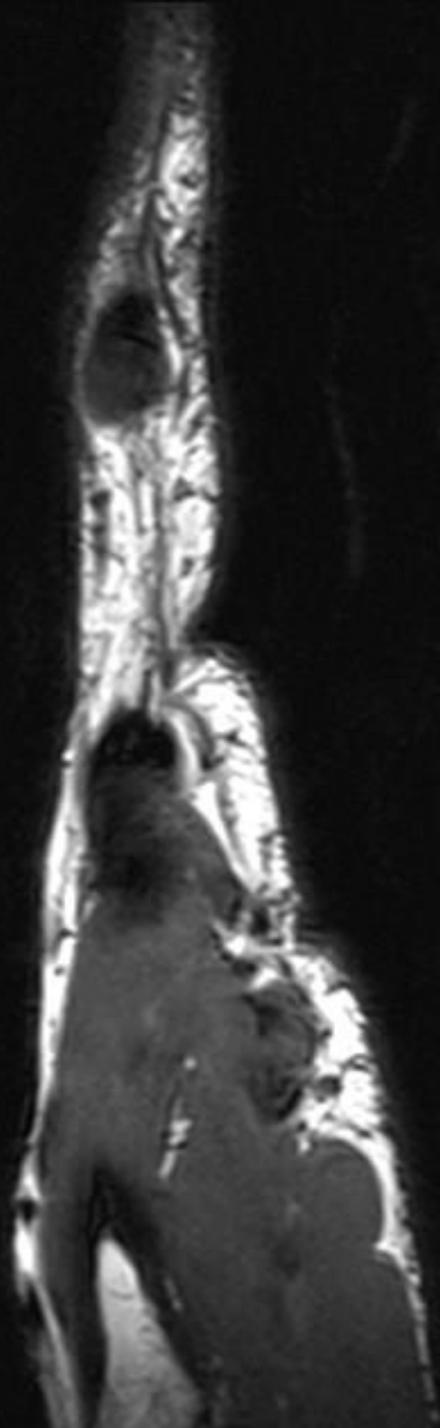
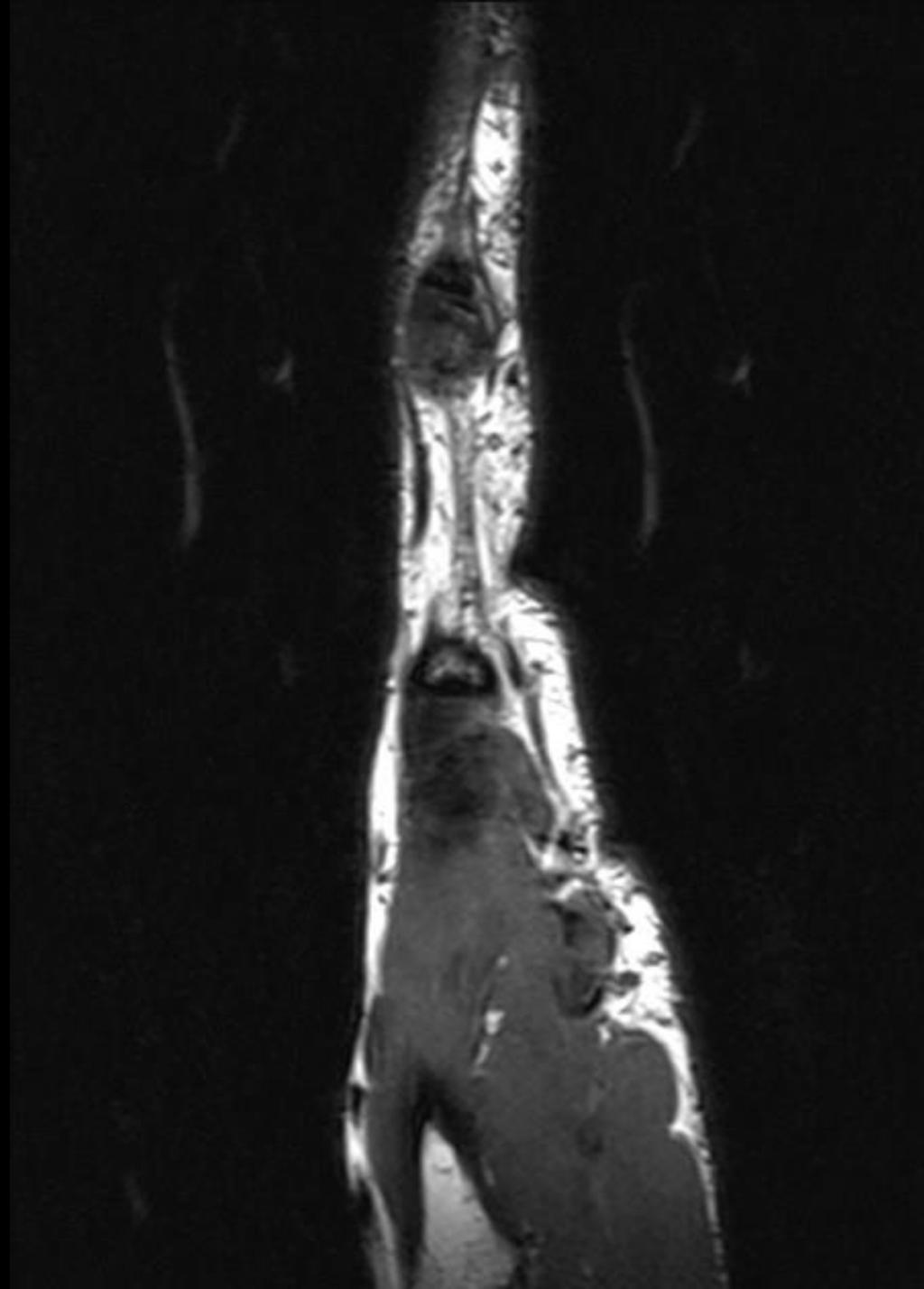


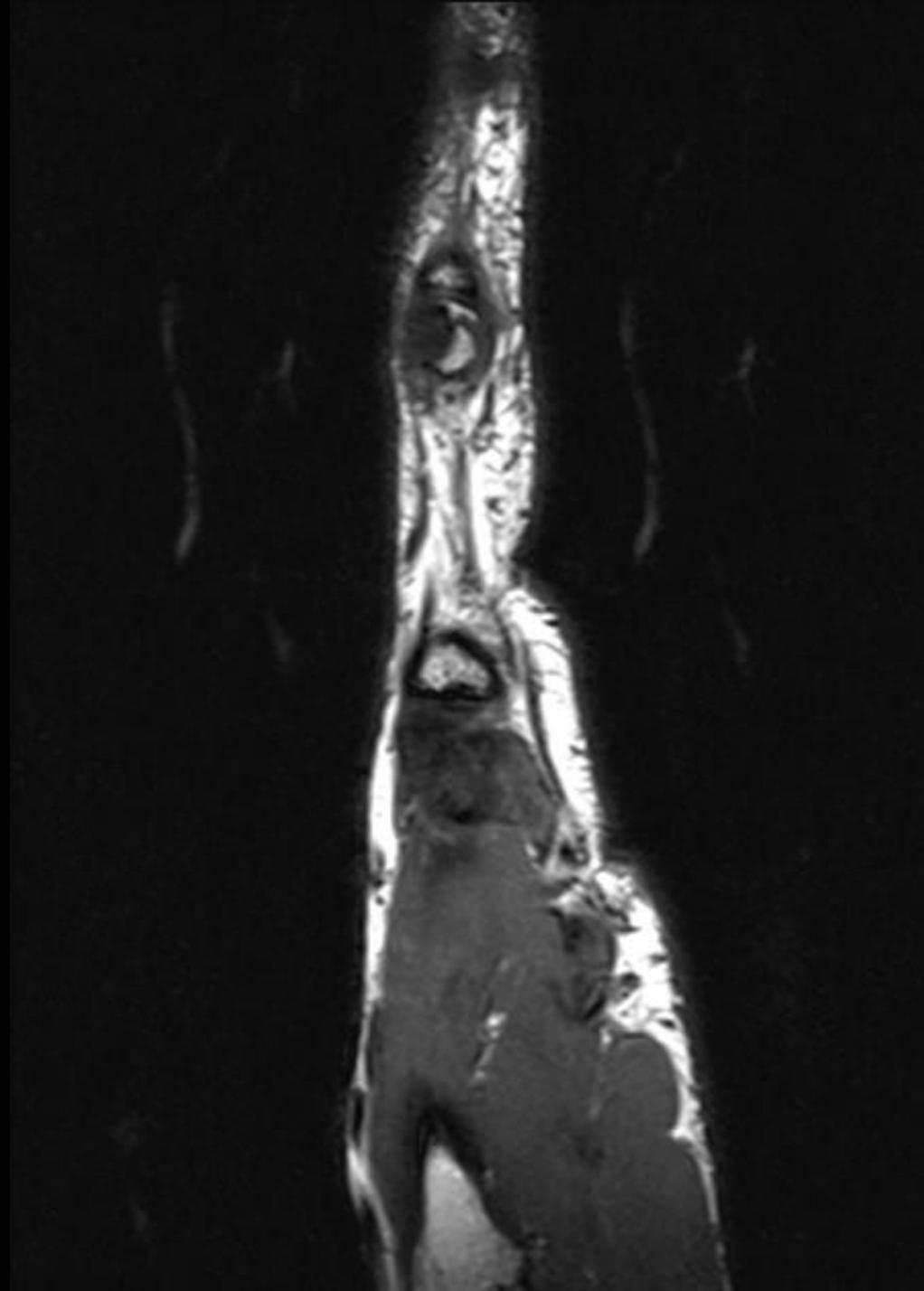
- ~20 year old male
- H&P: Football injury. Evaluate flexion PIP.

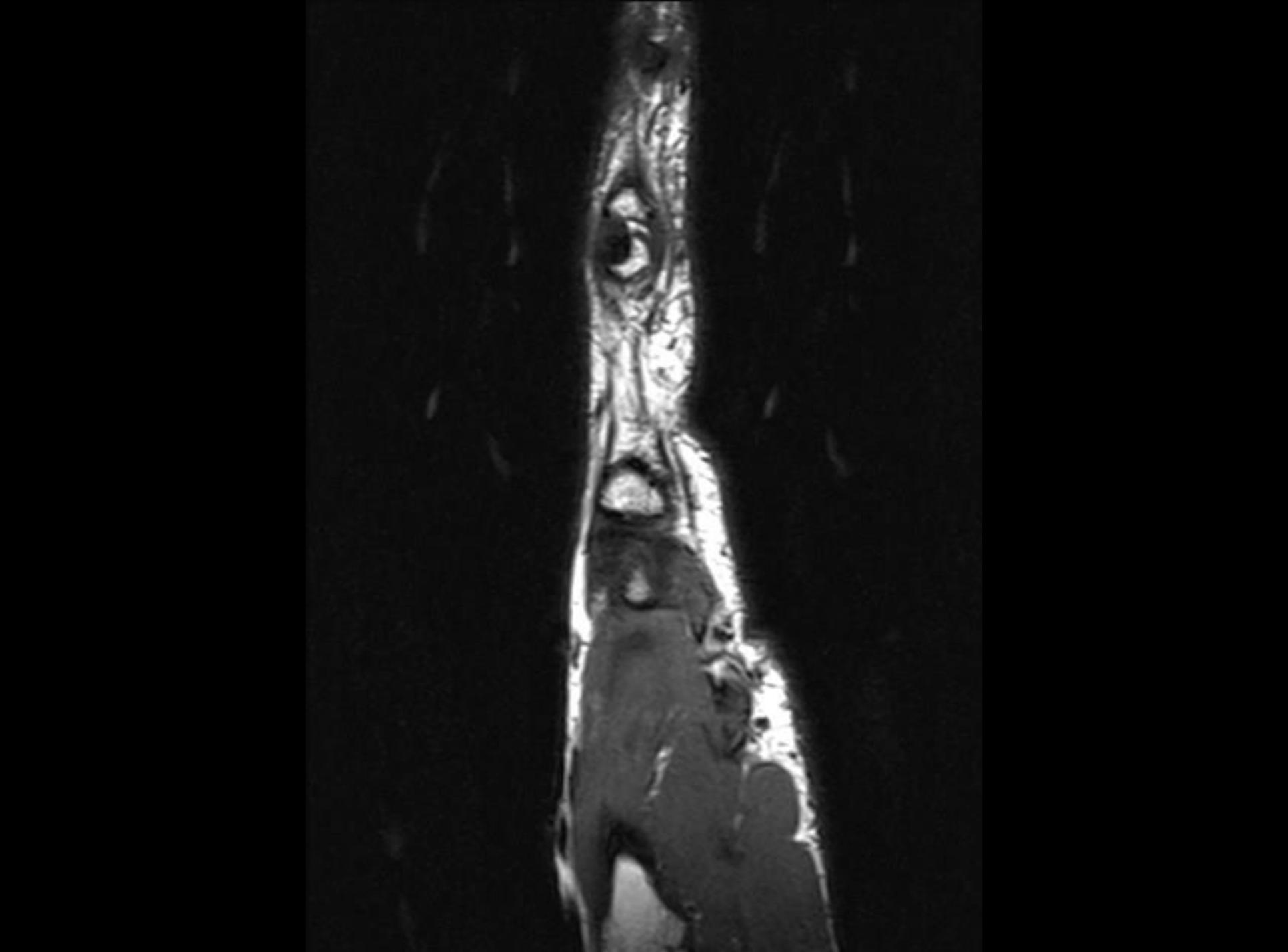


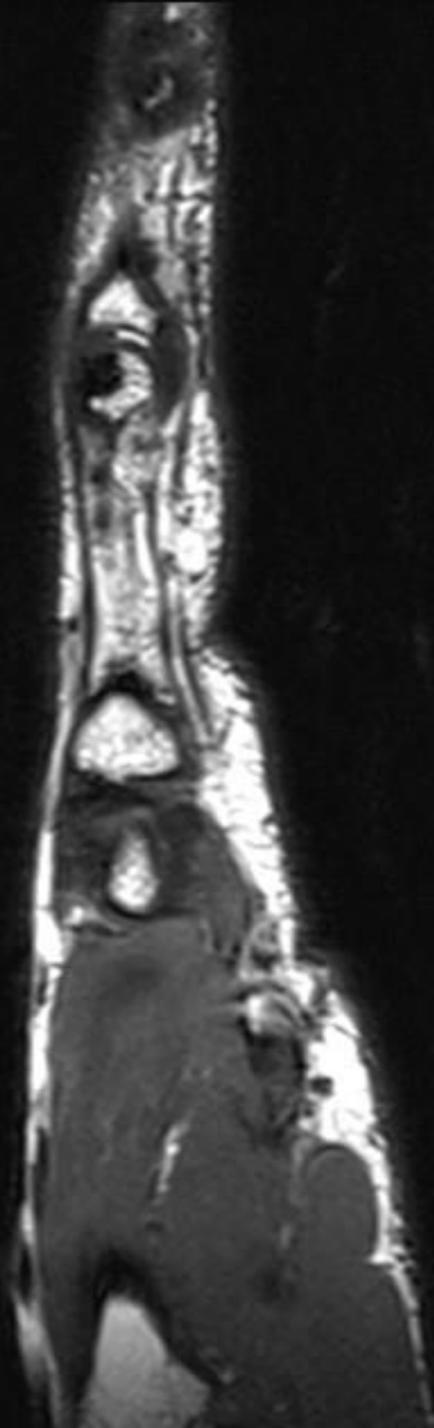


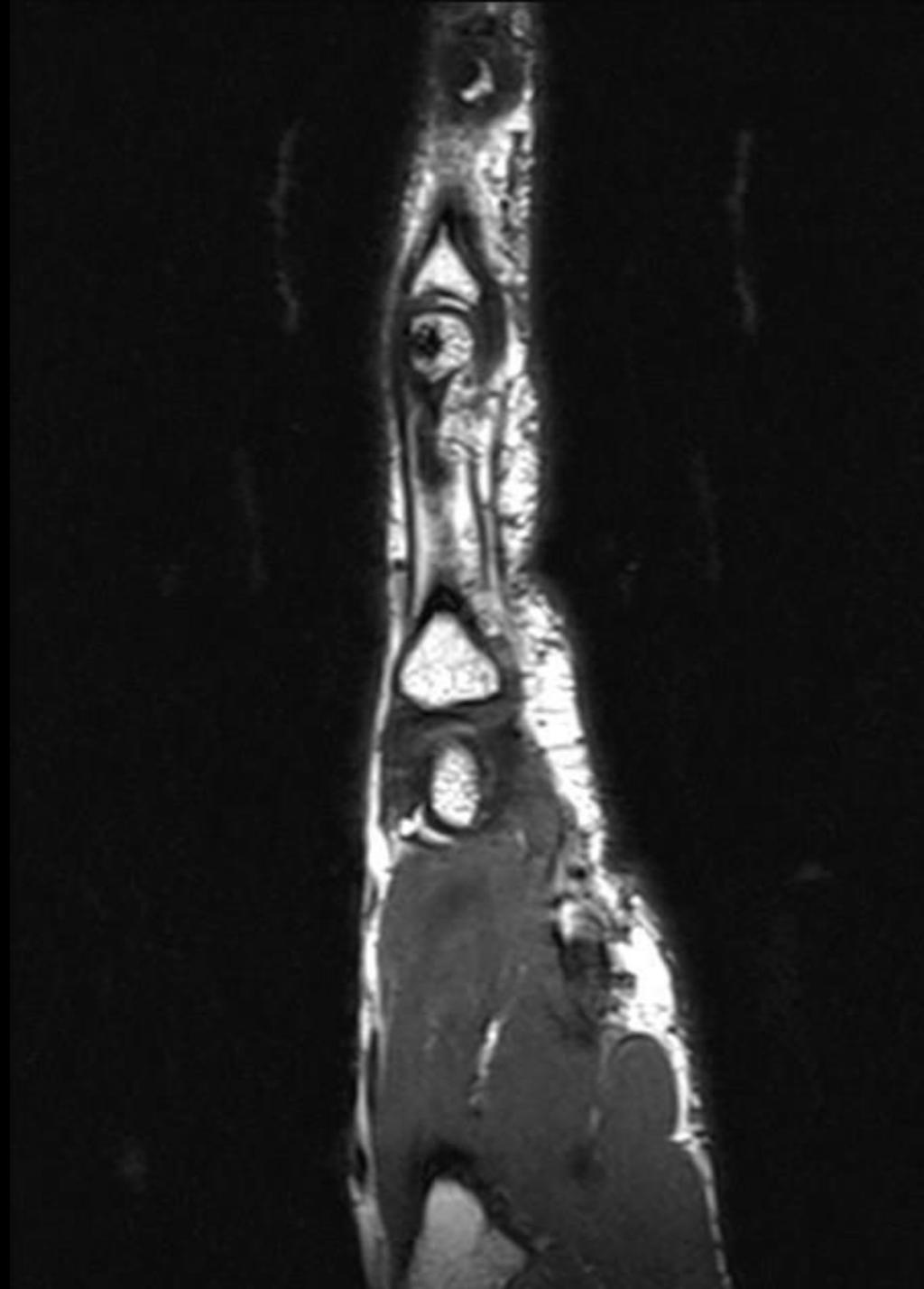


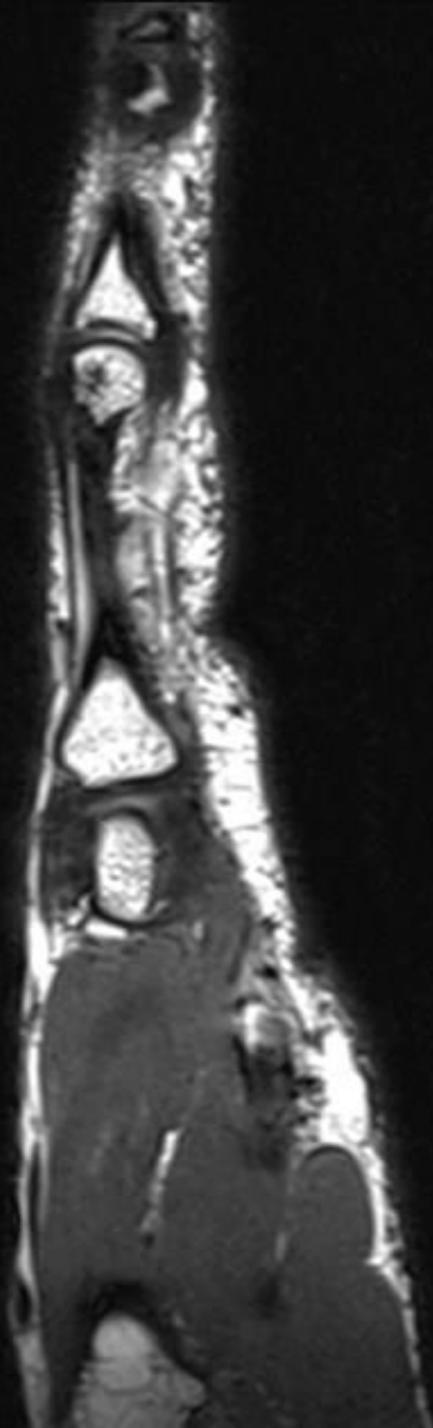


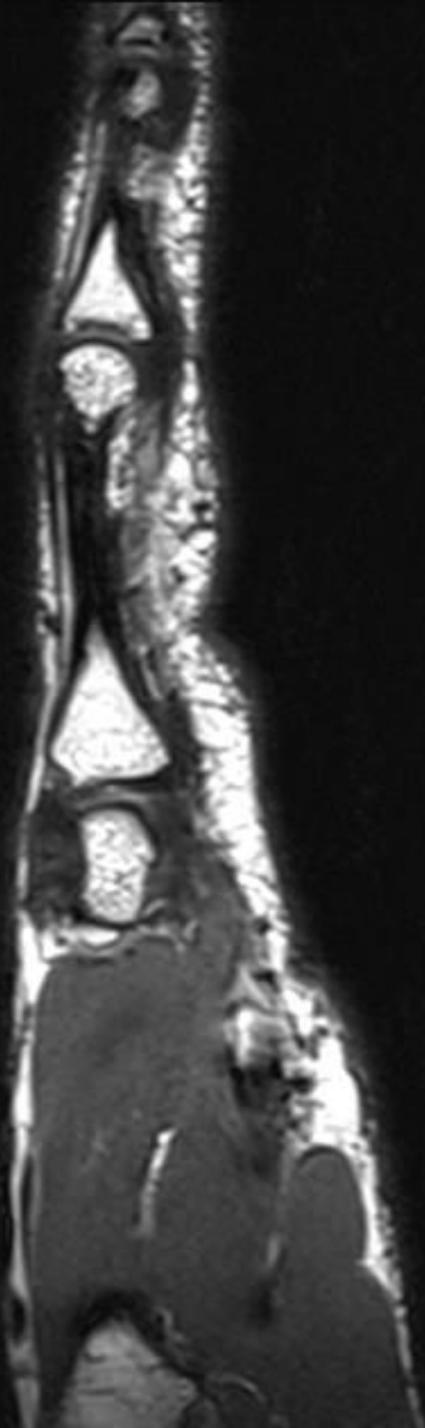


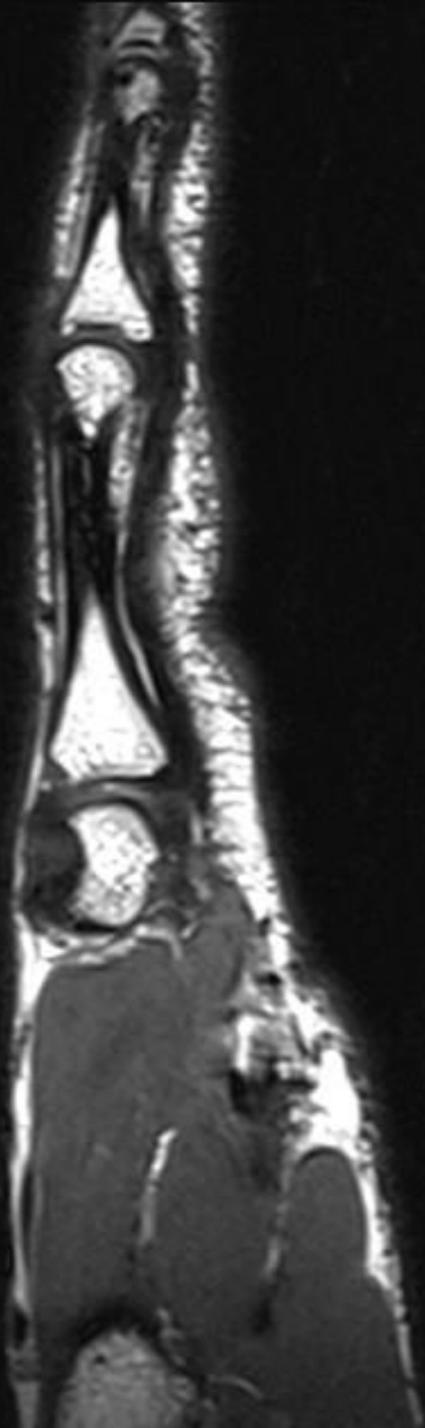


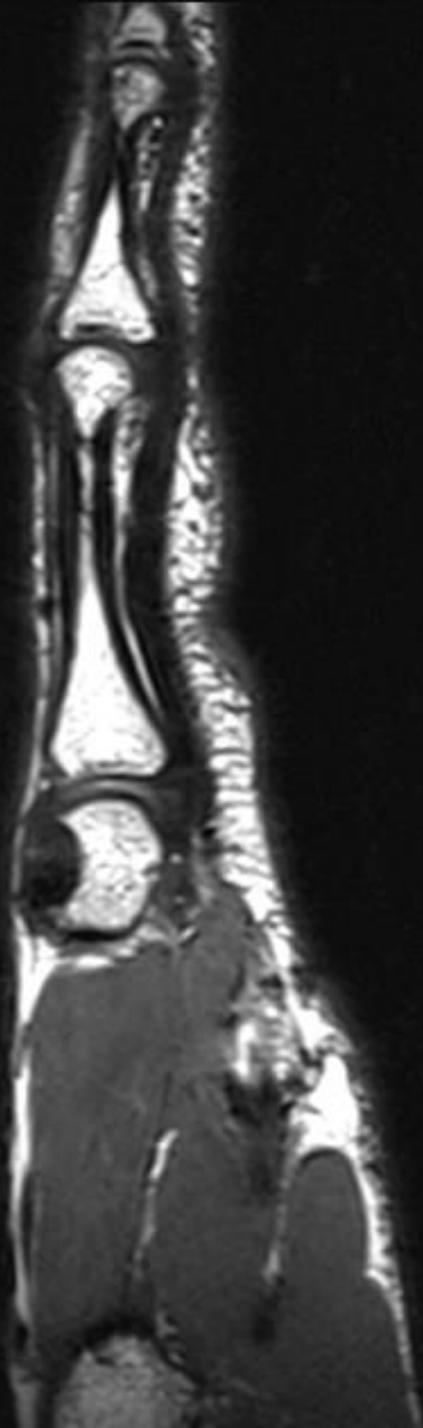


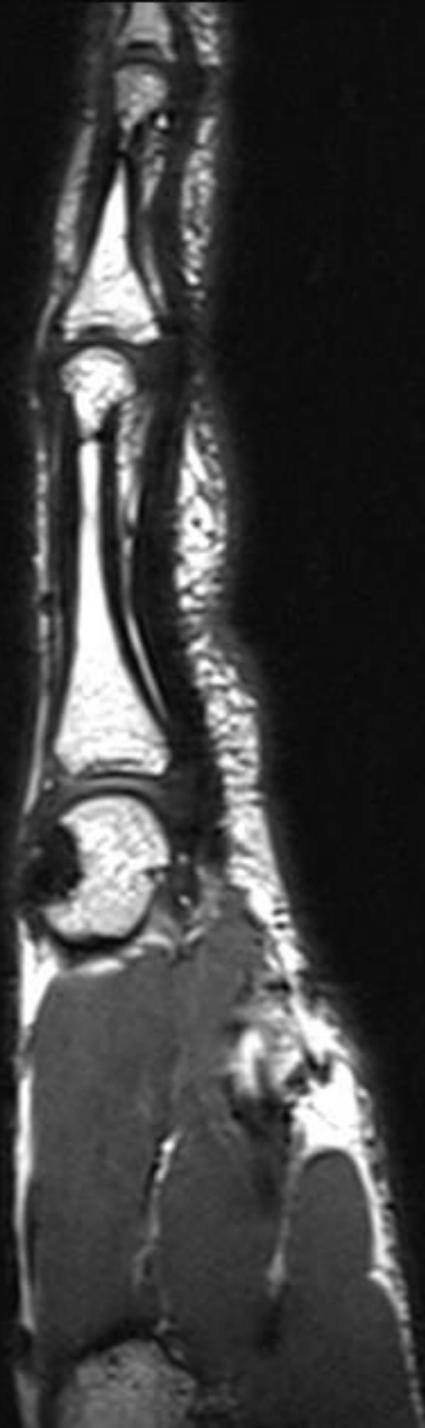


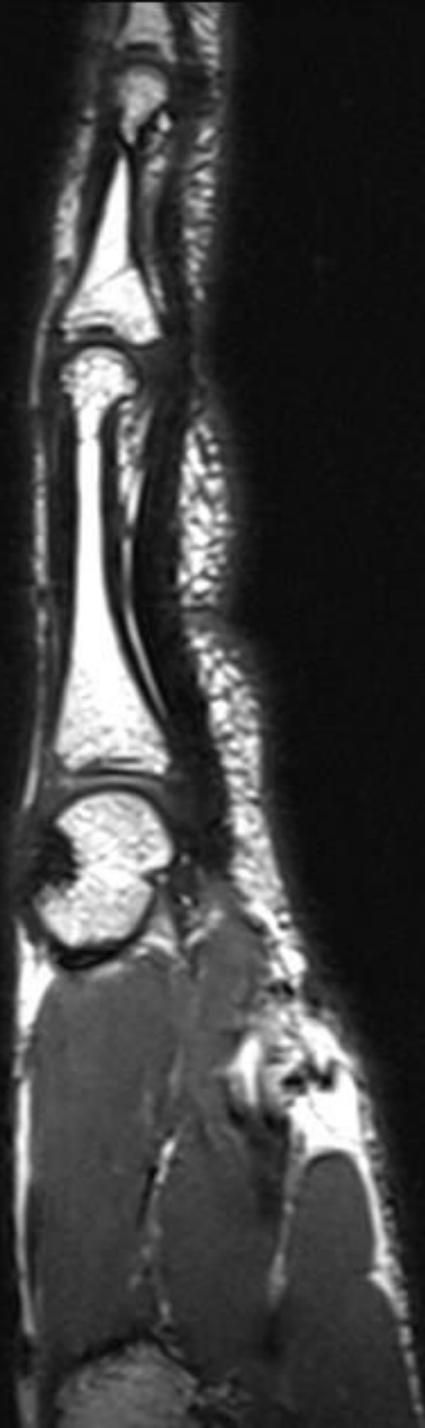


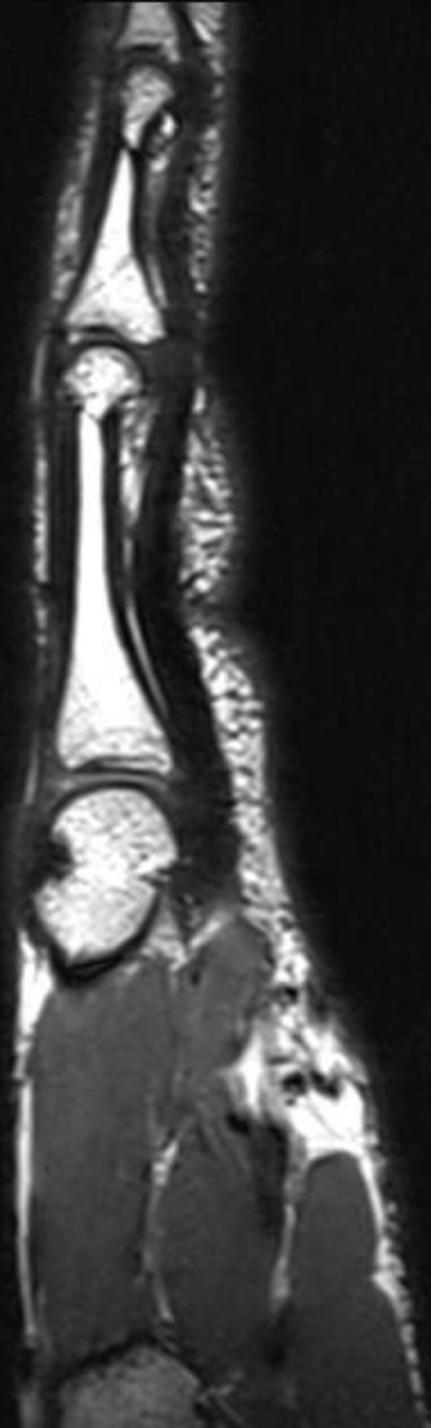


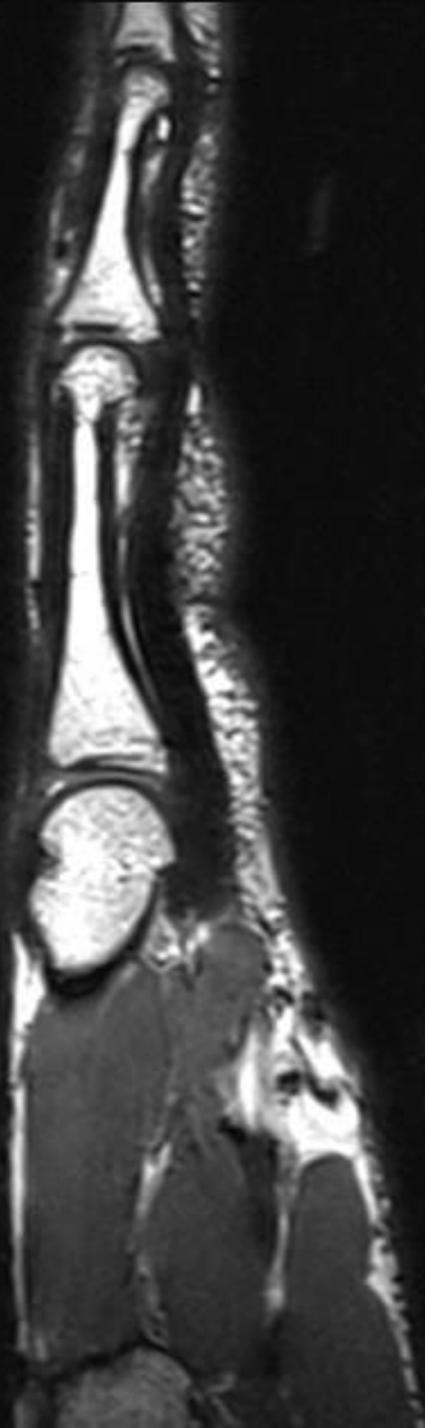


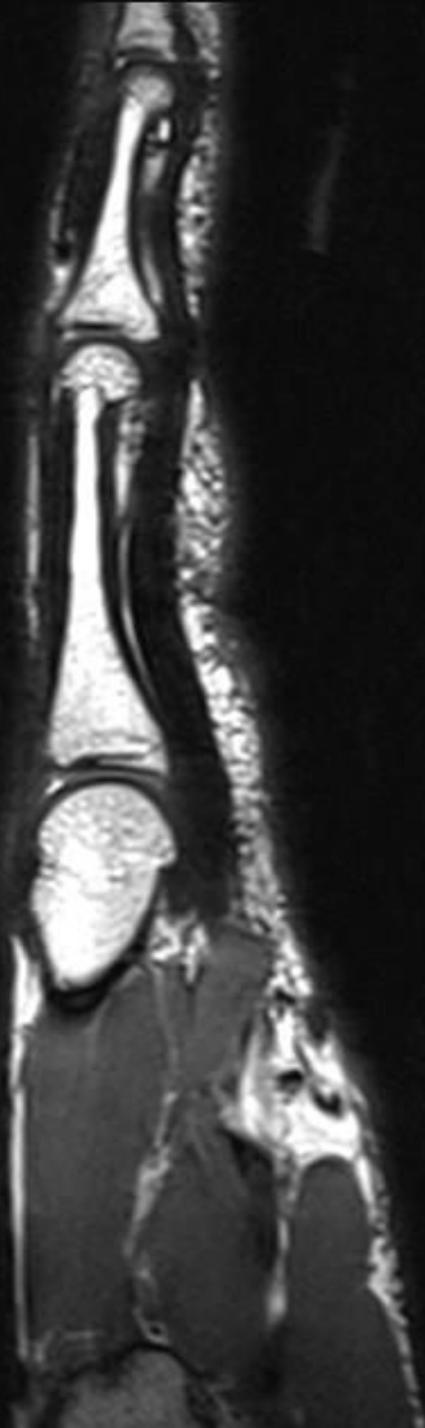


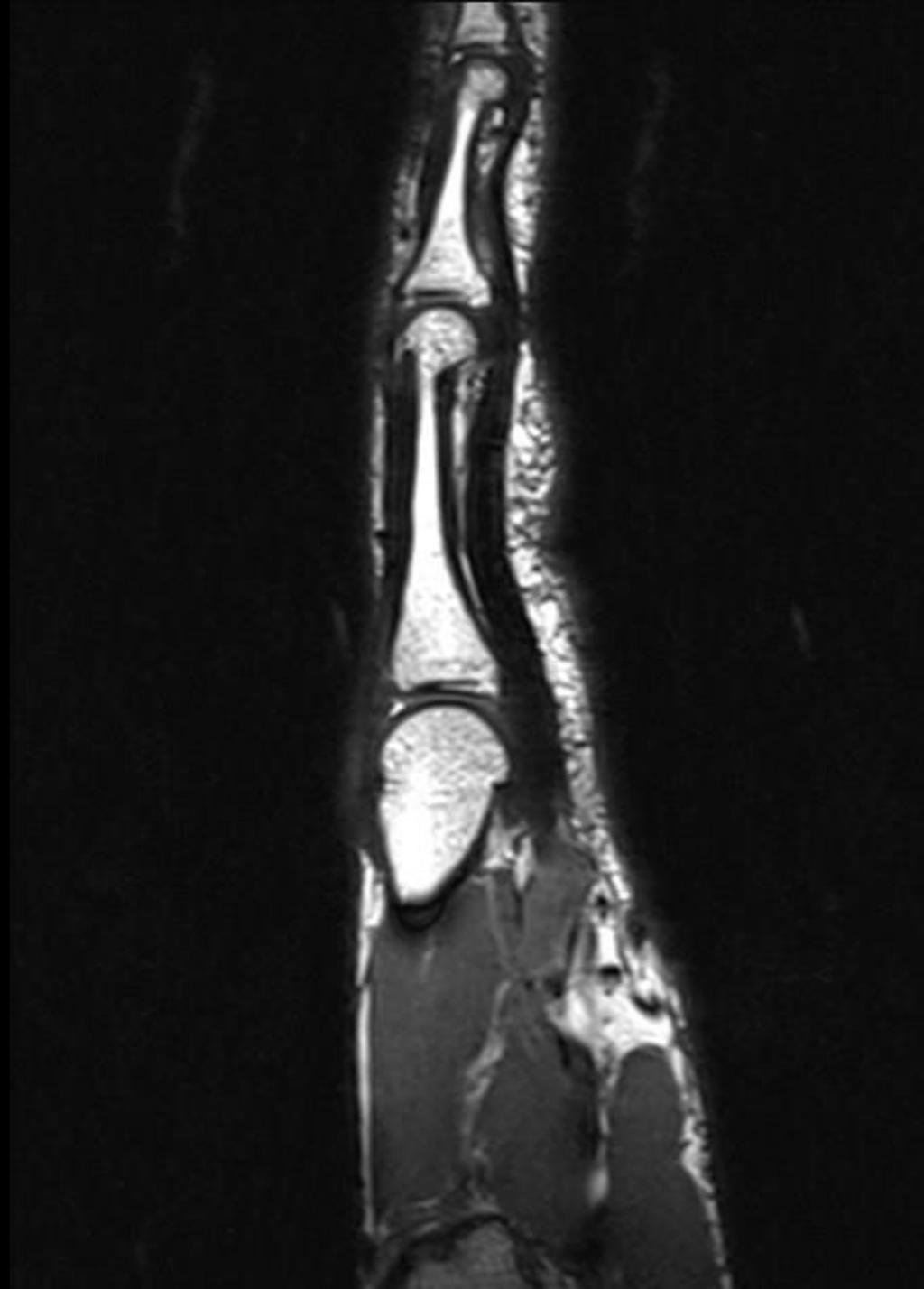


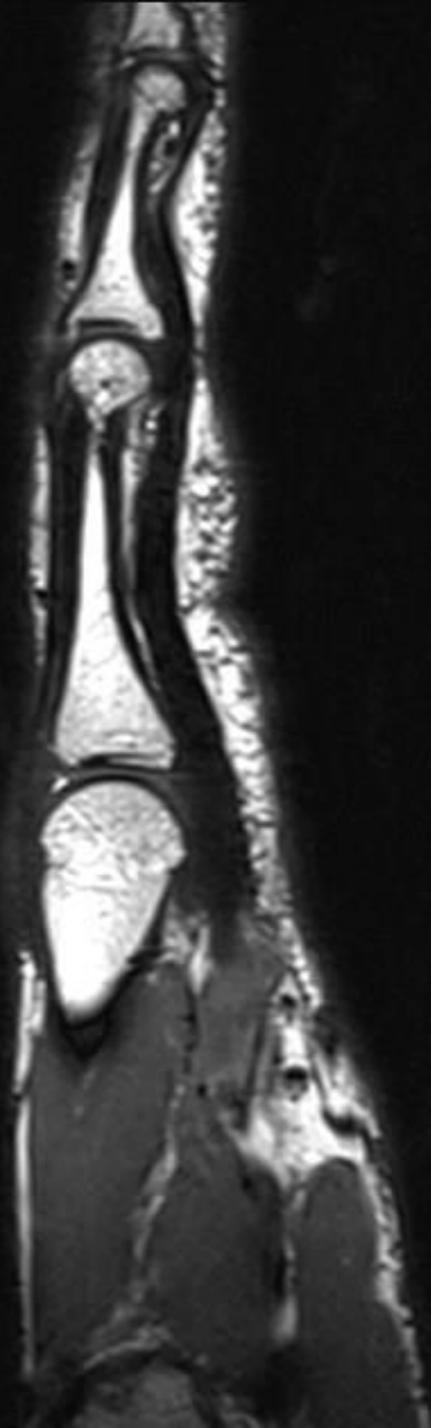


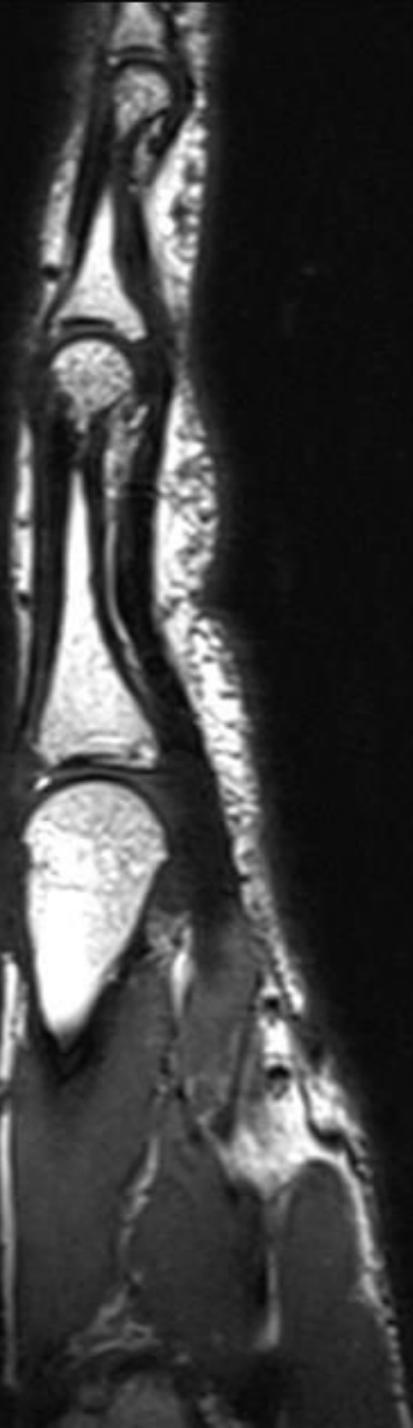


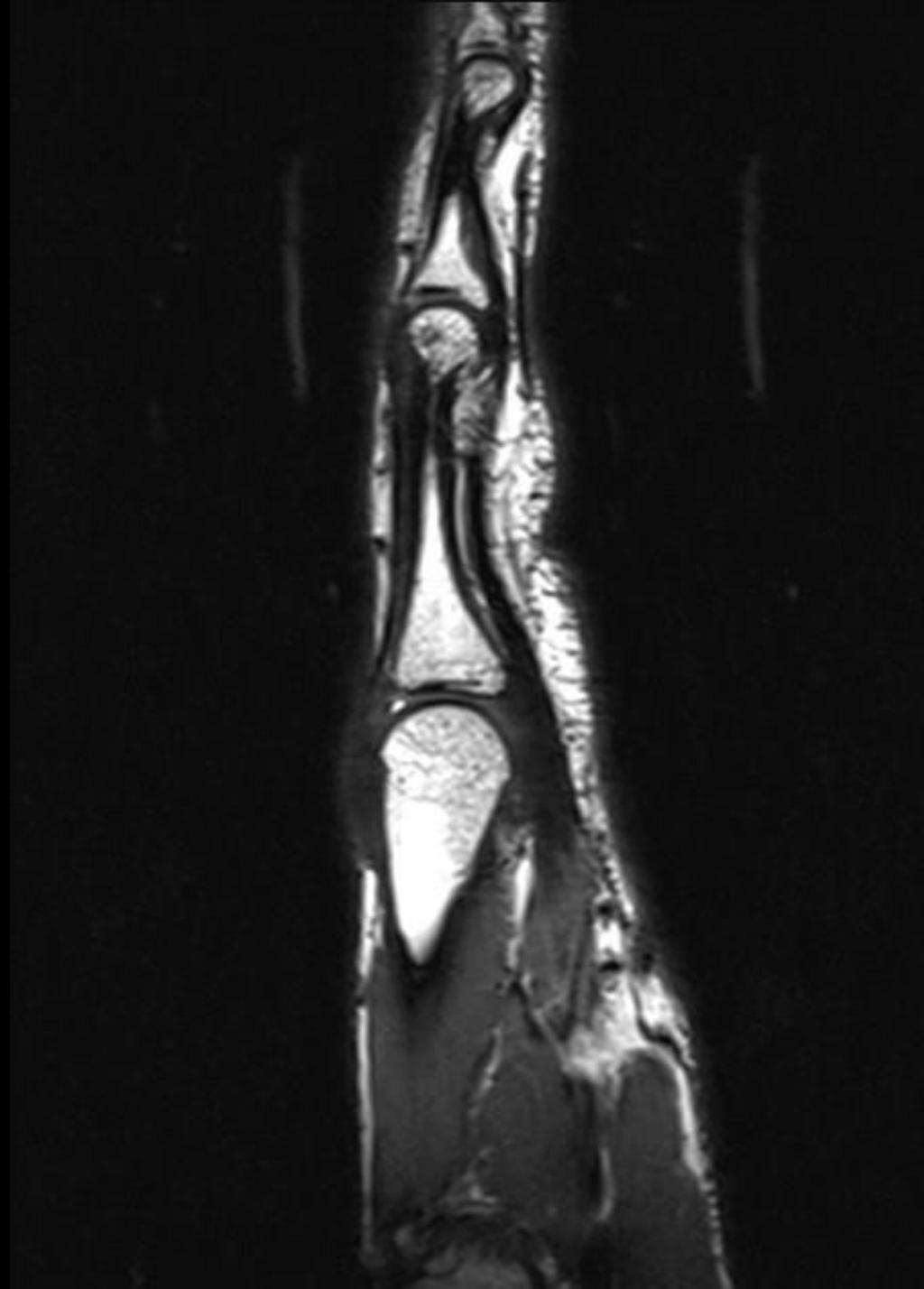


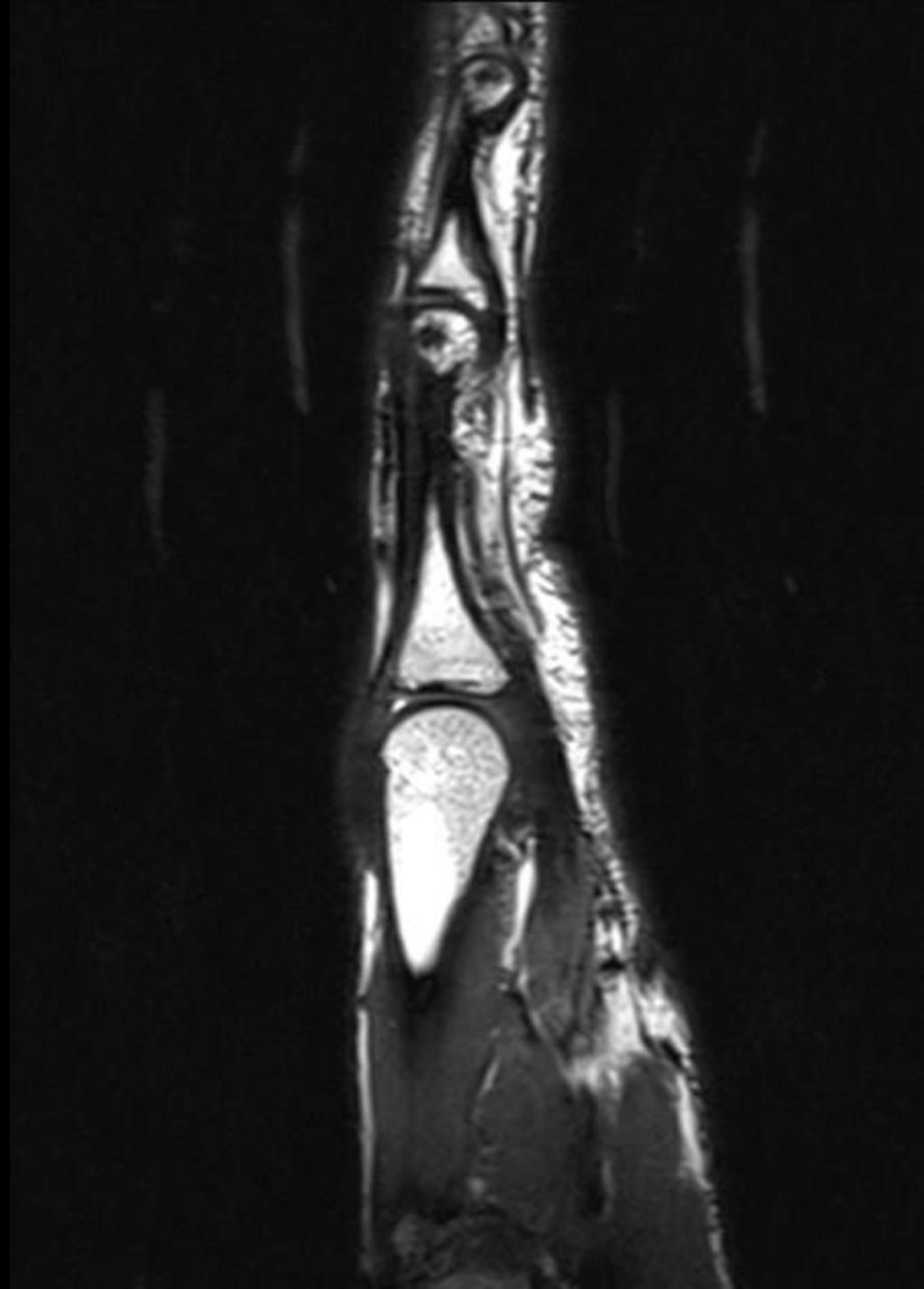


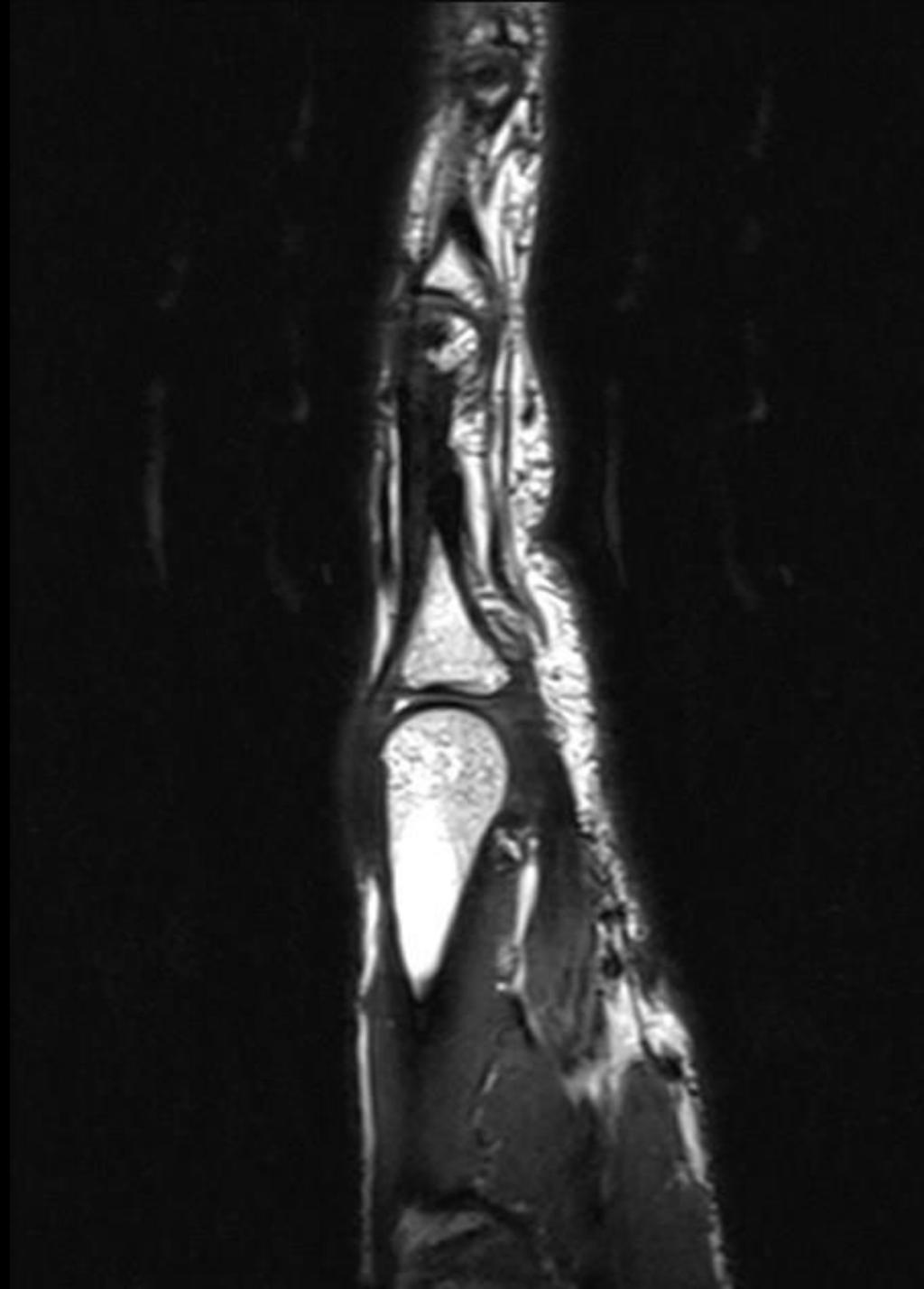


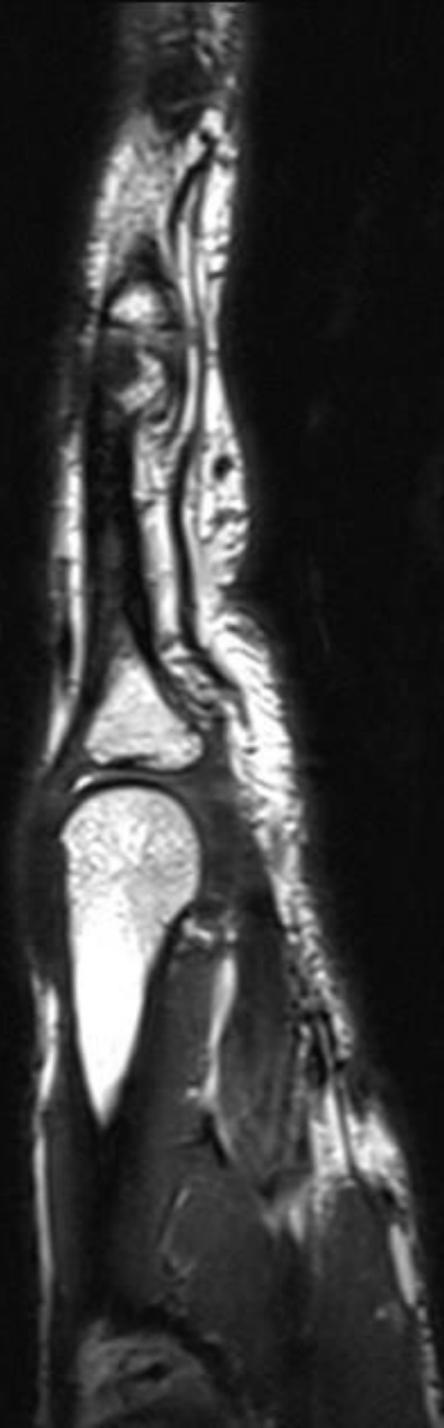


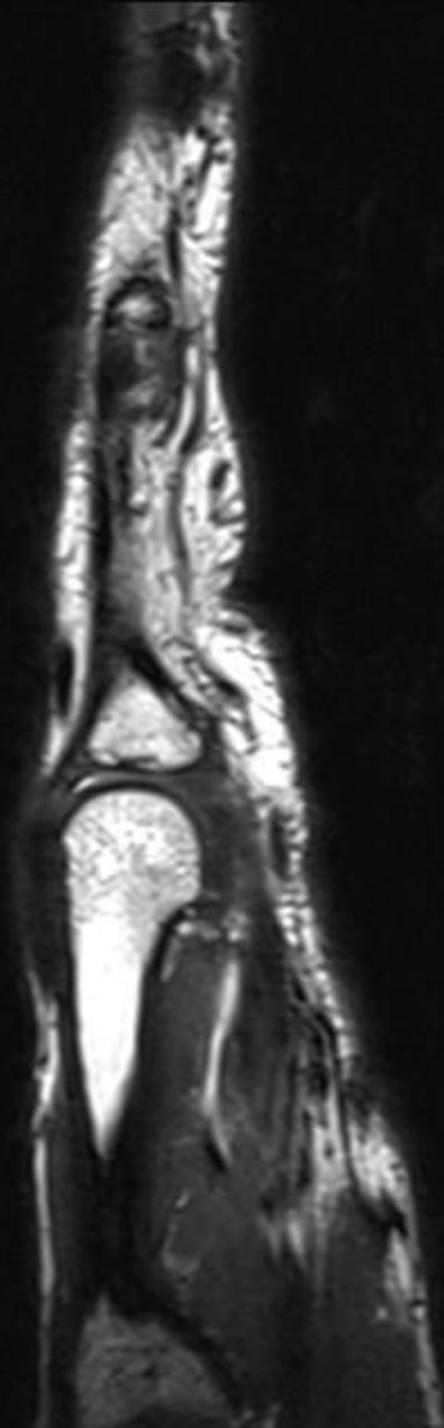


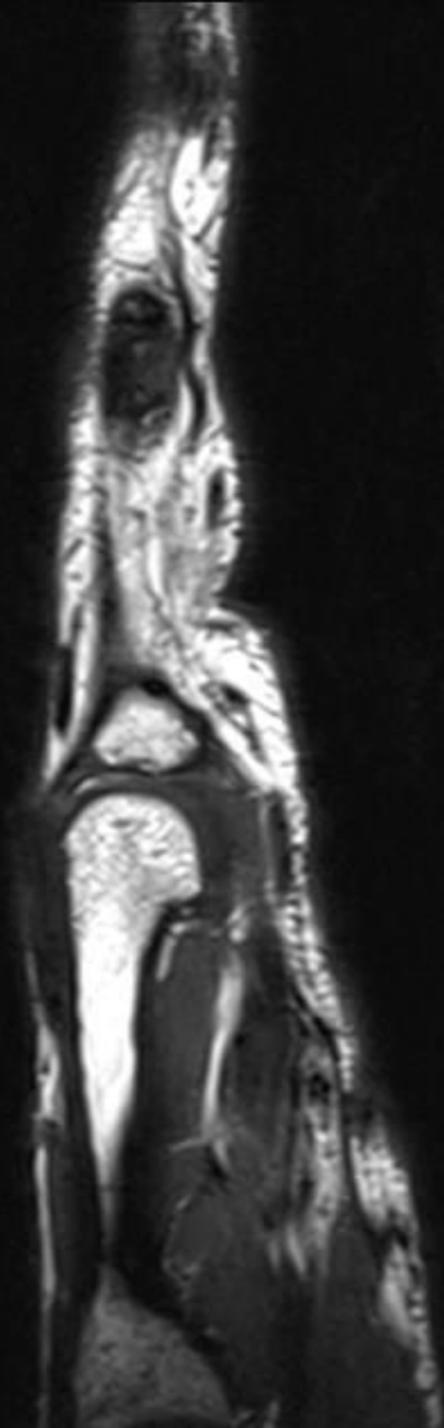


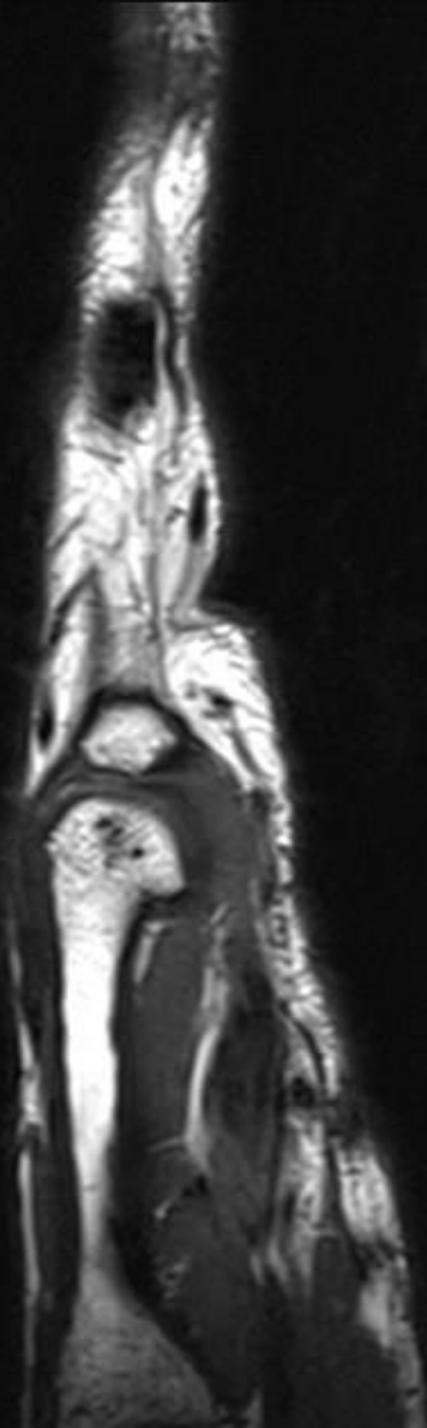


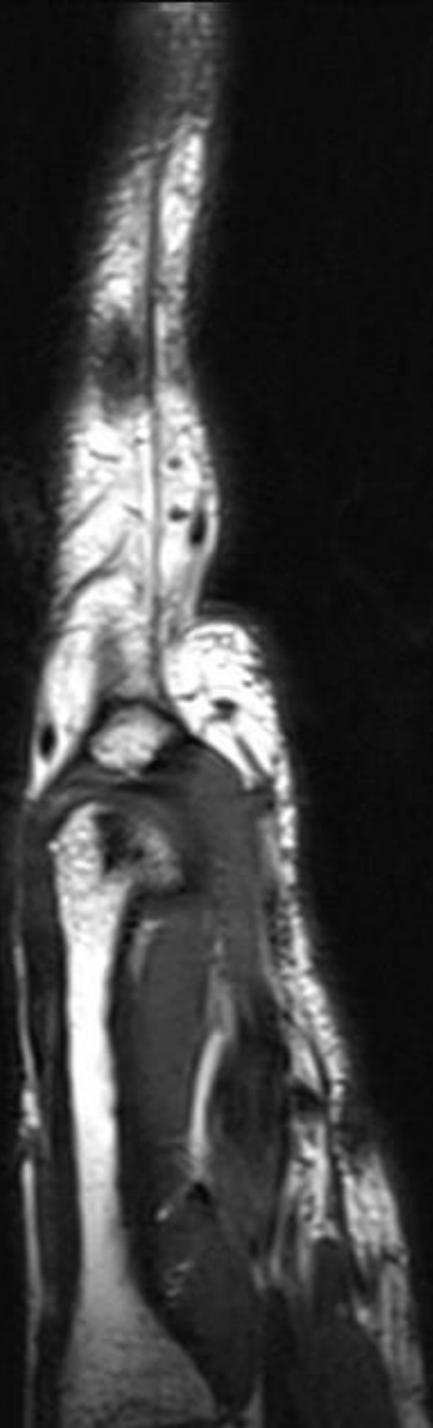


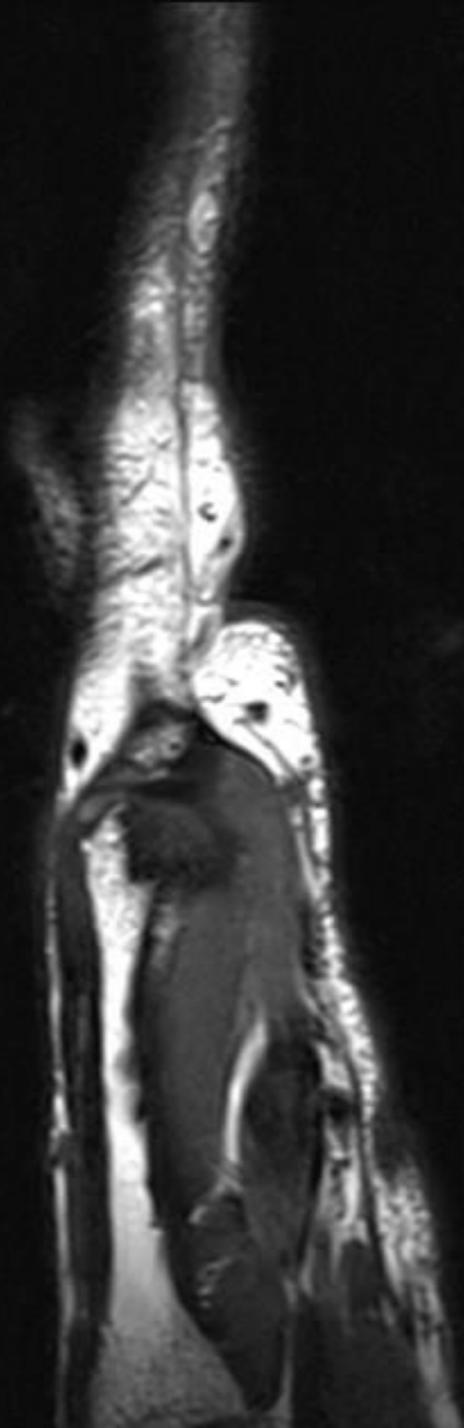


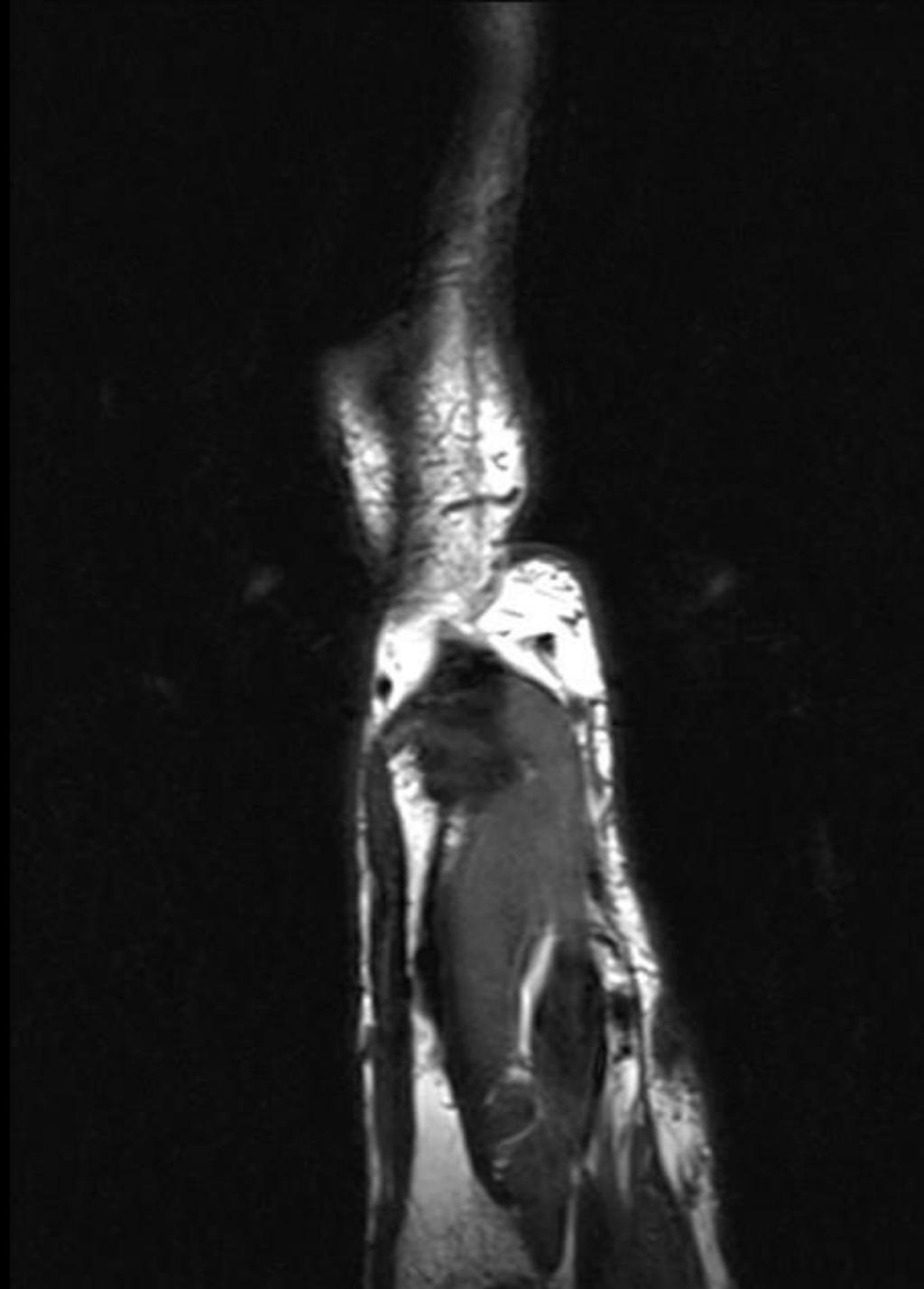


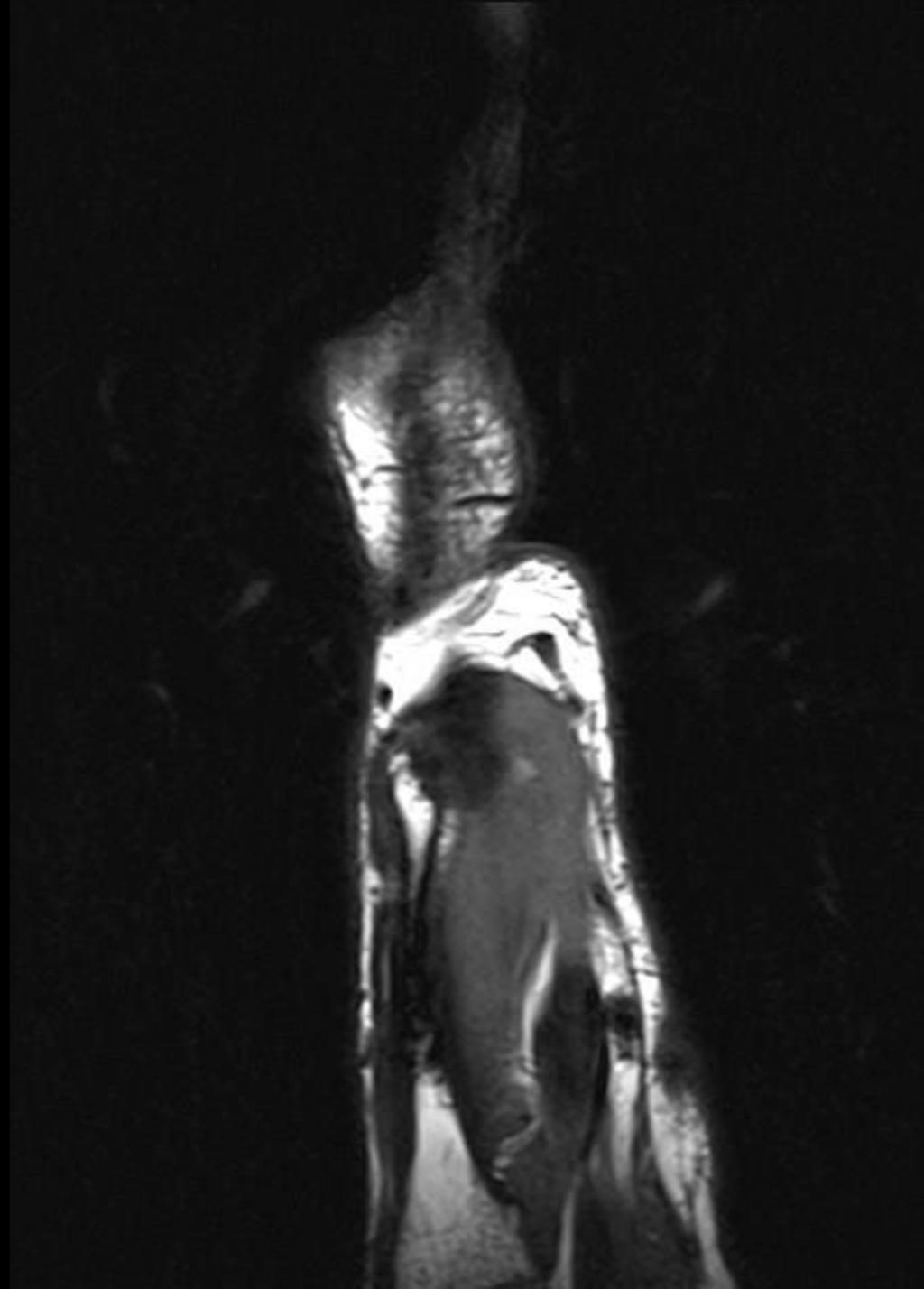


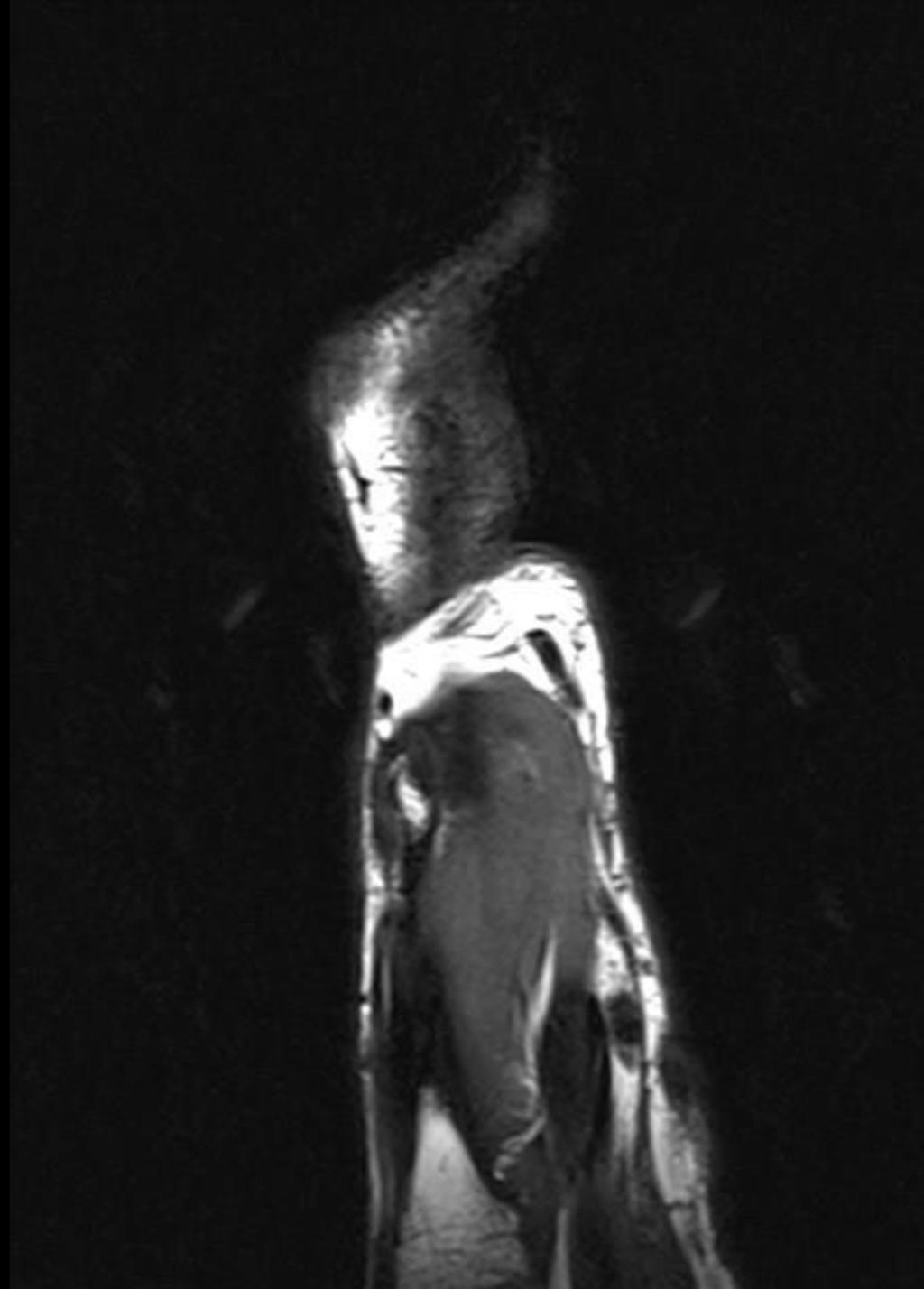


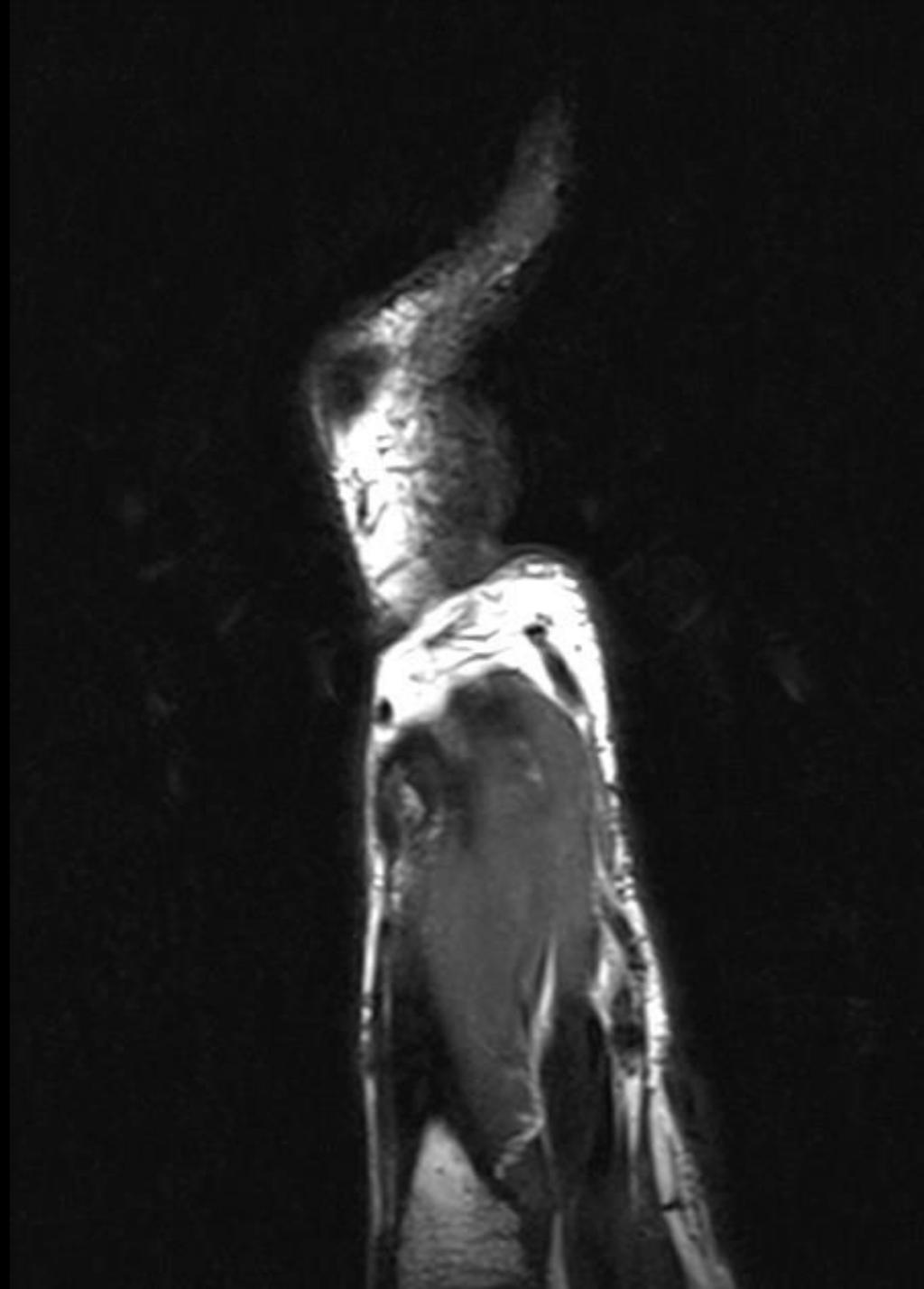


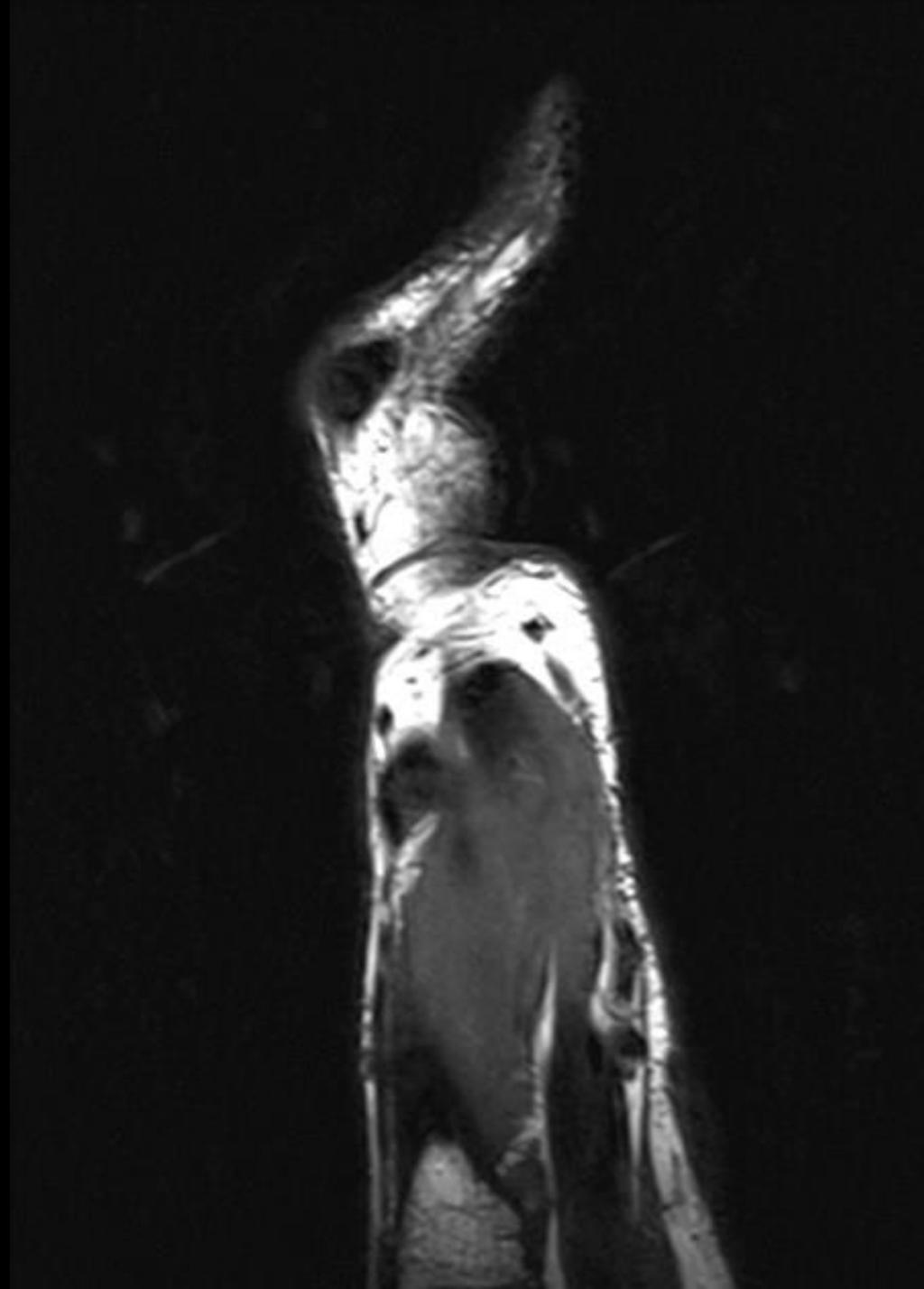


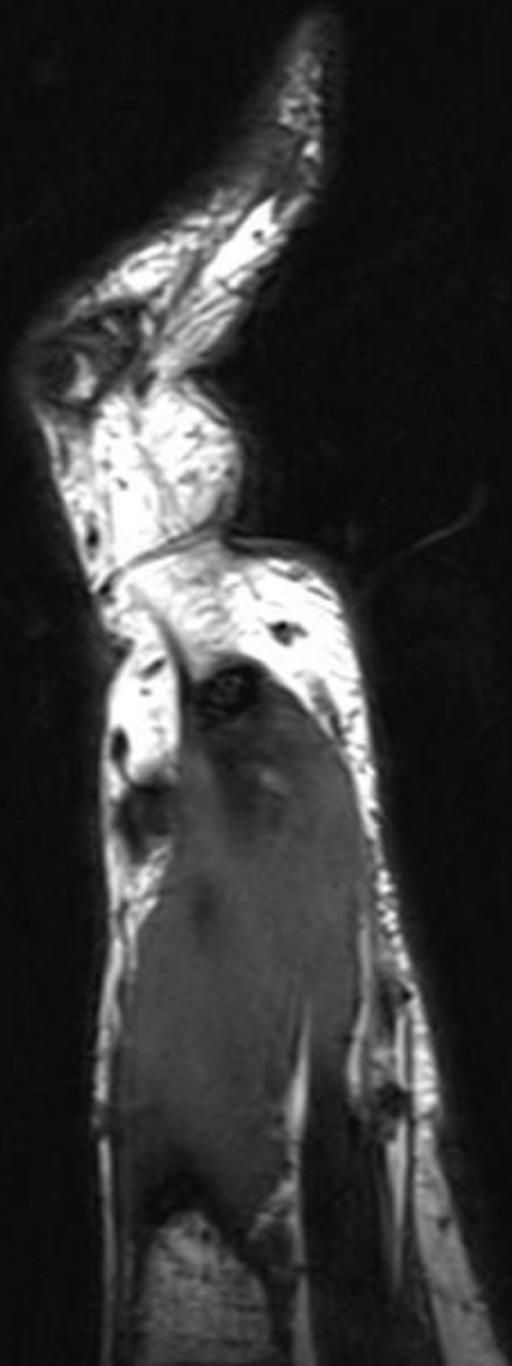


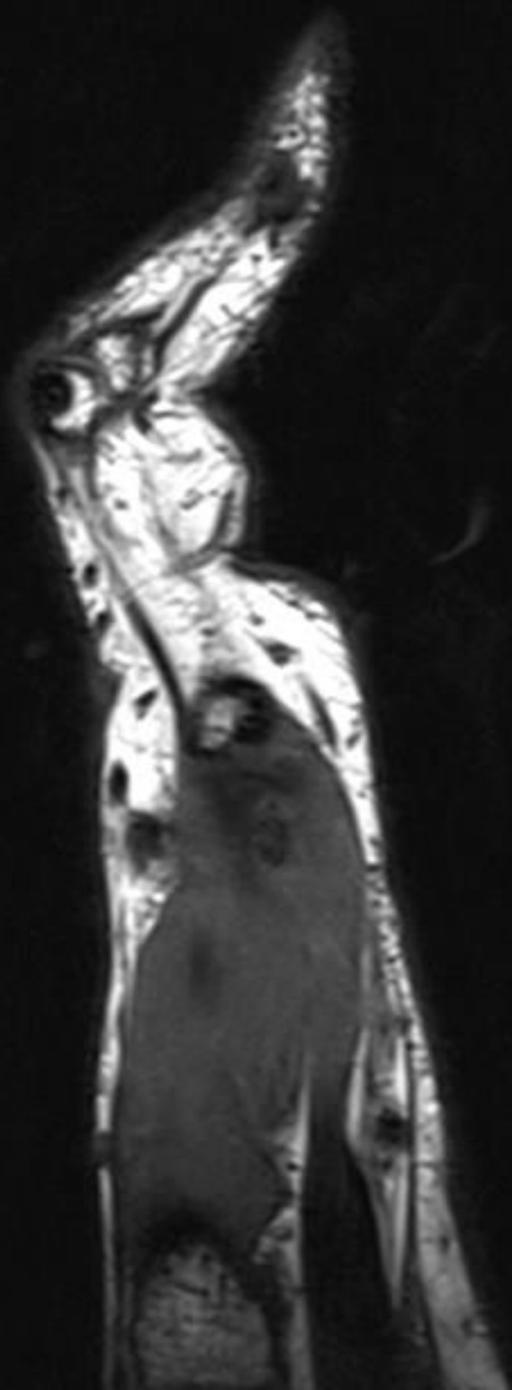


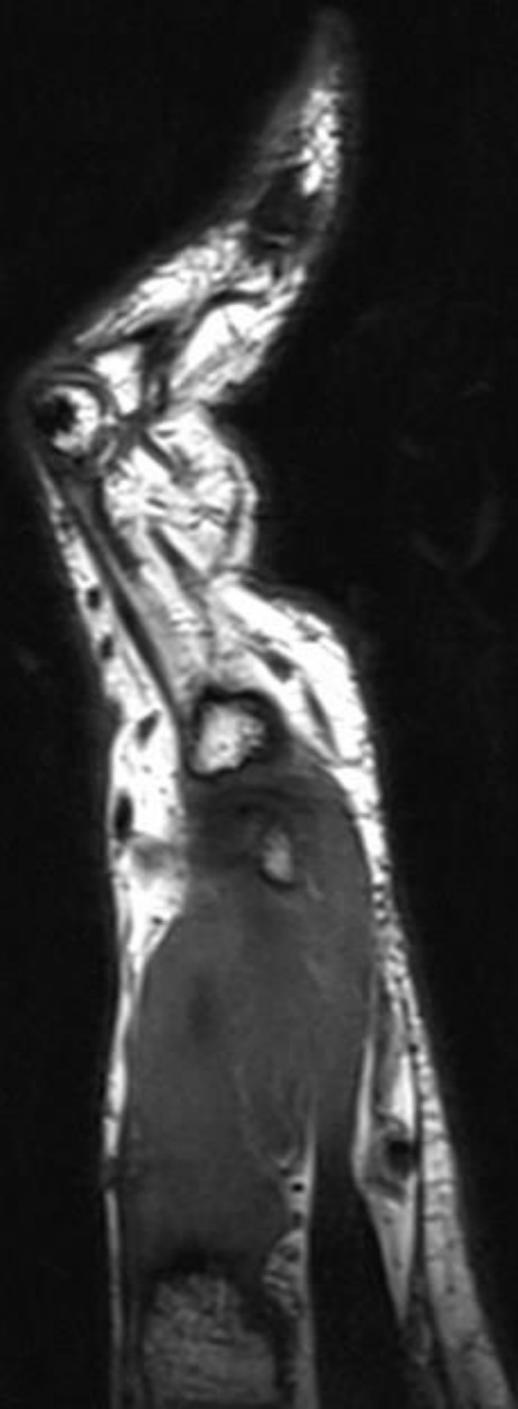


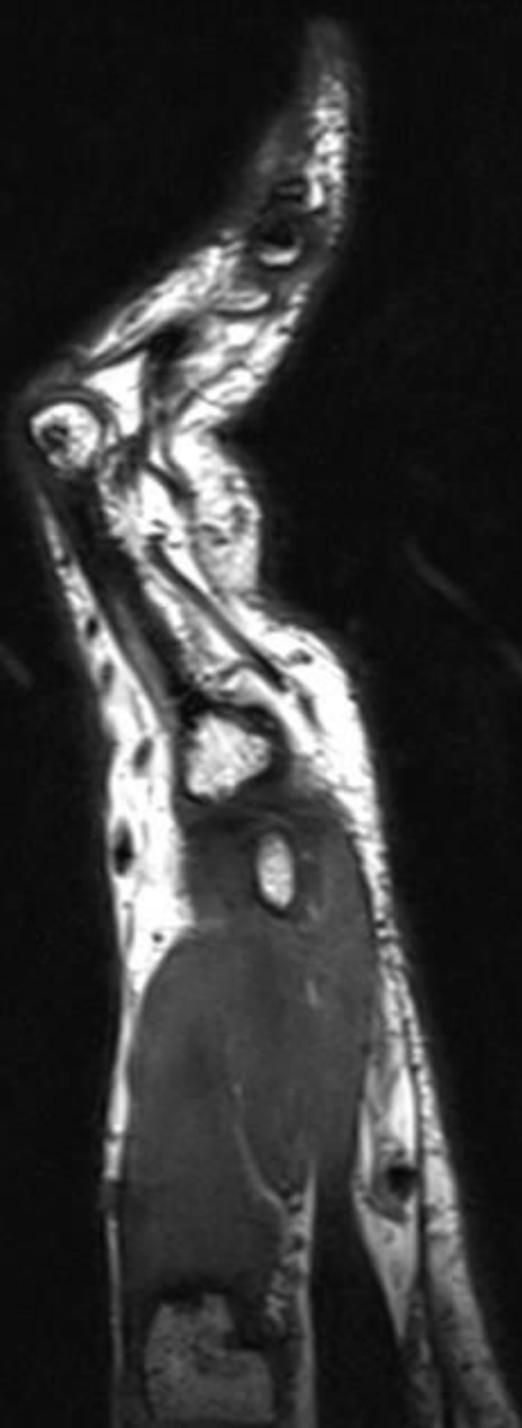


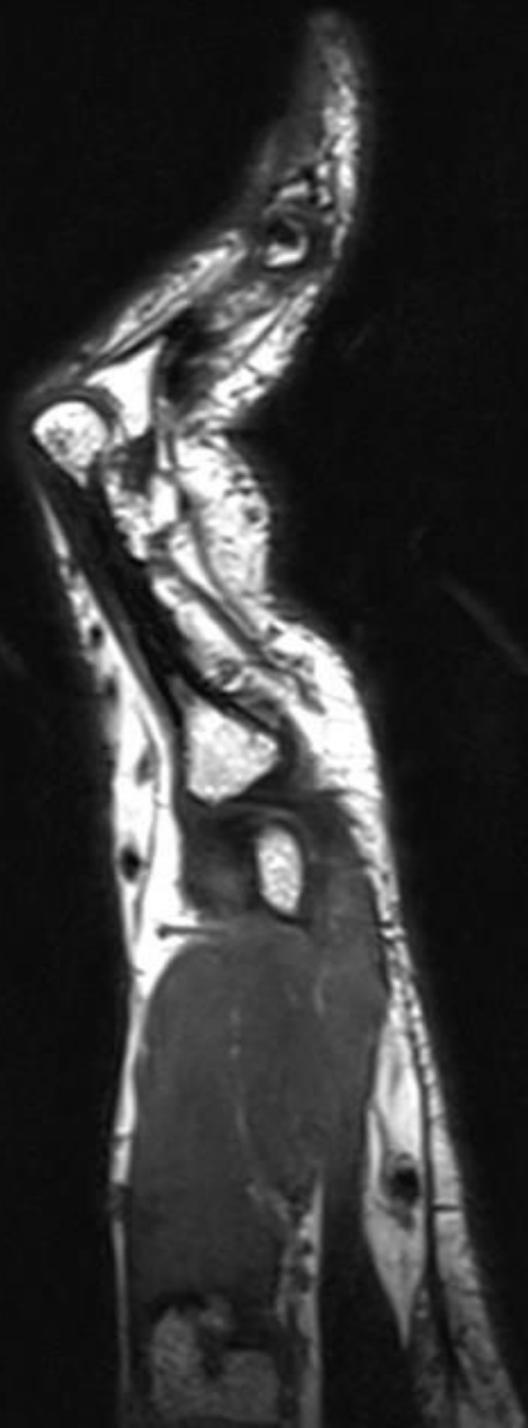


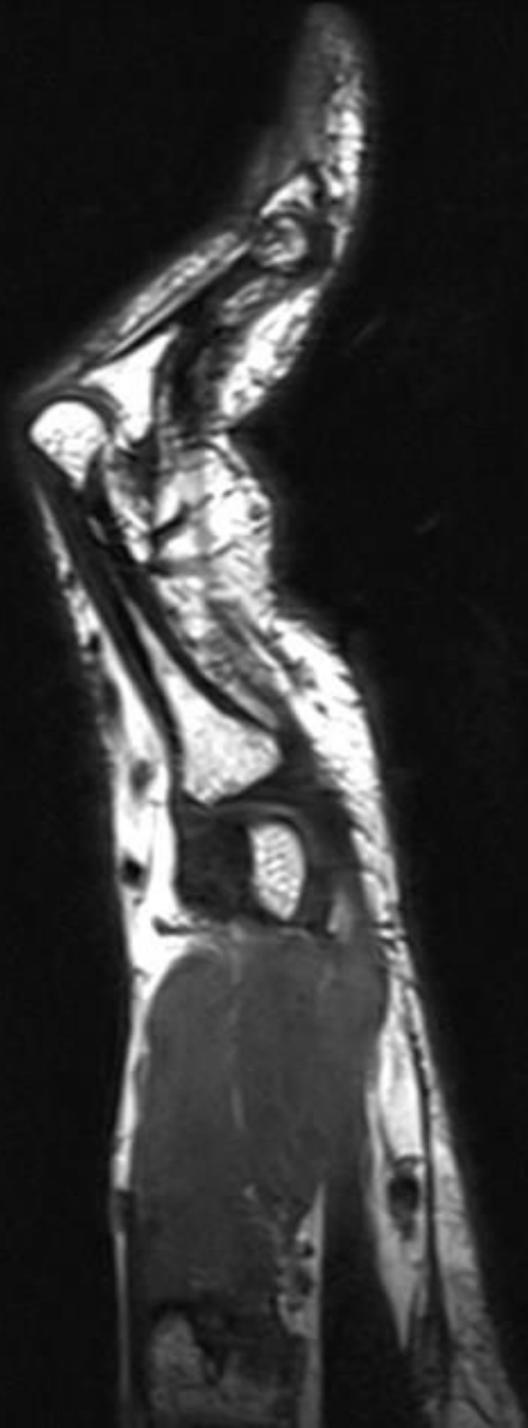


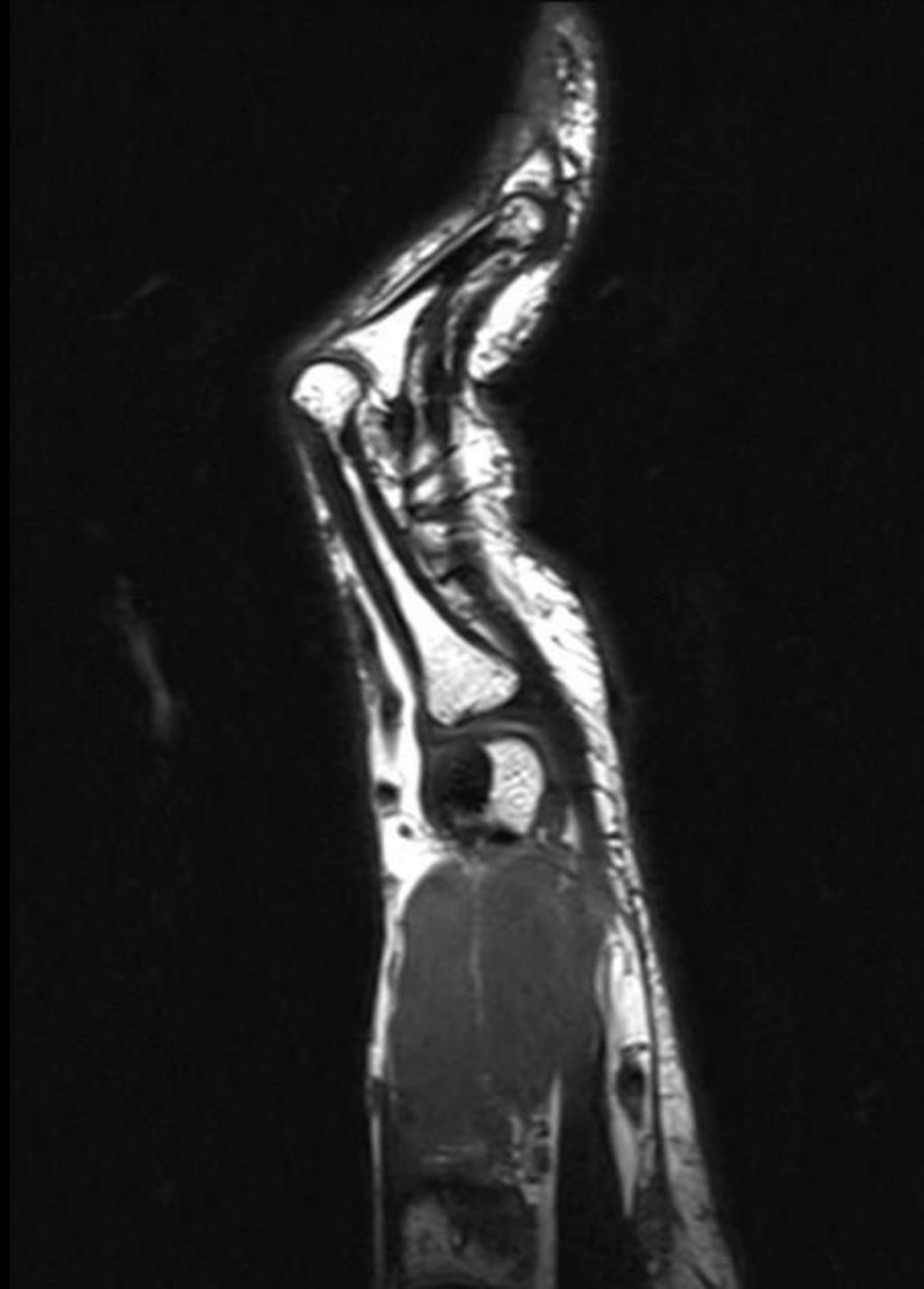


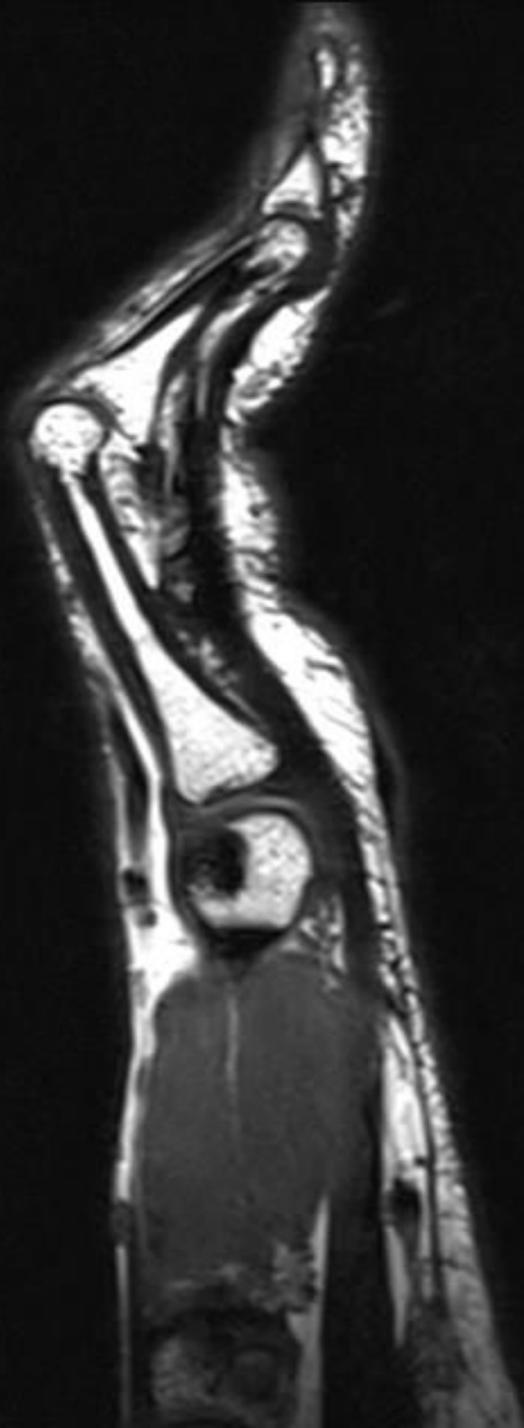


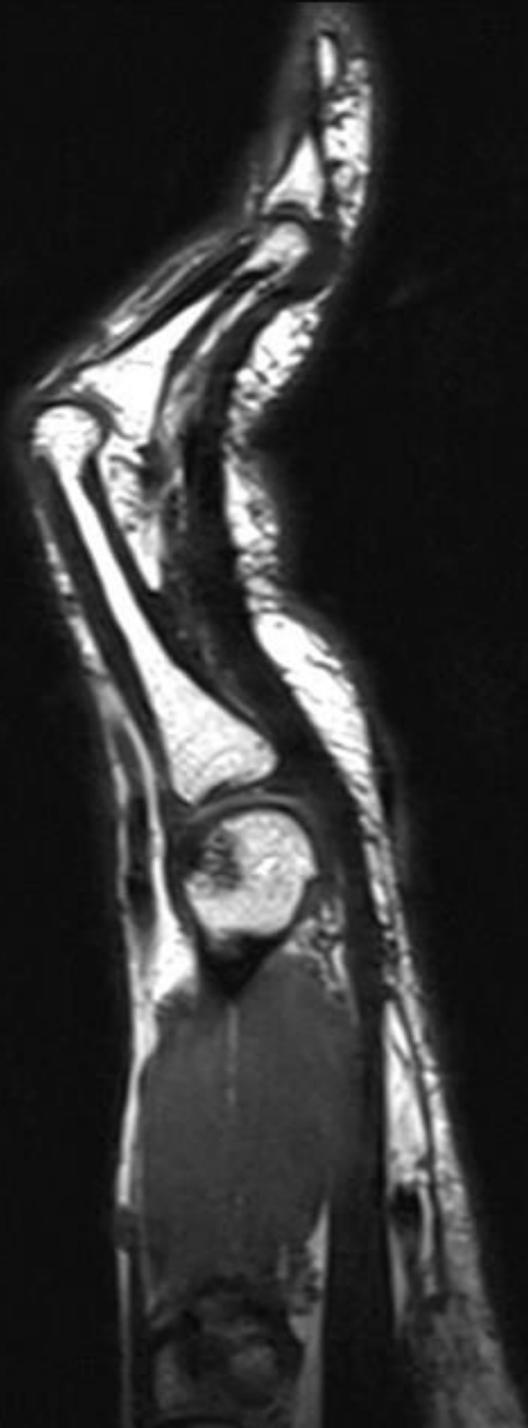


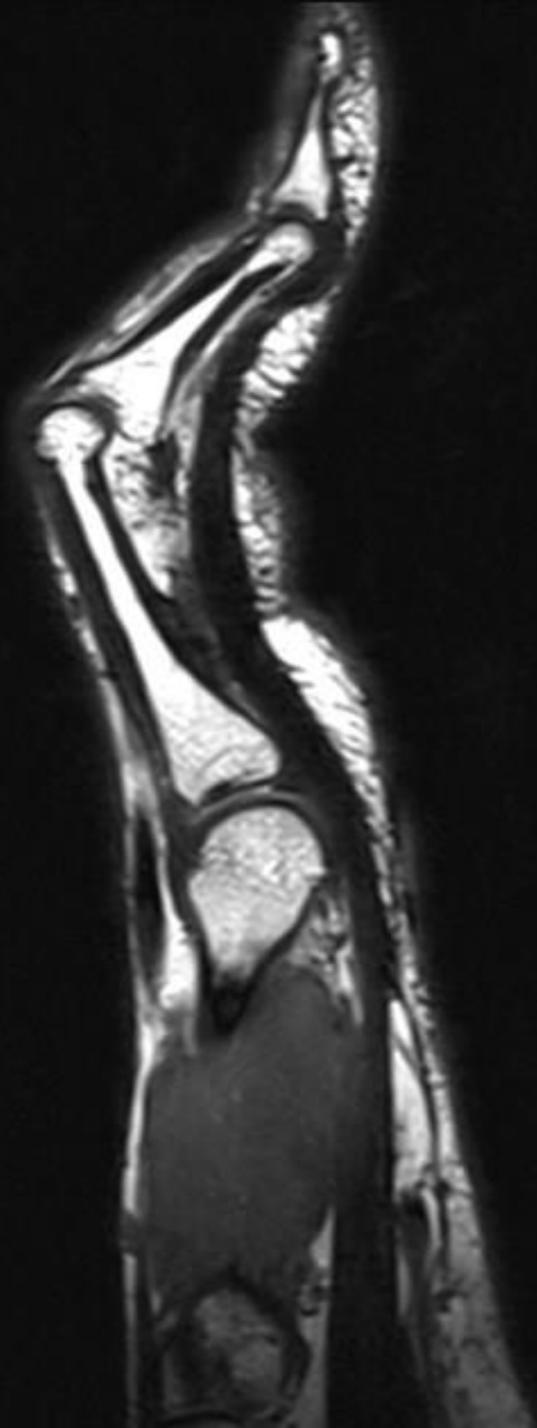


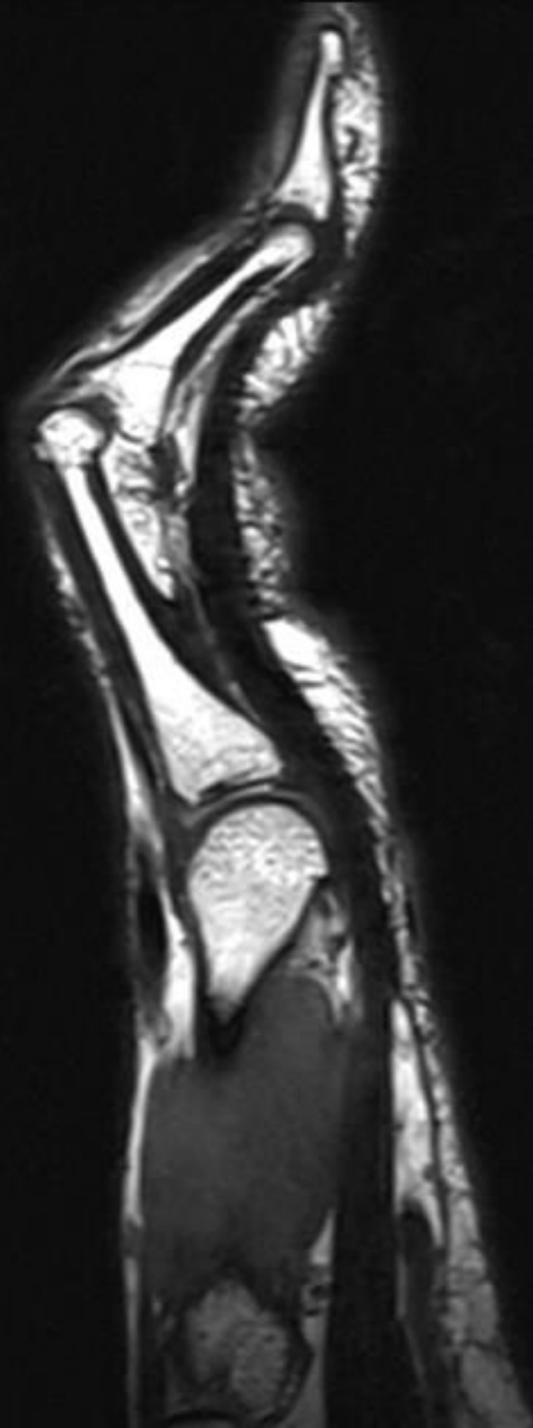


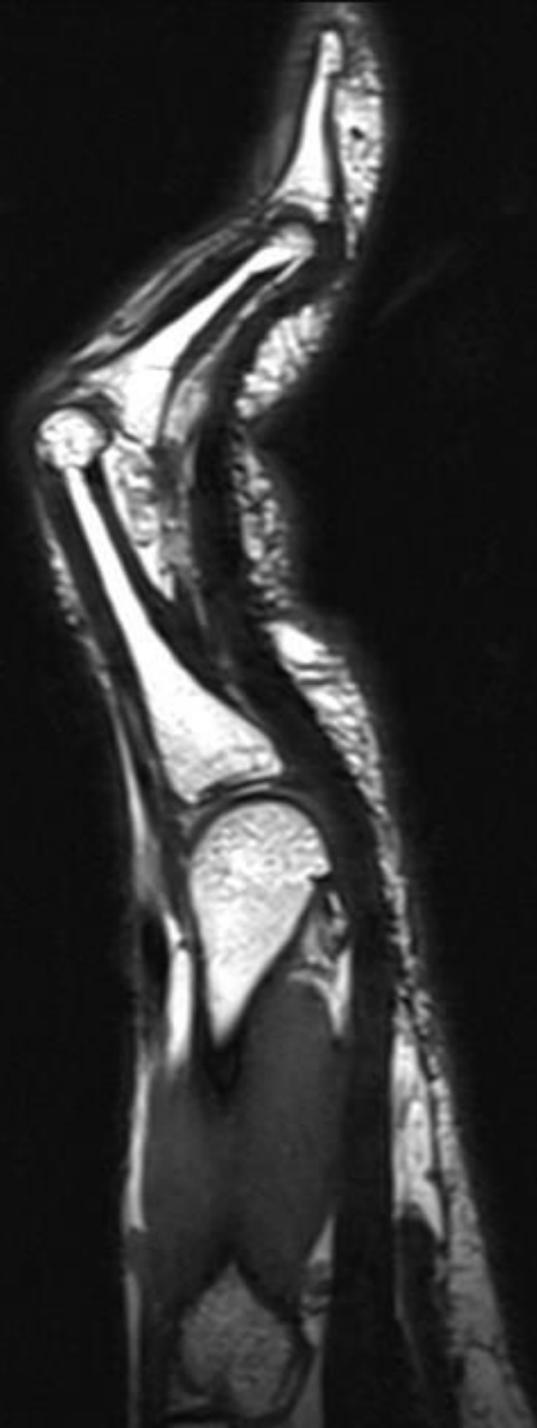


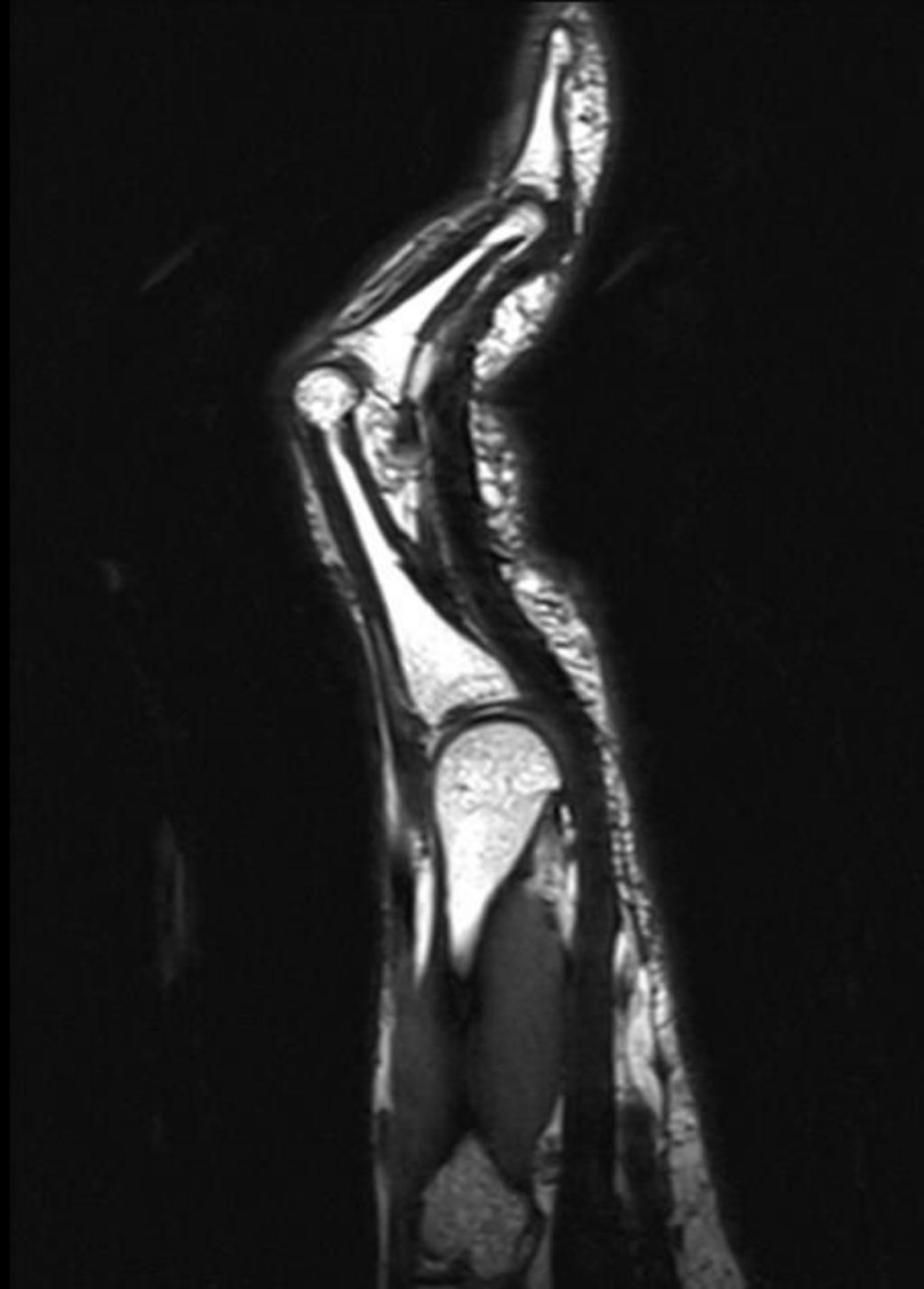




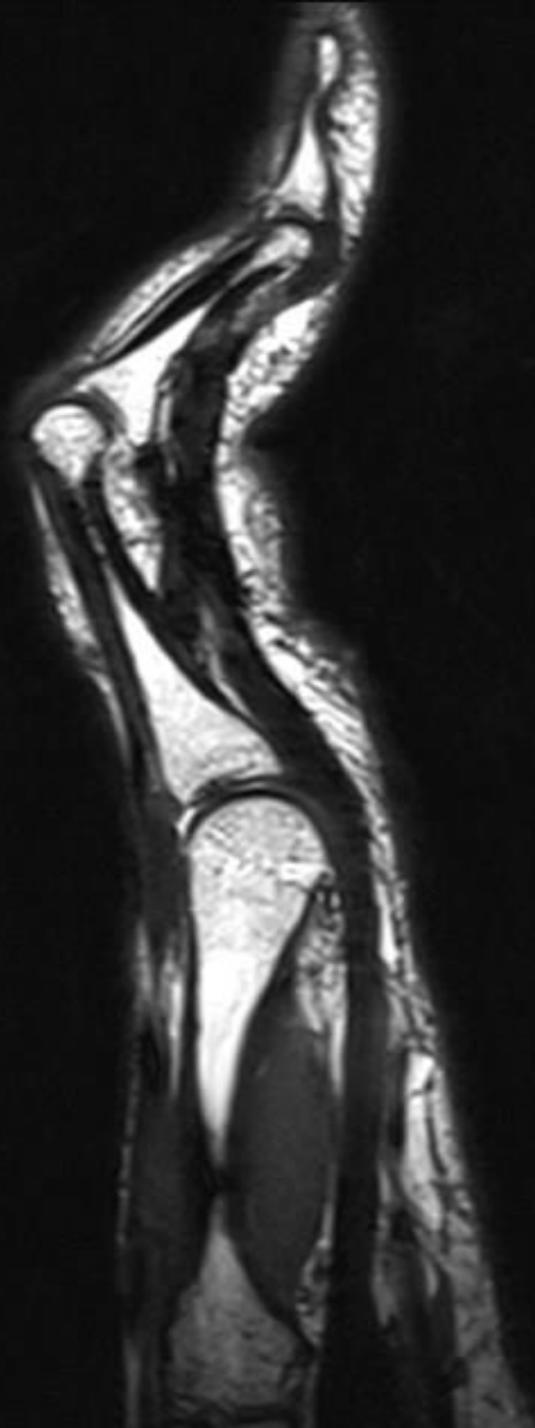


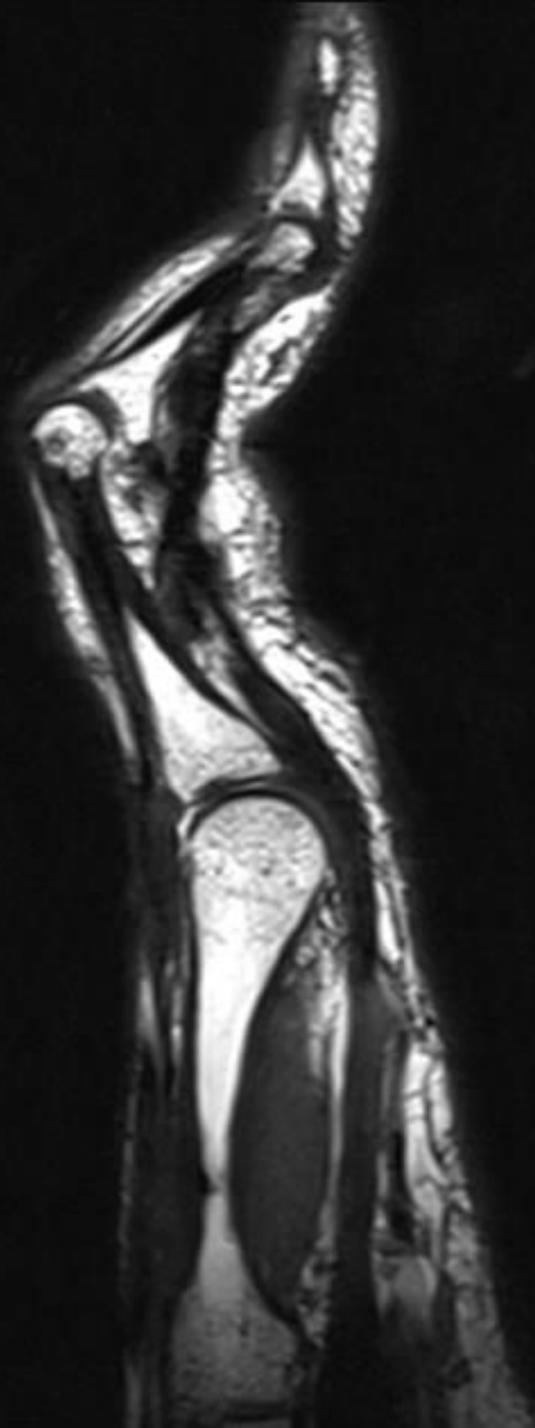


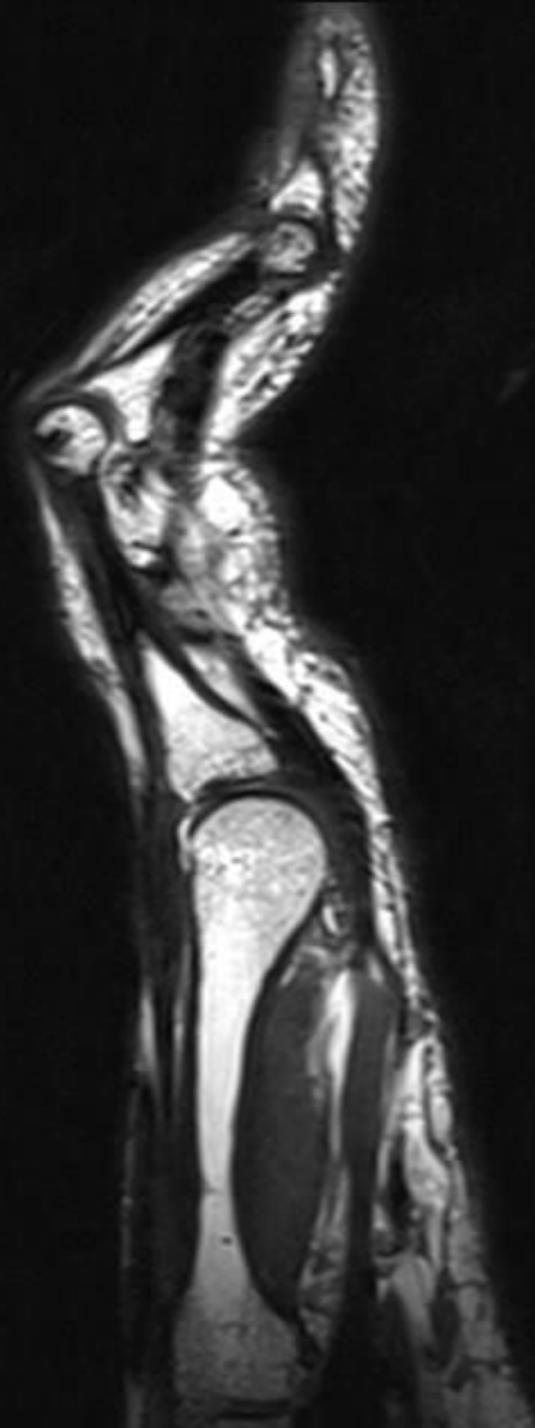


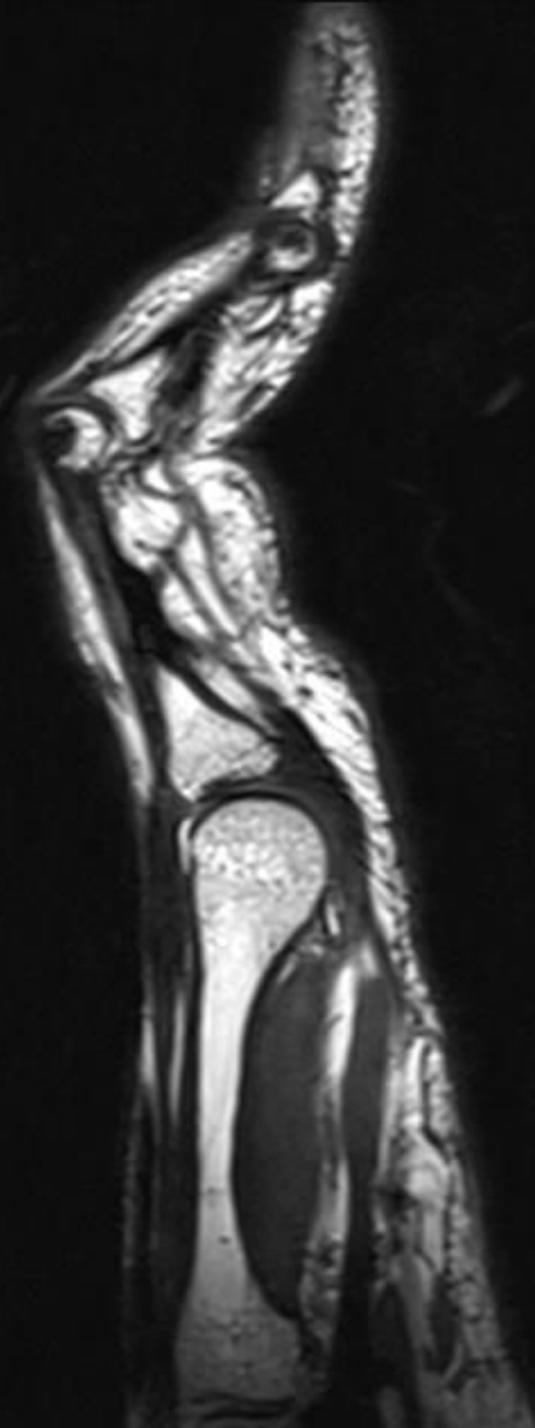


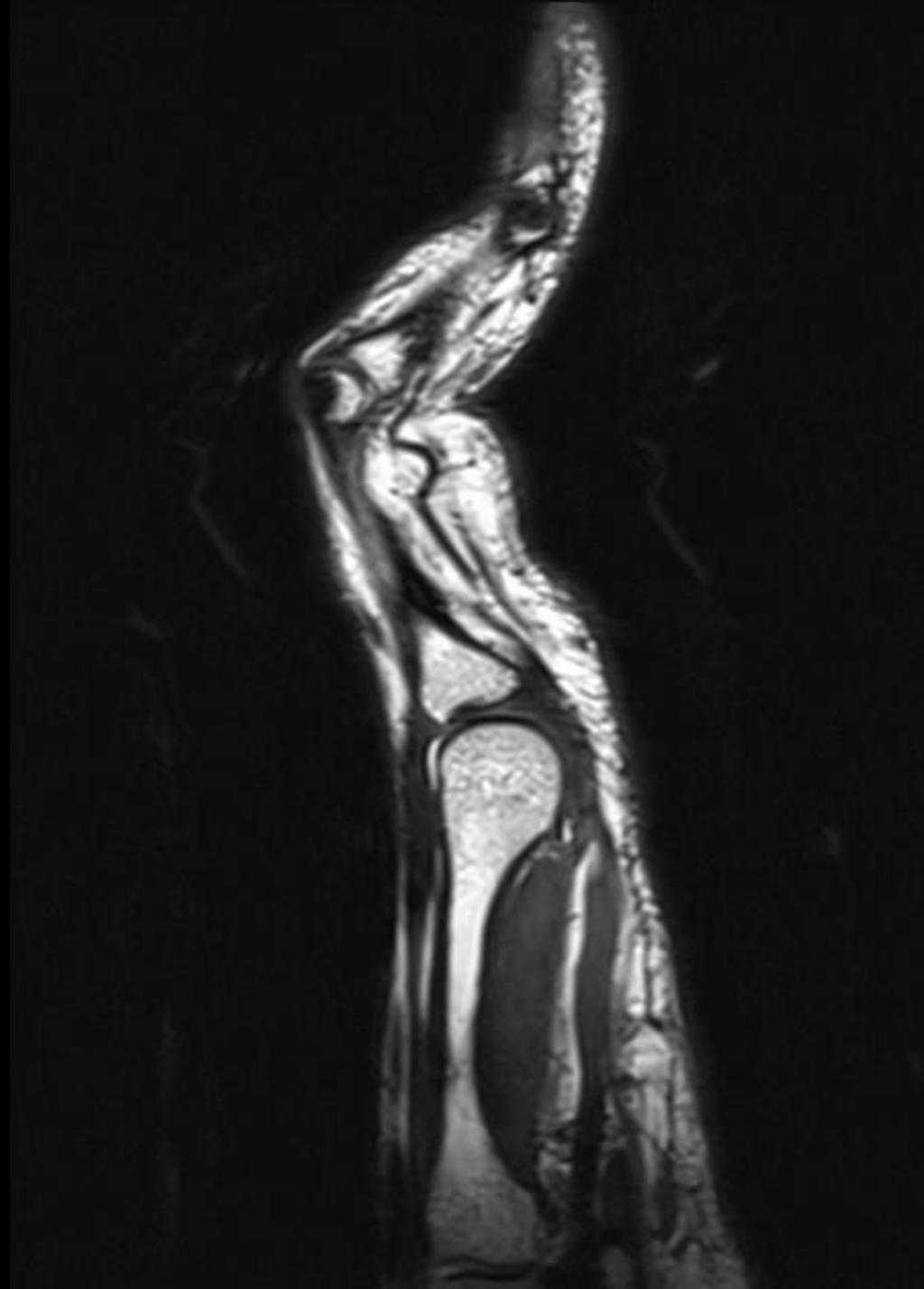


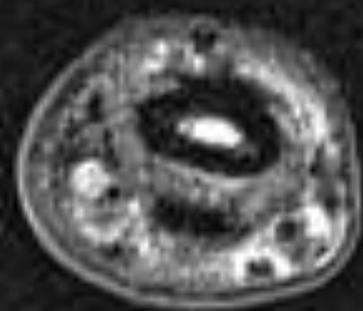




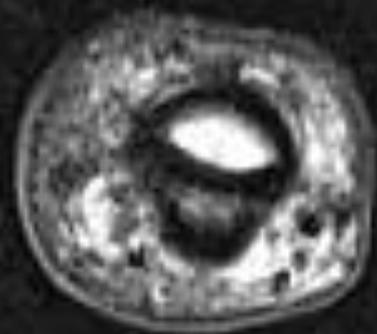




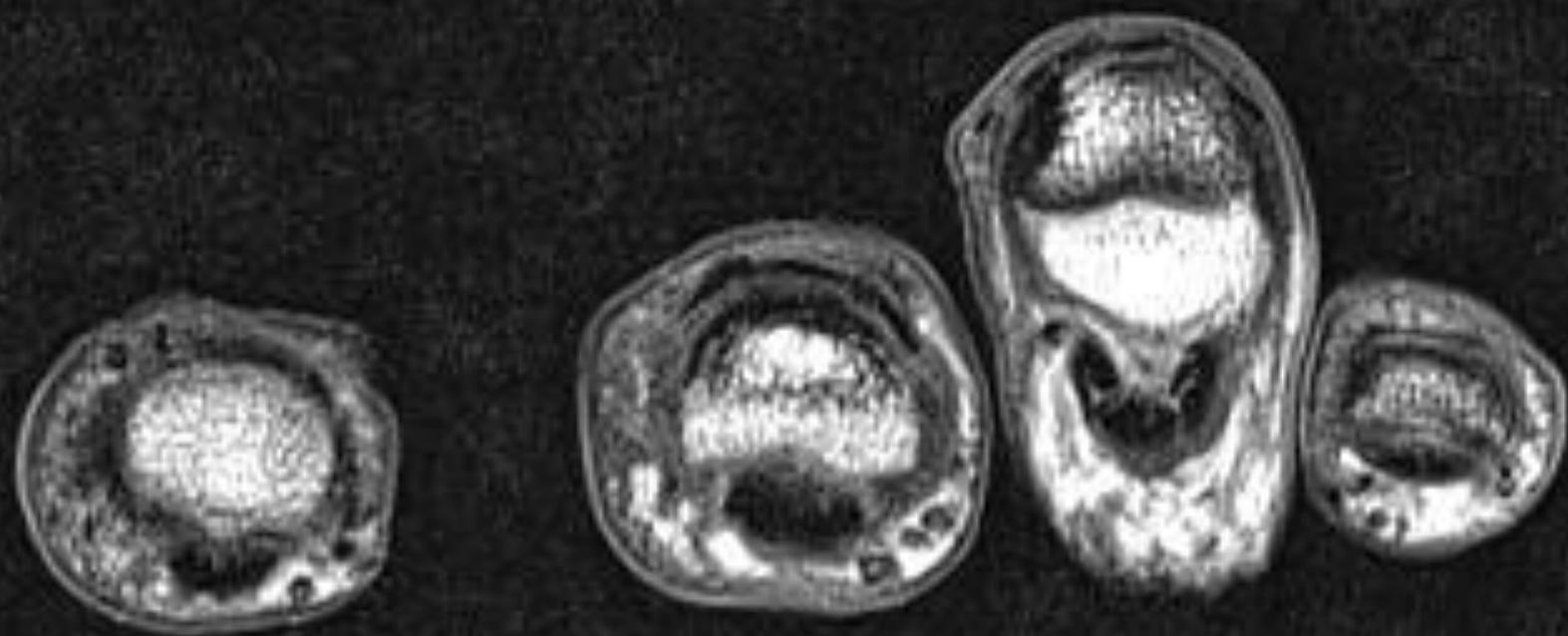










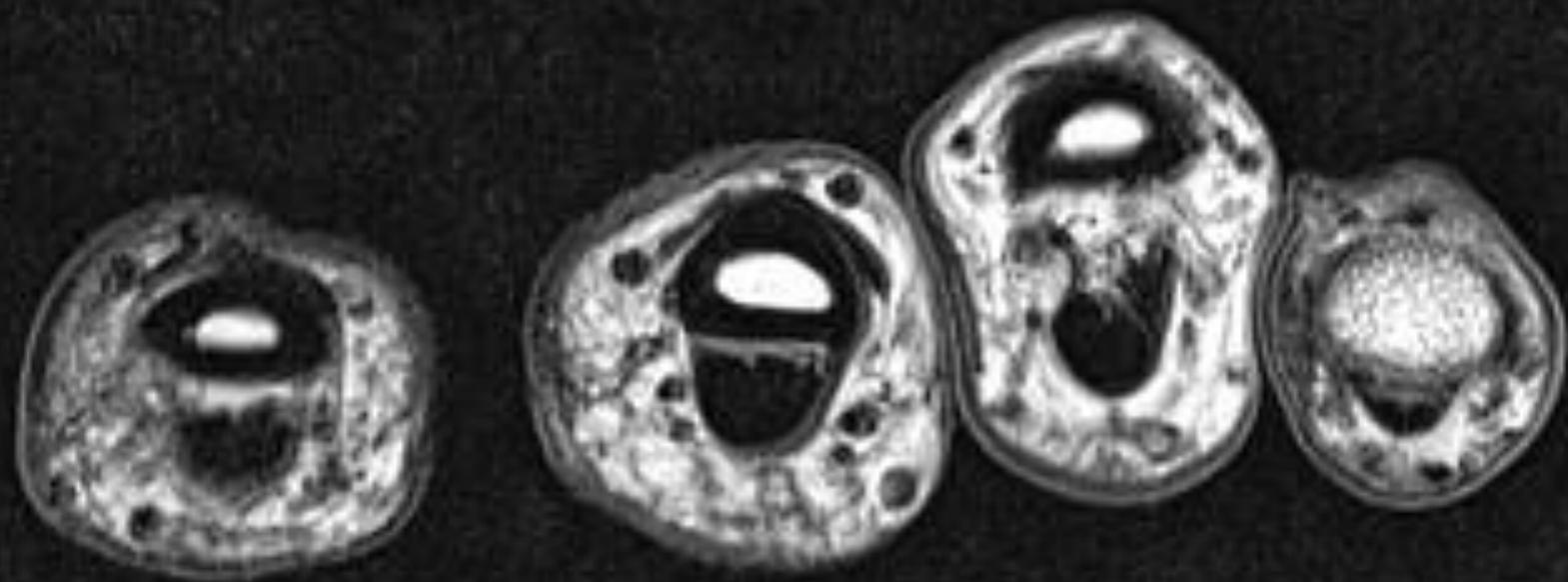




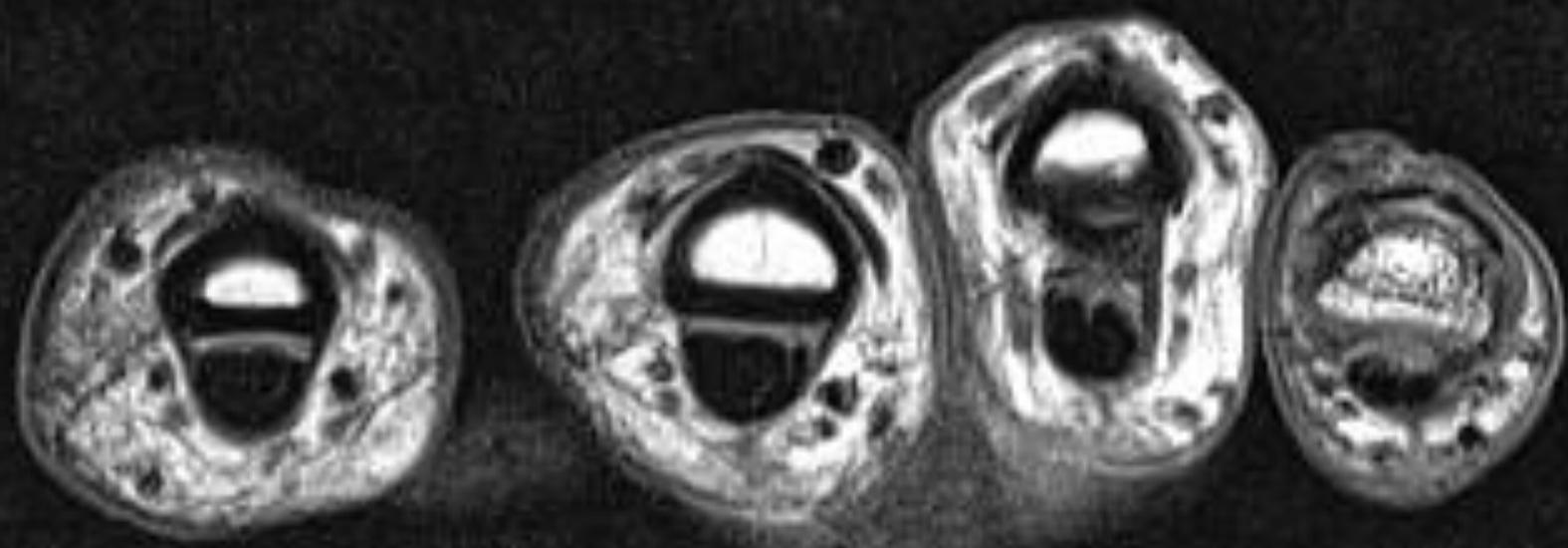


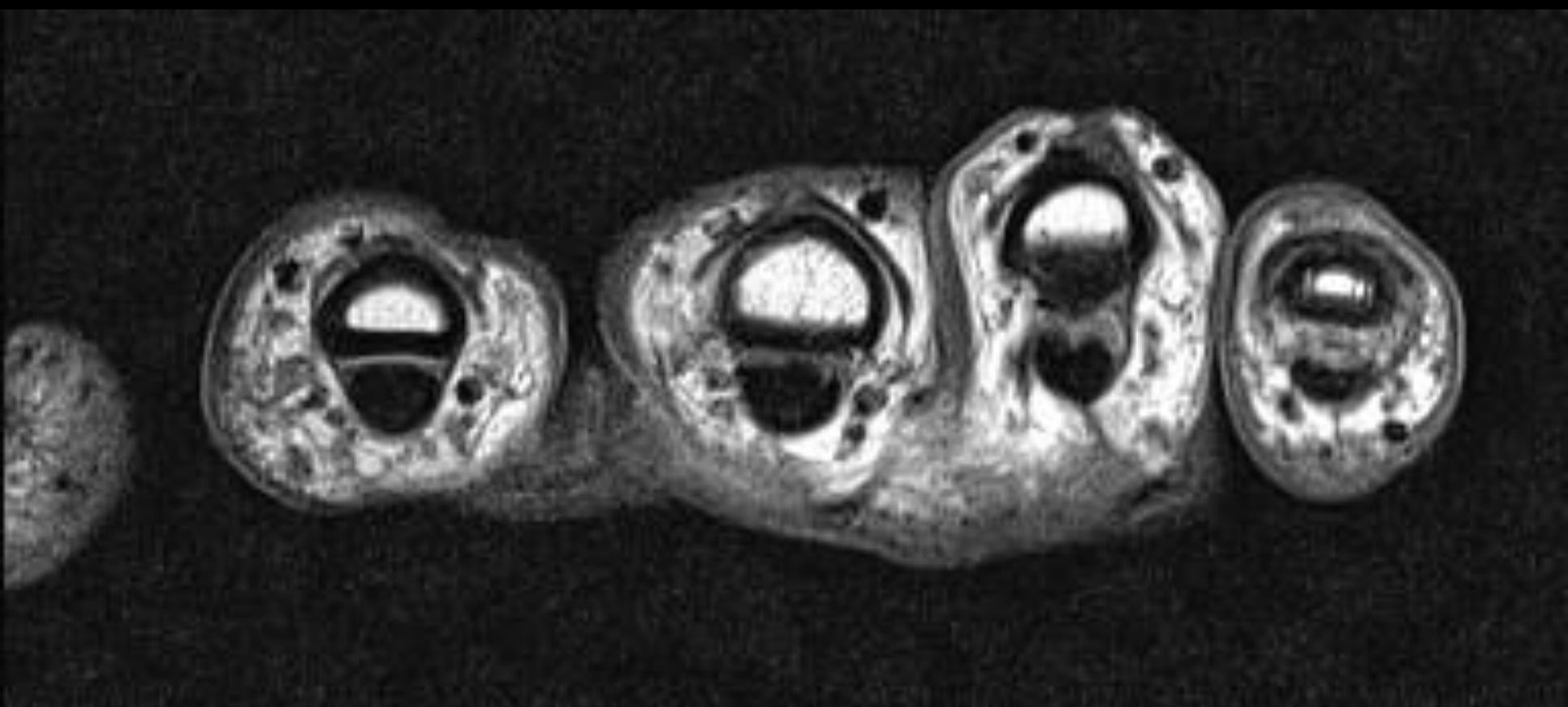




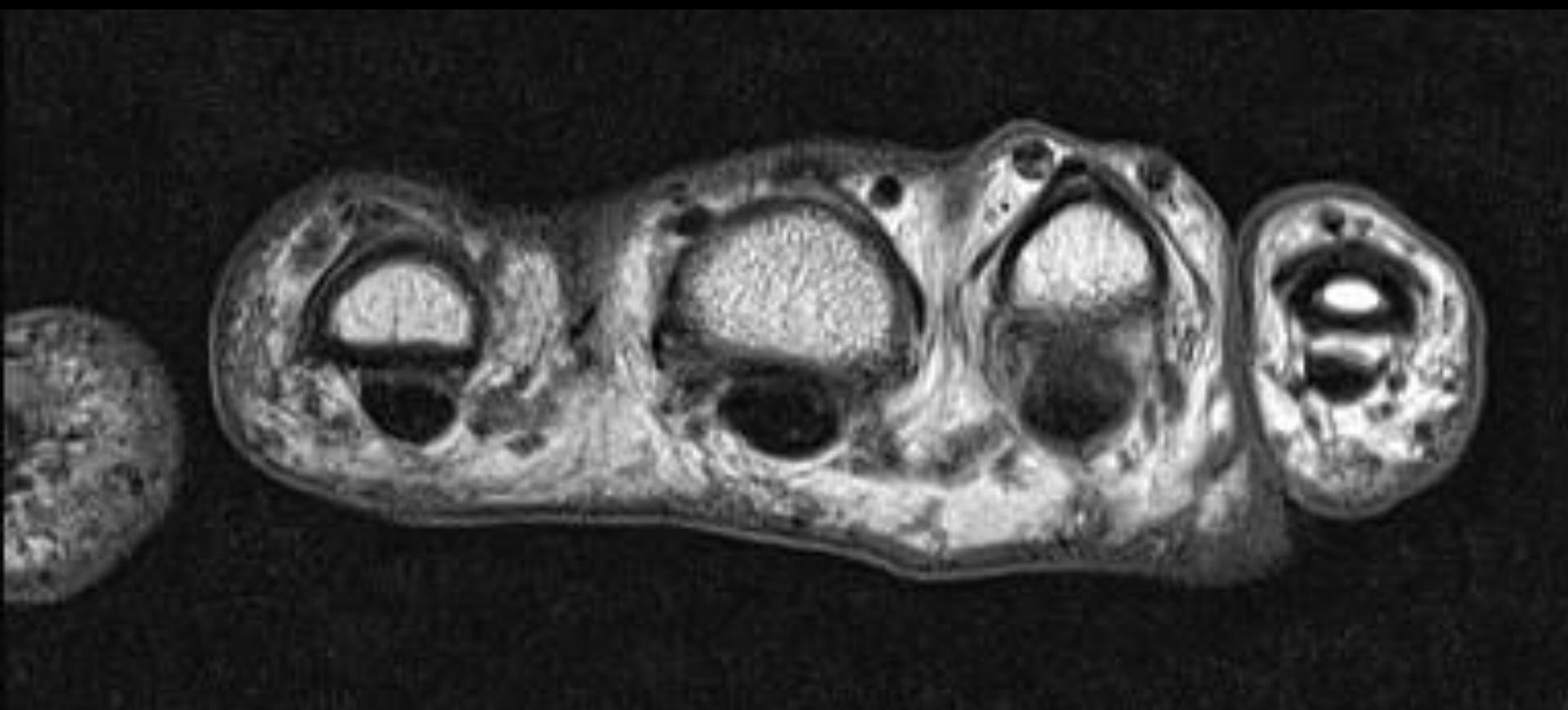


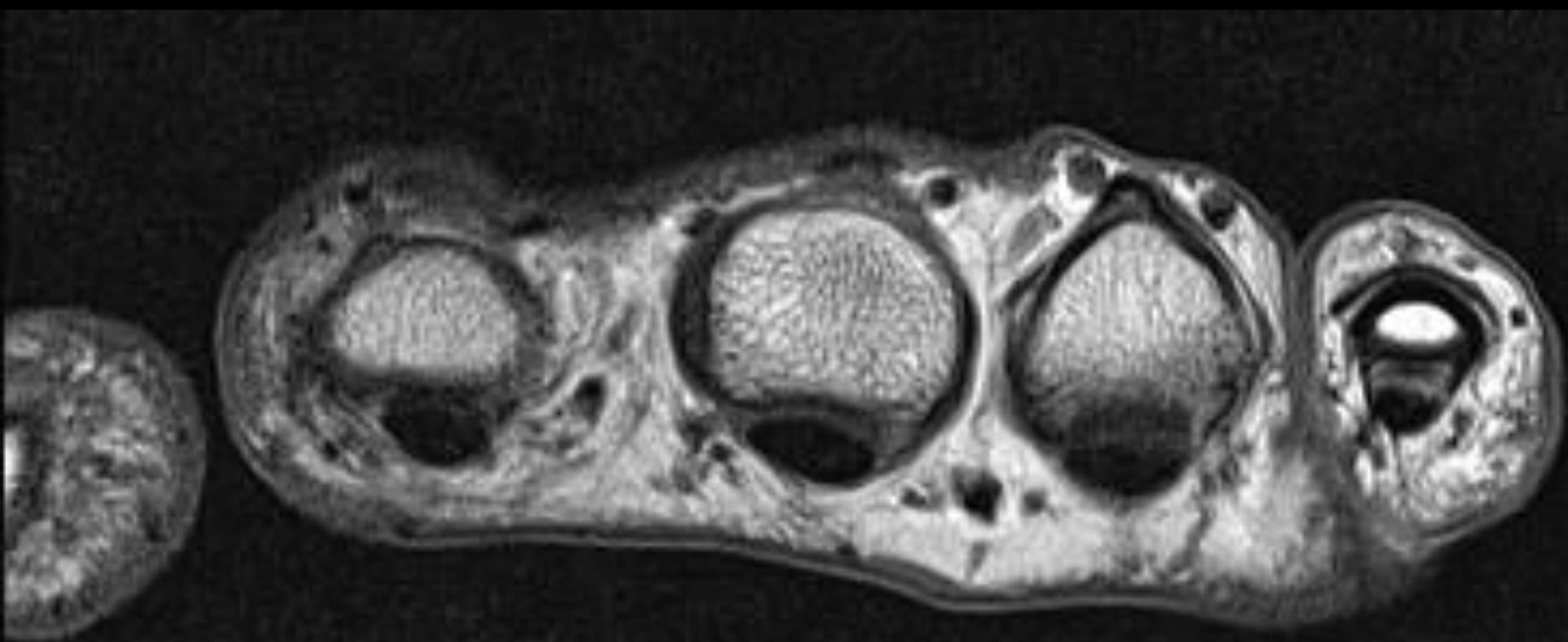


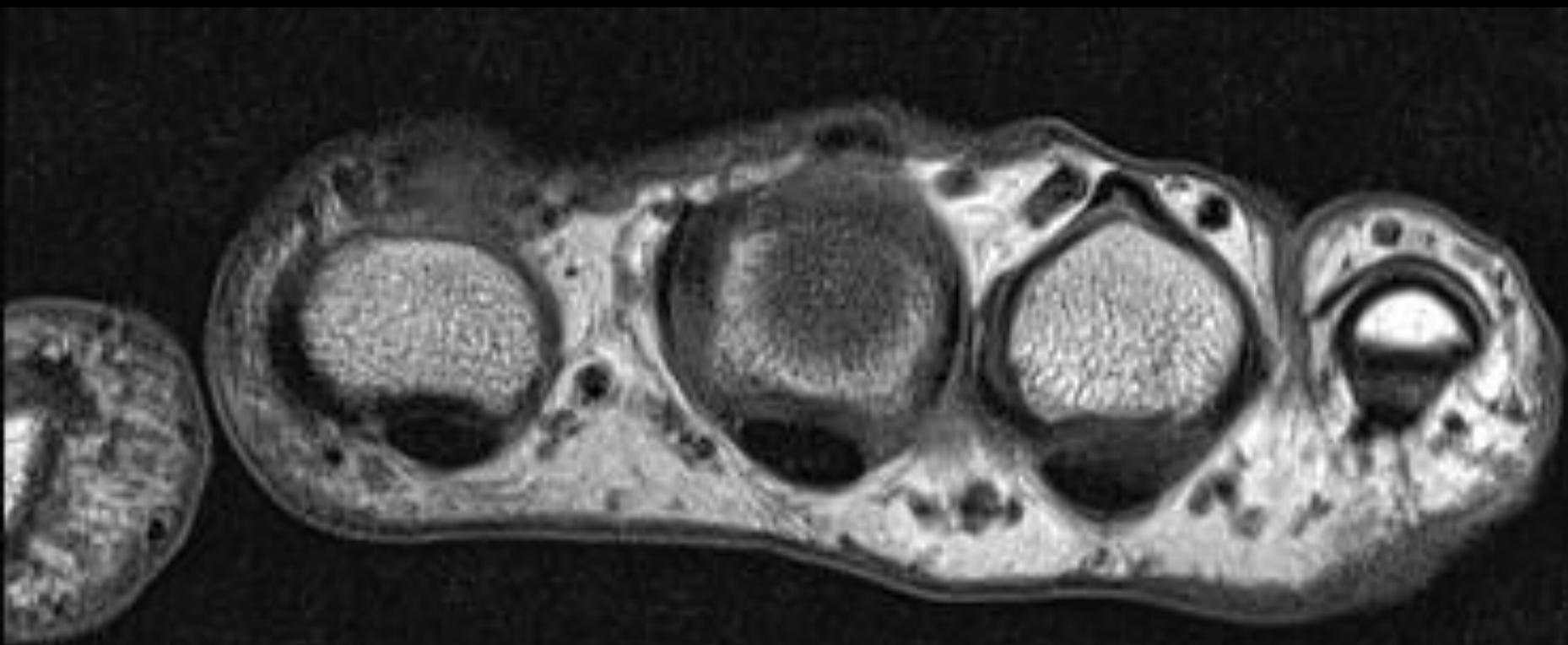






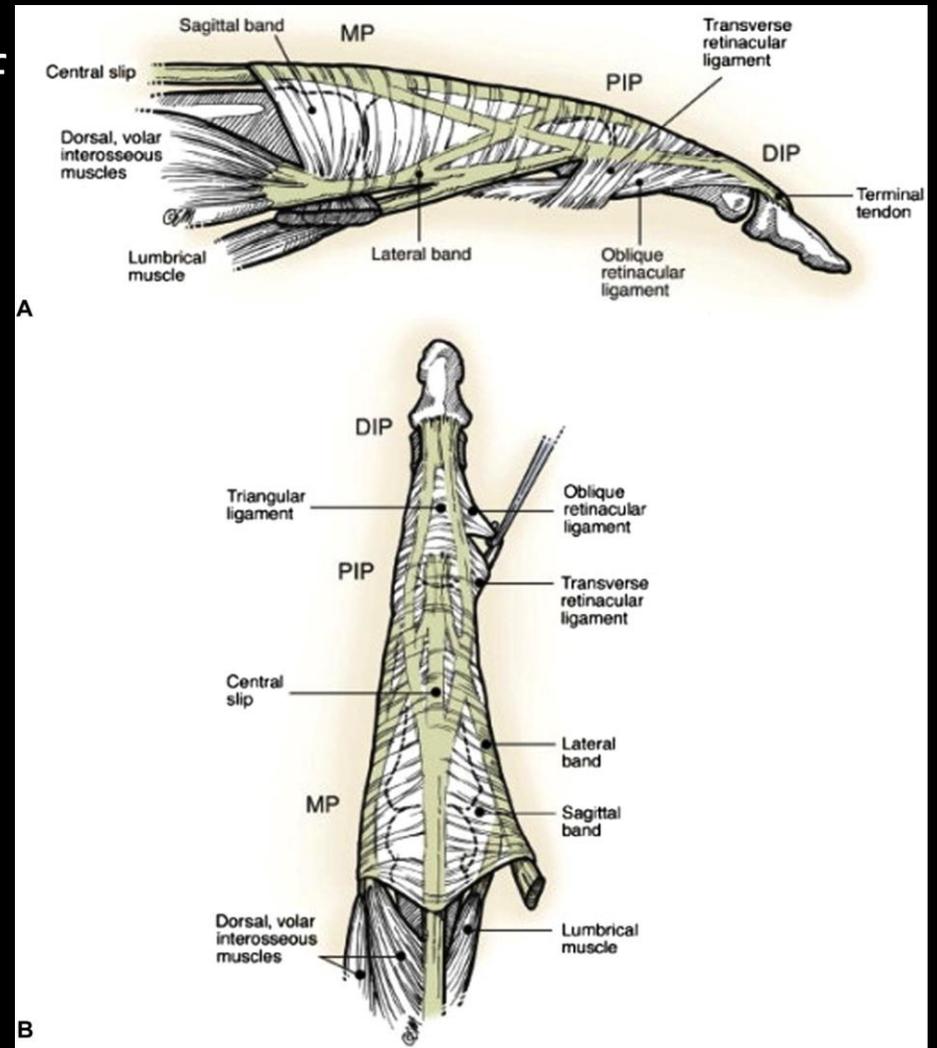






Oblique Retinacular Ligament of Landsmeer

- Origin - volar lateral crest of proximal phalanx
- Course - volar to axis of PIP joint
- Insertion - lateral terminal extensor tendon



Oblique Retinacular Ligament (of Landsmeer)

- Function - links motion of DIP and PIP*
 - With PIP flexion, ligament relaxes to allow DIP flexion
 - With PIP extension, ligament tightens to facilitate DIP extension
- Contracture causes volar displacement of lateral bands and a resulting Boutonniere Deformity

Boutonniere Deformity

- rupture of central slip
 - causes the extrinsic extension mechanism from the EDC to be lost
 - prevents extension at the PIP joint
- attenuation of triangular ligament
 - causes intrinsic muscles of the hand (lumbricals) to act as flexors at the PIP joint
 - lumbricals also extend the DIP joint without an opposing or balancing force
- palmar migration of collateral bands and lateral bands
 - the lumbricals' pull becomes unopposed, pulling through the base of the distal phalanx and volar to the PIP
 - causes PIP flexion and DIP extension

References

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- Ulrich F, Schmidt HM. Deep ligaments of the interphalangeal joint of the thumb. *Advances in the Biomechanics of the Hand and Wrist. Nato Adv Sci Inst Se.* 1994;256:69e84.