



5th Congress of the European Academy of Neurology Oslo, Norway, June 29 - July 2, 2019

Hands-on Course 14

EAN/ESNCH: Neurosonology - contemporary and future developments (Level 2)

Diagnosis and management of traumatic nerve lesions

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Conflict of Interest



In relation to this presentation and manuscript:

☐ the Author has no conflict of interest in relation to this manuscript.











DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF TRAUMATIC NERVE LESIONS

Daniele Coraci, MD

Clinical exam

Diagnostic hypothesis

Neurophysiological exam

Function assessment

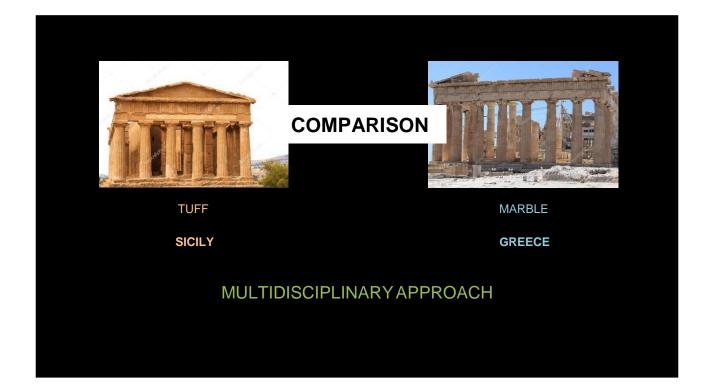
<u>Ultrasonographic exam</u>

Morphology assessment





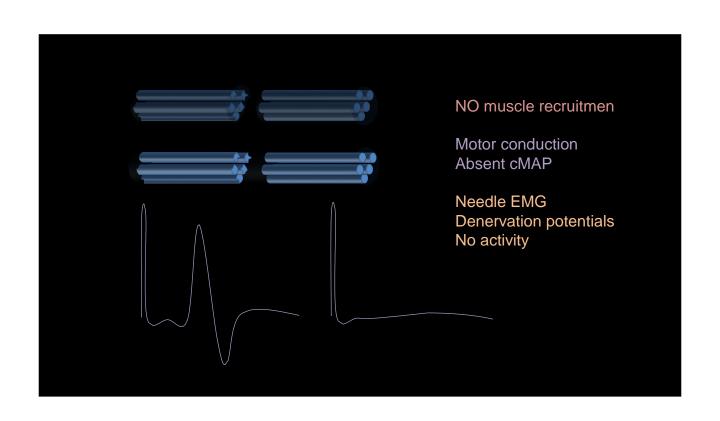


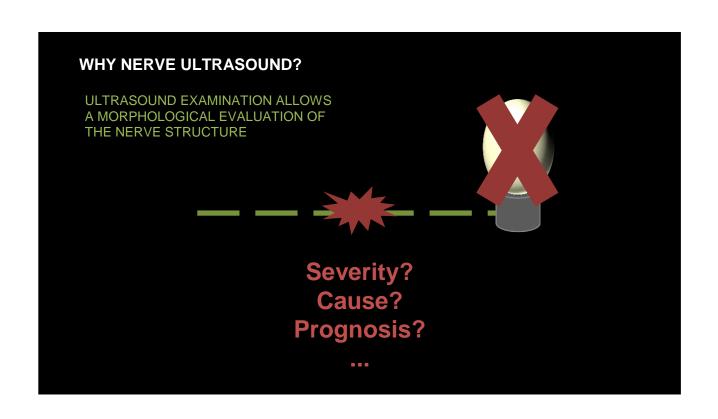


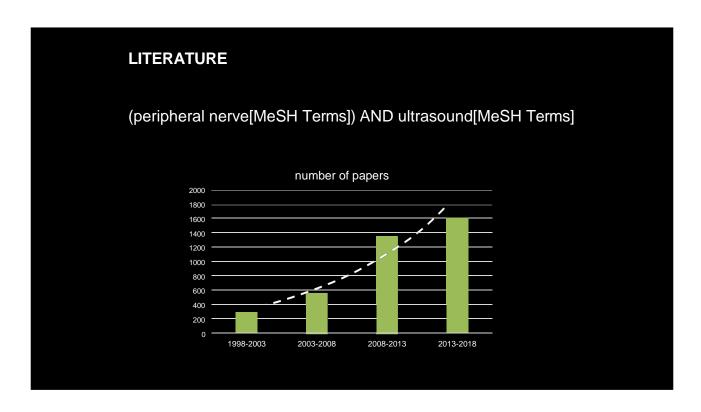
NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL TESTS

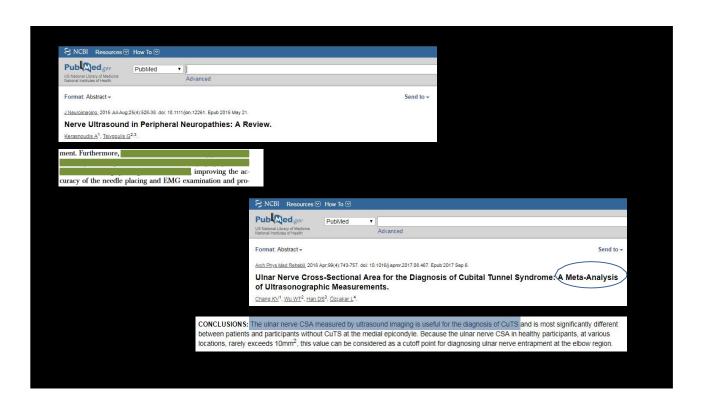
- Motor conduction study
- Sensory conduction study
- Needle electromyography
- F wave
- Motor evoked potentials
- Sensory evoked potentials
- Laser evoked potentials

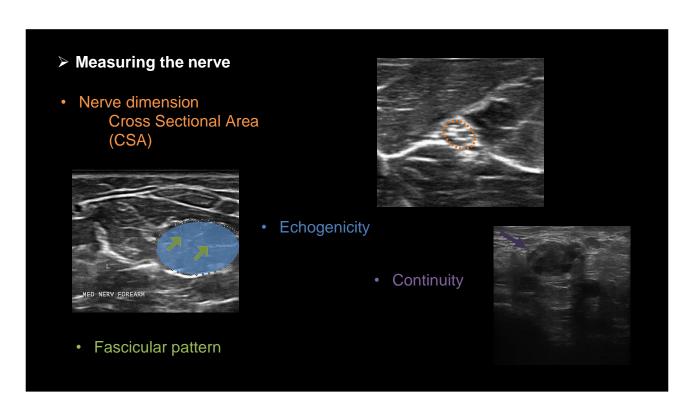




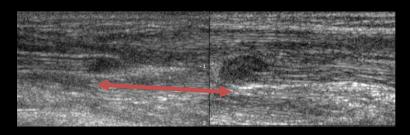








Extension of the portion of the nerve pathological (Distance between the stumps in case of neurotmesis)



ULTRASOUND CAN
DISTINGUISH
AXONOTMESIS FROM
NEUROTMESIS



> Main nerve structures

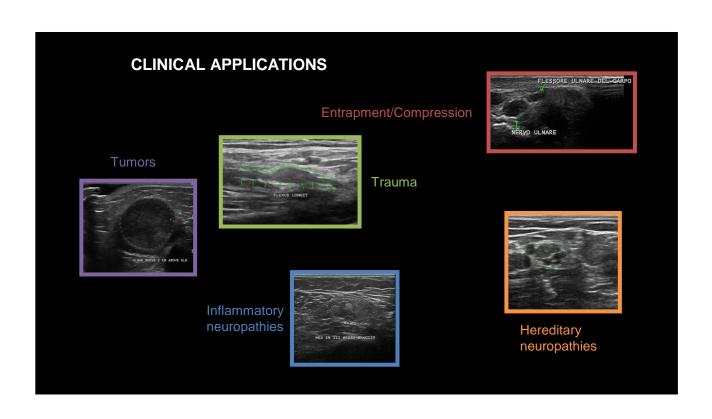
Nerves that you can assess: potentially all the structures above the bone

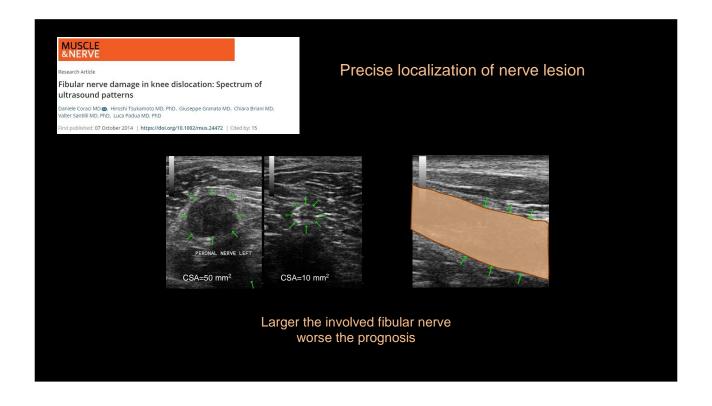
- Median
- ➤ Ulnar
- > Radial
- > Fibular
- ➤ Tibial
- Sciatic
- Sural

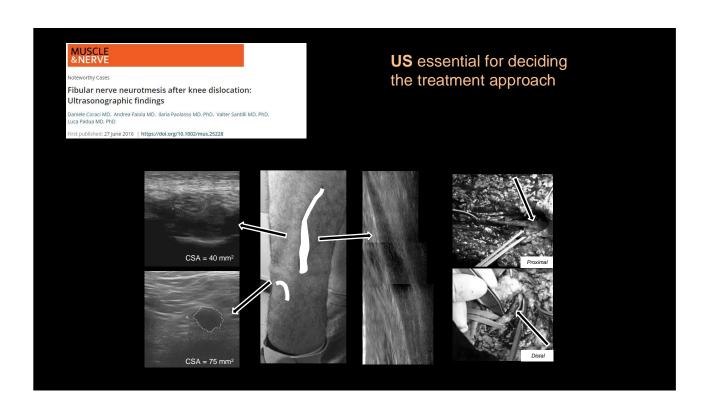
- Cervical roots
- Brachial plexus

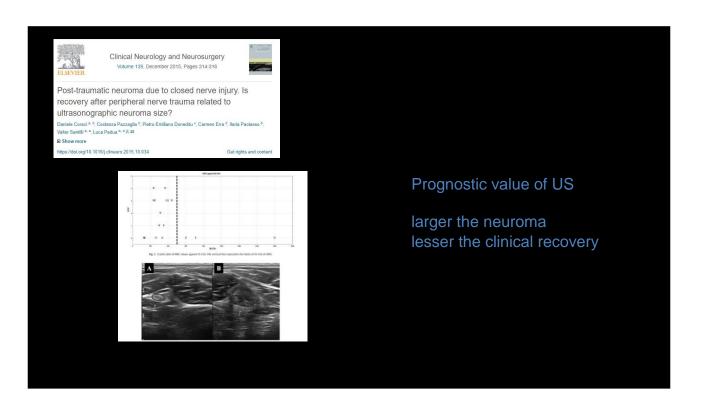
Explore the nerve structure even where it is not easily viewable

Dynamic evaluation



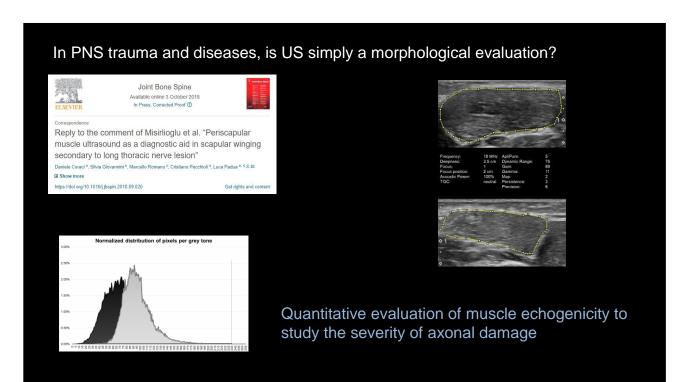














US in traumas

- · Ultrasound is a tool able to locate PNS lesion
- Nerve ultrasound evaluation completes clinical and neurophysiological ones
- Nerve ultrasound provides useful information for diagnosis, prognosis, therapeutic and rehabilitative approach and follow-up
- Ultrasound provides morphological information, useful for surgical treatment

