

PROPOSAL OF A NEW CLASSIFICATION FOR PERIPHERAL NERVE LESIONS

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INTRODUCTION

In peripheral nerve lesions the understanding of the lesion through classifications is crucial to direct treatment, prognosis and outcomes evaluation

CLASSIFICATION OF NERVE LESION (Seddon -Sunderland)

- ✓ 1° degree - **NEUROAPRAXIA** (reversible conduction block)
- ✓ 2° degree - **AXONOTMESIS** (axoplasm is interrupted – Vallerian degeneration)
- ✓ 3° degree - **NEUROTOMESIS** (the endonevium is interrupted)
- ✓ 4° degree - **NEUROTOMESIS** (also the perinevium is interrupted)
- ✓ 5° degree - **NEUROTOMESIS** (complete section of the nerve trunk)



NEW ANATOMO – TOPOGRAPHICAL CLASSIFICATION FOR ALL PERIPHERAL NERVE LESIONS

NERVE:
 A=Axillary, S=Suprascapular, LT=LongThoracic, TD=ToracoDorsal,
 Mu=Musculocutaneous, Me=Median, R=Radial, S= Sciatic,
 P=Peroneal, T=Tibial

LESION SITE :
 1=Shoulder/Pelvis; 2= Arm/Thigh; 3= Elbow/Knee; 4= Forearm/Leg; 5=Wrist-Hand / Ankle-Foot

NERVE TYPE :
 1=Motor, 2=Sensory, 3= Mixed

SURROUNDING TISSUES:
 O= Open ; C = Closed

LESION TYPE:
 P= Partial/InContinuity; C=Complete (1 Neat – 2 Crushed – 3 Loss of tissue);

PROGNOSTIC DATA

AGE :
 A= Aged (more than 60); B=Young

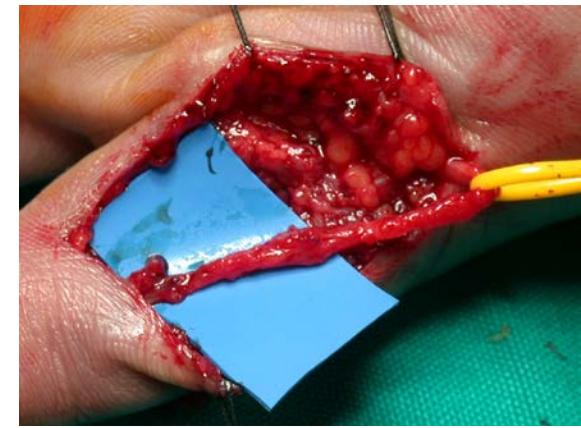
TIMING :
 1= Immediate; 2= Delayed; 3= Secondary

TECHNIQUE :
 1 = Suture; 2 = Graft up to 10 cm ; 3= Graft more than 10 cm.

COMORBIDITIES (smoking, diabete, etc.) :
 Y=Yes ; N=No



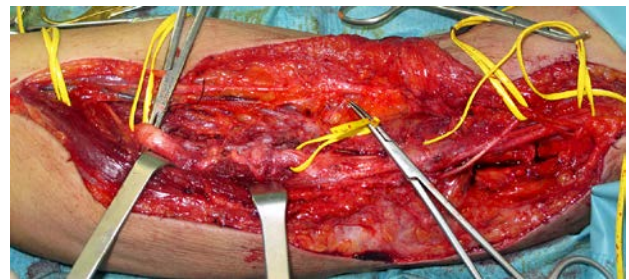
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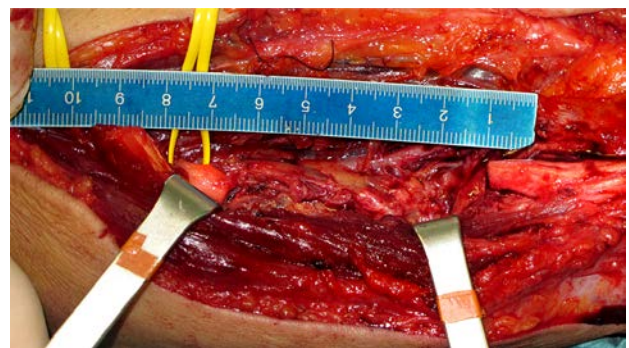
U52OP



(A12Y)



U33CP



(B32N)