

TABLE E-1 Associated Medical Diseases

Associated Disease	No. of Patients
Diabetes	29
Rheumatoid arthritis	14
Lupus erythematosus	2
Thyroid disease	6
Ethanol abuse	11
Crohn disease	2
Total	64

TABLE E-2 Trauma-Related Etiology*

	No. of Extremities
Workers' Compensation	
Non-MVA-related	69
MVA-related	11
Subtotal	80
Non-work-related	
MVA-related	21
Subtotal	21
Other (non-MVA, non- work-related)	15
Total	116

*MVA = motor-vehicle accident.

TABLE E-3 Return-to-Work Status*

Return-to-Work Status	No. of Patients
Same work	44
Other work	34
Not working†	21
Total	99

*Twenty-two patients were not employed preoperatively for reasons that were unrelated to the ulnar nerve compression. †Includes all Workers' Compensation cases.

TABLE E-4 Associated Nerve Compressions

Associated Nerve Compressions	No. of Extremities
Operatively Treated at Same Time as Ulnar Nerve	
Carpal tunnel syndrome	69
Radial sensory nerve	17
Posterior interosseous nerve	4
Anterior interosseous nerve	17
Thoracic outlet syndrome	0
Total	107
Operatively Treated at a Different Time from Ulnar Nerve	
Carpal tunnel syndrome	62
Radial sensory nerve	13
Posterior interosseous nerve	5
Anterior interosseous nerve	2
Thoracic outlet syndrome	16
Total	98

TABLE E-5 Intraoperative Observations

Intraoperative Observation	No. of Extremities
Intraneural fibrosis	13
Degenerative changes*	11
Pseudoneuroma	22
Obvious compressed segment of the nerve	69
Number of fascicles†	
≤3	103
>3	58
MABC‡ not crossing incision	63
Osborne's band present	102
Epitrochlearis-anconeus muscle	19
Ulnar nerve in the triceps muscle	22
Subluxation of ulnar nerve	65
High origin of the pronator teres§	18
Median nerve medial#	4

*The term “degenerative change” refers to a yellow, translucent, soft region of the ulnar nerve. †The “number of fascicles” was determined by direct counting, with use of 3.5-times loupe magnification of the ulnar nerve in the region of the cubital tunnel. ‡MABC = medial antebrachial cutaneous nerve. §The term “high origin” of the superficial head of the pronator teres implies an origin along the humerus that is proximal to the medial humeral epicondyle. #The term “median nerve medial” refers to a location of the median nerve adjacent to the medial humeral epicondyle, a location in which it can be injured during the submuscular transposition.