

1

2

26 44 (52 , 35-67) 15 30 (48 , 33-62)

70 ° 70 °

9.29 ± 2.63 mm² (mean ± S.D.),

5.45 ± 1.98 mm² , 10.68 ± 3.38 mm², 6.55 ± 2.01 mm²

10.88 ± 2.78 mm², 6.34 ± 2.00 mm²

가 (p=0.0001). 2.37 ± 0.56

2.06 ± 0.36 가 (p=0.0064).

3.44 ± 0.90mm, 2.20 ± 0.55 mm 가 (p=0.0001).

0.98 ± 1.03 mm, 1.65 ± 1.22 mm

(p=0.0180).

가, 가, 가

가 (1, 3, 6).

(1, 2).

1:2-5 , 40-60

(1).

MRI 가 (3, 4).

가 (3, 5, 6-8), 26 44 15 30 52 (35-67)

가 19 48 (33-62)

Acuson 128XP(Acuson, Mountain view, California, U.S.A.) 7.5MHz

¹가
²가

(distal radius), (pisiform), (hamate) (flexor retinaculum) (tubercle of the trapezium) (hook of the hamate) (palmar apex) (Fig. 1).

70 ° 70 °

(sliding distance) unpaired t-test

p value 0.05

9.8mm²) 10.88 ± 2.78 mm²(range, 5.4-16.1 mm²), 6.34 ± 2.00mm² (range, 3.8-10.4mm²) , 가 (p=0.0001) (Figs. 2, 3).

2.37 ± 0.56(range, 1.5-3.7) 2.06 ± 0.36(range, 1.4-3.1) 가 (p=0.0064) (Fig. 4).

3.44 ± 0.90 mm (range, 2.0-5.0mm), 2.20 ± 0.55mm(range, 1.3-3.0mm) 가 (p=0.0001) (Fig. 5).

0.98 ± 1.03mm(range, 0-4.0mm) 1.65 ± 1.22mm(range, 0.2-3.3mm) (p=0.0180) (Figs. 6, 7).

Table (3, 9, 10),

1 9.29 ± 2.63mm²(range, 5.3-14.0mm²), 5.45 ± 1.98mm² (range, 2.9-7.9 mm²), 10.68 ± 3.38mm²(range, 6.9-19.7mm²) , 6.55 ± 2.01 mm²(range, 4.2-

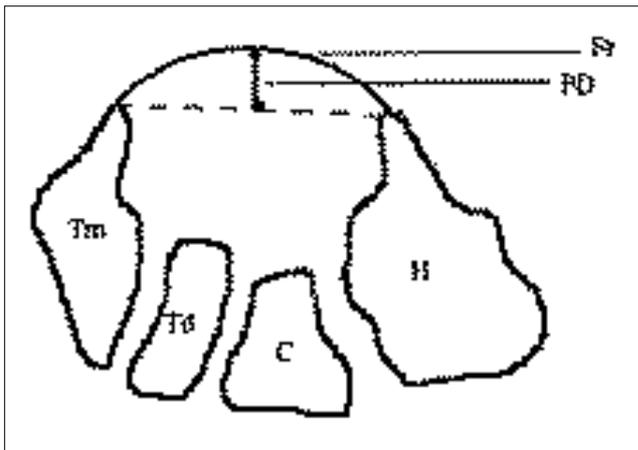


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of palmar displacement (PD) of the flexor retinaculum shows that a straight line is drawn between the tubercle of the trapezium and the hook of the hamate, and the distance from this line to the palmar apex of the flexor retinaculum is measured. H:hook of hamate, C:capitate, Td:Trapezoid, Tm:trapezium, PD:palmar displacement, Fr:flexor retinaculum.

가 (11, 12), (13), , Tinel Phalen (3, 12). 가 가 , 5-10% (14). 가 가 , 가 , CT 가 (1, 15). , MRI

가 (7, 8, 16, 17),

1988 가
(18), Fornage(19)

(ultrasound beam)

가

(1, 3).

(1, 3, 6).

가

Buchberger (1, 6)

(Fig. 8),

가

(bowing)

3가

4

(flexor digitorum profundus tendon) 4

zadeh (8)

MRI

Middleton (7)

Mesgar-

(flexor digitorum superficialis tendon),

(synovial sheath)

6.55 ± 2.01 mm²

가

(flexor pollicis longus tendon),

(10).

Table 1. Comparison of Ultrasonographic Findings between Patient and Control

	CTS (n= 44)	Control (n= 30)
	mean ± SD (range)	mean ± SD (range)
Cross sectional area of median nerve (mm ²)		
Distal radius*	9.29 ± 2.63(5.3-14.0)	5.45 ± 1.98(2.9-7.9)
Pisiform*	10.68 ± 3.38(6.9-19.7)	6.55 ± 2.01(4.2-9.8)
Hamate*	10.88 ± 2.78(5.4-16.1)	6.34 ± 2.00(3.8-10.4)
Flattening ratio of median nerve		
Distal radius	2.11 ± 0.40(1.1-3.1)	2.16 ± 0.54(1.4-3.8)
Pisiform	2.14 ± 0.42(1.1-3.6)	2.20 ± 0.36(1.3-3.1)
Hamate*	2.37 ± 0.56(1.5-3.7)	2.06 ± 0.36(1.4-3.1)
Palmar displacement (mm)*	3.44 ± 0.90(2.0-5.0)	2.20 ± 0.55(1.3-3.0)
Transverse sliding distance of median nerve (mm)*	0.98 ± 1.03(0-4.0)	1.65 ± 1.22(0.2-3.3)

CTS: carpal tunnel syndrome

*: p< 0.05

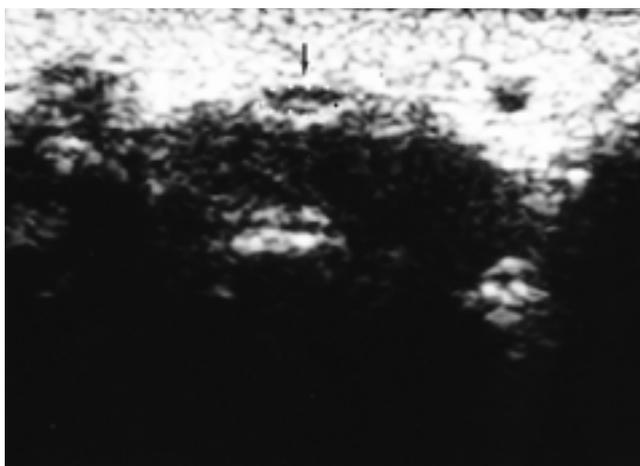


Fig. 2. A 35-year-old woman with normal control. Axial sonogram of wrist at pisiform level shows median nerve (arrow) with normal size and shape. Cross sectional area of the median nerve is measured as 5.0 mm².

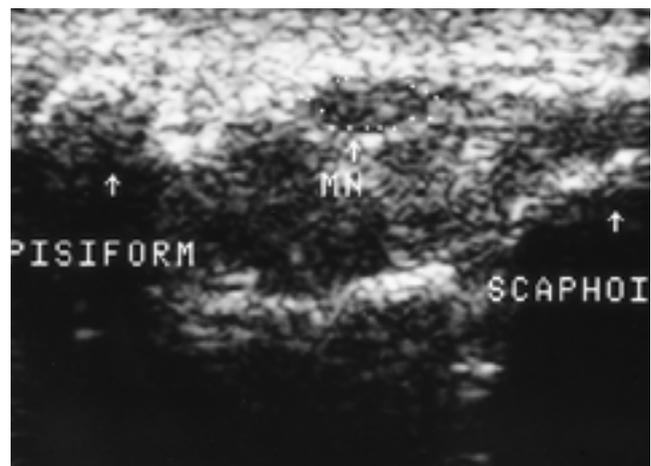


Fig. 3. A 51-year-old woman with carpal tunnel syndrome. Axial sonogram of wrist at pisiform level shows enlarged hypoechoic median nerve. Cross sectional area of the median nerve is measured as 15.3 mm².

MN: median nerve.

가 (10.68 ± 3.38 mm², 10.88 ± 2.78 mm²).
 Buchberger (6) 가 , 가 (20, 21).
 가 , Buchberger (1, 6) 가 ,

가 (14, 22).
 Mesgarzadeh (8) 가 ,
 가 가 .
 mean ± 2 SD , 1.49-
 9.41 mm², 2.53-10.57 mm²,
 2.34-10.34 mm² ,
 1.34-2.78, 1.1-3.3mm

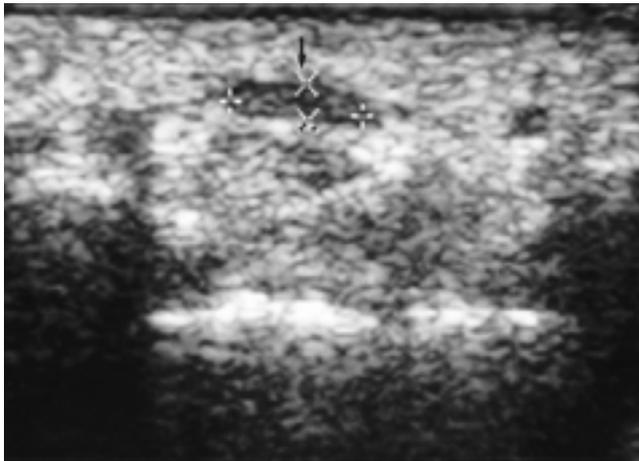


Fig. 4. A 52-year-old woman with carpal tunnel syndrome. Axial sonogram at hamate level shows increased flattening of the median nerve (arrow). Flattening ratio of the median nerve is measured as 3.7.

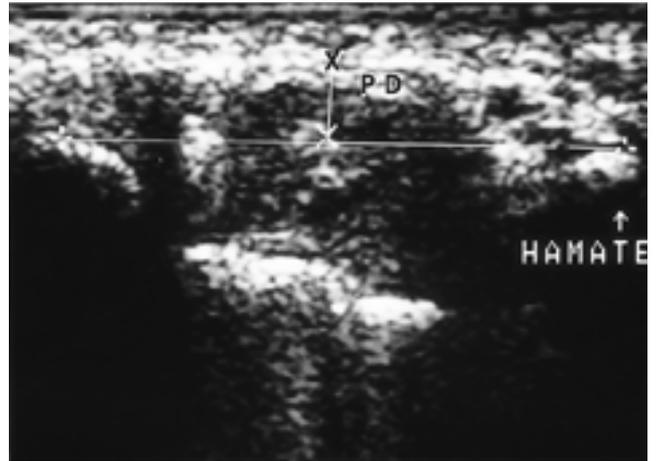
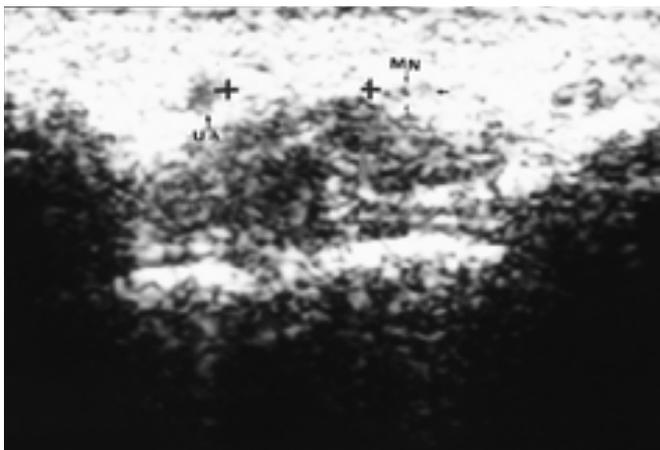
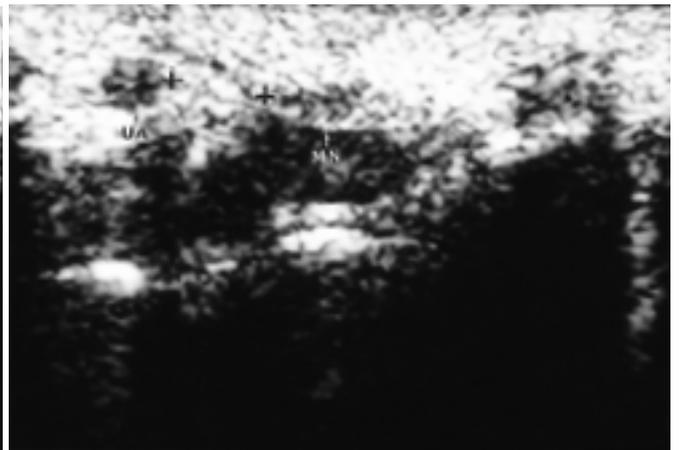


Fig. 5. A 52-year-old woman with carpal tunnel syndrome. Axial sonogram at hook of hamate level shows increased palmar bowing of flexor retinaculum. Palmar displacement of flexor retinaculum is measured as 4.1 mm. PD:palmar displacement.



A



B

Fig. 6. Transverse sliding of median nerve in a 38-year-old woman with normal control.

A. Axial sonogram of wrist during flexion of index finger.

B. Axial sonogram of wrist during extension of index finger shows that median nerve moves toward ulnar aspect of wrist. Sliding distance of the median nerve is measured as 3.1 mm.

MN:median nerve, UA:ulnar artery.

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Ultrasonographic Findings of Carpal Tunnel Syndrome¹

Yeon Soo Lee, M.D., Eun Seok Choi, M.D.², Tae Kyu Min, M.D.,
Ji Chang Kim, M.D., Eun Ja Lee, M.D., Hyun Kim, M.D., Si Won Kang, M.D.

¹Department of Radiology, Taejon St Mary's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea

²Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Taejon St Mary's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea

Purpose : To describe the ultrasonographic (US) findings of carpal tunnel syndrome (CTS) and to evaluate the diagnostic value of US in CTS.

Materials and Methods : Forty-four wrists of 26 patients aged 35 to 67 (mean, 52) years with CTS who were electrophysiologically diagnosed, and 30 wrists of 15 normal control subjects aged 33-62 (mean, 48 years) were studied using US with a 7.5MHz linear transducer. Axial images of these wrists in the neutral position were obtained at the level of the distal radius, pisiform, and hook of hamate. The following measurements were taken: at each level, cross sectional area (CSA) and flattening ratio (FR) of the median nerve; at the hamate level, bowing of the flexor retinaculum (palmar displacement: PD); during passive flexion and extension of the index finger, transverse sliding of the median nerve.

Results : CSA at each level was significantly higher in patients than in controls ($p=0.0001$): $9.29 \pm 2.63 \text{ mm}^2$ (mean \pm S.D.) vs $5.45 \pm 1.98 \text{ mm}^2$ at the distal radius; $10.68 \pm 3.38 \text{ mm}^2$ vs $6.55 \pm 2.01 \text{ mm}^2$ at the pisiform; $10.88 \pm 2.78 \text{ mm}^2$, vs $6.34 \pm 2.00 \text{ mm}^2$ at the hamate. FR was significantly higher in patients (2.37 ± 0.56) than in controls (2.06 ± 0.36) only at the level of the hamate ($p=0.0064$). In addition, PD of the flexor retinaculum was also significantly higher in patients ($3.44 \pm 0.90 \text{ mm}$) than in controls ($2.20 \pm 0.55 \text{ mm}$) ($p=0.0001$). The sliding distance of median nerve during passive flexion and extension of the index finger was, however, significantly lower in patients ($0.98 \pm 1.03 \text{ mm}$) than in controls ($1.65 \pm 1.22 \text{ mm}$) ($p=0.0180$).

Conclusion : For the diagnosis of CTS, US proved useful. Significant ultrasonographic findings in CTS were swelling of the median nerve, increased flattening ratio of the median nerve at the distal carpal tunnel, increased bowing of the flexor retinaculum, and decreased mobility of the median nerve during motion of the index finger.

Index words : Wrist, US
Wrist, abnormalities
Wrist, injury

Address reprint requests to : Yeon Soo Lee, M.D., Department of Radiology, Taejon St. Mary's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea
#520-2 Taehung-dong, Chung-ku, Taejon, 301-723, Korea.
Tel. 82-42-220-9625 Fax. 82-42-257-0511 E-mail : djrad@channeli.net