

System for assessing sensation:

- Anaesthesia: No awareness of a stimulus in the region is present.
- Hypoaesthesia: A stimulus is perceived in the region but not as strongly as on the non-affected side. This is a sign of a partial interruption of the neural conduction.
- Hyperaesthesia: A stimulus is perceived more intensively than on the non-affected side. This functional disturbance of the neural conduction happens frequently in cases of reinnervation.
- Paraesthesia: The patient has feelings of 'pins and needles' in the described region although no stimulus is present. This indicates that there is some degree of compression of the nerve.
- Dysaesthesia: A stimulus in the region is perceived wrongly, e.g. a light touch may cause pain or be perceived as hot or cold. These disturbances occur when there has been continual mechanical stimulation of the nerve, e.g. from plaster or a splint or during a process of reinnervation (cf. Koesling, Bollinger Herzka 2008).

ASSESSMENT FORM – HAND**Sensibility**

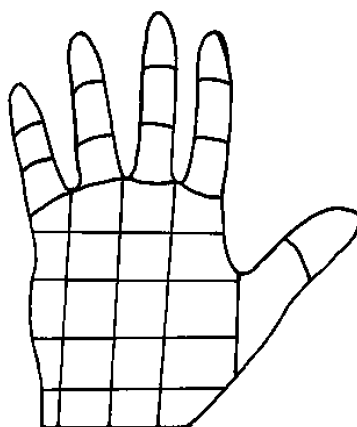
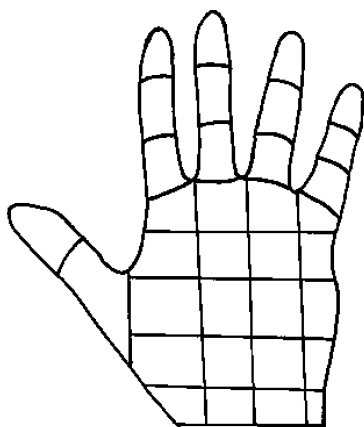
Date:

Name:

Date of birth:

EB type:

Date of surgery:



(Waldhör)

NORMAL



PARAESTHESIA



DYSAESTHESIA



HYPOAESTHESIA



HYPERAESTHESIA



PAIN



ANAESTHESIA



BLISTER/SCAR

