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Diagnostic
Scheduling**

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Common Conditions Diagnosed Through EMG/NCV

CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME

Carpal Tunnel Syndrome (CTS) is located at the wrist and involves the "median nerve" which runs down the arm to the wrist. CTS associated with numbness or tingling in the hand/wrist, thumb, index and or middle finger, may radiate up the arm, occasionally to the shoulder. Associated with repetitive hand use. Tests include EMG and/or NCV's of the upper extremities.

CUBITAL TUNNEL SYNDROME OR ULNAR NEUROPATHY

Cubital Tunnel Syndrome causes pain on the inner side of the elbow, causing numbness in the fingers, thumb and weakness in the muscles. Commonly found in people who lean on or repetitively flex and extend the elbow. Tests include EMG and/or NCV's of the upper extremities.

CERVICAL AND LUMBOSACRAL RADICULOPATHY

A cervical radiculopathy injury is an injury to a nerve where it takes root in the neck, whereas lumbosacral root injury is an injury to a nerve where it takes root in the low back. Like other nerve injuries, this can cause pain, numbness or weakness. There is usually pain or stiffness in the neck (with a cervical radiculopathy) or back (with a lumbosacral root injury). Tests can include upper and lower EMG and/or NCV's.

TARSAL TUNNEL SYNDROME

Tarsal Tunnel Syndrome are plantar nerves that get pinched in a tunnel just below the ankle at the instep or on the underside of the feet. This condition causes pain and numbness. Tarsal tunnel syndrome is more likely to occur in people who spend a lot of time on their feet. Tests include EMG and/or NCV's of the lower extremities.

FEMORAL NEUROPATHY

The femoral nerve comes across the mid portion of the groin and has to do with the strength of keeping the knee straight, and feeling on the front and side of your thigh and inner part of the leg. It is associated with continuous pain and burning in the nerve of the upper and outer thigh. This is more likely to occur in overweight and diabetic people, especially those who sit continuously with legs crossed. EMG and/or NCV's of the lower extremities is used to diagnose this condition.

PERONEAL NEUROPATHY (FOOT DROP)

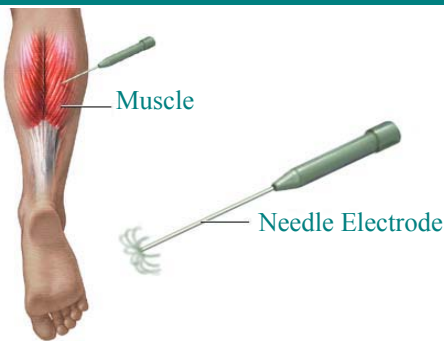
This is the most common pinched nerve in the lower limb. The peroneal nerve runs across the outer side of the leg just below the knee, down the front of the leg to the foot. Injury to the peroneal nerve can cause foot and toe drop with numbness on the top of the foot and outside the lower half the leg. Continuous crouching and squatting is the usual cause of the pressure on the nerve below the knee. Tests include EMG's and NCV's of the lower extremities.

"A Better Way of Serving Your Diagnostic Needs"



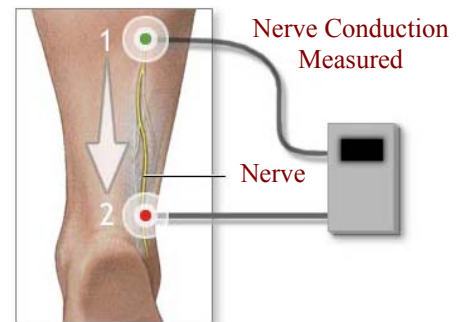
ELECTROMYOGRAPHY (EMG) & NERVE CONDUCTION VELOCITY (NCV)

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CPT CODES

- 95860 - One Extremity EMG
- 95861 - Two Extremity EMG
- 95869 - Thoracic Paraspinal Muscles
- 95870 - Other than Paraspinal
- 95900 - Motor without F wave
- 95903 - Motor with F wave
- 95904 - Sensory
- 95934 - H-Reflex



EMG

An electromyogram (EMG) is a test that is used to record the electrical activity of muscles. When muscles are active, they produce an electrical current. Intramuscular EMG involves inserting a needle electrode through the skin of the muscle. Surface EMG involves placing electrodes on the skin (although more invasive intramuscular EMG is most often more definitive in nature). EMG's can be used to detect abnormal muscle electrical activity that can occur in many diseases and conditions such as inflammation on muscles, pinched nerves, peripheral nerve damage, disc herniation and others.

NCV

A nerve conduction velocity test (NCV), is an electrical test that is used to detect nerve conditions. The nerve is electrically stimulated while a second electrode detects the electrical impulse. The distance between electrodes are used to calculate the speed of impulse transmission (nerve conduction velocity). A decreased speed of transmission indicates nerve disease. A nerve conduction velocity test is often done at the same time as an EMG in order to exclude or detect muscle conditions.