

*46th Annual Course in Electrodiagnostic Medicine:
Clinical and Electrical Evaluation of the Peripheral Nervous System*

Wednesday-Friday, February 27-March 1, 2019
Jefferson Alumni Hall * 1020 Locust Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107

Learner Objectives

At the conclusion of this CME activity, participants will be able to:

- Identify types of nerve injury using clinical, ultrasonographic and electrical criteria.
- Identify normal muscle membrane physiology, physiology of normal, neuropathic and myopathic voluntary motor unit potentials as well as firing patterns between muscle fiber and motor unit potentials.
- Identify the indications and contraindications for the use of botulinum toxin.
- Differentiate normal from abnormal recruitment frequency and ratio.
- Identify technical and physiologic factors that affect latency, conduction velocity, temporal dispersion, and amplitude including phase cancellation.
- Describe neurapraxia, axonotmesis and intraneural neurotmesis based on the type, site and duration of nerve injury.
- Recognize the classification of nerve injuries as a dynamic process.
- Review the evidence for selecting appropriate localization modes and identify clinical scenarios that require multiple guidance techniques for chemodenervation.
- Describe how electrodiagnostic testing can be utilized to achieve optimal clinical outcomes and prevent untoward complications.
- Recognize how late responses contribute to differentiating between axonopathies and myelinopathies at a proximal level, and how they contribute to diagnosis.
- Differentiate axonotmesis from intraneural neurotmesis based on type, site and duration symptoms.
- Characterize median, ulnar, peroneal and tibial nerve lesions based on the type, site and duration of injury.
- Describe the clinical and histopathophysiology of neuromuscular junction disease.
- Identify a clinical and electrical approach to myopathies.
- Explain anomalous innervation based on factors that affect latency, conduction velocity, temporal dispersion, amplitude and initial deflection.
- Clinically and electrically differentiate anterior horn cell disease from its mimics.
- Identify the similarities and differences between diffuse and focal neurapraxias, axonotmesis and intraneural neurotmesis.
- Develop strategies with peers to continuously evaluate the use of symptoms, signs, electrodiagnosis and ultrasonography in the assessment and management of patients.

- Assess their individual practice in light of the information and discussions during the conference, and identify specific strategies to implement as part of a continuing improvement process for their practices.