

# Brachymetacarpalia

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## History

Injury, rule out fracture.

## Diagnosis

Brachymetacarpalia

## Discussion

Etiology of short 1st metacarpals depends upon its width and the association of other abnormalities. A short and thin 1st metacarpal may be familial. A short thin 1st metacarpal with other hand/wrist deformities may be associated with radial ray hypoplasia syndromes or Fanconi anemia. A short thin 1st metacarpal may also be associated with Taybi-Linder syndrome, 18 q- syndrome, and Juberg-Hayward syndrome. A short normal width or broad 1st metacarpal may be idiopathic or related to arthritis, infection, trauma, neoplasm (osteochondroma), or sickle cell disease.

## Findings

CR-PA view of the thumb demonstrates a short and broad 1st metacarpal with closed epiphysis and enlarged greater multangular bone.

## Reference

Poznanski AK. The hand in radiologic diagnosis with gamuts in pattern profiles. WB Saunders Co (1984).

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