TABLE E-1 Gilbert's Elbow Scale*

		Score	
Flexion	Nil or some contraction	1	
	Incomplete flexion	2	
	Complete flexion	3	
Extension strength	No extension	0	
	Weak extension	1	
	Good extension	2	
Extension deficit	0-30	0	
	30–50	-1	
	>50	-2	

^{*}Reprinted, with permission, from: Gilbert A. Brachial plexus injuries. London: Martin Dunitz; 2001. p 186.

TABLE E-2 Raimondi's Hand Evaluation Scale*

Description	Grade	
Complete paralysis or slight finger flexion of no use; useless thumb – no pinch; some or no sensation		
Limited active flexion of fingers; no extension of wrist or fingers; possibility of thumb lateral pinch		
Active flexion of wrist, with passive flexion of fingers (tenodesis); passive lateral pinch of thumb		
Active complete flexion of wrist and fingers; mobile thumb with partial abduction-opposition. Intrinsic		
balance; no active supination; good possibilities for palliative surgery		
Active complete flexion of wrist and fingers; active wrist extension; weak or absent fingers extension.		
Good thumb opposition, with active ulnaris intrinsics; partial pronation and supination		
Hand 4, with fingers extension and almost complete pronation and supination		

^{*}Reprinted, with permission, from: Clarke HM, Curtis CG. An approach to obstetrical brachial plexus injuries. Hand Clin. 1995;11:563-80.

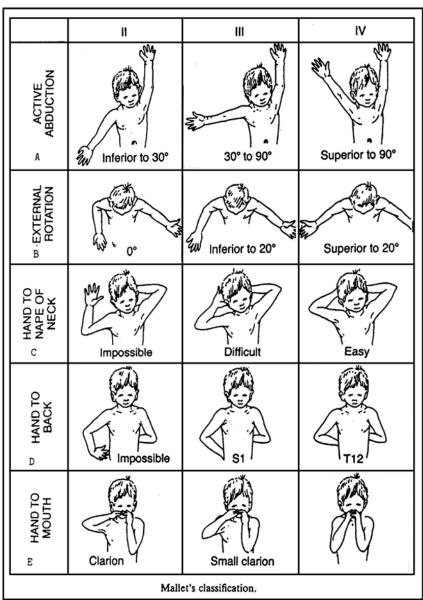


Fig. E-1 Mallet classification of function of patients with brachial plexus birth palsy. (Reprinted, with permission, from: Gilbert A. Obstetrical brachial plexus palsy. In: Tubiana R, editor. The hand. Volume IV. Philadelphia: WB Saunders; 1993. p 575-601.)