

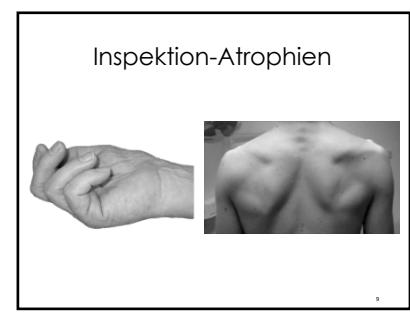
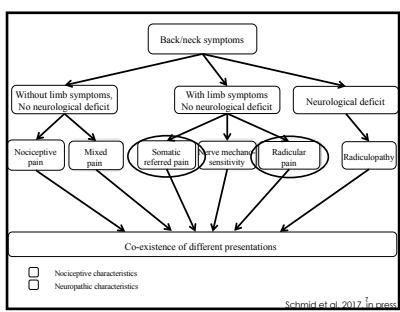
**Screening tools** (Bennett et al. 2007)

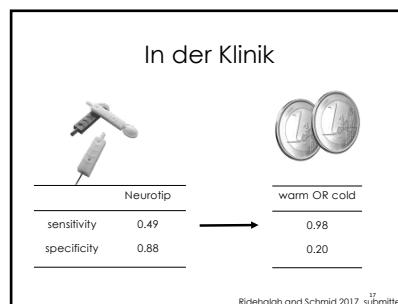
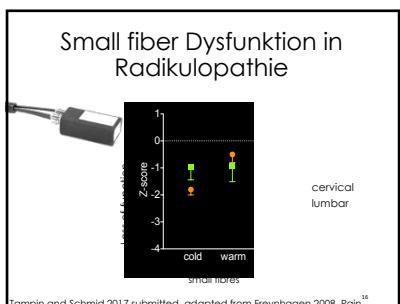
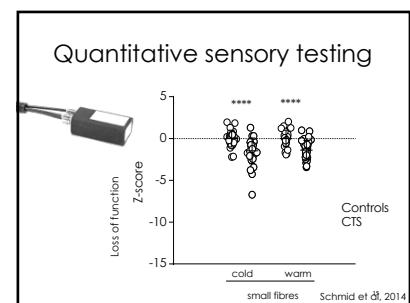
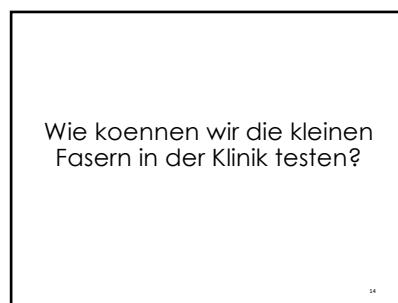
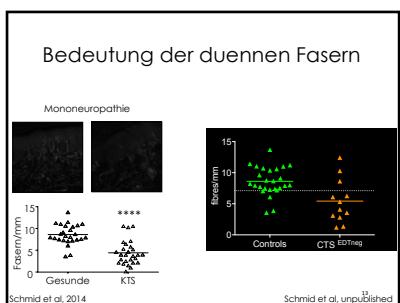
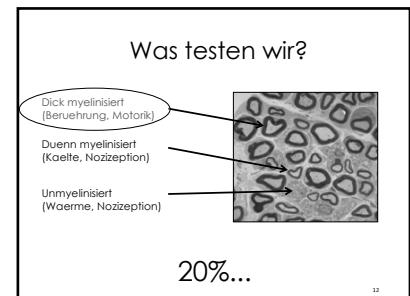
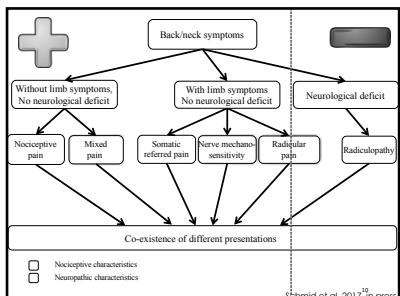
Table 1  
Comparison of items within five neuropathic pain screening tools (shaded boxes highlight features shared by two or more tools)

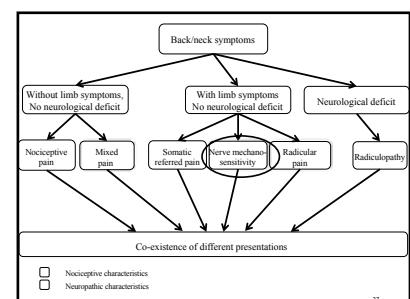
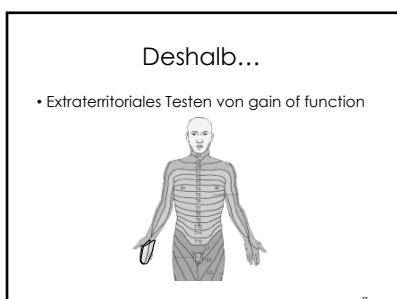
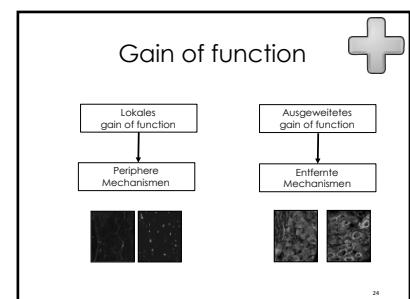
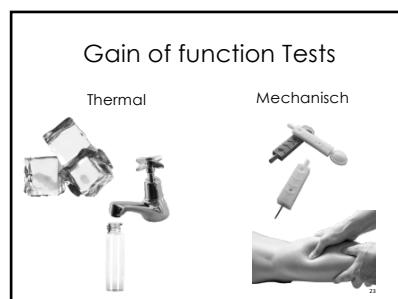
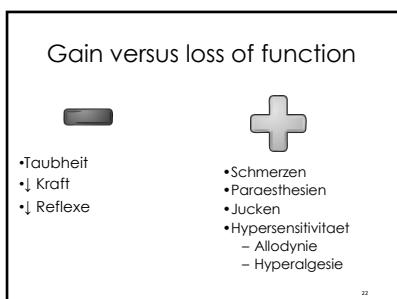
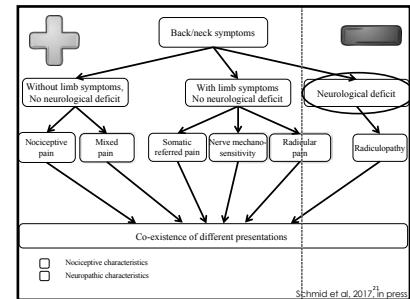
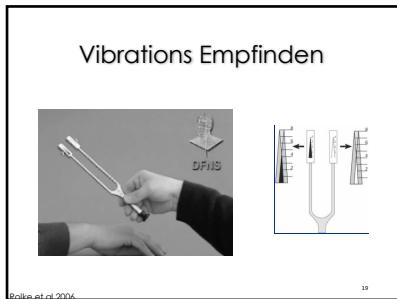
	LANSS*	DNP*	NPQ	pnauDETECT	ID Pain
Somatosensory					
Pricking, tingling, pins and needles	•	•	•	•	•
Discomfort, burning, stinging	•	•	•	•	•
Hot or burning	•	•	•	•	•
Numbness	•	•	•	•	•
Pain evoked by light touch	•	•	•	•	•
Pain evoked by pressure	•	•	•	•	•
Pain evoked by cold	•	•	•	•	•
Pain evoked by changes in weather					
Pain limited to joints <sup>a</sup>					
Fibers					
Temperature					
Reduced pain tolerance					
Autonomic changes					
Other					
Brush algesthesia	x	x			
Raised pain threshold	x	x			
Raised pain peak threshold	x	x			

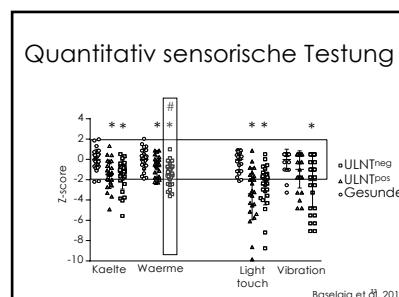
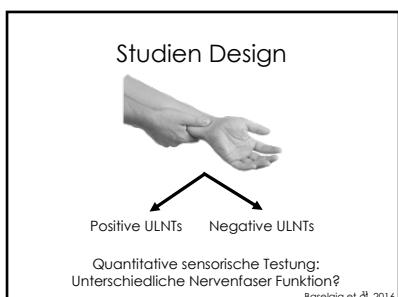
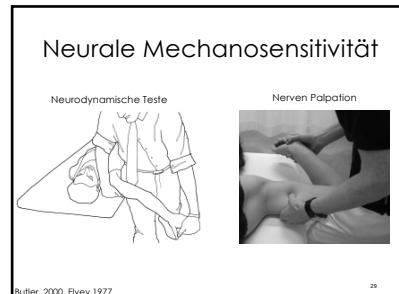
\* Tools that involve clinical examination  
<sup>a</sup> Used to identify non-neuropathic pain

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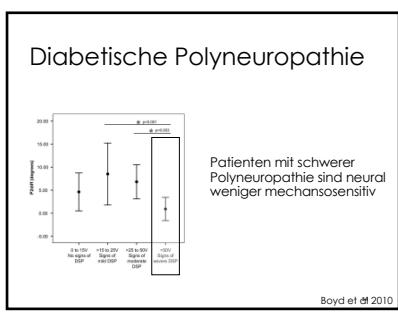






Patienten mit negativen neurodynamischen Testen haben eine stärkere Dysfunktion der kleinen Nervenfasern.

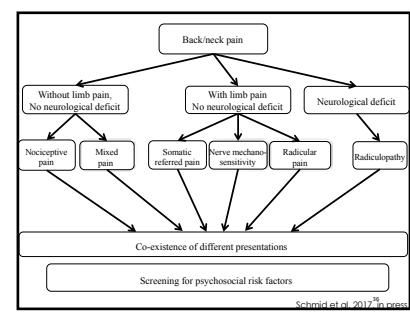
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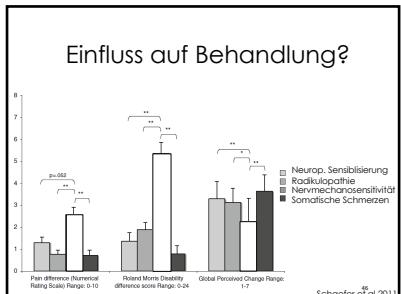
### In der Klinik...

- Interpretiere die neurodynamischen Teste nie in Isolation...
- ...sondern immer im Kontext mit dem neurologischen Untersuch
- Bedeutung der kleinen Fasern!

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- Zusammenfassung
- Frageboegen
  - Neurologischer Untersuch (plus small fibres)
  - Aktive Bewegung inkl Differenzierung neuraler Strukturen
  - Neural Mechanosensitivitaet
  - Screening yellow flags
  - Screening red flags
  - Differentialdiagnose

