

In 1951, Sunderland expanded [Seddon's classification](#) to five degrees of peripheral nerve injury:

First-degree (Class I) Seddon's neurapraxia and first-degree are the same.

Second-degree (Class II) Seddon's axonotmesis and second-degree are the same.

Third-degree (Class II) Sunderland's third-degree is a nerve fiber interruption. In third-degree injury, there is a lesion of the endoneurium, but the epineurium and perineurium remain intact. Recovery from a third-degree injury is possible, but surgical intervention may be required.

Fourth-degree (Class II) In fourth-degree injury, only the epineurium remain intact. In this case, surgical repair is required.

Fifth-degree (Class III) Fifth-degree lesion is a complete transection of the nerve. Recovery is not possible without an appropriate surgical treatment.

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