

# Nerve Conduction Velocity Experiment

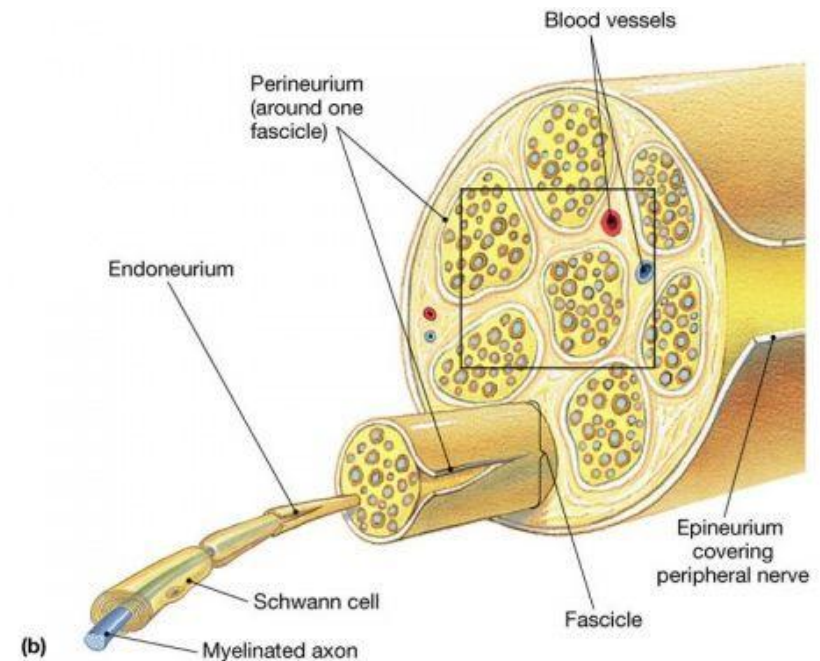
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# Peripheral Nerve Fibers

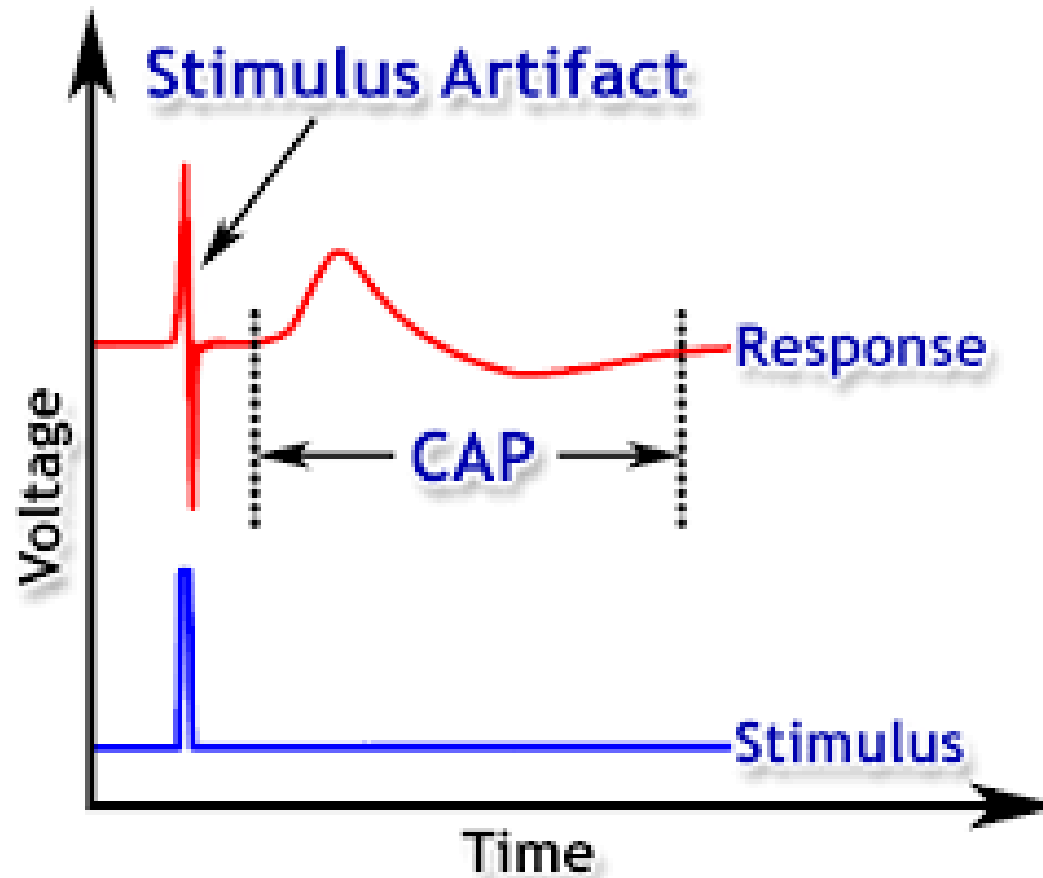
- The axons are bundled together into groups called fascicles, and each fascicle is wrapped in perineurium
- Axons have different threshold and conduction velocity



# Nerve Fiber Types

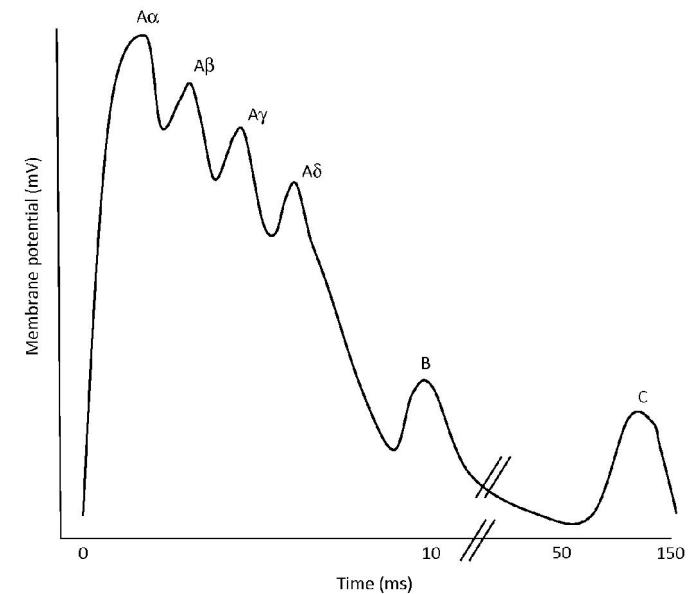
Fiber Type	Function	Diameter (microns)	Mystification	Conduction Velocity (m/s)
<b>Type A</b>				
Alpha ( $\alpha$ )	Proprioception, motor	12-20	Heavy	70-120
Beta ( $\beta$ )	Touch, pressure	5-12	Heavy	30-70
Gamma ( $\gamma$ )	Muscle spindles	3-6	Heavy	15-30
Delta ( $\delta$ )	Pain, temperature	2-5	Heavy	12-30
<b>Type B</b>	Preganglionic autonomic	<3	Light	3-15
<b>Type C</b>				
Dorsal root	Pain	0.4-12	None	0.5-2.3
<b>Sympathetic</b>	Postganglionic	0.3-1.3	None	0.7-2.3

# Stimulation of a Peripheral Nerve Fiber



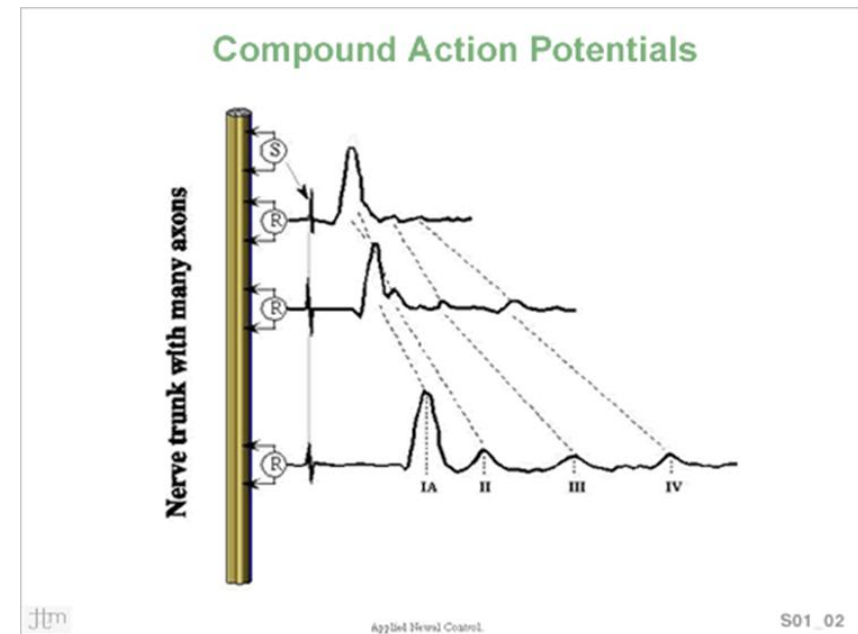
# Compound Action Potential (CAP)

- An action potential having more than one peak/spike
  - A nerve trunk contains many nerve fibres differing widely in their excitability and different speeds of conduction of action potential.
  - Multiple peaks are recorded, fastest conducting nerve fibre first followed by the slower ones



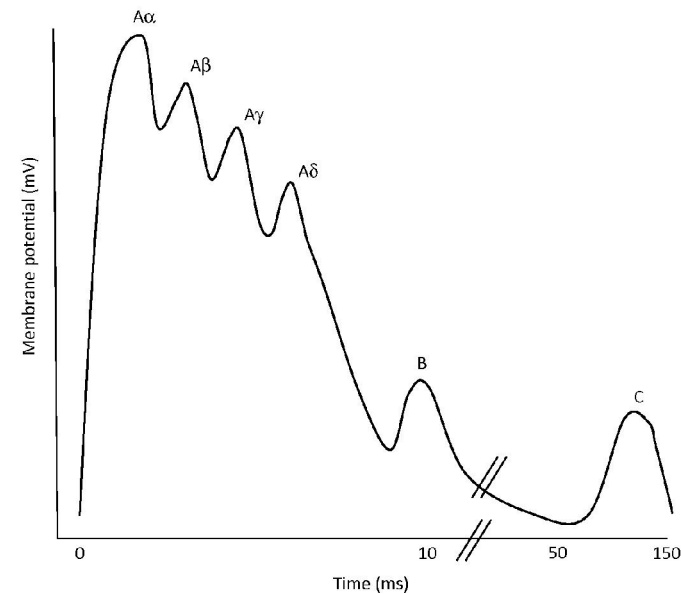
# Compound Action Potential (CAP)

- The number of peaks observed in the CAP increases as the recording electrodes move away from stimulation site
  - First the fastest neuron



# Compound Action Potential (CAP)

- The number and size of the peaks depend on the types of fibers contained in the nerve being studied.
- If the stimulus intensity is not large enough to stimulate all fibers, the shape of the compound action potential recorded varies with the types of fibers induced.



# Nerve Conduction Velocity

- **Velocity** is a vector expression of the displacement that an object or particle undergoes with respect to time
- The standard unit of **velocity** magnitude (also known as speed ) is the meter per second (m/s)

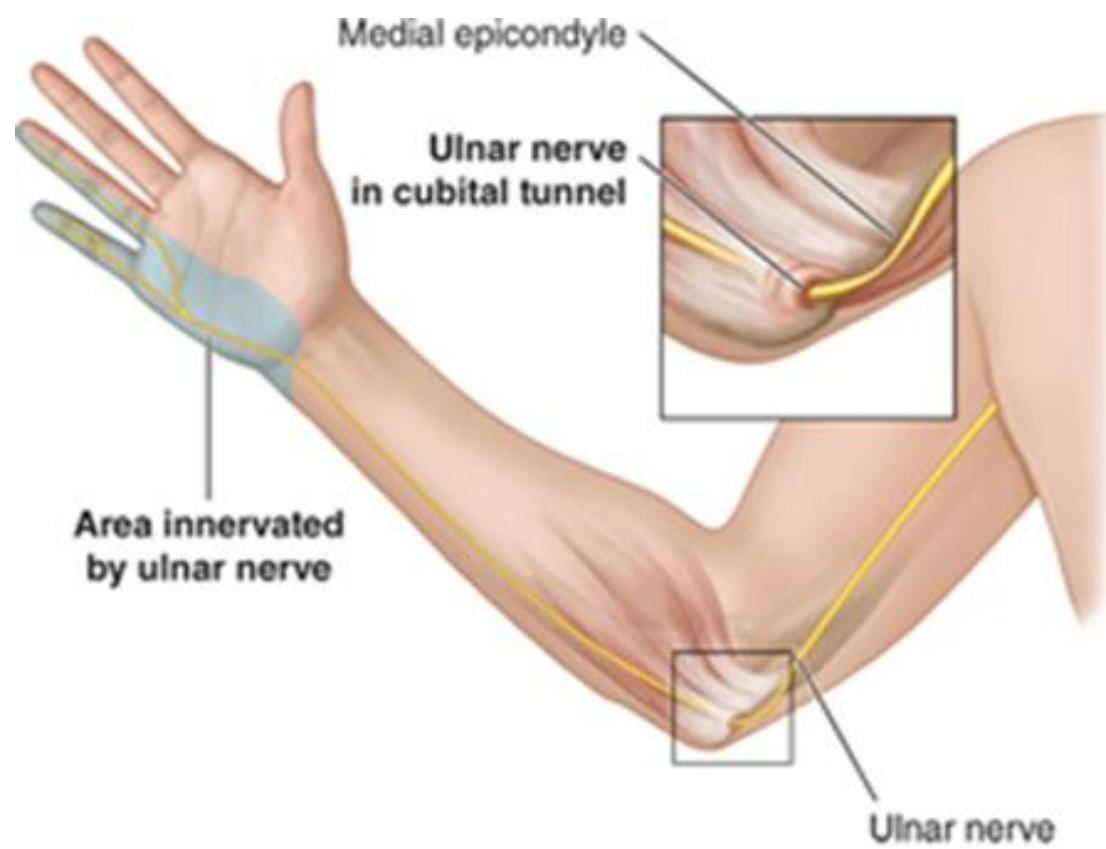
MNCV = Motor nerve conduction velocity

MNCV case example:

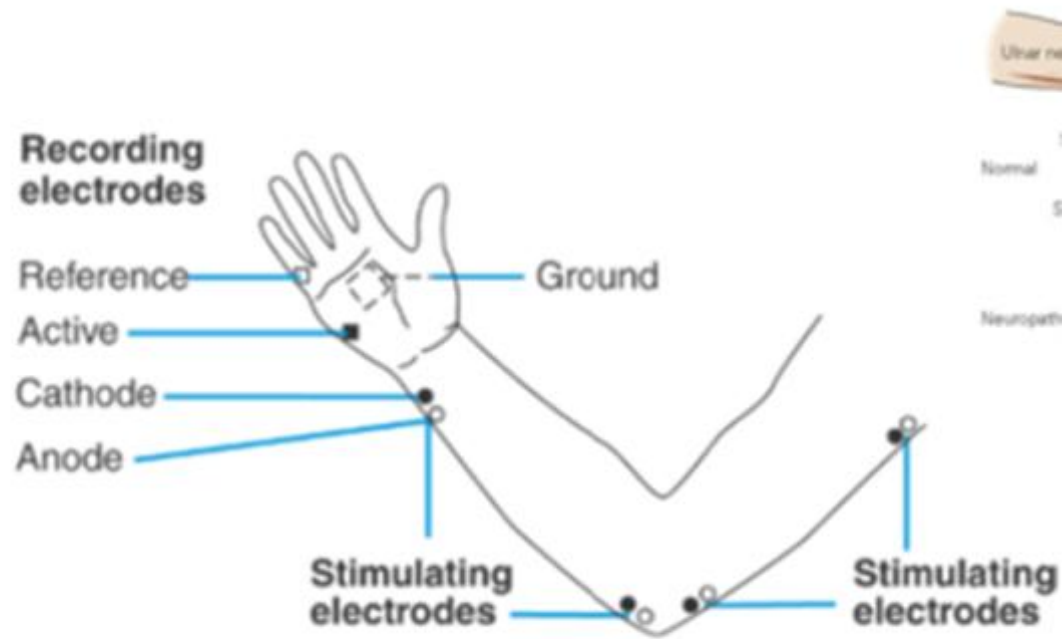
$$\text{MNCV} = \frac{\text{Distance (A-B)}}{\text{Time (A-B)}} = \frac{340 - 40 \text{ mm}}{10 - 4 \text{ ms}} = \frac{300 \text{ mm}}{6 \text{ ms}}$$

MNCV = 50 m/s for median nerve segment S1-S2

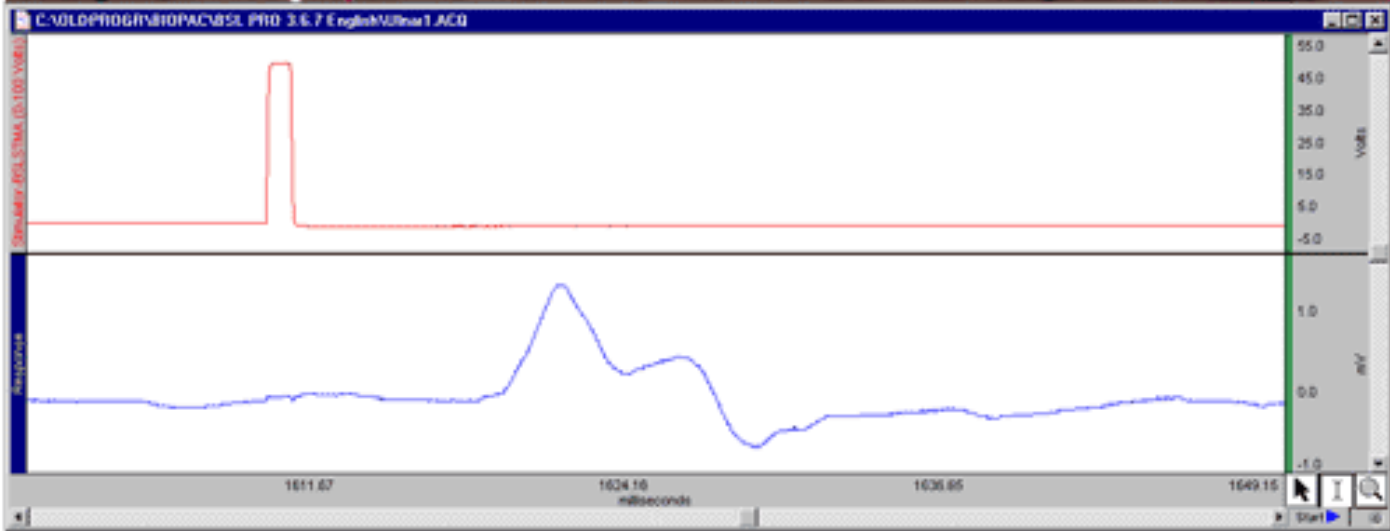




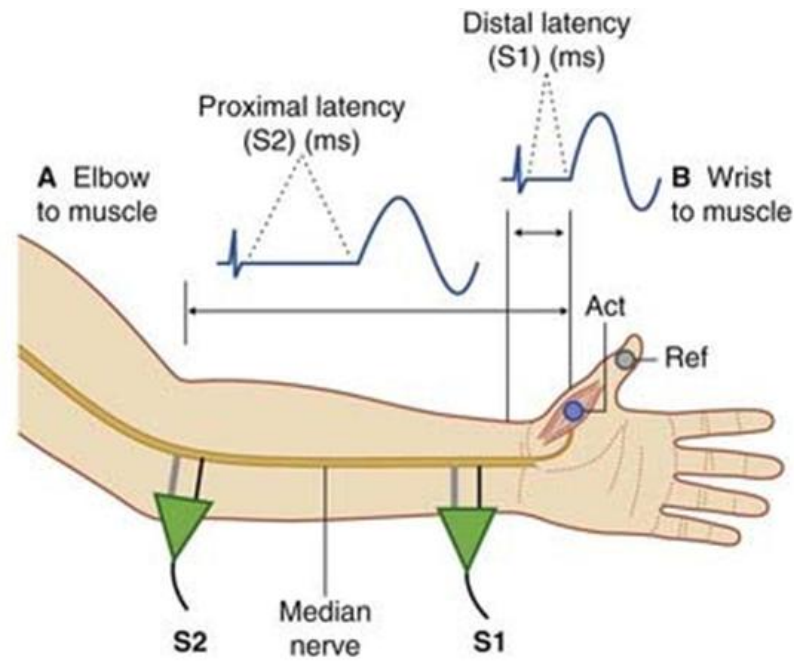
# Nerve Conduction Velocity Experiment











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# Why do we record from two sites?

- Synaptic delay at neuromuscular junction

