Use of Scoring System to Assess and Classify Carpal Tunnel Syndrome

MOHAMED RAAFAT ATTEYA, PHD, University of Hail.

Abstract

The diagnosis of CTS is based on a combination of characteristic symptoms and electro physiologic abnormalities. Nevertheless, an electrodiagnostic study remains an expensive and time consuming procedure not readily accessible to many physicians who are encountering the disease. **The purpose** of the study was to suggest and establish a reliable measurement to assess and classify CTS and compare these results with NCV tests. **Methods:** forty subjects participated in this study were assigned randomly into two groups; group (A) twenty healthy subjects with age ranged from 28-58 years old and group (B) twenty patients were diagnosed as carpal tunnel syndrome with age ranged from 30-60 years old. Both groups were assessed by using the suggested new scale and the nerve conduction velocity study (NCVS). **The results:** the dependent samples t-test was used to identify the difference between the assessments results of the suggested new scale and NCVS for both groups. **Conclusion:** as compared to the motor NCV test, the new score was able to assess and diagnose CTS. The new score also was able to classify and detect degree of severity of CTS. The new score had more sensitivity and specificity than the motor NCV study.

The keywords: Carpal tunnel syndrome, the suggested new scale and the nerve conduction velocity study.