

Nerve Conduction Study (NCS)

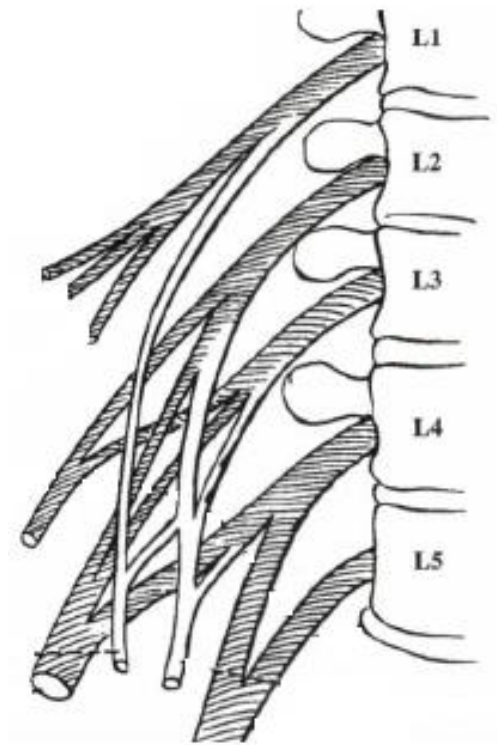
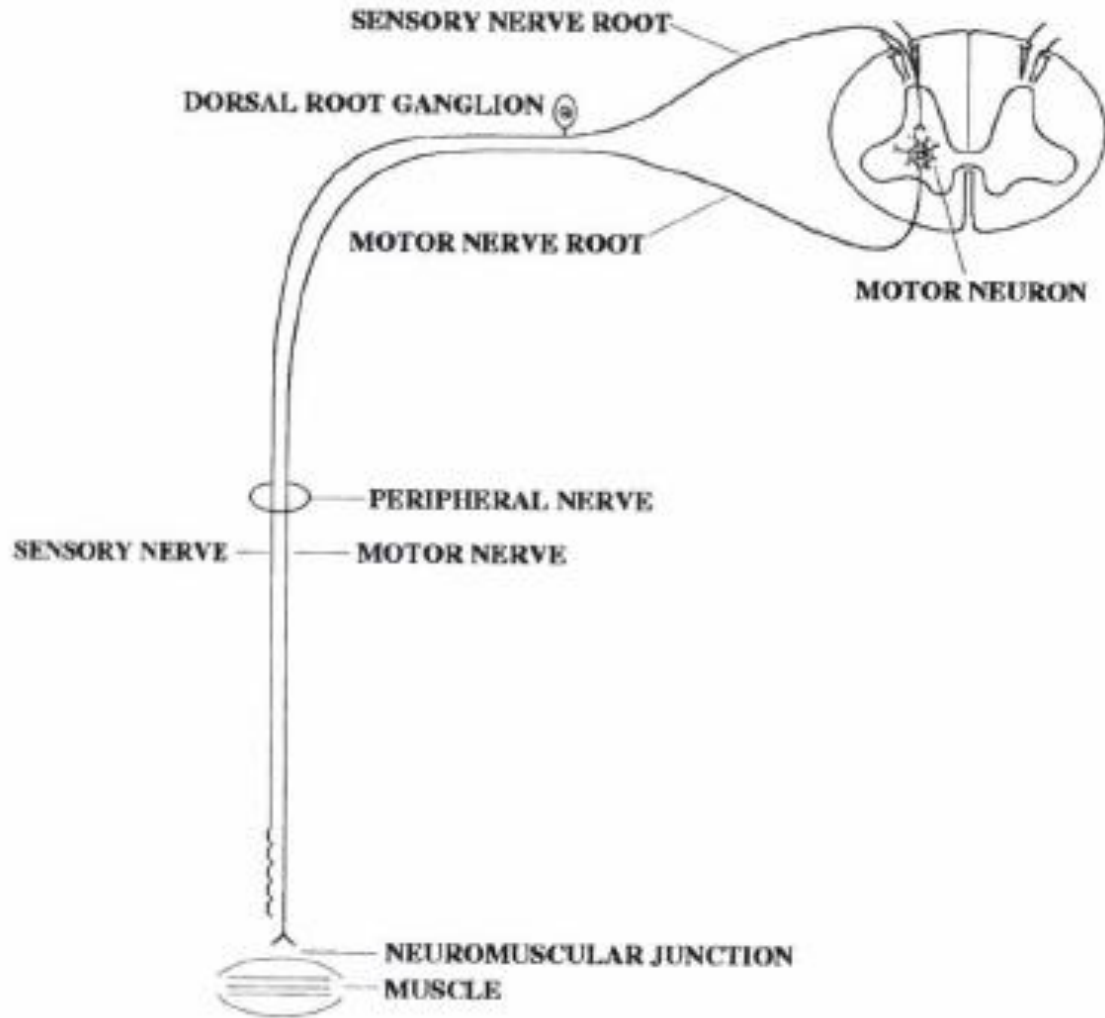
NCS

- Assess the electrical conductivity along the nerve using brief electrical stimulus
- Equipment: Recording electrodes (active, reference and ground), stimulator (cathode and anode), amplifier and other controls

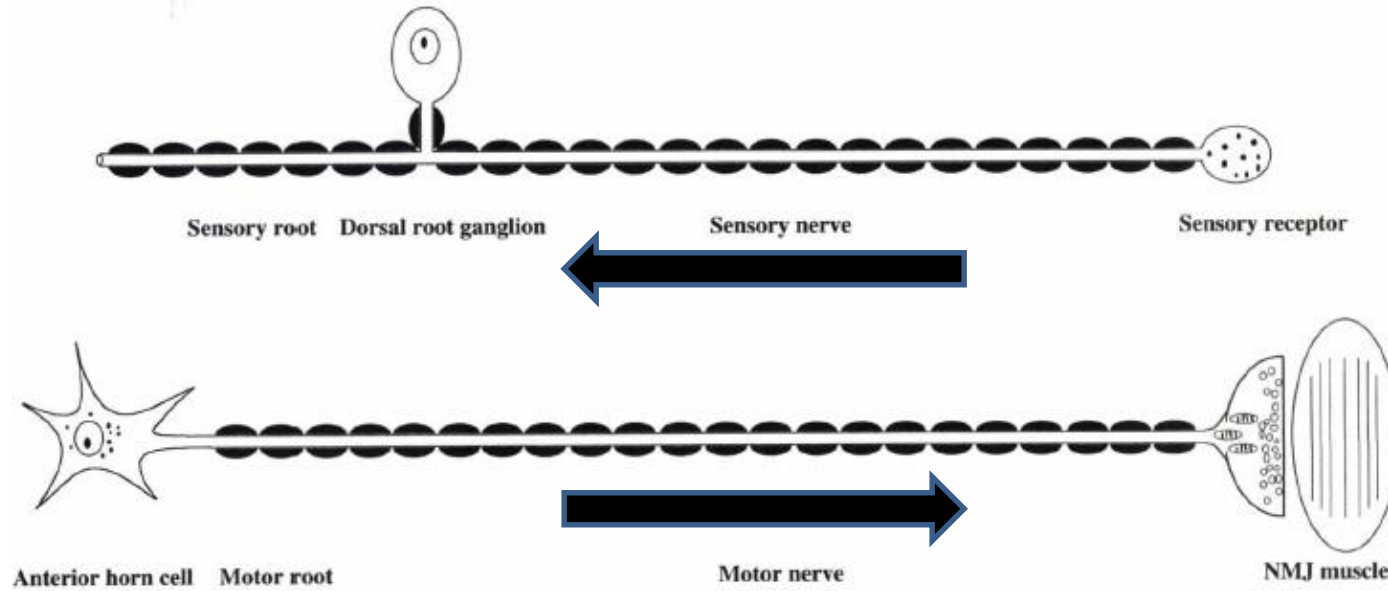
Surface tests

- Nerve conduction studies (motor, sensory and mixed NCS)
- Late reflexes (F wave, H reflex)
- Blink reflex
- Repetitive nerve stimulation (RNS)
- Short and long exercise studies
- Sympathetic skin reflex (SSR)

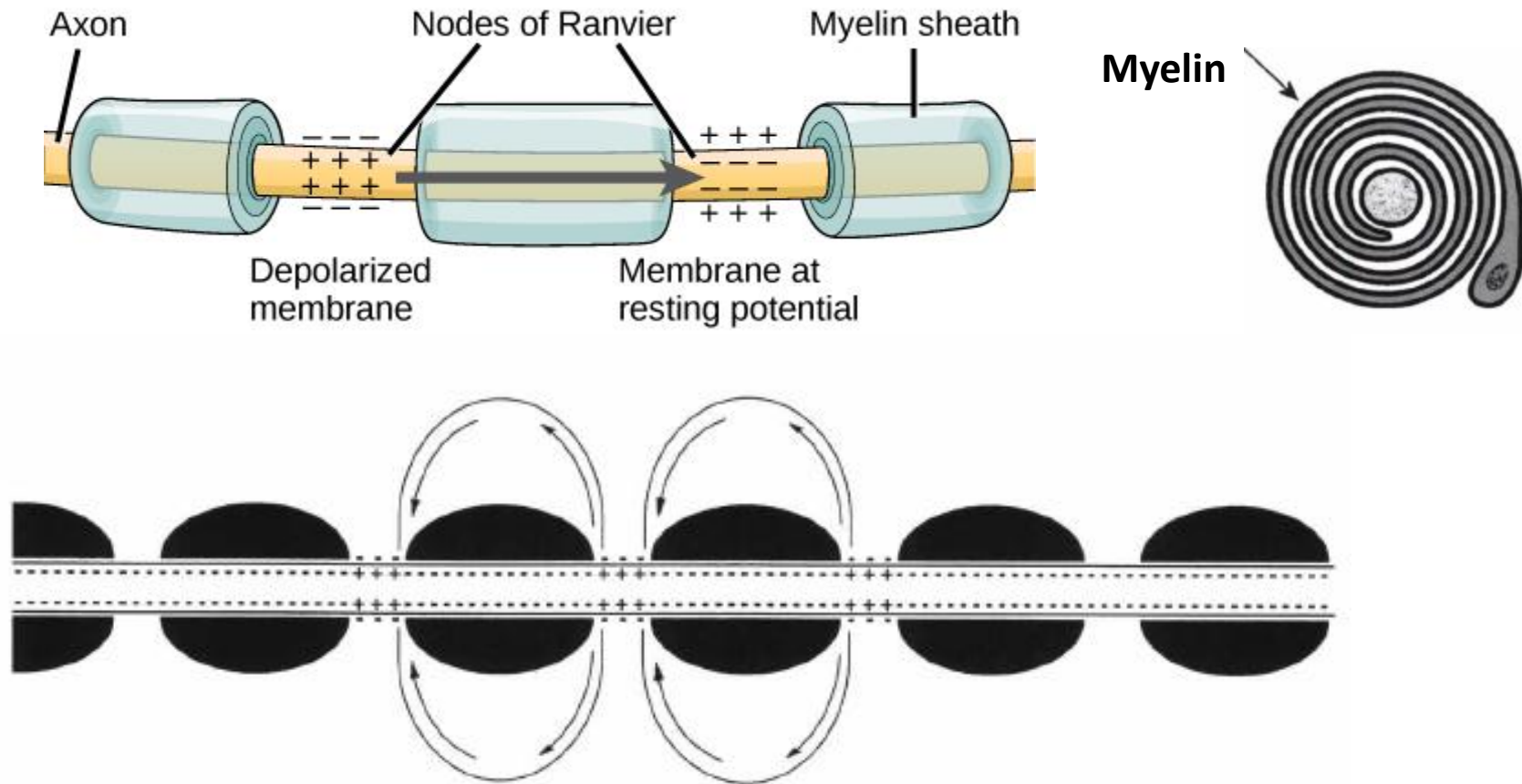
Sensory and Motor nerves



Sensory and Motor axon

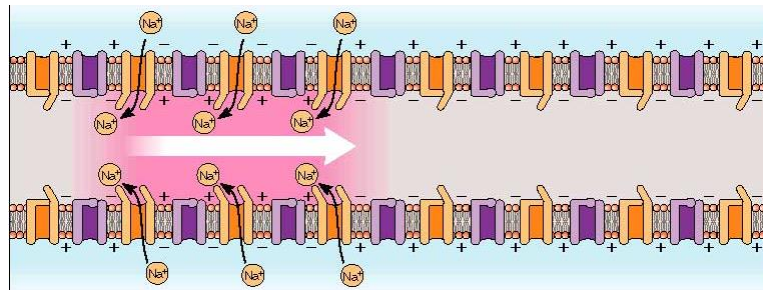
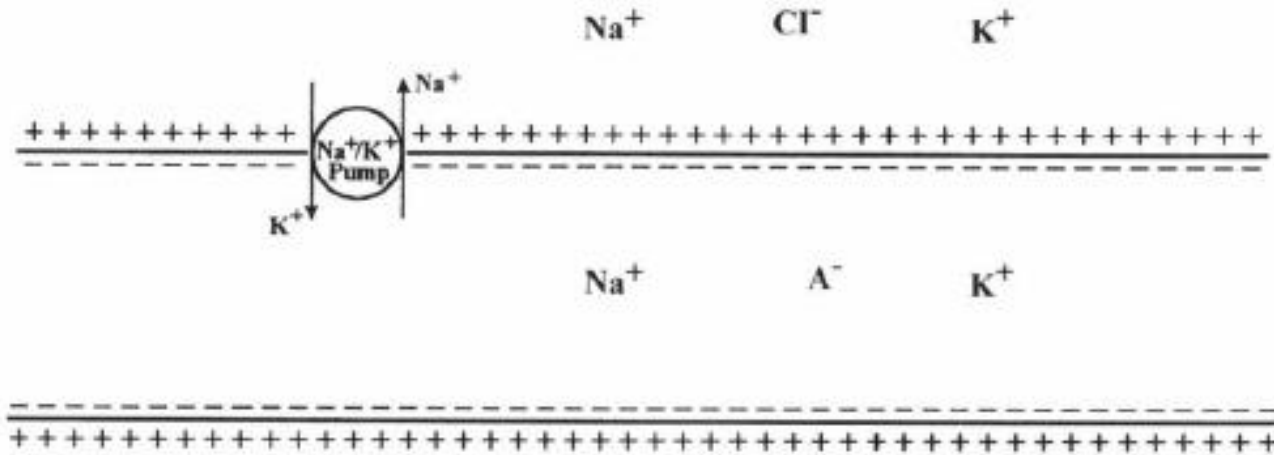


Conduction along myelinated axons

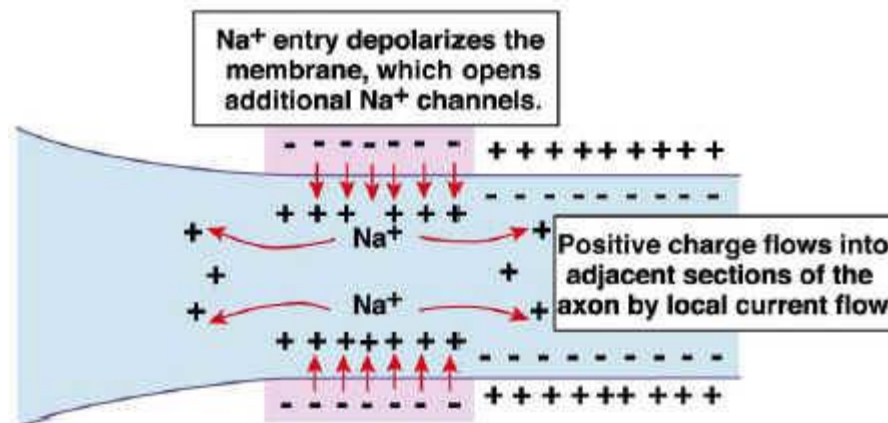
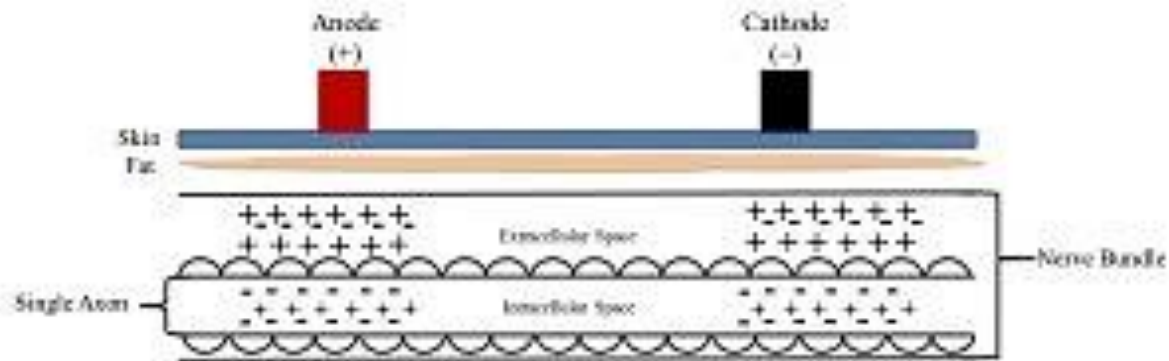


- Because of myelination depolarization occurs only at the nodes of ranvier (gaps between two adjacent myelin)

Axonal membrane

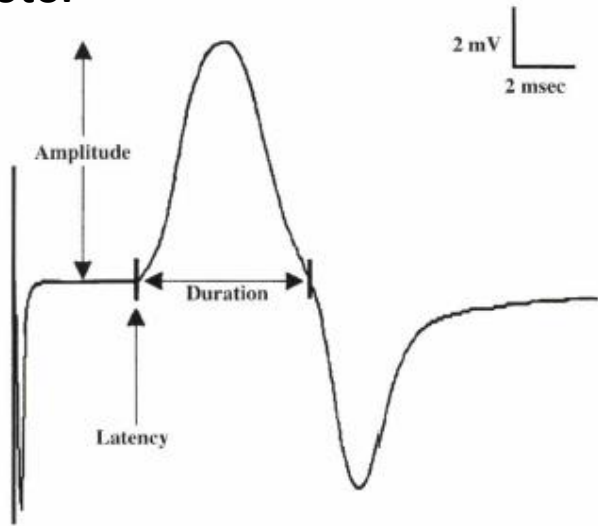


Antidromic and Orthodromic

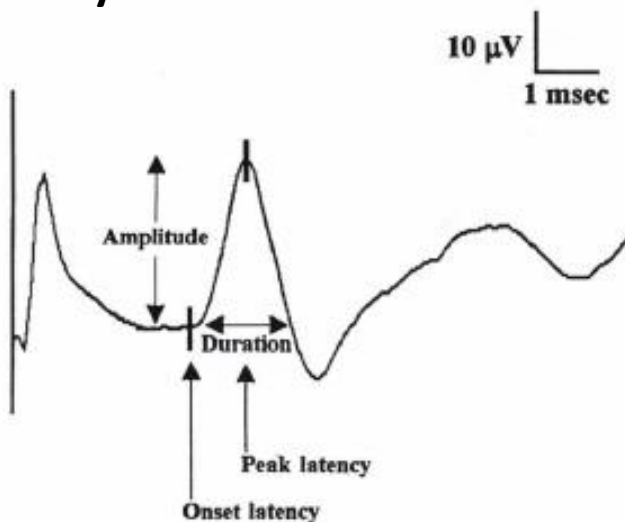


Terminologies

Motor



Sensory



- Action potential – waveform seen on the screen
- Latency – time interval between stimulus application and onset of the action potential
- Amplitude – size of the action potential
- Conduction velocity – speed of the fastest conducting nerve fibre (distance/latency)

Upper limb NCS

Sensory nerve	Motor nerve
Median	Median
Ulnar	Ulnar
Radial	Radial
Antebrachial cutaneous (medial and lateral)	

Lower limb NCS

Sensory nerve	Motor nerve
Superficial peroneal	Common Peroneal
Medial and lateral plantar	Posterior tibial
Sural	
Saphenous	
Lateral femoral cutaneous	