Guyon's Tunnel Syndrome during Pregnancy with Concomitant Anomalous Arch of the Ulnar Nerve: a Case Report

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Abstract - Numerous causes are reported for ulnar nerve compression at the wrist, known as Guyon's tunnel syndrome. In the present article, a patient with Guyon's tunnel syndrome during pregnancy concomitant with an anomaly of ulnar nerve is described. A 29-year-old Iranian woman presented with clinical features of Guyon's tunnel syndrome (pain and paresthesia in the fifth finger of the left hand and atrophy of the first dorsal interosseous muscle). Symptoms of the patient appeared during the third trimester of pregnancy. Electrodiagnostic studies confirmed Guyon's tunnel syndrome. Surgical exploration revealed an anomalous arch of the ulnar nerve passing through the flexor carpi ulnaris (FCU) tendon. The anomalous arch of the ulnar nerve was released by resection of the segment of FCU tendon passing through the ulnar nerve arch. Therefore, in patients with Guyon's tunnel syndrome, the ulnar nerve anomaly should be kept in mind as a cause. Moreover, pregnancy may have a provocative effect on Guyon's tunnel syndrome similar to carpal tunnel syndrome (CTS).

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Keywords: Guyon's Tunnel Syndrome; Ulnar Nerve; Anomaly; Wrist; Pregnancy

Introduction

Numerous causes of Guyon's tunnel syndrome have been reported, including anatomic variations (1), ganglions (2), occupational trauma (3), non-occupational trauma (4,5), muscular anomalies (6), vascular problems (7,8), rheumatoid arthritis (9), tumor (10), flexor carpi ulnaris tendon anomalies (11,12), and ulnar nerve anomalies (13,14). A patient with Guyon's tunnel syndrome during pregnancy because of a rare anomaly of ulnar nerve is described.

Case Report

A 29-year-old Iranian woman presented with pain and paresthesia in her fifth finger of the left hand and atrophy of the first dorsal interosseous muscle (Figure 1). The patient's symptoms appeared in the third trimester of pregnancy that was terminated four months ago. Patient had no history of trauma or other pre-disposing conditions. The patient also had no problem in her involved hand before getting pregnant.

Plain radiographic evaluation of the wrist and routine laboratory investigations were normal.

Diagnosis of ulnar nerve compression at the wrist - Guyon's tunnel syndrome - was made, regarding clinical presentation and electrodiagnostic studies. Surgical exploration of the ulnar nerve at the wrist was undertaken. Under general anesthesia, an incision was made on the antero-medial aspect of the left wrist and the ulnar nerve was explored cautiously. Approximately, six cm proximal to the pisiform bone; the ulnar nerve was divided into two branches. One branch comprising about three fourths of

Figure 1. Wasting of first dorsal interosseous muscle
the nerve's cross-sectional diameter continued along the expected course, the other branch formed an arch and passed through the flexor carpi ulnaris tendon (FCU) (Figure 2). The two divisions rejoined at a point approximately two cm proximal to the pisiform bone. Distally, the ulnar nerve was normal, and there was no nerve compression.

![Figure 2](image)

**Figure 2.** The segment of FCU after detection, and ulnar nerve arch

![Figure 3](image)

**Figure 3.** The segment of FCU tendon after cutting its distal end and ulnar nerve arch

![Figure 4](image)

**Figure 4.** The ulnar nerve arch, after resection of the segment of FCU tendon

The entrapped anomalous arch of ulnar nerve in the FCU tendon was released by meticulous dissection and resection of a segment of the FCU tendon passing through the ulnar nerve arch (Figures 3, 4).

**Discussion**

Current report describes an individual with Guyon's tunnel syndrome during pregnancy and concomitant ulnar nerve anomaly. Guyon's tunnel syndrome because of ulnar nerve anomaly was reported previously (13,14). The current case is similar to report ones, but its association with pregnancy makes it different.

Women experience carpal tunnel syndrome (CTS) during pregnancy because of hormonal changes (high progesterone levels) and fluid retention in tissues which swell the tenosynovium (15,16). CTS is a common complication of pregnancy, with high reported prevalence (62%) (17,18). CTS occur most frequently in the third trimester of pregnancy (19,20).

Ulnar nerve neuropathy is reported concomitant with pregnancy; this may aggravate a predisposing condition (20). The present case with the ulnar nerve anomaly was asymptomatic before pregnancy. Pregnancy might have a provocative effect on the ulnar nerve anomaly to manifest as Guyon's tunnel syndrome. The pathogenesis of Guyon's tunnel syndrome during pregnancy may be similar to CTS in pregnancy.

In conclusion, ulnar nerve anomaly should be kept in mind as an etiology in patients with Guyon's tunnel syndrome. Moreover, pregnancy may have a provocative effect on Guyon's tunnel syndrome. Because of the phenomenon that causes CTS during pregnancy.

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**References**

Guyon's tunnel syndrome during pregnancy

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