

Carpal Tunnel Syndrome

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Faculty

Charlene H. Grafton, RN, BS, MS, CCM, is licensed in two states as a Registered Nurse and was nationally certified as a Case Manager. She has worked as a Qualified Rehabilitation Provider and an Independent Nurse Case Manager. She was selected as Who's Who by American Colleges and Universities, American Nursing and also by the International Tennis Federation. Also, she is a Veteran of the Army Nurse Corps, First Lieutenant. Ms. Grafton has demonstrated her natural leadership style through volunteer work and participation on various Boards of Directors, such as the Jaycee Jaynes, Nevada Community Enrichment Program, Southern Nevada Continuity of Care Association, Florida's Governor's Council on Fitness and Sports, Nevada Tennis Association, National Senior Women's Tennis Association, Health Insight (Medicare and Medicaid) and the Executive Women's Golf League. In addition, she has presented papers and shown her teaching abilities by speaking at local, state, regional, national and international forums on a variety of subjects, including teaching techniques, lateral dominance, fitness and case management. As a writer, she has published two books about dominance and researched in areas of coordination, laterality, and sidedness from gifted to learning disabilities/problems and functional independence. Her work has also appeared in trade magazines.

Faculty Disclosure

Contributing faculty, Charlene H. Grafton, RN, BS, MS, CCM, has disclosed no relevant financial relationship with any product manufacturer or service provider mentioned.

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The division planner and director have disclosed no relevant financial relationship with any product manufacturer or service provider mentioned.

Audience

This course is designed for dental professionals who may encounter patients with carpal tunnel syndrome or who are at risk for developing carpal tunnel syndrome themselves.

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Course Objective

The purpose of this course is to provide dental professionals with awareness of how to diagnose carpal tunnel syndrome, based on specific signs and symptoms and appropriate diagnostic tests, and of interventions available to treat and/or prevent the condition.

Learning Objectives

Upon completion of this course, you should be able to:

1. Define carpal tunnel syndrome, and identify the causes and contributing factors.
2. Identify conditions that may mimic carpal tunnel syndrome.
3. Describe the methods and tools currently used to diagnose carpal tunnel syndrome.
4. Discuss the recommended treatment options for carpal tunnel syndrome.
5. Discuss potential prevention strategies for patients who may be at risk for developing carpal tunnel syndrome, including considerations for non-English-proficient patients.



Sections marked with this symbol include evidence-based practice recommendations. The level of evidence and/or strength of recommendation, as provided by the evidence-based source, are also included so you may determine the validity or relevance of the information. These sections may be used in conjunction with the course material for better application to your daily practice.

INTRODUCTION

While carpal tunnel syndrome is possibly the most common nerve disorder diagnosed today, it is not a new condition born of the information technology age [1]. Compression of the median nerve of the hand was first reported in 1854 by Sir James Paget. In 1880, James Putnam reported on a series of patients who were experiencing pain and paresthesia in the median nerve of the hand. In 1913, Pierre Marie and Charles Foix offered a description of the pathology of median nerve compression, and in 1933, Sir James Learmonth reported the first release treatment for median nerve compression [2].

Determining the causes of carpal tunnel syndrome remains an area of ongoing research, discussion, and disagreement among healthcare professionals. Historically, some have concluded that carpal tunnel syndrome is purely an occupational disorder with clear-cut associations to repetitive manual movements or work tasks. Others have concluded that the causes of carpal tunnel syndrome are unknown, unproven, or based on multiple factors.

Despite the ongoing disagreement about its causes, the U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that carpal tunnel syndrome exacts a significant toll each year on the health and productivity of the U.S. workforce. The rate of reported cases, while declining in recent years, accounts for the second highest number of days away from work among all work-related musculoskeletal disorders [12; 13; 14]. Approximately 5,650 cases of occupational injury or illness resulting from carpal tunnel syndrome and involving time away from work (median: 28 days) are reported each year, resulting in lost wages, increased healthcare costs in local communities, and added costs to state workers' compensation programs.

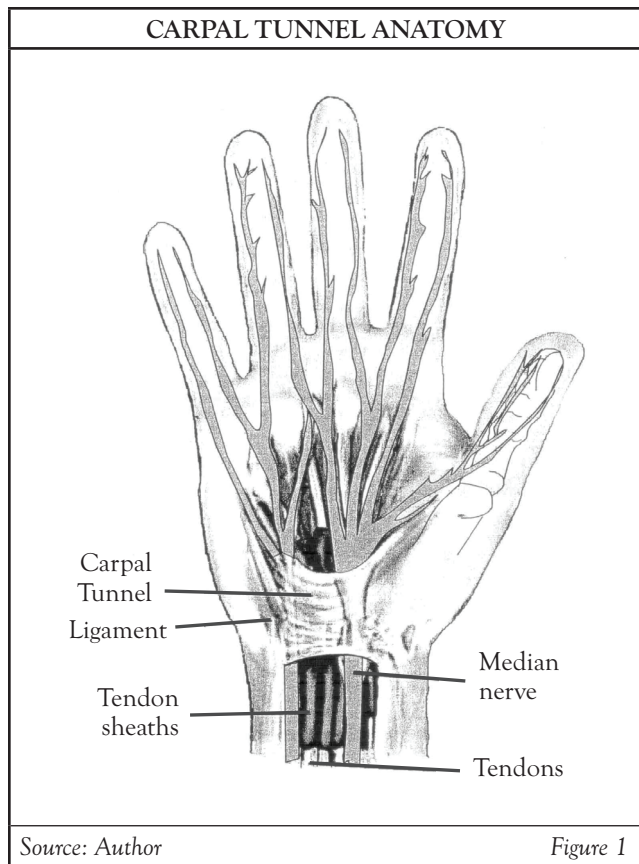
PURPOSE OF THE COURSE

The purpose of this course is to provide information about the causes of carpal tunnel syndrome and to review current methods of diagnosis and treatment and recommended prevention strategies. It begins by defining carpal tunnel syndrome, which includes a discussion of common symptoms, causes and contributing factors, and conditions that mimic carpal tunnel syndrome. Current diagnostic methods and tools are reviewed, and current treatment options and recommended prevention strategies are discussed. The course concludes with a simulated case study that describes the course of treatment for a patient who presents with chronic symptoms of carpal tunnel syndrome.

CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME DEFINED

Carpal tunnel syndrome is generally associated with such umbrella terms as repetitive stress injuries, work-related upper extremity disorders, musculoskeletal disorders, entrapment neuropathies, and cumulative trauma disorders [16; 18]. Specifically, carpal tunnel syndrome is a painful disorder of the wrist and hand that occurs when the median nerve (which runs from the hand to the forearm) becomes compressed [1; 19].

The carpal tunnel is a narrow passageway on the palm side of the wrist. Surrounded by bones and ligaments, the carpal tunnel houses and protects the tendons of the hand and the median nerve, which controls sensations to the thumb and fingers (**Figure 1**). When the median nerve becomes pinched or compressed (due to swelling or irritation in adjacent tissues or tendons), the result can be pain, numbness, hand weakness, and in extreme cases, loss of hand function. Cases of bilateral carpal tunnel syndrome have been reported, but typically only one hand is affected [1; 20; 21]. Carpal tunnel syndrome is rare in children; it usually occurs only in adults [9].



The symptoms of carpal tunnel syndrome typically appear gradually and may include [9; 20]:

- Numbness, burning, or tingling in the fingers and palm of the hand
- Pain in the wrist, palm, or forearm, especially during use
- Decreased grip strength
- Weakness in the thumb
- Sensation of swollen fingers, whether or not swelling is apparent
- Difficulty distinguishing between hot and cold

Symptoms may cause waking during the night with the urge to “shake out” the hand or wrist. Symptoms may occur with activities that require prolonged grasping and/or flexing of the wrist (e.g., driving, holding a book). Left untreated, carpal tunnel syndrome can progress to persistent numbness and permanent loss of hand function. In severe and chronic cases, irreversible muscle damage or atrophy may occur [1; 9; 23]. Complete sensory loss in the hand has also been reported.

CAUSES AND CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

Researchers have identified a variety of factors that may cause or contribute to the development of carpal tunnel syndrome. These factors include the presence of other health conditions, engagement in an occupation or activity that involves repetitive use of the hand, and the presence of a range of personal/physical factors that may indicate a predisposition to carpal tunnel syndrome [1; 3; 9; 13; 19; 20; 26; 28; 30]. There is general agreement that carpal tunnel syndrome is multifactorial and that the exact cause is unknown [31]. Also, the role of individual contributing factors in the development and prognosis of carpal tunnel syndrome is uncertain. In some instances, no cause can be identified [9]. However, the pathophysiology seems to involve alterations of fluid balance (e.g., fluid retention), hormonal changes, and accompanying peripheral tissue edema, which may be precipitated by a variety of disorders and bodily changes [47].

HEALTH CONDITIONS

Several health conditions are associated with the presence of carpal tunnel syndrome and may be contributing factors in its development. The most commonly noted co-occurring health conditions are noninflammatory synovial fibrosis, metabolic syndrome, diabetes, thyroid disorders, rheumatoid arthritis, pregnancy, and menopause.

Noninflammatory Synovial Fibrosis

Noninflammatory synovial fibrosis is the most common pathologic finding in patients with idiopathic carpal tunnel syndrome [32; 33]. This finding supports the belief that chronic or repetitive injury to the median nerve, resulting in tissue swelling, compression of the nerve, or injury to the outside layers of the nerve, is a primary factor in the development of carpal tunnel syndrome [9; 19; 32; 34; 35; 36]. Studies of patients with idiopathic carpal tunnel syndrome have revealed alterations in the material properties of the synovial tissue, irregular patterns of tendon movement, and an absence of the normal interconnections between tissue layers that surround the median nerve [32; 36; 37]. The long-term effect of these altered properties is unknown.

Metabolic Syndrome

Metabolic disorders have a well-documented association with carpal tunnel syndrome [1; 19; 28; 39; 40; 41]. This is particularly true of disorders that directly affect the nerves of the body by increasing their susceptibility to compression [9]. Metabolic syndrome, which is characterized by abdominal obesity, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, and insulin resistance, is frequently associated with the presence of carpal tunnel syndrome [1; 19; 28; 39]. The incidence of metabolic syndrome has been found to be higher in patients with carpal tunnel syndrome. Also, in patients with metabolic syndrome, the symptoms may be more severe [39].

Diabetes

Diabetes has been linked with several debilitating musculoskeletal disorders of the hand, including carpal tunnel syndrome [20; 40]. The incidence of carpal tunnel syndrome is higher in individuals with diabetes than in those without. Some studies have found that presence of the syndrome appears to be related more to the duration of the diabetes than to the patient's gender or age [40; 41]. A 2014 case-controlled retrospective analysis of nearly 1,600 patient records found that type 2 diabetes was not an independent risk factor for carpal tunnel syn-

drome, despite the increased prevalence of diabetes in the carpal tunnel group [4]. In this analysis, the prevalence of carpal tunnel syndrome was not influenced by duration of diabetes, glycemic control, or microvascular complications.

Thyroid Disease

Studies conducted to determine the prevalence of musculoskeletal problems with respect to thyroid function have indicated that musculoskeletal disorders, including carpal tunnel syndrome, frequently accompany thyroid conditions; however, a 2014 meta-analysis found evidence of publication bias and poor control in many studies investigating this association [5; 9; 28; 44]. Symptoms of carpal tunnel syndrome commonly appear in hypothyroid patients (40% higher compared to healthy controls), including patients with normally functioning thyroid glands [5; 28]. The combination of hypothyroidism and carpal tunnel syndrome appears to be more prevalent in the elderly [46]. It is important to note that the risk of developing carpal tunnel syndrome increases when thyroid disease is untreated [47]. It is clear that more well-controlled studies are needed to elucidate the effect of thyroid disease on carpal tunnel compression.

Tophaceous gout, characterized by deposits of sodium urate (tophi) in the joints and external ear, is another health condition associated with carpal tunnel syndrome [38; 48]. Patients (particularly men) with a history of gout are at increased risk for developing carpal tunnel syndrome, even when appropriate medical treatment is given [38].

Hemodialysis

Carpal tunnel syndrome has become an increasingly recognized problem in patients who undergo long-term hemodialysis [50; 51]. A strong correlation has been noted between the duration of hemodialysis and the appearance of carpal tunnel syndrome. Arteriovenous fistula and amyloidosis have been identified as possible causes for the development of the syndrome in this patient population [50; 52; 53].

Rheumatoid Arthritis

Rheumatoid arthritis has also been associated with carpal tunnel syndrome [9; 54]. Patients with rheumatoid arthritis and carpal tunnel syndrome reportedly have a significantly higher incidence of enlarged areas of the median nerve than do arthritic patients and healthy persons without carpal tunnel syndrome. However, whether rheumatoid arthritis has a role in the development of carpal tunnel syndrome is uncertain, and in 2015, one study reported a similar rate of carpal tunnel syndrome in individuals with rheumatoid arthritis and those without the disorder [8; 55].

Pregnancy and Menopause

Female gender is an independent risk factor for carpal tunnel syndrome, and fluid retention during pregnancy or menopause is frequently associated with development of the disease [1; 19; 39; 47; 54; 56]. As many as 62% of women experience symptoms of carpal tunnel syndrome during pregnancy, although the rate varies considerably in the available literature [47; 57]. Reduced pain tolerance associated with psychologic distress, depression, and/or anhedonia during pregnancy may further exacerbate uncomfortable sensations [47]. When onset is during pregnancy, symptoms usually appear in both hands and during the third trimester. Previous pregnancy does not increase the risk for carpal tunnel syndrome, but patient weight gain during pregnancy does. Pregnancy-induced carpal tunnel syndrome usually resolves spontaneously within 6 to 12 weeks following delivery, with significant improvement noted between weeks 6 and 12 postpartum [20; 56].

OCCUPATION/ACTIVITY

Carpal tunnel syndrome has been reported among a variety of occupations, including clerical workers (e.g., cashiers, data entry workers, typists), assembly line workers (manufacturing, sewing, finishing, cleaning, meat packing), computer workers, and

some healthcare professionals [3; 9; 10; 20; 25; 26; 27; 59; 60]. Information about the association of carpal tunnel syndrome with repetitive activity is now so widely available and easily obtained that many workers self-diagnose before obtaining a medical assessment.

Although a causal relationship between specific work activities and carpal tunnel syndrome has not been firmly established, studies have shown that intensive (i.e., greater than 4 kg of hand force), repetitive motion (at intervals less than 10 seconds), vibration, and extreme postures of the hand and wrist during job performance may contribute to the development of carpal tunnel syndrome by temporarily increasing pressure in the carpal tunnel, which threatens the viability of the median nerve and affects normal hand function [3; 27; 54; 59; 61; 67]. However, many researchers feel that assigning work as the cause of carpal tunnel syndrome makes it easier for individuals to ignore their responsibility to address correctable lifestyle factors that may contribute to development of the syndrome. Furthermore, to date there is no solid evidence that computer operators are at risk, but the prevalence of self-reported carpal tunnel syndrome among this cohort is greater than 10% [25; 26].

PERSONAL/PHYSICAL FACTORS

Obesity and Fitness

Obesity and lack of physical fitness (particularly no activities involving wrist strain) are considered to be primary risk factors in the development of carpal tunnel syndrome [1; 7; 8; 40; 67; 68; 69; 70; 106]. Obese individuals are more likely than non-obese individuals to have chronic health conditions, including diabetes, hypertension, and osteoarthritis [73]. The presence of these conditions, rather than excess body weight alone, may be the reason for a higher prevalence of carpal tunnel syndrome in obese individuals [74].

Gender

As noted, women are much more likely than men to develop carpal tunnel syndrome [7; 9; 67]. The dominant hand is usually affected first and produces the most severe pain [7]. The increased incidence in women may be partly due to hormonal factors, but in general, it is believed to be related to a propensity to and higher frequency of musculoskeletal problems among women [75]. The type of work performed may also be a contributing factor. Women who perform unskilled or semiskilled work (e.g., assembly work) appear to have a higher incidence of carpal tunnel syndrome than women who perform in higher-skilled jobs (e.g., computer work) [26; 76]. Women with carpal tunnel syndrome also have a higher absence rate from work and a longer duration of disability than men.

Heredity

Inherited variations in the size and shape of the hand and wrist, or in the size of the carpal tunnel and its contents, may predispose some individuals to carpal tunnel syndrome [20; 31; 77]. Individuals with bilateral disease reportedly also have a greater incidence of familial disease than those with either unilateral disease or no carpal tunnel syndrome [78].

Age

The incidence of carpal tunnel syndrome increases with age. This is believed to be a result of median sensory latency and more severe compression of the median nerve [79]. The disability duration also reportedly increases with age, with a peak incidence between 45 and 60 years of age [40; 68; 80].

Smoking and Alcohol Consumption

Smoking and alcohol consumption are believed to be two of the many personal lifestyle choices that may contribute to an increased risk for carpal tunnel syndrome [18; 54; 56]. However, their respective roles in its development are unclear.

CONDITIONS THAT MIMIC CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME

There are many conditions with presenting symptoms that may mimic carpal tunnel syndrome. Consideration of these conditions during the assessment process will ensure accurate diagnosis and effective treatment.

HAND-ARM VIBRATION SYNDROME

Hand-arm vibration syndrome (HAVS) is often misdiagnosed as carpal tunnel syndrome due to similar symptoms and causes. Further complicating diagnosis is the fact that the two syndromes may coexist. HAVS consists of an array of injuries to the nerves, muscles, and tendons of the wrist and hand and commonly afflicts occupational groups who use handheld vibrating tools. The symptoms of HAVS include tenderness or pain and swelling of the fingers; numbness, weakness, or tingling in the fingers; reduced sensitivity to heat and cold; and loss of dexterity and coordination in the fingers [81].

OTHER MEDIAN NERVE COMPRESSION SYNDROMES

Pronator syndrome and anterior interosseous nerve syndrome are median nerve compressions that may cause pain, tenderness, aching in the wrist, difficulty moving the index and middle fingers, a feeling of poor coordination, and paresthesia that extends into the hand. These syndromes are rare but should be suspected if a patient with carpal tunnel syndrome fails to respond to treatment [82].

CERVICAL SPONDYLOSIS

Cervical spondylosis is a disorder caused by abnormal wear on the cervical vertebrae, resulting in chronic degeneration of the cervical spine and eventually weakness, compression of one or more nerve roots, and pain in the neck and arm [83]. Hand paresthesia is common. Because this symptom is also common in carpal tunnel syndrome, additional symptoms should be evaluated to properly distinguish between cervical spondylosis and carpal tunnel syndrome.

Patients with cervical spondylosis generally have a higher incidence of neck and lower limb pain than patients with carpal tunnel syndrome [84].

CUBITAL TUNNEL SYNDROME

Cubital tunnel syndrome is caused by pressure on the ulnar nerve at the elbow. When the pressure increases enough to disturb normal nerve function, pain, numbness, and tingling may occur in the forearm or hand. Most often this pain is present in the ring and little fingers. Other symptoms that mirror carpal tunnel syndrome include decreased grip strength, weakness while pinching, and a feeling of clumsiness [1; 9; 85]. Individuals with cubital tunnel syndrome are more likely than individuals with carpal tunnel syndrome to present with muscle atrophy [23].

TENOSYNOVITIS

Tenosynovitis involves inflammation of the tendon and tendon sheath and is also known as de Quervain tenosynovitis of the wrist [86]. When the tendons at the base of the thumb become irritated or inflamed this causes the tunnel around the tendon to swell and results in pain and difficulty grasping and holding objects. Overuse is the most common cause [86]. New repetitive activity, hormonal fluctuations associated with pregnancy and breastfeeding, and wrist fractures also are possible causes of de Quervain tenosynovitis [87].

Stenosing tenosynovitis, also referred to as “trigger finger,” occurs when the pulley/tendon relationship between the hand and fingers is restricted by thickening or swelling at the base of the fingers. This creates pain and a distinctive catching, popping, or locking action in the finger or thumb. A cycle of triggering, inflammation, and swelling is common. Like carpal tunnel syndrome, stenosing tenosynovitis has been associated with other health conditions, such as gout, diabetes, and rheumatoid arthritis. In many cases, the actual cause is not clear [88].

DIAGNOSING CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME

Early diagnosis of carpal tunnel syndrome is important to prevent muscle atrophy or damage to the median nerve that cannot be reversed by treatment [1; 9]. Early diagnosis, including a physical examination, medical history, routine laboratory tests, and imaging, can also help to identify or rule out other health conditions that may present with similar signs and symptoms and require specialized treatment [89; 90; 127]. The physical examination should include specific testing, such as Phalen’s maneuver or Tinel’s sign, that can produce the symptoms of carpal tunnel syndrome [9; 20]. In elderly patients, particular attention should be given to the objective evidence of carpal tunnel syndrome rather than subjective complaints [91].

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

Several tests are available to assess the nerves and tendons of the hand. While these tests are a vital step in diagnosing carpal tunnel syndrome, additional testing is necessary to confirm any findings.

During Phalen’s maneuver (wrist-flexion test), tingling or numbness may be produced by asking the patient to flex the wrists while extending the fingers. If symptoms occur within one minute, the presence of carpal tunnel syndrome is suggested [9; 23]. A positive result with Phalen’s maneuver may indicate severe carpal tunnel syndrome [92]. The test is not a reliable indicator of carpal tunnel syndrome in the diabetic population [93].

Tinel’s sign, also referred to as Tinel’s test, consists of pressing or tapping on the median nerve in the patient’s wrist. If tingling in the fingers or a shock-like sensation occurs, the presence of carpal tunnel syndrome is suggested [9; 23]. A positive result on Tinel’s sign is not an indication of the syndrome’s severity [92]. A new test, the scratch collapse test,

has shown higher sensitivity (64%) than Tinel's sign for carpal tunnel syndrome and a positive predictive value of 99% [94; 95]. With this test, the examiner lightly scratches the patient's skin over the area of nerve compression as the patient performs resisted shoulder external rotation bilaterally. Momentary loss of resistance on the affected side is considered a positive test.

Other tests that may be part of the physical examination include the flick sign and the hand elevation test. In testing for the flick sign, the patient flicks the hand and wrist as if shaking a thermometer. If tingling or a shock-like sensation occurs, the presence of carpal tunnel syndrome is suggested; however, this test has been found to be of limited usefulness [96]. During the hand elevation test, the patient elevates the hand above the head as high as comfortably possible for about one minute. Symptoms of tingling and numbness indicate the presence of carpal tunnel syndrome. The hand elevation test has been found to be more specific than Phalen's maneuver and Tinel's sign, but overall, no statistically significant differences are apparent between the three tests, which all possess low sensitivity and low specificity compared to electrodiagnostics and/or neuromuscular ultrasound [7; 97].

In the 2019 Academy of Orthopedic Physical Therapy clinical practice guidelines, monofilament threshold testing and static two-point discrimination (2PD) testing were each given evidence ratings of A, while Phalen's maneuver and Tinel's sign were each given B ratings [89]. Loss of two-point discrimination at 5 mm or less in the median innervated digits is one of the elements of the CTS-6 evaluation tool, which has been recommended in the 2024 AAOS carpal tunnel management guidelines as a stand-alone diagnostic in lieu of routine use of ultrasound and/or electrophysiologic studies [106].

ELECTROPHYSIOLOGIC STUDIES AND IMAGING

After the diagnosis of carpal tunnel syndrome is suggested, it may be confirmed with additional testing [1; 6; 7; 9; 89]. Available methods include electrodiagnostic (electrophysiologic) studies, ultrasonography, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), computed tomography (CT), and pressure-specified sensorimotor devices (PSSDs). The efficacy of each method and combinations of methods for confirming the diagnosis of carpal tunnel syndrome is an area of ongoing research and discussion. Following are descriptions of these methods as well as guidelines and recommendations for their use. A summary of recommendations is provided in *Table 1*.

Electrodiagnostic Study

The electrodiagnostic (EDX) study is a two-part electrical test that includes a nerve conduction study (NCS) and electromyography. The EDX study is conducted to assess nerve health in patients with complaints of pain, weakness, numbness, or tingling. During the nerve conduction portion of the carpal tunnel syndrome test, an electrode placed near the elbow side of the tunnel generates a mild electrical current. The impulse travels in the nerve through the carpal tunnel to the hand. The time it takes the impulse to travel to the hand indicates the health of the nerve; a delayed impulse indicates nerve damage. The electromyography portion of the test consists of placing small needles into a sampling of muscles that are supplied by the median nerve. The electrical impulses of the muscles are measured both at rest and upon contraction. Poor or abnormal muscle performance indicates severe nerve compression [1; 48].

Many researchers and clinicians have concluded that for diagnosing carpal tunnel syndrome, EDX studies are most effective when used in conjunction with other diagnostic methods, when the diagnosis of carpal tunnel syndrome is uncertain, or when surgical treatment is being considered [109; 127].

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DIAGNOSING CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME	
Test	Recommendations
Phalen's maneuver	Reliable diagnostic test; useful to determine severity of CTS.
Ultrasonography	Useful, accurate; able to define cause of nerve compression and estimate symptom severity. Comparable to EDX but not accurate enough to replace NCS. Useful to support diagnosis of CTS. May be used as an initial screening test, but not recommended for routine use. Color Doppler more accurate than gray-scale.
Electrodiagnostic testing	Generally not recommended for diagnosis.
Electrophysiologic studies	More useful than US in diagnosing idiopathic CTS
Tinel's sign	Not always useful
Scratch collapse test	Higher sensitivity than Tinel's sign; very high positive predictive value of CTS.
Flick sign	Limited usefulness; use to reproduce symptoms of CTS and to confirm EDX diagnosis.
Hand elevation test	Diagnostic results comparable to Phalen's maneuver and Tinel's sign.
Wrist x-ray	May help to rule out other diagnoses. Limited usefulness for carpal tunnel diagnosis.
History/physical exam	Recommended for all patients to determine severity and rule out other diagnoses. Use in conjunction with sensory testing.
Other	MRI, CT, PSSDs not recommended. NDE, NS not recommended as substitute for EDX studies.
CTS = carpal tunnel syndrome; EDX = electrodiagnostic; NCS = nerve conduction study; US = ultrasonography; MRI = magnetic resonance imaging; CT = computed tomography; PSSDs = pressure-specified sensorimotor devices; NDE = nervepace digital electroneurometer; NS = neurosentinel.	
Source: [6; 9; 56; 82; 89; 92; 93; 96; 97; 98; 100; 101; 102; 103; 104; 105; 106; 107; 108]	

Table 1

In its published guideline on the diagnosis of carpal tunnel syndrome, the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons (AAOS) recommends against the use of EDX studies considering other standardized, low-cost options [106]. The AAOS finds little evidence to support EDX studies for other purposes, such as differentiating among diagnoses [101; 106].

Ultrasonography

Ultrasonography is a method in which high frequency sound waves (ultrasonic echoes) produce images or photographs of organs and tissues. Ultrasonography can reveal impaired movement of the median nerve. Doppler ultrasonography changes the sound waves into images that can be viewed on a monitor and measures the direction and velocity of the object being studied. Gray-scale ultrasonography measures the strength of ultrasound echoes and records the strongest echoes as white and the weakest echoes in shades of gray [48]. Color Doppler

ultrasonography is believed to be more accurate than gray-scale in diagnosing carpal tunnel syndrome due to the increased perception of the circulatory status of the median nerve [103].

Studies comparing ultrasonography to other methods for diagnosing carpal tunnel syndrome have yielded a variety of conclusions regarding its usefulness. For example, some researchers have concluded that ultrasonography is comparable to EDX, with the positive predictive value of ultrasound 100% in one study, and that it should be considered the initial diagnostic test of choice [6; 110; 111]. Other researchers have concluded that while ultrasonography is somewhat useful (e.g., when diagnosing idiopathic carpal tunnel syndrome), it is not an ideal method for estimating the severity of symptoms and nerve damage [82; 104; 105; 110; 112; 113; 114; 115]. In 2024 the AAOS recommended against the routine use of ultrasound [106].

Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Magnetic resonance imaging has been used in the development of a biomechanical model of the wrist and carpal tunnel, which can help during evaluation of median nerve health [116; 117]. Although MRI is less accurate than EDX studies for confirming a diagnosis of carpal tunnel syndrome, it has proved to be useful in grading the severity of the disorder in patients with idiopathic symptoms, in explaining persistent symptoms following surgery, and in predicting whether a patient will benefit from surgery [118; 119; 120]. The routine use of MRI is not recommended for diagnosing patients with suspected carpal tunnel syndrome [56; 101].

Computed Tomography

Computed tomography uses x-rays to produce detailed, cross-sectional images of selected structures inside the body [48]. In the diagnosis of carpal tunnel syndrome, CT imaging provides a view of any structural abnormalities of the carpal tunnel and median nerve [121; 122]. The routine use of CT technology is not recommended for diagnosing patients with suspected carpal tunnel syndrome [101].

Pressure-Specified Sensorimotor Device

A pressure-specified sensorimotor device is an electromechanical device that measures motor function and sensory loss. The use of PSSDs has been favorably compared to EDX studies for diagnosing carpal tunnel syndrome, but current research supporting PSSDs as diagnostic tools is lacking [122; 123]. The routine use of PSSD technology for diagnosing patients with suspected carpal tunnel syndrome is not recommended [101].

TREATMENT OF CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME

Surgery, corticosteroids, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), diuretics, wrist splints, exercise, ultrasound therapy, laser therapy, and yoga are among the methods that have been recommended for the treatment of carpal tunnel syndrome [72; 99; 124; 125; 126]. Although no single treatment method has been universally accepted, there is agreement that the treatment of carpal tunnel syndrome should begin as early as possible and should include attention to underlying causes, such as diabetes or rheumatoid arthritis. There is also agreement that successful treatment depends on patient compliance with the treatment program [9; 106].

In its 2024 practice guideline for the management of carpal tunnel syndrome (**Table 2**), the AAOS recommended that treatment decisions be based on [106]:

- Communication between the patient and the physician, with active patient participation and physician input based on the physician's experience and skill
- Evaluation of the patient's current quality of life with carpal tunnel syndrome
- Discussion of applicable and available non-surgical options and procedures

Patients will present with a wide variety of needs, choices, and access to non-operative alternatives. Even when well informed about available non-operative therapies, patients may opt for surgical treatment.

AAOS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME	
Treatment Method	Strength of Recommendation ^a
Recommendations For	
Surgical release of the transverse carpal ligament: either endoscopic or open carpal tunnel release, no difference in patient-reported outcomes	★★★★
NSAIDs or acetaminophen should be used for postoperative pain management	★★★★
Use of local anesthesia (rather than intravenous regional anesthesia; may offer longer pain relief after carpal tunnel release)	★★★★
Therapeutic ultrasound	★★
Perioperative use of aspirin	★★
Recommendations Against	
No long-term benefit of local steroid injections	★★★★
No benefit of oral treatments (diuretic, gabapentin, astaxanthin capsules, NSAIDs, or pyridoxine) compared to placebo	★★★
No benefit of non-operative treatments (acupressure, insulin injection, heat therapy, magnet therapy, nutritional supplementation, oral diuretic, oral NSAID, oral anticonvulsant, phonophoresis) compared to placebo.	★★
No long-term patient reported benefit for oral corticosteroid, hyaluronic acid injection, hydro dissection, kinesiotaping, laser therapy, peloid therapy, perineural injection therapy, topical treatment, shockwave therapy, exercise, ozone injection, massage therapy, manual therapy, pulsed radiofrequency	★★
No benefit of prescription of pre-operative antibiotics	★★
No long-term benefit to platelet-rich plasma injection in non-operative treatment	★★★★
No benefit to routine supervised therapy versus home programs in the immediate postoperative period	★★★
No benefit to routine postoperative immobilization after carpal tunnel release	★★★
^aStrength of Recommendation Descriptions	
Strength Visual	Evidence Quality
★★★★	Evidence from two or more “high” quality studies with consistent findings for recommending for or against the intervention.
★★★	Evidence from two or more “moderate” quality studies with consistent findings, or evidence from a single “high” quality study for recommending for or against the intervention
★★	Evidence from two or more “low” quality studies with consistent findings or evidence from a single “moderate” quality study recommending for against the intervention or diagnostic or the evidence is insufficient or conflicting and does not allow a recommendation for or against the intervention.
★	There is no supporting evidence. In the absence of reliable evidence, the guideline development group is making a recommendation based on their clinical opinion. Consensus statements are published in a separate, complimentary document.
^aLevels of Evidence	
Strength Visual	Overall Strength of Evidence
★★★★	Strong
★★★	Moderate
★★	Low strength evidence or conflicting evidence
★	No evidence
Source: [106]	

Table 2

TREATMENT GOALS AND ASSESSMENT TOOLS

Before deciding on a course of treatment, healthcare professionals and patients should discuss the desired outcome. Is the goal symptom improvement only? Is it a permanent modification of leisure time and/or work activity? Is it surgery followed by a return to work? Establishing goals prior to treatment allows healthcare professionals and patients to measure success and track progress [20].

In addition to discussing desired outcomes, patient response to treatment should be assessed by one or more of the following instruments [64; 65; 66; 71]:

- **Boston Carpal Tunnel Questionnaire:**
A disease-specific, patient-based outcome questionnaire measuring symptom severity and functional status of patients with carpal tunnel syndrome
- **Disabilities of the arm, shoulder, and hand (DASH) tool:** A region-specific outcome measure of upper limb function
- **Michigan Hand Outcomes Questionnaire (MHQ):** A region-specific (hand/wrist) instrument designed to evaluate patients prior to and after hand surgery
- **Patient Evaluation Measure (PEM):**
A patient-completed questionnaire
- **Short Form Health Survey (SF-36 or SF-12):**
The SF-36 is a generic measure of overall physical health used to assess the health of general populations; the SF-12 is a shorter alternative of the SF-36 frequently used in large population health surveys

NON-SURGICAL TREATMENT

Non-surgical treatments for carpal tunnel syndrome are typically offered to patients with mild-to-moderate symptoms and to those who are waiting to undergo surgery [63; 72]. Non-surgical treatment methods are generally considered successful in treating carpal tunnel syndrome when they have produced measurable improvement in the patient's symptoms and functional ability within two to seven weeks. The AAOS suggests that surgery or additional non-surgical treatment be considered if improvement is not seen within this or another patient/physician determined timeframe [101].

Local corticosteroid injections and splinting have demonstrated short-term benefit and symptomatic relief in patients with mild or moderate carpal tunnel syndrome [60; 62; 63; 101]. Based on patient preference and clinical judgment, the use of local steroid injections may be considered before surgery. Local steroids are not effective for long-term treatment of carpal tunnel syndrome [106].

Corticosteroid injection has been found to improve patient satisfaction, symptoms, and function when measured at intervals of 2, 4, 8, and 12 weeks. It demonstrates a more significant overall improvement in the symptoms of carpal tunnel syndrome than oral corticosteroids, but does not appear to provide a better long-term outcome (greater than six months) than splinting or NSAIDs. Two treatment injections do not appear to provide any added benefit when compared to one treatment injection [63; 125].



According to the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons, strong evidence suggests corticosteroid injection does not provide long-term improvement of carpal tunnel syndrome.

(<https://www.aaos.org/globalassets/quality-and-practice-resources/carpal-tunnel/carpal-tunnel-2024/cts-cpg.pdf>. Last accessed June 26, 2024.)

Strength of Recommendation: Strong (Evidence from two or more “high” quality studies with consistent findings for recommending for or against the intervention.)

Splinting has been found to improve patient satisfaction, symptoms, and function when measured at intervals of 2, 4, and 12 weeks. This may be particularly helpful when weighing the risks of surgery versus the benefits. Splinting is not recommended for use after routine carpal tunnel release surgery. The benefit of splinting for postoperative rehabilitation is undetermined [63; 101; 106]. The 2024 AAOS guidelines do not address splinting in the context of nonsurgical treatment.

NSAIDs are used to treat a variety of acute and chronic pain conditions, including carpal tunnel syndrome, but opinion varies as to their effectiveness and safety for long-term use [48; 58; 62; 106]. Specifically, NSAIDs have been associated with gastrointestinal and cardiovascular risks and toxicity with long-term use [107]. Long-term NSAID use is strongly discouraged by the AAOS [106].

Diuretics and vitamin B6 (pyridoxine) may also help with temporary relief of symptomatic carpal tunnel syndrome, but their long-term benefits are unproven [56; 62; 63]. Acupuncture, yoga, exercise, laser therapy, activity modification, and ergonomic workplace modifications also have been mentioned as non-surgical treatment alternatives, but most experts agree that either this approaches have no benefit or that further research is needed to determine the viability and efficacy of these methods [9; 17; 49; 62; 63; 106; 125].

SURGICAL TREATMENT

Carpal tunnel release is the preferred treatment for patients with chronic or severe carpal tunnel syndrome. It is achieved by either an open or endoscopic procedure [9; 99; 101; 106]. Both types of surgery are generally performed on an outpatient basis under local anesthesia. Open release surgery involves making an incision of up to 2 inches at the base of the palm of the hand and cutting the transverse carpal ligament, which releases pressure on the median nerve [9; 45]. Endoscopic surgery involves making a small, one-half inch incision at the wrist and introducing an arthroscope beneath the transverse carpal ligament. Using the scope as a guide, the ligament is cut, relieving pressure on the median nerve [9; 17; 45].

The choice of open or endoscopic surgery is generally guided by the surgeon’s and patient’s preferences [124]. The two methods have shown comparable complication and return-to-work rates; however, at least one expert has noted the functional difference between having a one-inch incision in the palm of the hand, versus a half-inch incision in a wrist crease [43; 102]. Surgical outcomes in the elderly (70 years of age and older) can be less predictable than in younger patients; however, surgical treatment in this group has been associated with better symptom relief and improvement in function than non-surgical treatments [42; 126].

Patients with bilateral carpal tunnel syndrome may require surgical release in both hands. When compared to consecutive release, simultaneous release has been shown to offer comparable disability durations and substantial cost savings [21].

PREVENTION STRATEGIES

Although the number of cases of carpal tunnel syndrome among U.S. workers has been declining, the resulting number of reported days away from work remains high [13]. This lost work time and decreased employee productivity have led employers to develop organizational approaches to managing employee health, safety, and productivity, with an emphasis on prevention and returning employees to work as quickly as possible [29; 30]. Rising healthcare costs and the focus on preventing carpal tunnel syndrome have led researchers to study and recommend a variety of prevention strategies, including the application of ergonomic principles to job and workstation design, the use of ergonomically sound equipment (including ergonomic keyboards and dual numeric keyboards), the development of predictive models, and the use of exercise regimens and patient education and safety programs [17; 22; 24].

The concept of work-related carpal tunnel syndrome, though unproven, has had a significant societal impact in the United States [11]. The U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has developed a four-point approach designed to reduce and prevent illness and injury resulting from musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) in the workplace. OSHA's four-point approach includes [15]:

- Guidelines designed to prevent/reduce workplace MSDs
- Enforcement designed to prosecute serious ergonomic violations in the workplace
- Outreach and assistance designed to assist businesses with the management of ergonomic issues
- A National Advisory Committee on Ergonomics, created to advise OSHA on ergonomic guidelines and identify gaps in research

OSHA's research component may be the most important point in its approach to carpal tunnel syndrome, as none of the prevention strategies studied to date have conclusively demonstrated that they prevent carpal tunnel syndrome [9; 106]. Despite this, there are a multitude of recommendations that apply to many types of workers and work environments [17; 20]:

- Take multiple "microbreaks" (about three minutes each) from work throughout the work day that include stretches (e.g., wrist, fingers, hand, forearm, shoulders, neck) and breathing exercises. These are good times to incorporate exercises aimed at reducing eye fatigue.
- Maintain a good posture relative to the type of work being performed. For computer workers, this means sitting with the spine against the back of the chair with the shoulders relaxed, neck flexible, and head upright, with the work at eye level.
- For computer users and other types of workers, wrist position is critical. Wrists should not remain flexed, greatly extended, or deviate from side to side for prolonged periods of time.
- Workspaces and furniture should be designed to be comfortable for the worker. Specially designed chairs and desks can promote correct posture and potentially save money by decreasing healthcare expenditures and worker absences.
- The grip and force used on tools, implements, and controls (including pencils and keyboards) should be as light as possible.
- Hands should be kept warm or should be warmed before beginning work. If the work environment will remain cold, gloves should be worn to keep the hands and wrists at a reasonably comfortable temperature.

There are many examples of specific exercises to help prevent carpal tunnel. One example of wrist exercise instructs the individual to hold the second and third fingers up while the others remain closed; draw five clockwise circles in the air with the two fingertips; draw five more counterclockwise circles; and then repeat with the other hand [17].

NON-ENGLISH-PROFICIENT PATIENTS

As a result of the evolving racial and immigration demographics in the United States, interaction with patients for whom English is not a native language is inevitable. Because patient history is such a vital aspect of the assessment of carpal tunnel syndrome, it is each practitioner's responsibility to ensure that information and instructions are explained in such a way that allows for patient understanding. When there is an obvious disconnect in the communication process between the practitioner and patient due to the patient's lack of proficiency in the English language, an interpreter is required.

In this multicultural landscape, interpreters are a valuable resource to help bridge the communication and cultural gap between clients/patients and practitioners. Interpreters are more than passive agents who translate and transmit information back and forth from party to party. When they are enlisted and treated as part of the interdisciplinary clinical team, they serve as cultural brokers, who ultimately

enhance the clinical encounter. In any case in which information regarding diagnostic procedures, treatment options and medication/treatment measures are being provided, the use of an interpreter should be considered.

SIMULATED CASE STUDY

Patient A is a woman, 54 years of age, who has been employed for 17 years in the manufacturing industry. She has missed little work and continues to perform her regular duties, which include spending many hours each day at an assembly station. Patient A also spends time each day at her home computer. The patient presents to her physician's office with chronic pain, tingling, and numbness in her right hand and wrist as well as pain, tingling, and numbness in her neck and shoulders. Patient A indicates that she is unable to take anti-inflammatory medication due to a peptic ulcer and that she has had no success alleviating symptoms with other medications. She also reports a history of hypertension and recent-onset arthritis.

Comments and rationale: *Patient A's gender, age, medical history, and symptoms are positive risk factors for carpal tunnel syndrome. A physical examination including laboratory tests and imaging should be conducted to confirm the medical history of hypertension and rheumatoid arthritis.*

Phalen's maneuver is performed and reveals significant weakness in Patient A's right hand. Ultrasound and a two-part EDX study are ordered, which confirm the initial diagnosis of carpal tunnel syndrome. A single cortisone injection at the right wrist is recommended while the patient considers further treatment options. The injection provides Patient A with temporary symptom relief (for four weeks). The patient then elects to undergo outpatient endoscopic carpal tunnel release. Postoperative instructions include no computer or other repetitive hand use for a minimum of four weeks. The patient demonstrates significant symptom improvement three weeks postoperatively and reports being pain-free six weeks postoperatively. Patient A relates that she is able to cook and play tennis with no related pain. A follow-up examination at one year shows no recurrence of symptoms.

CONCLUSION

Carpal tunnel syndrome is possibly the most common nerve disorder diagnosed today. Determining the causes of carpal tunnel syndrome remains an area of ongoing research and may be a synergy between genetics, co-existing health conditions, and personal lifestyle factors. Researchers continue to study the clinical course of carpal tunnel syndrome. By identifying the biomechanical factors related to pain, researchers hope to better understand, treat, and prevent carpal tunnel syndrome and to find new ways to limit or prevent its occurrence.

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