Lesion of peripheral nerves causes motor deficits, reflex disorders, sensory disturbances, vegetative deficits, trophic disorders, pain and irritation syndromes, and much more. In the following article you will find an overview of the sciatic nerve, what causes lesions, how they are diagnosed and treated, which differential diagnoses have to be taken into account and which treatments are appropriate.

Definition of Sciatic Nerve Lesion
The sciatic nerve is a peripheral nerve emerging from the spinal cord segments L4-S3, which is defined as the strongest nerve in the body and is made up of all the ventral branches of the sciatic plexus.

Motorically, it innervates the ischiocrurale muscles and all muscles of the lower leg and foot. A large part of the skin on the lateral and dorsal surface of the lower leg, as well as the skin of the foot is supplied sensitively by the sciatic nerve. The only exceptions are the medial ankle region as well as a narrow strip along the medial border of the foot, which are innervated by the saphenous nerve.

It leaves the pelvis through the infra piriform foramen and runs covered from the gluteus maximus muscle to the obturator internus, the Mm. gemelli and the quadratus femoris muscle. It runs distally between the tibial and fibular flexors of the thigh, below the long head of the biceps femoris.

The sciatic nerve splits into the tibial nerve and the common fibular nerve at the junction of the middle third of the femur distal, at the latest before transferring to the popliteal fossa.

Etiology of Sciatic Nerve Lesion

Causes of sciatic nerve lesion

The causes of sciatic nerve lesion are varied. The following causes have been diagnosed:

- After implantation of a hip prosthesis
- Due to external pressure
- Circulatory disorder
- Gunshot wound
- Fracture of the pelvis
- Femur fracture
- Tumors
- Injection damage
Infections

Ischiadicus lesion through intramuscular injections is the most common amongst all damages, in which an intense foreign body reaction occurs around the nerve and the nerve is strangled by the dense scar tissue surrounding it.

Approximately 20% of all sciatic nerve lesions occur during total endoprostheses of the hip. Apart from transectioning, which can happen during detachment of external rotators, pressure damage caused by surgical instruments as well as splintering of bone fragments is possible. In addition, mechanical damage by drills, saws, etc. have been observed.

In approximately 14% of all cases in which external pressure was applied, as a result of strain and sprain in flexion of the hip joint to distal, lesions of the femoral nerve were detected. Nervous strain damage is regularly observed during lengthening osteotomies of the femur with length increases of more than 3 cm, provided they are made unilaterally.

Furthermore, sciatic paresis can be caused by exogenous application of pressure and positioning. Especially in children and lean people, compression damage can be caused through prolonged sitting on hard surfaces.

Circulatory disorder, as a result of atherosclerotic stenosis of the common iliac artery, leads to unilateral painful sciatica with vague and not clearly delineated atrophy of the leg muscles. Usually, it then leads to sciatic compression with pain and paresis.

Tumors mainly appear in nerve vicinity and in this case, despite being rare, in the sciatic stem, detected by MRI or CT, respectively. A tumor can affect the sciatic nerve even before leaving the pelvis.

Infections are rare, nevertheless a Staphylococcus aureus abscess in piriformis has led to severe sciatica in the past.

Symptoms and Clinic of Sciatic Nerve Lesion

Symptoms of sciatic nerve lesion

The symptomatology of a sciatic nerve lesion depends on the location of the lesion. The following symptoms in relation to the location of the lesion may occur:

**Pelvic outlet**

Active flexion of the knee is no longer possible when the sciatic nerve is damaged in the pelvic outlet.

**Common fibular nerve (popliteal or head of the fibula)**

If damage occurs in this area, the patient suffers from complete paralysis of dorsiflexion of the foot and toe as well as a penchant to pronation of the foot. Furthermore, sensitive damages to the lateral lower leg and dorsum of the foot and drop foot occur.
Deep peroneal nerve

The patient shows the same symptoms as in damages to the common fibular nerve. When the deep fibular nerve is damaged, lifting of the lateral margin of the foot is still possible. Sensitivity is also “only” disturbed in the dorsal ridge of the foot.

Tibial proximal (e.g. popliteal)

In proximal damage to the tibial nerve, the patient can no longer actively flex the foot and the toes, supinate the foot or spread the toes. Sensory disturbances are found dorsal on the lower leg and on the soles.

Tibialis mid lower leg

In case of damage in this lesion area, clawing of the toes is observed in patients. The malfunction manifests itself through a slight plantar flexion weakness of the foot, with a possible supination weakness as well as a plantar flexion weakness of the toes. Sensory loss can be observed on the whole sole of the foot.

Tibialis behind internal malleolus

Tibial nerve damage behind the medial malleolus results in pareses of the spreading of the toes, often associated with symptoms of pain and dry soles of the feet. Sensory loss on the soles of the feet is also diagnosed.

Injections

Damages to the sciatic nerve through injections in the buttocks area are noticeable. Syringe paralysis can occur, which usually causes radiating pain in the leg and results in sensory and motor deficits. In some patients, pareses of foot and toe extensors ensue after a few hours or days. It depends on the severity of the damage, if irritation or deficits dominate the clinical picture.
Diagnosis of Sciatic Nerve Lesion

As mentioned above, tumors, fractures and bruises, which are responsible for damages to the **sciatic nerve**, can be detected by means of CT and MRI.

Besides visible movement restrictions, pathological deformities of the feet, pain symptoms, etc., diagnosis of **sciatic nerve** lesion are also possible through clinical function tests, amongst other things. The examiner can check the function of the knee flexors to diagnose a lesion.

Ideally, the function of the knee flexors is examined when the patient is lying on their front. The patient bends their knee to about 60% and the test pressure of the examiner on the distal lower leg will go towards extension. With tension, the medial (**Mm. Semitendinosus** and **semimembranosus**) and lateral (**biceps femoris**) tendons, that form the boundary of the **popliteal fossa**, are palpable.

Differential Diagnosis

Similar clinical patterns to sciatic nerve lesion

When studied carefully, other mono pareses of the leg can hardly be confused with **sciatic nerve** lesion, nevertheless, incipient amyotrophic lateral sclerosis can feign sciatic paresis if considered superficially. However, sensory disturbances will be absent.

Therapy of Sciatic Nerve Lesion

Sciatic injuries are treated surgically.

Clean sectionings and smaller defects are treated with end-to-end neurorrhaphy (nerve suture) while slight flexion is applied to the knee joint. These usually occur along the thigh up to the division point above the knee pit and are mainly caused by cuts or gunshot wounds.

Only in case of major defects is a performance of a nerve transplant required. In cases of complete injury of the **sciatic nerve**, absence of protection sensitivity of the soles of the feet is possible. Adequate protection is therefore often considered a success. Restoration of plantar flexion and dorsal extension to a reasonable extent, are also considered satisfactory rehabilitation results.

Popular Exam Questions on Lesions of Important Leg Nerves

The answers are located below the references.

**1. Which 3 muscles are critical in diagnostic muscle function tests to check a femoral nerve lesion?**

A. M. iliopsoas, hamstrings and rectus femoris  
B. M. tibialis anterior, M. Sartorius and rectus femoris  
C. M. tibialis anterior, M. Sartorius and hamstrings  
D. M. iliopsoas, M. Sartorius and rectus femoris  
E. M. iliopsoas, tibialis anterior and hamstrings
2. Which cause of sciatic nerve lesions is classed as a “rare”?

A. After implantation of a hip prosthesis
B. Infections
C. Through external pressure
D. Circulatory disorders
E. Injection damage

3. Which incipient disease may feign sciatic paresis if considered superficially?

A. Polymyositis
B. Myatrophische lateral sclerosis
C. Multiple Sclerosis
D. Parkinson’s disease
E. Myasthenia gravis sources

References

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Correct answers: 1D, 2B, 3B

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