

ÚSTŘEDNÍ VOJENSKÁ NEMOCNICE Vojenská fakultní nemocnice Praha

# Surgical treatment of the peripheral nerve injuries

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## **Types of nerves' injuries**

<u>Traction</u> – radial or peroneal n.

Laceration





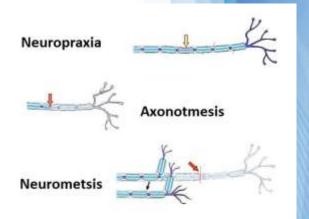
<u>Compression</u> – combination of pressure and ischaemia, "Saturday night palsy" or "Honeymoon palsy"



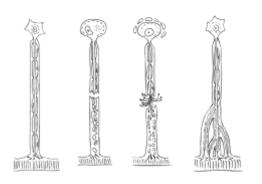


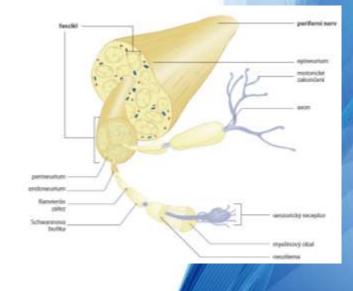
#### **Classification**

- <u>Seddon</u> (1943)
- **Neurapraxia** functional block
- Axonotmesis injury of axons (fibers) or fascicles
- **Neurotmesis** transection of the nerve



- → Waller's degeneration
- → +- Waller's regeneration







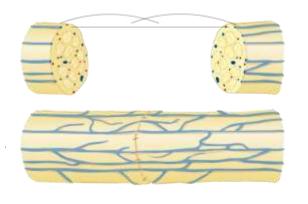
#### **Timing of surgery**

#### Rule of 3x3

- Acutely, or within 3 days clean cut wounds
- <u>In three weeks</u> dirty lacerated wounds (GSWs, bites, extensive open injuries with vessels reconstruction..)
- In 3 6 months closed (traction) injuries with EMG proven complete denervation

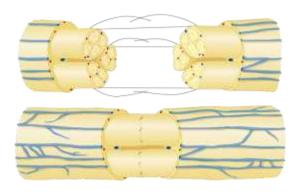
## **End-to-end neurorrhaphy**

Acute surgery with minimal retraction of nerve stumps



epineurial suture





Group-fascicular suture

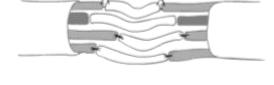




## **Reconstruction with nerve grafts**



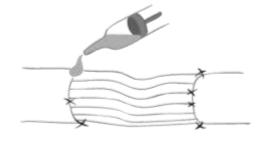










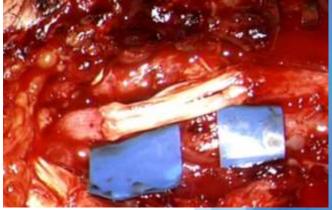


Salami slicing technique to cut out terminal neuroma

Cabeliform technique +- glueing with tissue plasminogen



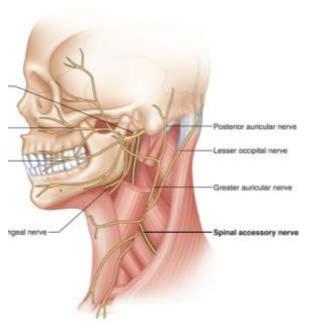






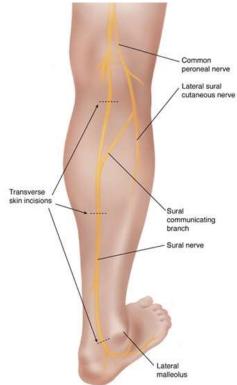
## **Nerve grafts**

- Sural nerve most often
- Lateral or medial antebrachial cutaneous nerve
- Great auricular nerve n. VII



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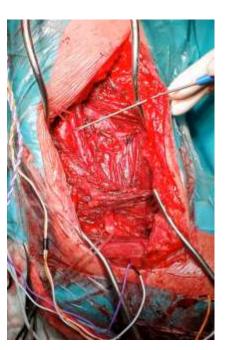




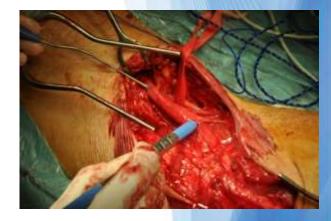
## **Closed injuries**

- Typically traction lesions
- In cases with preserved function (conduction positive NAP) – only neurolysis (releasing the nerve from the scar tissue)
- Negative neurogram excision of neuroma-incontinuity and grafting











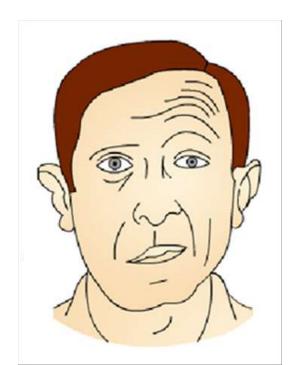


## **Facial nerve (VII)**

- Traumatic lesions temporal bone (pyramid) fractures
- latrogennic lesions most common, surgery of ponto-cerebellar angle VIIIth nerve schwannoma..., parotidectomy



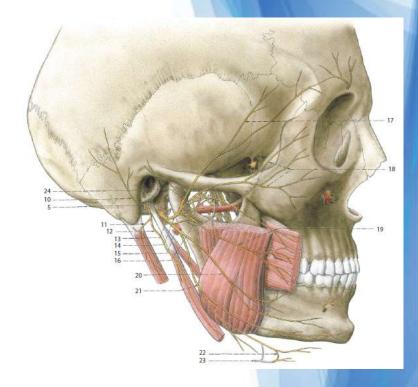


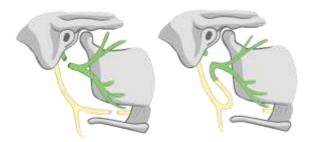




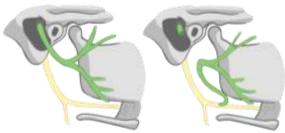
#### **Surgical treatment**

- Decompression pyramidal fractures
- End-to-end iatrogenic lesions
- Reconstruction
  - With nerve grafts (Dott's technique)
  - Nerve transfer hypoglossal-facial anastomosis









Partial (Darrouzet)

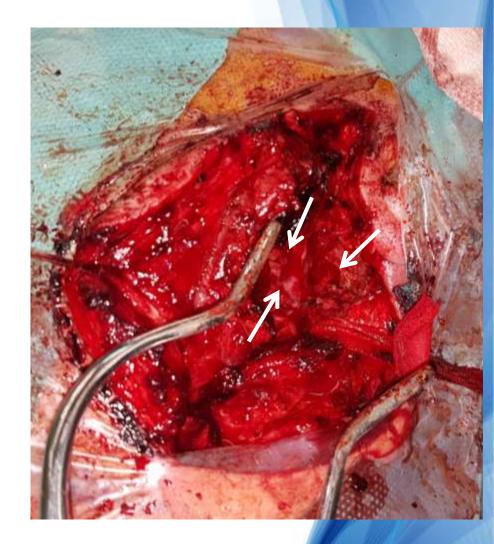




## **Facial nerve injury - grafting**

Acute reconstruction of lacerated injury after resection of VIIth nerve schwannoma (missinterpreted as parotid gl.TU)

Reconstruction with 2 grafts from great auricular n.

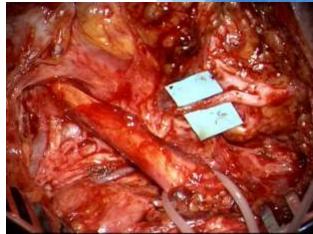




## Facial nerve injury – nerve transfer







Cusimano and Sekhar, 1994

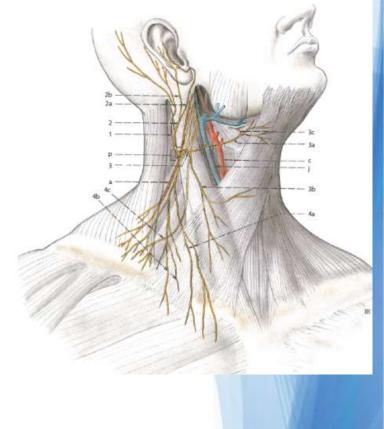


## Spinal accessory n. (XI)

- Presentation: palsy of shoulder elevation, abduction, ventral fl.
- latrogenic 3-10% in cerv lymph nodes resection

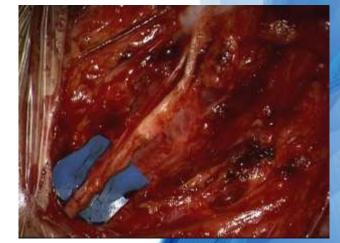






- Laceration of the nerve during lipoma resection
- 2 grafts from supraclavicular and lesser occipital nn.





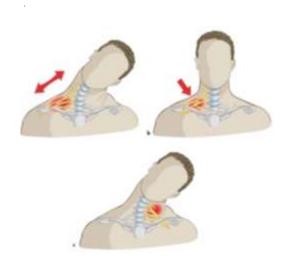


#### **Brachial plexus palsy**

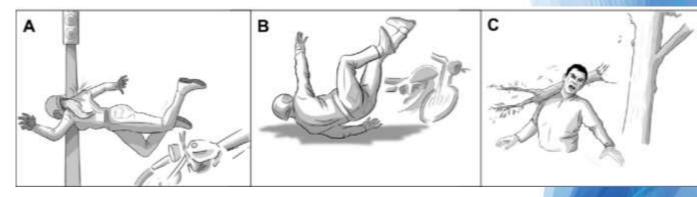
#### Typically closed lesions (93%) - traction:

- 81 % traffic injuries
- 63 % car or motorcycle crashes
- 19 % others fall of the object onto the shoulder (tree branch, ice..)





#### Upper and complete lesions

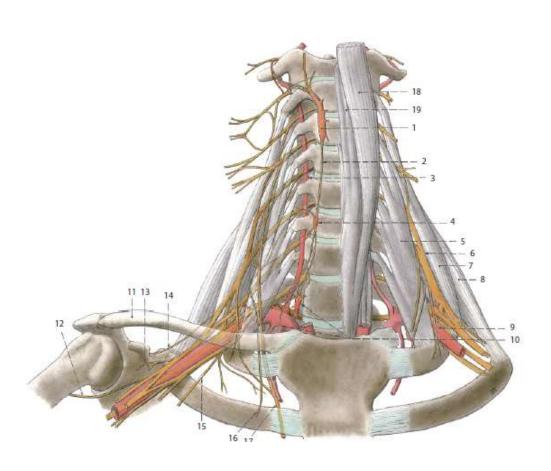


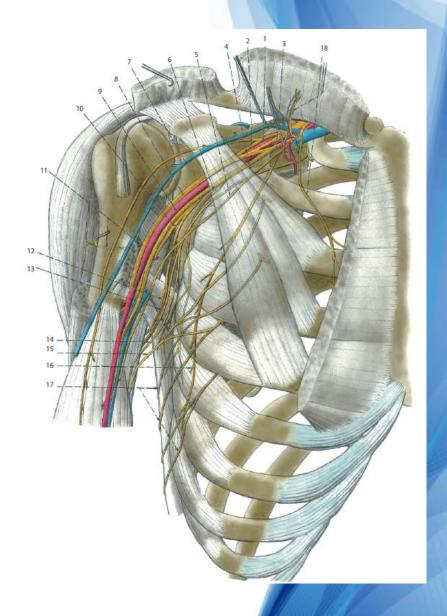






## **Brachial plexus anatomy**





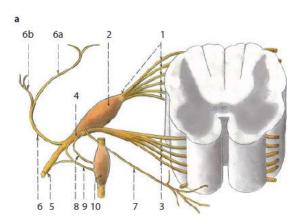


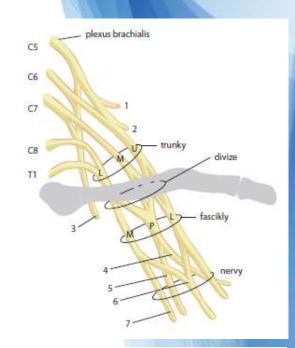
#### **Types of lesions**

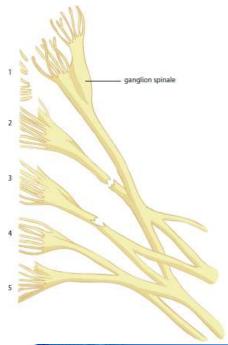
- Supraclavicular
- Root avulsion supraganglionar
- Root rupture (typically C5-6) infraganglionar
- Combination



Combined



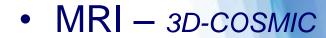




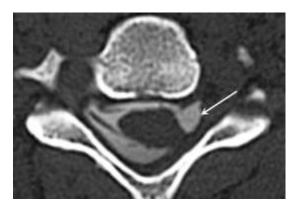


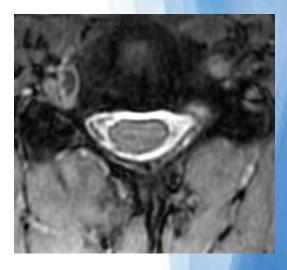
#### **Proof of cervical root avulsion**

CT-myelography

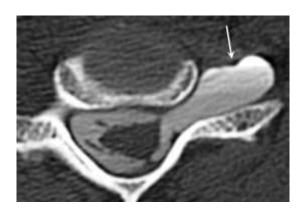


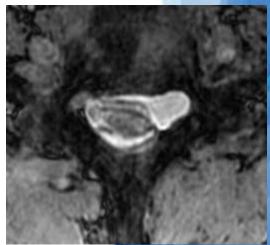








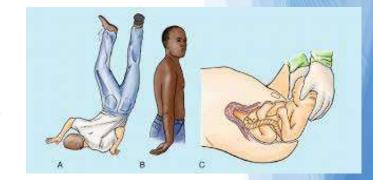






## **Clinical picture**

- Upper plexus sy (Erb's palsy)
- C5-6±7 (shoulder abduction, forearm flexion, supination)
- ~ 3/4 cases
- Complete palsy (flail arm) ~ 1/4 cases



- Lower plexus sy (Klumpke's palsy)
- C8-T1±C7 (hand palsy)
- 3 % (very rare)





## **Open injuries**

- Rare
- Typically infraclavicular





Man attacked by his wife
Stab injury by knife
Partial injury of MN - grafting
Non-functional neuroma of UN

• Supraclavicular extremely rare (motor blades, chainsaw)





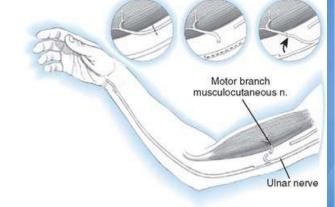
#### **Neurotization – nerve transfer**

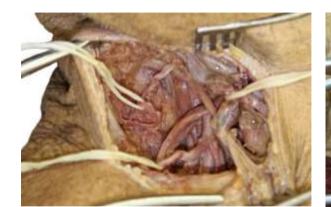
- •Reconstruction of the distal stump of the injured n. (recipient) by proximal stump of the donor
- Recipient must be functionally more importnat than a donor
- Very important role of rehabilitation and neuroplasticity

#### **Extraplexal donors** Intraplexal donors

- XI n
- C4 root
- Phrenic n.
- Intercostal n.

- Pectoral n
- UN or MN FT, ETS
- Radial n. branch for triceps

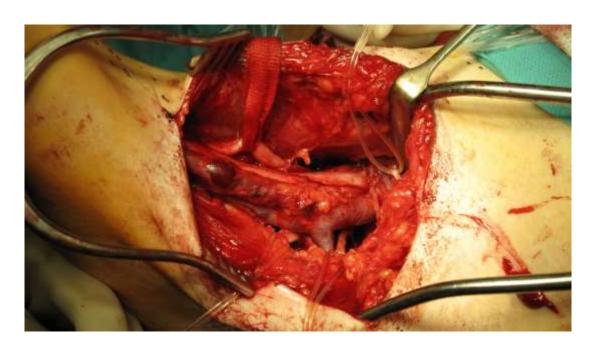


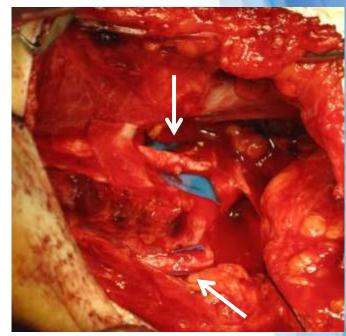






#### **Restoration of abduction and flexion**



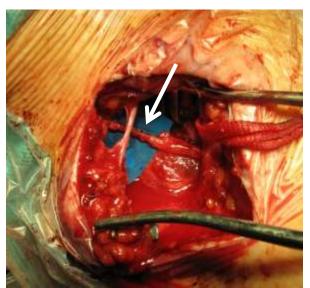


Pectoral n. → Musculocutaneous n.

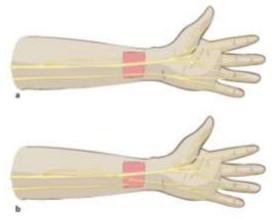
Thoracodorsal n.  $\rightarrow$  Axillary n.

XI n → Suprascapular n.





- In proximal lesions without adequate reinnervation or in late revisions
- Most commonly deep branch of UN from anterior interosseous n.







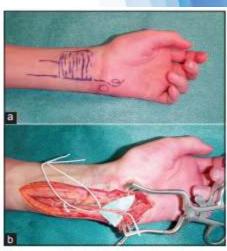


Figure 6: Ulnar nerve deficit. (a) Preoperative drawing showing the course of the motor branch of the ulnar nerve, and the terminal branch of the anterior interosseous nerve into the pronator quadrates; (b) the ulnar nerve and its motor branch after extensive neurolysis

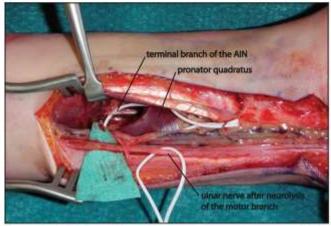
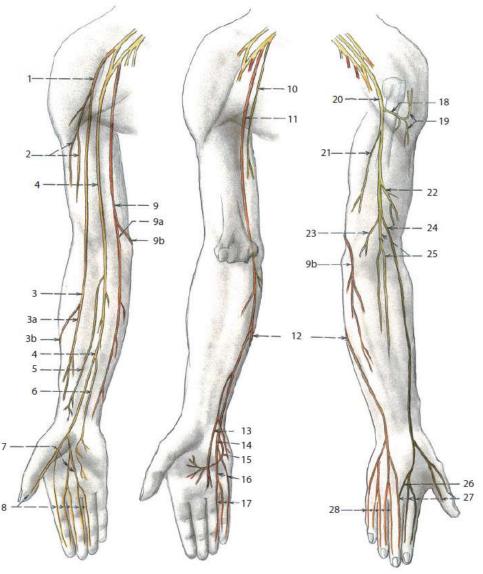


Figure 7: Terminal branch of the anterior interosseous nerve in the pronator quadratus muscle

## **Nerves of the upper extremities**

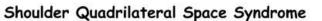


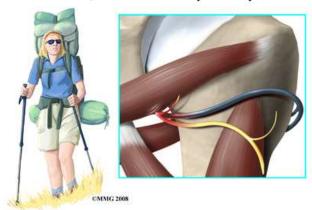


#### **Axillary nerve**

- Abduction , external rotation
- Isolated injury rare, always traction shoulder dislocation (sports injuries)
- 60% of cases can compensate to full abduction by hypertrophy of supraspinatus muscle
- Compressive neuropathy quadrilateral space sy carrying heavy backpack, chronic hyperabduction (volleyball)







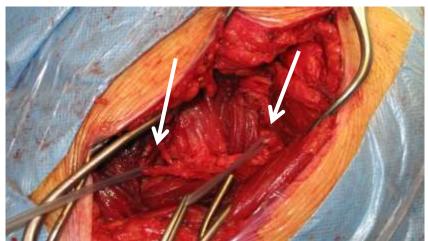


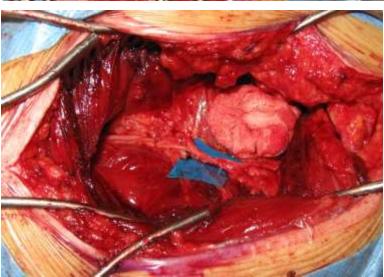




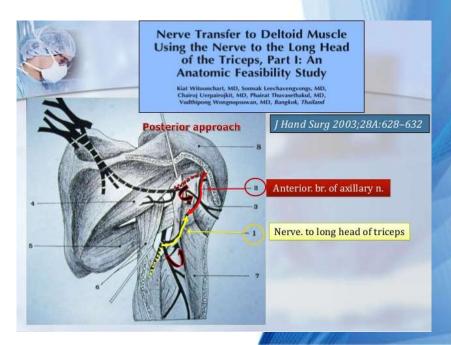
#### Radial branch for triceps to axillary n. transfer

- 60yr, male
- Shoulder dislocation 6mo ago, deltoid palsy







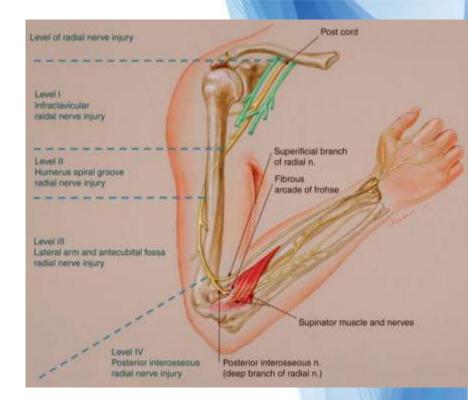


#### **Radial nerve**

- Humeral shaft fracture
- Very good prognosis
- Spont reinnervation in 70%
- Success in 88%
- Revision in 2-3 mo in low-energy trama
- Earlier in high-eneryg trauma or open fractures



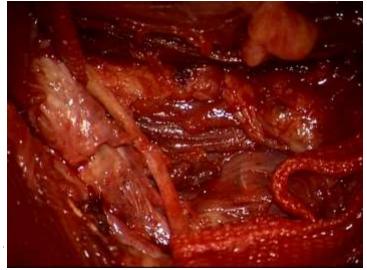








#### **Radial nerve**





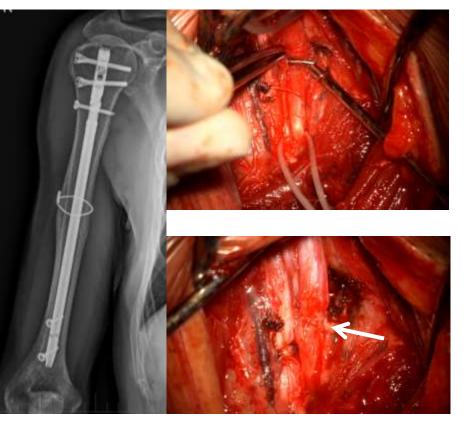




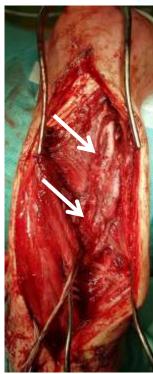
- Female, 60 yrs
- Repeated surgeries for humeral pseuoarthrosis
- Radial nerve laceration during last surgery
- Revision and grafting after 3 weeks
- Reinnervation after 9 months

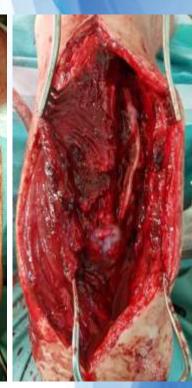


#### **Radial nerve**









- Male, 46 yrs
- Spiral fracture of the humerus arm wrestling
- Intramedullary nail, RN injury by wireloop
- End-to-end suture

- RN laceration in serious humeral fracture
- Reconstruction by 7cm long grafts



#### **Median and ulnar nerve**

- Most commonly suicidal attempts
- MN better prognosis than UN (sensitivity X intrinsic muscles)

- 20yr old women, cut injury of MN, UN and forearm flexors
- Primary treatment in the trauma dept
- EMG 6 m total denervation of both nerves
- Revision, grafting



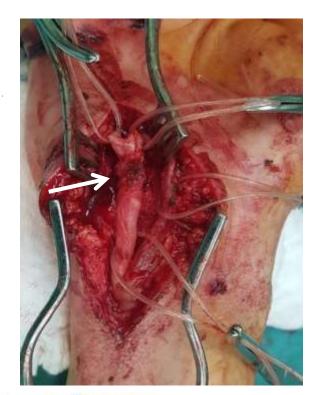


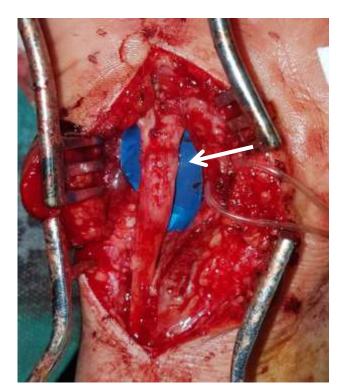




#### **Ulnar nerve - ETE**

- 28yr old male, stab wound in hypothenar
- Neuroma resection, UN transposition in the elbow to shorten the gap, ETE



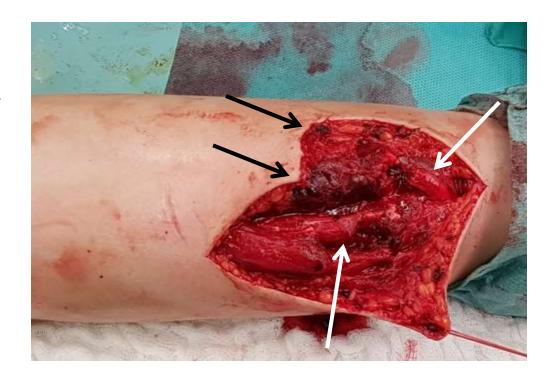


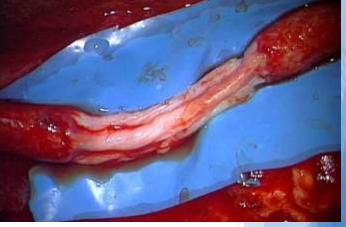




#### **Ulnar nerve - grafting**

- 25yr old woman, stab wound in the forearm
- Severe pain of the whole upper limb
- Severe swelling during surgery compartment sy, provisional closure
- Reconstruction after 3 days 3 sural n. grafts





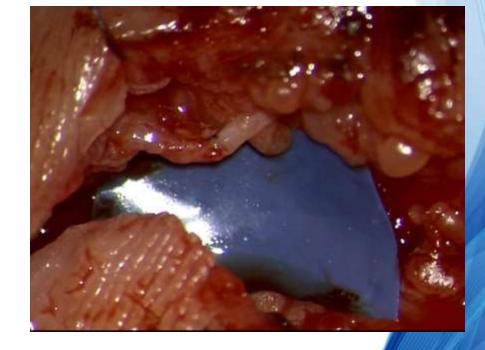




## **Digital nerves**

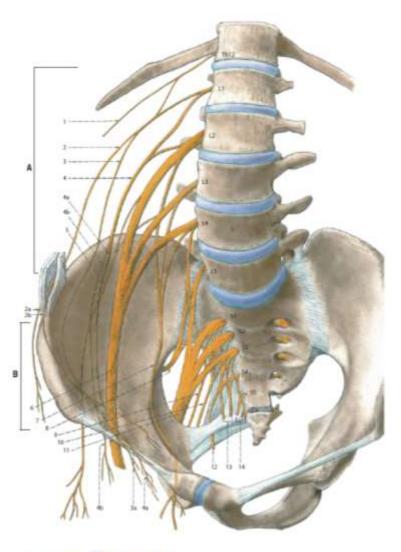
- 35yr old man, sharp injury in the MP area of the II digit caused by a screwdriver
- Anesthesia of the medial half of II digit
- ETE suture



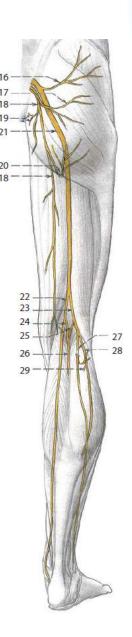




#### **Nerves of the lower extremities**









#### **Sciatic nerve**

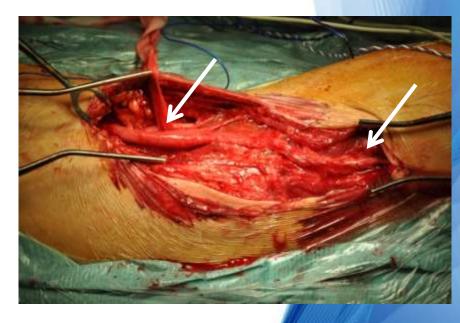
- Typical war injuries (lying soldier grenade shrapnels)
- Most commonly iatrogenic injury (hip prosthesis, needle injury)
- Traumatic acetabular fracture with dorsal dislocation of the hip
- Tibial portion better prognosis and is functionally more important (plantar sensitivity)



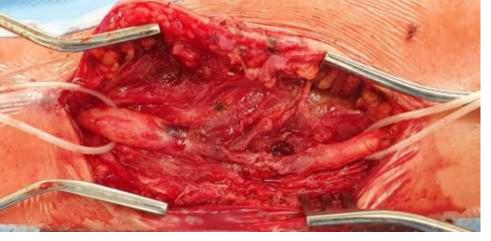
#### **Peroneal nerve**

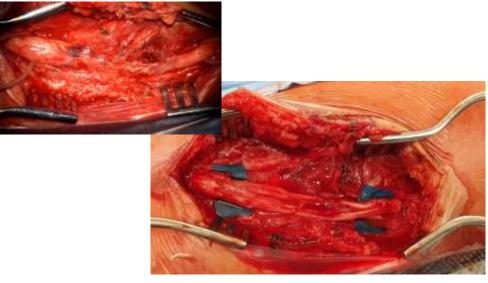
- The most commonly injured nerve of LE
- Traction injuries after knee distorsion (ski, falls...)
- Commonly long lesions in continuity non-reconstructable
- Good prognosis neuromas < 6cm</li>

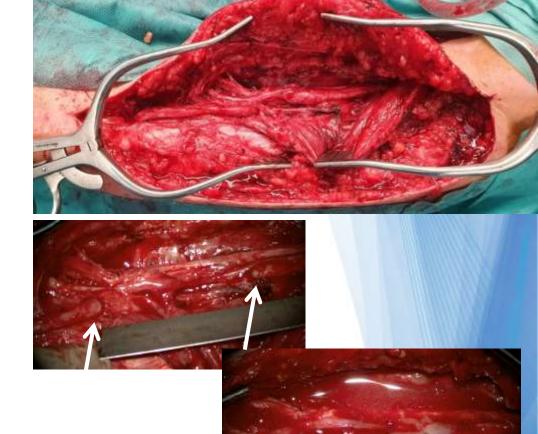








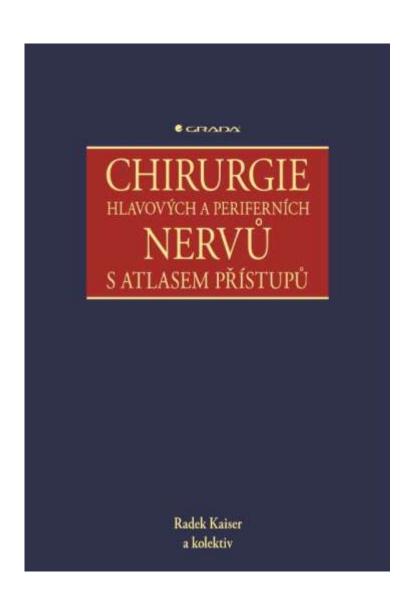




- 1st league footbal player, 20yrs
- latrog peroneal nerve injury during ganglion resection
- Grafting



- Tibial fracture
- Neuroma in continuity
- Grafting



## Thank you for your attention!



