

#DIBS BY NEXTILLO

DAILY INFORMATION BULLETIN SERVICE

ERB'S PALSY & KLUMPKE'S PALSY



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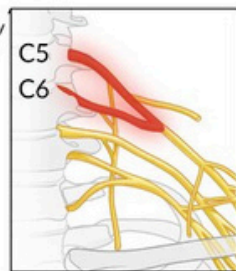
ERB'S PALSY & KLUMPKE'S PALSY

Erb's palsy results from neuronal damage to the upper C5 and C6 nerves. The clinical presentation includes partial or full paralysis of the arm and often accompanied by loss of sensation. Klumpke's palsy causes paralysis of the forearm and hand muscles as a result of mechanical damage to the lower C8 and T1 nerves.

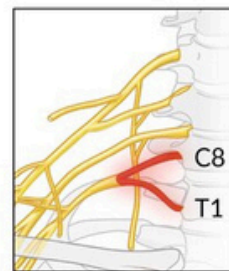


VISUAL REPRESENTATION

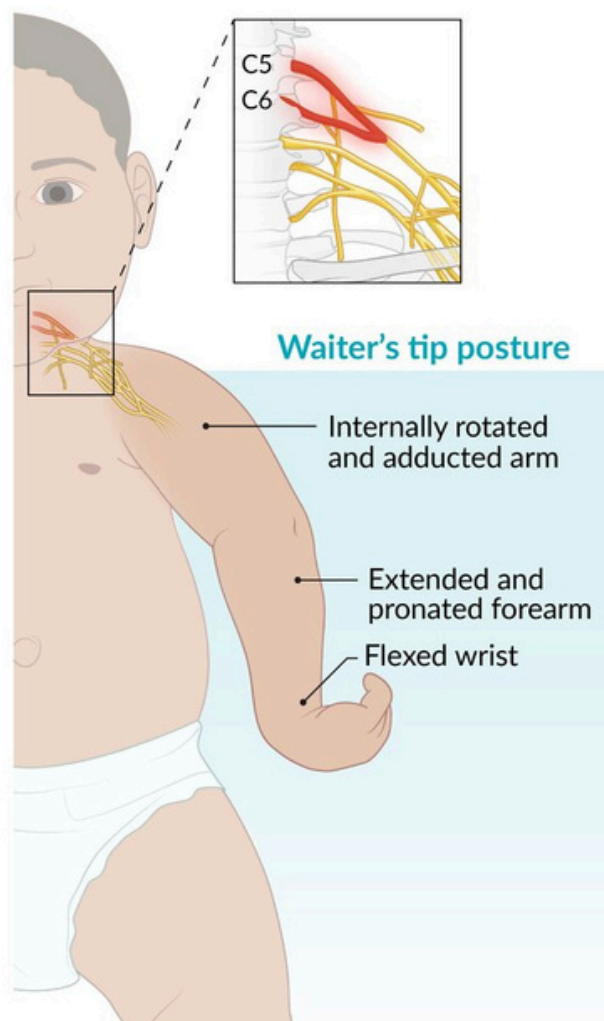
Erb palsy
(upper trunk injury)



Klumpke palsy
(lower trunk injury)



Waiter's tip posture

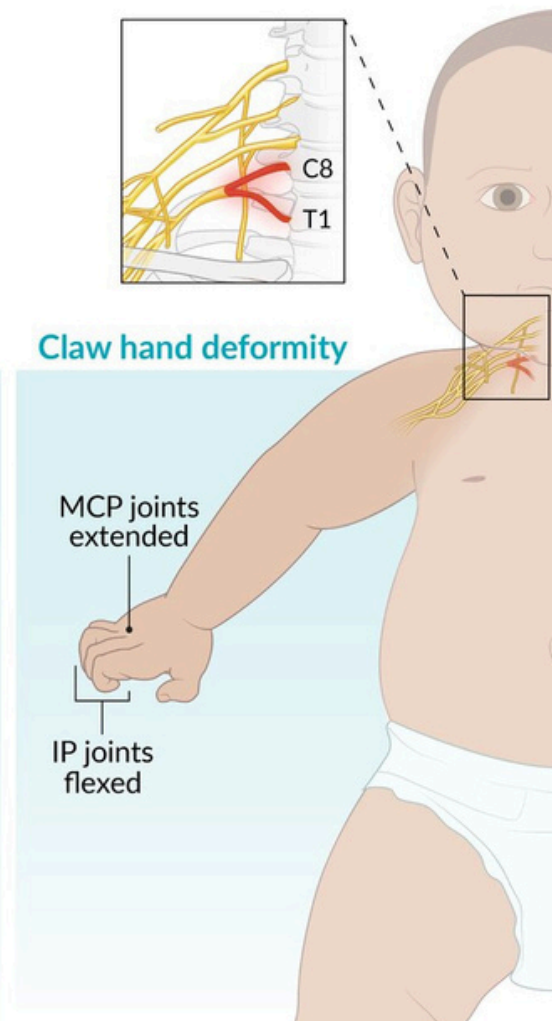


Internally rotated
and adducted arm

Extended and
pronated forearm

Flexed wrist

Claw hand deformity



MCP joints
extended

IP joints
flexed





ERB'S PALSY & KLUMPKE'S PALSY

ERB'S PALSY

- *Characterized by undue separation of the head and shoulder during birth.*
- *Common causes include shoulder dystocia during delivery and motor vehicle accidents.*
- *Affected nerves result in weakness of the deltoid muscle.*
- *Loss of abduction capability in the upper limb.*
- *Infraspinatus involvement leads to a loss of lateral rotation.*
- *Biceps brachii impairment causes a deficit in flexion and supination.*
- *Policeman's tip position: Arm positioned along the outer aspect due to muscle weakness.*
- *All intrinsic hand muscles remain unaffected.*
- *Absence of claw hand deformity.*
- *Focus primarily on larger muscle groups in the upper limb.*
- *Horner syndrome is absent in Erb's Palsy cases. No notable autonomic dysfunction associated.*





ERB'S PALSY & KLUMPKE'S PALSY

KLUMPKE'S PALSY:

- Results from hyperabduction of the shoulder.
- Causes include difficult breech delivery, holding onto an object during a fall, and certain syndromes.
- Deltoid and supraspinatus show loss of abduction capability.
- Infraspinatus remains unaffected.
- Biceps brachii functioning, preserving flexion and supination.
- Porter's tip position: Arm positioned along the medial border of forearm and hand.
- Focus on the lower part of the limb.
- Involvement of all intrinsic muscles of the hand.
- Development of a claw hand deformity.
- Sensory loss may be present in the affected areas.
- Horner syndrome may be observed in Klumpke's Palsy cases.
- Potential for autonomic dysfunction associated with lower plexus root involvement.



MCQ

Question: What is the primary cause of Erb's Palsy?

- (A) Genetic inheritance**
- (B) Traumatic brachial plexus injury during birth**
- (C) Neuropathy**
- (D) Avulsion of nerves from the spinal cord**

Answer: (B) Traumatic brachial plexus injury during birth

