INTRODUCTION: Club hand deformities are classified into two main categories radial and ulnar. Radial club hand includes a wide spectrum of disorders that encompass absent thumb, thumb hypoplasia, thin first metacarpal and absent radius. Ulnar club hand is much less frequent than radial clubhand and ranges from mild deviations hand on the ulnar side of forearm to complete absence of ulna. Where as radial club hand is frequently syndromatic ulnar club hand is usually isolated anomaly. [1] Radial club hand is a deficiency along the preaxial or radial side of the extremity. Although considerable forearm and hand anomalies are the classic findings proximal deficiencies can occur through out arm and shoulder girdle. Frequency of this anomaly is between 1:55000 to 1:100000live births. Most cases are sporadic without definable cause. [2] Abnormalities of bone and joint, muscles and tendons, nerves and arteries are seen with this condition. [3] Many anomalies can have association with Radial dysplasia. Cardiovascular anomalies include VSD, PDA, Coarctation, Dextrocardia, and pulmonary stenosis. Genitourinary includes ectopic kidney, hypoplastic kidney, urethral valve, horseshoe kidney and duplication. GIT anomalies seen are Esophageal atresia, TE fistula, anal atresia, small bowel atresia and malrotation. Skeletal conditions like scoliosis, hemivertebrae, Klein filter syndrome, sacral agenesis and hip dislocation. [4] Whenever a club hand is identified it is important to conduct a thorough examination of fetus and new born to delineate associated anomalies that may suggest a syndrome. Fetal blood sampling procedures and fetal echocardiography are recommended A complete blood cell count including platelets is important to diagnose hematological conditions like Fanconi's anemia, TAR syndrome, Aase syndrome. Fetal karyotype is indicated because several chromosomal anomalies may be associated (Trisomy 18 and 21,delition of long arm of chromosome 13 and ring formation of chromosome 4).Isolated radial club hand can present with other anomalies. [1] Radial defects may be unilateral or bilateral. Generally speaking this is a useful sign in differentiating isolated form from that associated with syndromes. It appears that most patients with unilateral radial dysplasia...
can not be easily classified as having the well defined inherited syndromes, even though they do have associated abnormalities. On the other hand cases associated with familial malformation syndromes usually have bilateral involvement. [5,6] Syndromes associated with absent or hypoplastic thumb with radial dysplasia include Holt-Oram, DeLange, Daune, Ives Houston, and Roberts, Rothmund-Thompson and Shokeir syndromes. [5]

REFERENCES:
5) Andrew K. Poznaski The hand in radiologic diagnosis with gamuts and pattern profiles WB Saunders company 1984 vol.1: 244-248.

FIG2) Radiograph of left forearm showing Radial club-hand, absent thumb and index finger.