Obturator nerve

see obturator nerve transfer

In patients presenting with predominantly motor symptoms, some groups routinely biopsy mixed or pure motor nerves such as the the obturator nerve branch to the gracilis muscle [1].

Thirteen patients with unilateral dense facial paralysis underwent a one-stage facial reanimation with a gracilis flap powered by a double donor neural input, provided by both the ipsilateral masseteric nerve (coaptation by an end-to-end neurorrhaphy with the obturator nerve) and the contralateral facial nerve (coaptation through a cross-face nerve graft: end-to-end neurorrhaphy on the healthy side and end-to-side neurorrhaphy on the obturator nerve, distal to the masseteric/obturator neurorrhaphy) [2].

Block

Ultrasound standard for obturator nerve block: the modified Taha's approach [3].

1)
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2)
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