

– Abstract –

The Electrodiagnosis of Accessory Deep Peroneal Nerve among 138 Koreans

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Objective : To investigate the incidence and the electrodiagnostic characteristics of the accessory deep peroneal nerve.

Method : In this study, 138 neurologically healthy subjects were examined for the presence of accessory deep peroneal nerve bilaterally. This anatomical variation was proved by stimulating at the ankle, at the fibular head, and posterior to the lateral malleolus. If the accessory deep peroneal nerve was present, it was confirmed by concentric needle electrode from EDB muscle.

Results : The accessory deep peroneal nerve was detected in 28 of 138 individuals and in 36 of 276 examined legs with bilateral 8 subjects. The incidence of the accessory deep peroneal nerve was not significantly different according to the sex and the laterality of their lower extremities. In two subjects, volume conduction was detected from the deep peroneal nerve depolarization.

Conclusion : This anatomical variation should be suspected when the amplitude of the CMAP of EDB is considerably smaller when stimulating the deep peroneal nerve compared with stimulating the common peroneal nerve.

Key Words : Electrodiagnostic characteristics, Accessory deep peroneal nerve, Extensor digitorum brevis

(Martin-Gruber anastomosis),
(accessory deep peroneal nerve)

^{1,2}

(extensor digitorum brevis;
EDB)

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14.6~30%, 9.5~25%

3-10

(Fig. 1).

EDB (compound muscle action potential; CMAP)

1,11,12

가

EDB CMAP가

EDB CMAP

1,6,11-13

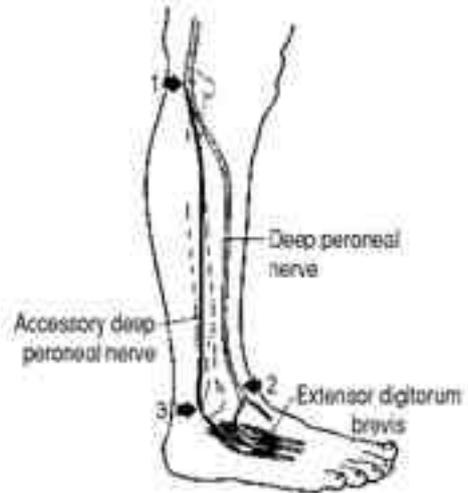


Fig. 1. Nerves stimulated in this study. 1) Common peroneal nerve at the fibular head, 2) Deep peroneal nerve at the ankle, 3) Accessory deep peroneal nerve behind the lateral malleolus.

1. (volume conduction) EDB

2).¹¹ (Fig.

138

가

가 84 , 가 54

19

72

38.9

2.

Keypoint™ (Dantec, Denmark)

EDB

2Hz~10kHz, sweep 5

8

msec/division, (sensitivity) 100 μV~5mV/division

0.1~0.2msec (rec-

3.

tangular pulse)

CMAP 가가

가

가

20%

26~28

2-



Fig. 2. Compound muscle action potentials of the extensor digitorum brevis muscle. 1) Stimulation of the deep peroneal nerve. 2) Stimulation of the common peroneal nerve. 3) Stimulation of the accessory deep peroneal nerve. 4) Stimulation of the accessory deep peroneal nerve and recording by a concentric needle electrode.

CMAP	EDB	unpaired
t-test	95%	가

1.			
%),	276	138	28 (20.3
		36 (13.0%)	
		28	
	8 (28.6%)		

2.
84 17 (20.2%), 54 11
(20.4%) (Table 1).

3.
8 260
130 7 (5.4%),
130 13 (10.0%)

(Table 2).

4.	CMAP
EDB	CMAP
EDB	EDB

CMAP
75.8 ± 13.5%(32.4~97.4%),
109.9 ± 7.4%(93.8~137.5%)
(p<0.05).

Table 1. Incidence of Accessory Deep Peroneal Nerve according to the Sex

	Male	Female	Total
ADP ¹ present	17	11	28
ADP ¹ absent	67	43	110
Total	84	54	138

1. ADP: Accessory deep peroneal nerve

Table 2. Incidence of Accessory Deep Peroneal Nerve according to the Side When It Appears Unilaterally

	Right	Left	Total
ADP ¹ present	7	13	20
ADP ¹ absent	123	117	240
Total	130	130	260

1. ADP: Accessory deep peroneal nerve

5. CMAP
 EDB CMAP가 0.2mV EDB
 (twitch) , EDB CMAP가
 36
 EDB CMAP
 EDB CMAP
 6 (16.7%) (Table 3).

Table 3. Comparison of the Amplitude of CMAP¹ between Deep Peroneal Nerve and Accessory Deep Peroneal Nerve

	Number of cases(%)
ADP ² DP ³	6(16.7)
ADP ² <DP ³	30(83.3)
Total	36(100.0)

1. CMAP: Compound muscle action potential
2. ADP: Accessory deep peroneal nerve
3. DP: Deep peroneal nerve

6. , Gutmann¹⁵

EDB 가
 가 2 , EDB CMAP가

7. (physiological block)
 EDB CMAP가
 4.0 ± 0.7msec, 2.1 ± 1.2mV ,
 52.5 ± 7.1m/sec .

Wilbourn¹⁶
 Sander¹⁷ EDB
 CMAP
 가 EDB
 가 EDB CMAP(bifid CMAP; double
 hump sign)가 ,
 (collision technique)

,^{1,5,6,8}
 ,^{1,6} 14.6~30%, 9.5~25%,

Table 4. Incidence of Accessory Deep Peroneal Nerve

Investigator	Number of subjects	Incidence(%)		
		Subject	Leg	Bilaterality
Lambert	50	28.0	22.0	57.1
Infante E, Kennedy WR	163	27.9	18.7	7.0
Crutchfield CA, Gutmann L	100	22.0		22.7
Singh N, Sachdey KK, Arya RS	137	14.6	9.5	30.0
Neundörfer B, Seiberth R	52		25.0	
Mapelli G, Pavoni M, Bari MD, Baroncini W, Manente A, Bellelli T	35	17.1	11.4	33.3
Stamboulis E	1475	24.3	17.5	43.9
Choi KS, Lee KM	80	30.0	24.0	63.0
Current study	138	20.3	13.0	28.6

7~63%

3

.3-10

160 2, Neundörfer

Seiberth⁸

20.3%,

104 1, Stamboulis¹⁰

2,950 1

13.0%,

EDB가

28.6%

(Table 4).

Crutchfield Gutmann⁴

가

22%,

. Mapelli⁷

가

78%

, Singh⁹

14.6%,

60%

가

Stamboulis¹⁰

가

가

가

. Lambert⁶ EDB

, Infante

Kennedy⁵

, Neundörfer

가 ,

Seiberth⁸Gutmann⁴

. Crutchfield

EDB

CMAP

CMAP

0.2mV

EDB

90~140%

EDB

, ^{1,18} Oh¹

CMAP

가 90%

, Stamboulis¹⁰

515 CMAP

0.02~0.1mV

EDB

CMAP 가

가 100 (19.41%)

93.8~137.5%,

가

32.4~97.4%

가

Singh⁹Singh⁹

가

CMAP

가

44.3%

, Stamboulis¹⁰

EDB가

0.88%,

5.04%
 CMAP
 2.2%,
 16.7%

가 EDB
 1,2,14

EDB
 (initial positive
 deflection)
 가 가 ,

11,19
 CMAP
 Infante Kennedy⁵
 가 가 ,

Neundörfer Seiberth⁸
 EDB
 가 가 2 가
 5.3% ,

EDB CMAP
 가

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