

The nerves of the upper and lower extremities which are at a greater risk of compressive pathology. Anatomical topographical correlations. Our experience*

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SUMMARY

The experience of numerous cases of surgical operations carried out over the ten years from 1990-2000, has meant we have been able to reflect on the fact that the median, ulnar, radial (upper extremity), tibial and external popliteal sciatic (lower extremity) nerves are more greatly exposed to compressive pathology. This is due to certain anatomical topographical relationships with canals, semi-canal, tunnels in well-defined and unchanging sites. From this point of view, a pathology with an etiopathogenic topographical tendency is emerging.