Short Communication

# Various Stresses and Strain Rates cause Variations in the Compound Nerve Action Potential Conduction in the Nerve Trunk

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**ABSTRACT**

This study examined the changes in compound nerve action potentials (CNAPs) of nerve trunks stretched at different strains and strain rates. To explore CNAP alterations of nerve trunks subjected to acute stretch, a model of rapid stretch injury to nerve based on auto accidents was constructed. The sciatic nerve trunks were extracted from the dissected bodies of 18 bullfrogs. Tensile strain rates were 30s-1 and 50s-1, respectively, and the nerve trunk was extended by 6, 12, or 18% of its length. The findings demonstrated that the amplitude, action potential duration, and conduction velocity of CNAP all slightly changed at 6% strain and 30s-1 strain rate. The amplitude, conduction velocity, and area under the curve would drop as the strain and strain rate rose, but the action potential duration would grow. At 50s-1 strain rate and 18% strain, CNAP conduction was nearly entirely shut off. The conduction of nerve signals was significantly impacted by the various stresses or strain rates. A higher strain rate would increase the likelihood of nerve conduction block under the same tension. These results are extremely important for understanding the fast nerve stretch injury mechanism and assessing the degree of nerve functioning damage in auto accidents.

**Keywords:** CNAP, Nerve trunks; Bullfrogs; Injury

## Introduction

The damage assessment of road accidents frequently uses the Abbreviated Injury Scale (AIS) [1]. In contrast, the majority of AIS's rating indicators are qualitative and morphological features such as fractures, bleeding, skin abrasions, and tissue damage. In fact, injuries to the central nervous system and the peripheral nervous system are the most frequent wounds and the main killers in car accidents. A functional injury to the nervous system can result in both early abnormalities of the physiological processes involved as well as long-term physiological dysfunction. According to certain research, the collision process would strain the brain tissue by 6% or possibly more [2]. The angular velocity of the brain surged from 0 to 70 rad/s within 10 ms and subsequently decreased to 0 rad/s within 20 ms, according to the results of the finite element simulation, which might result in 14.8% shear strain in the brain tissue [3]. Several studies investigated the effects of strain, strain rate, and production of strain and strain rate (PSSR) on traumatic brain injury (TBI) and traumatic axonal damage (TAI), and they established a link between PSSR and the likelihood of brain tissue injury. While the majority of the studies mentioned above-used dummy or simulation models, which inherently had physiological constraints. Nerves frequently suffered significant strains and strain rates in traffic accidents due to the brief length and high intensity of the impact process. Stretching a nerve can have a dual impact on how well it functions. Some conditions may benefit from safe nerve stretching. It is impossible to pinpoint the specific safety limits of nerve stretching due to the variations between the published research findings. Wall first developed animal models of quasi-static nerve stretch injury in 1992. Wall discovered that after one hour of 6% tensile strain, conduction was totally inhibited, and after two hours of 18% tensile strain, the amplitude of CNAP had fallen by 70%. A correlation exists between the number of nerve fibres and

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the amplitude and area under the CNAP curve [4]. The length of synchronous stimulation in a nerve fibre is correlated with the action potential duration. The action potential amplitude is lower and the duration of the potential is wider for nerve fibres with lower levels of synchronous excitation. The strength of the myelin sheath can be determined by the nerve conduction velocity. When the nerve trunk is unwell or injured, the amplitude, action potential duration, and area under the curve will all fluctuate considerably. Other research revealed that when the strain increased, the CNAP's amplitude and area under the curve dropped. According to earlier research, the strain levels for conduction block can range from 6% to 100%. However, in these trials, these nerves were stretched and kept extended for a considerable amount of time, which would lead to more harm and differ from the injury sustained in actual traffic. Rapid nerve stretch injuries, especially the functional injuries brought on by auto accidents or sporting mishaps, have not yet been adequately studied. This study created an animal model of fast nerve stretch injury by stretching nerves at various strains and rates [5]. The changes in action potential conductivity of the nerve trunk were also investigated. It will offer fresh insight and experimental backing for studies into the mechanisms of traffic nerve injury as well as assessments of the severity of the functional injury.

Neuroelectrophysiology is a significant strategy to investigate nerve capability, with a long history of exploration. The CNAP is the complete potential delivered by different nerve filaments as the nerve trunk is invigorated [5]. CNAP recording, a work of art and mature electrophysiological strategy, is a helpful instrument for evaluating fringe nerve infections and nerve fixes. CNAP has an interesting demonstrative incentive for the examination of nerve capability and construction. Many examinations have demonstrated the way that stretch could annihilate myelin and cytoskeleton. A few researchers extended the nerve with various strains (<10%, 10%-20%, and >20%) and strain rates (0.01 mm/sec, 1 mm/sec, or 15 mm/sec), the greatest strain rate is 0.3s-1, which is lower than the nerves strain rate in car crashes. So the electrophysiological attributes of these wounds ought to be very not quite the same as the electrophysiological qualities of intense wounds. In this review, a model of fast nerve injury was fabricated and the progressions of CNAP were estimated to assess the impacts of various strains and strain rates on nerve conduction. This study has shown that the plentifulness, region under the bend and activity potential length rose somewhat and the nerve conduction speed changed little at 6% strain and 30s-1 strain rate [4]. This finding, according to the viewpoint of neuron electrophysiology, made sense of the view that nerve stretch inside as far as possible might be valuable to Neurotherapy. With the increment of endlessly strain rate, the adequacy of nerve conduction speed and region under the bend of the CNAP kept on diminishing, however, activity potential length expanded essentially. The lessening of abundance implied that the number of nerve filaments that could create activity potential was decreased. The increment of activity possible length and the decline of conduction speed showed that the coordinated edginess of nerve strands diminished and the myelin sheath of nerve fibre was peeled. At 18% strain and 50s-1, nerve conduction was totally hindered meaning the deficiency of nerve capability.

Past investigations have not zeroed in on the impact of high strain rate on nerve stretch injury. The concentrate in this paper has shown that under a similar strain condition higher strain rate would prompt lower sufficiency, conduction speed and region under the bend, and longer activity expected span. That was to say higher strain rates will diminish the strain limit of nerve injury. This study explored the progressions of CNAP conduction attributes after fast stretch injury to the nerve and acquired the conduction block edge of nerve signal under various strains and strain rates extending [5]. The outcomes further showed that there existed a direct connection between sufficiency decrease proportion and strain or strain rate. With the increment of PSSR, nerve signal conduction was impacted, and nerve conduction was impeded when PSSR was 9. It is useful to quantitatively examine the impact of various strains or strain rates on nerve fast extending and to lay out the degree of nerve practical injury in car crashes or game mishaps. This work gave thoughts and information to the assessment and exploration of nerve utilitarian injury under fast stretch.

## Conclusion

According to this study, at 6% strain and a 30s-1 strain rate, the amplitude, area under the curve, and action potential length all marginally increased while the nerve conduction velocity barely altered. This discovery clarified, in terms of neuron electrophysiology, the idea that nerve stretching that is within a safe range may be advantageous for Neurotherapy. The amplitude nerve conduction velocity and area under the CNAP curve continued to decline with increasing strain and strain rate, whereas action potential length considerably increased. The number of nerve fibres that could produce action potentials decreased as the amplitude decreased. Increased action potential duration and lower conduction velocity suggested that myelin sheath exfoliation and decreased synchronous excitability of nerve fibres. Nerve conduction was entirely inhibited at 18% strain and 50s-1, resulting in the loss of nerve function. In order to determine the degree of nerve functional injury in sports or traffic accidents, it is useful to objectively examine the impact of various strains or strain rates on nerve rapid stretching. For the assessment and investigation of nerve functional damage during the rapid stretch, this work supplied concepts and information.

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