SUMMARY
This deformity is often referred to as the thumbclutched hand, but a better term is the congenital clapsed thumb.

The congenital clapsed thumb is associated with several well-defined syndromes, although it may also present as an isolated abnormality. Weckesser, Reac, and Heiple called it a syndrome and divided the syndrome into four groups. In Group I, the thumb is deficient in extension only. In Group II, flexion contracture combines with deficient extension. In Group III, the thumb is hypoplastic, and tendons and muscles are deficient. Group IV consists of the few remaining cases that do not fit into the first three groups. Group I cases are found three times as frequently as Group II Cases, while Group III and IV cases are five times less frequent than Group II cases.

The congenital clapsed thumb is twice as common in males as in females and is nearly always bilateral. During the early weeks of life, an infant frequently clutches the thumb and releases it intermittently for spontaneous motion. However, by the third or fourth month of life, the normal child ceases to clasp his thumb under his fingers. If the clapping persists and normal independent action of the thumb does not develop, the syndrome of congenital clapsed thumb is present.
References

7. Flatt AE: The Care of Congenital Hand Anomalies. PP. 60-63. CV Mosby, St Louis, 1977
دانش آموز ده ساله مبتلا به فرم در طریق حفره دست

همان دانش آموز با یک دست عمل شده و دست دیگر در مرحله اول بعد از عمل
دختر ۱ ساله پس از عمل جراحی دست مبتلا

پس از عمل جراحی بخویس قادی به انجام عمل است Opposition

پس از عمل جراحی به خویس نادر به نوشتن است
من ترين بیمار در 48 ساله

کودک مبتلا به thumb

Trigger thumb