

Carpal Tunnel Syndrome Pathophysiology: Role of Subsynovial Connective Tissue

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Abstract

Carpal tunnel syndrome (CTS) is a very common pathology. Its most common diagnosis is idiopathic. Although it is accepted that chronic increase in pressure within the carpal tunnel is responsible for median nerve neuropathy, the exact pathophysiology leading to this pressure increase remains unknown. All the histological studies of the carpal tunnel in the CTS find a noninflammatory thickening of the subsynovial connective tissue (SSCT), which seems to be a characteristic of this pathology. Numerous animal models have been developed to recreate CTS in vivo to develop and improve preventive strategies and effective conservative treatments by a better understanding of its pathophysiology. The creation of a shear injury of the SSCT in a rabbit model induced similar modifications to what is observed in CTS, suggesting that this could be a pathway leading to idiopathic CTS.

Keywords

- ▶ carpal tunnel
- ▶ subsynovial connective tissue
- ▶ animal models

Carpal tunnel syndrome (CTS) is a very common pathology that can be secondary to a great number of conditions.^{1–3} However, the most common diagnosis for CTS is idiopathic. It is accepted that chronic increase in pressure within the carpal tunnel is responsible for median nerve ischemia and subsequent segmental demyelination,^{4,5} but the exact pathophysiology leading to this pressure increase remains unknown.

When conservative treatment has failed, surgical division of the carpal transverse ligament (CTL) is considered. However surgical treatment gives excellent results in only 75% of the cases, leaving the remaining 25% with less satisfactory results.⁶

Understanding the exact pathway leading to CTS by creating accurate animal models could result in the development of new therapeutic and preventive strategies.

Carpal Tunnel SSCT

The carpal tunnel is a confined anatomic space bounded by the carpal bones on the dorsal, medial, and lateral sides and the flexor retinaculum on the palmar side, in which nine flexor tendons and the median nerve are enveloped by the subsynovial connective tissue (SSCT) (▶ Fig. 1).

Flexor tendons can be separated in two different types: intra- or extrasynovial. These behave differently in regards to gliding and healing properties.⁷ Intrasynovial tendons lie in a synovial fluid environment limited by a parietal and visceral synovium layer.⁸ These tendons are therefore less vascularized, because only two vinculas supply the dorsal portion of the flexor tendons and because the volar side relies on synovial fluid diffusion for nutrient supplies.⁹ Extrasynovial tendons, on the other hand, are nourished by a surrounding and richly vascularized loose paratenon.⁷ However, inside the carpal tunnel the flexor tendons are neither totally intra- nor extrasynovial (▶ Fig. 2).

The carpal tunnel contains two bursae: radial and ulnar. The radial bursa envelopes only the flexor pollicis longus. All the other flexor tendons are enveloped by the ulnar bursa. The visceral synovium of this bursa is separated from the flexor tendons by a loose areolar tissue called the microvacuolar collagenous dynamic absorbing system, abbreviated MVCAS. This tissue was described in 2001 by Guimberteau¹⁰ based on endoscopic, microscopic, and macroscopic findings both in vitro and in vivo. The MVCAS is a continuous organized collagenous structure that surrounds the flexor tendons in zones III, IV and V, facilitating their sliding and

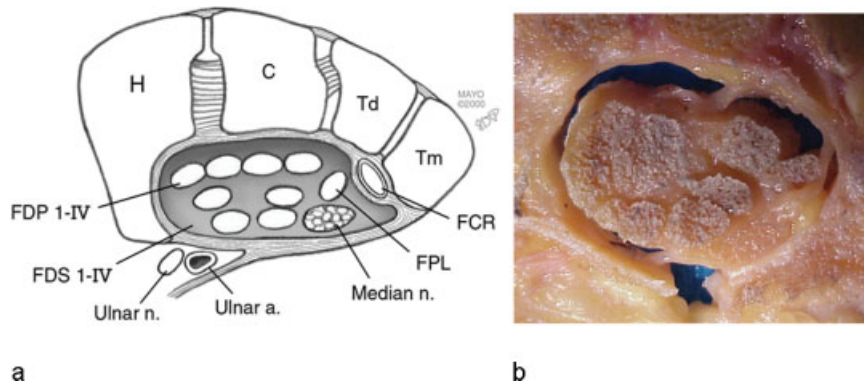


Fig. 1 (a) Carpal tunnel anatomy; (b) transverse cut section of the carpal tunnel through the hamate. (► **Fig. 1** right modified from Ettema et al, Clin Anat 2007;20(3):292–299.)

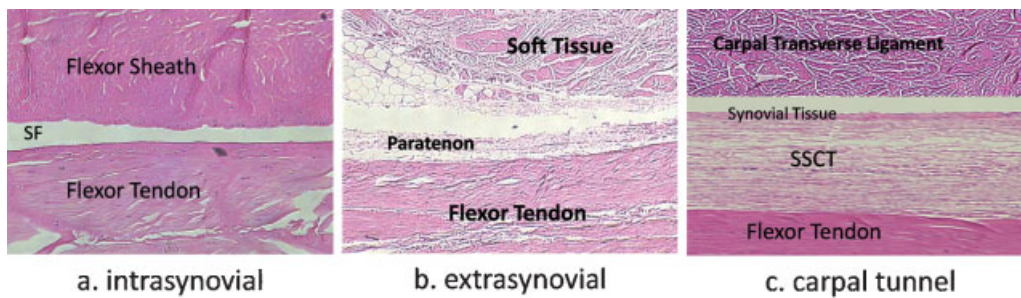


Fig. 2 Structure of the flexor tendon; (a) zone II, (b) zone III, (c) zone IV; SF: synovial fluid, SSCT: subsynovial connective tissue. (H&E original magnification x 400; ► **Fig. 2c** modified from Ettema et al, Plast Reconstr Surg 2006;118(6):1413–1422.)

providing a scaffold for the surrounding vascular elements (► **Fig. 3**). It also has a biomechanical function in absorbing and transmitting stress.¹¹ It is mainly composed of type VI collagen fibers (► **Fig. 4**).¹² Because the MVCAS in the carpal tunnel is surrounded by the visceral synovium of the ulnar bursa, it is known as the subsynovial connective tissue (SSCT). This hybrid combination of intrasynovial and MVCAS surrounding makes the flexor tendons inside the carpal tunnel unique, allowing them to have gliding properties with both a viscoelastic and a synovial fluid lubrication component.¹³

Pathological Changes in the Carpal Tunnel SSCT

All the histological studies of the carpal tunnel in the CTS find a noninflammatory thickening of the SSCT which seems to be a characteristic of this pathology.^{12,14–16} This thickening might increase the volume and pressure in the carpal tunnel and also decrease the SSCT permeability, resulting in a tenosynovial ischemia and reperfusion (► **Fig. 5**).¹⁷ But whether this fibrosis is the cause or the consequence of the CTS is unknown, and so is its exact progression. More thorough studies of the SSCT have been performed to find elements that would help answering this question.

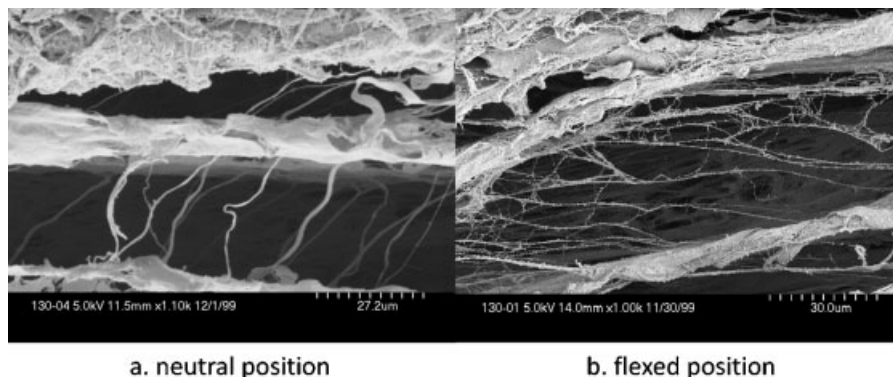


Fig. 3 Vertical fibers between different layers in the SSCT are loose (a) in neutral position and (b) become stretched as the tendon slides. (SEM original magnification, a: x1.10k b: x1.00k.) (Both images are from Ettema et al, Plast Reconstr Surg 2006;118(6):1413–1422.)

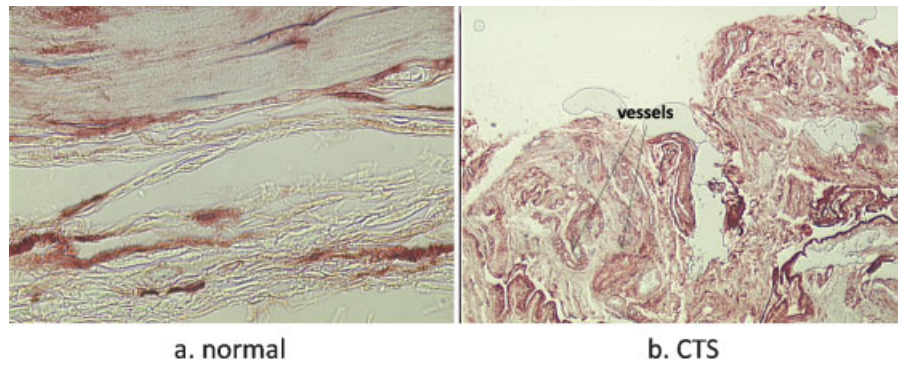


Fig. 4 Collagen type VI staining (a) in normal and (b) CTS SSCT. Fibrosis and increased vascularization are observed in CTS.

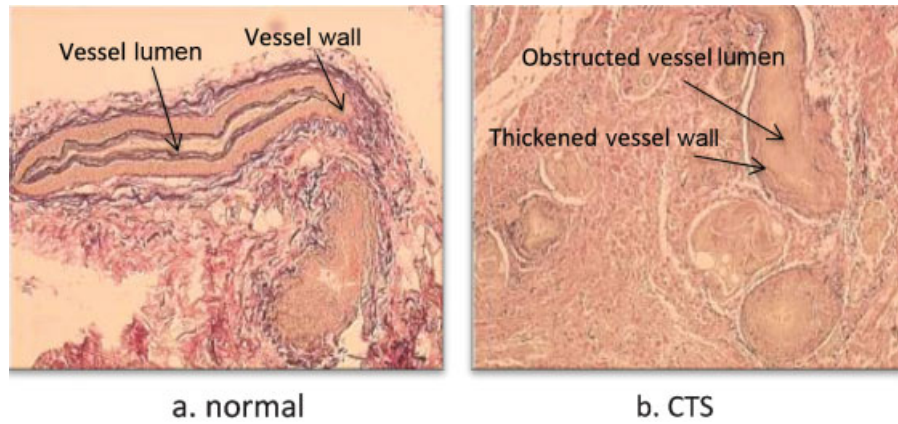


Fig. 5 Elastin staining (Verhoeff-Van Gieson method) (a) of normal and (b) pathologic SSCT, shows an increased number of vessels, with an obstructed lumen and a thickened wall in CTS. (Fig. 5b modified from Oh et al, J Orthop Res 2004;22(6):1310–1315.)

In 2004, Ettema et al¹² found a modification in the distribution and size of collagen fibers in pathologic carpal tunnel SSCT, with an increased quantity of type III collagen fibers and an increased diameter of those fibers. This was confirmed by Oh et al¹⁸ who found using transmission electron microscopy not only that the collagen fibrils were thickened in SSCT but also that their ultrastructural morphol-

ogy was modified compared with normal SSCT collagen fibrils.

Fibrosis Models

Plenty of models have been developed to study the effect of the increase in pressure on the median nerve by increasing

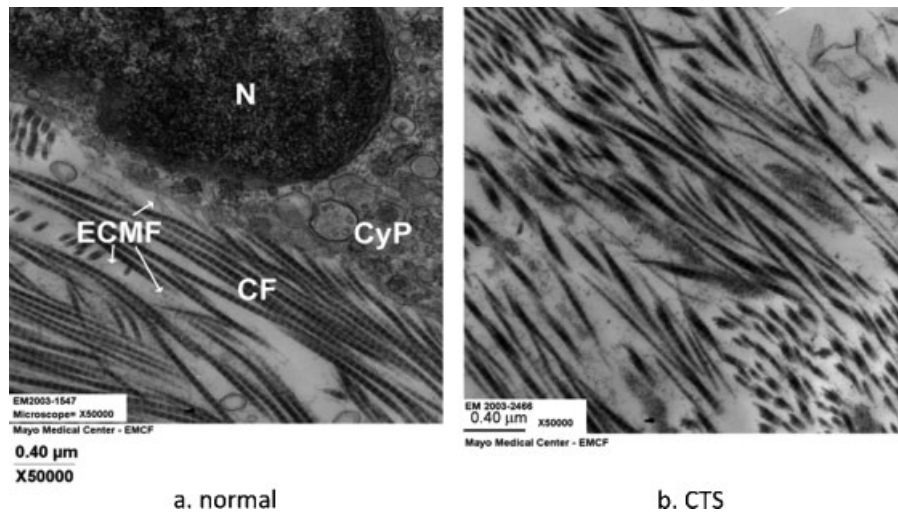


Fig. 6 Cross section of the carpal tunnel (a) in the human and (b) the rabbit. (Both images are from Ettema et al, Hand (N Y) 2006;1(2):78–84.)

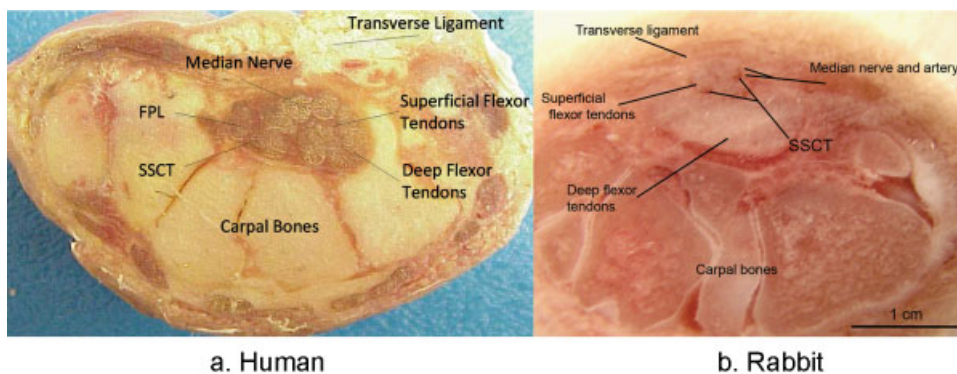


Fig. 7 Histology slides (H&E) of SSCT (a) in normal carpal tunnel and (b) after repeated glucose injections. After glucose injection the connective tissue proliferated and the SSCT fibers became thicker and irregular.

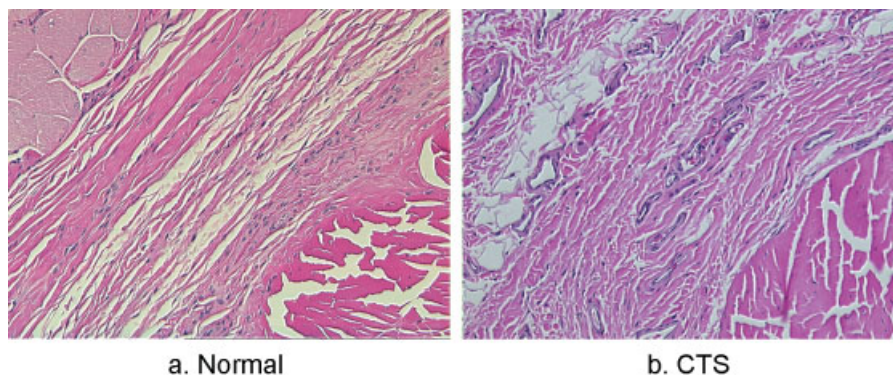


Fig. 8 Immunohistochemistry staining of the SSCT (a) in a normal and (b) pathologic carpal tunnel. The expression of TGF- β receptor is increased in patients with CTS. (Arrows show positive staining.)

the volume of carpal tunnel contents using saline¹⁹ or angioplasty catheters⁵; others have tried to decrease the size of the carpal tunnel by tightening the carpal transverse ligament.²⁰ Although these animal models provide knowledge of the association of median nerve tolerance to the pressure, they do not mimic the true pathological condition of the CTS and do not explain how this compression is generated or maintained. Because the carpal tunnel SSCT appears to play a major role in the pathophysiology of the CTS, it is important to develop a model that would take into account the pathological changes observed in the SSCT in the CTS. Ettema et al studied several animal carpal tunnels, focusing on the structure of the SSCT compared with humans. They found that rabbit SSCT had a similar micro- and macrostructure compared with human SSCT (→ Fig. 6).²¹ However, Tung et al found the compliance of rabbit carpal tunnel to be much higher than that of human carpal tunnel.²² Yamaguchi et al²³ described a way to measure SSCT material properties in rabbits, making rabbits a good option as an animal model of CTS. To understand the gradual pathway leading to median nerve neuropathy in CTS, the authors attempted to recreate experimentally a noninflammatory fibrosis of the SSCT on an in vivo rabbit model. This has been done successfully by repeated glucose injections in rabbits' carpal tunnels (→ Fig. 7).²⁴⁻²⁸ Multiple glucose injections indeed led to SSCT fibrosis and nerve histological and electrophysiological changes consistent with neuropathy.

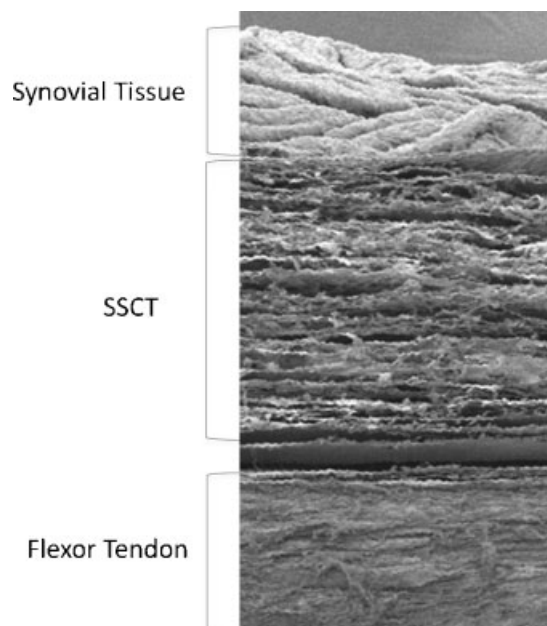


Fig. 9 Light microscopy, H&E staining (line I), transmission electron microscopy (line II) and scanning electron microscopy (line III) of the SSCT in normal rabbit carpal tunnel (a column) and in the prestretched model (b column) show similar modifications in the prestretched group (higher fibroblast density (bi), thicker collagen fibers (bii), and thicker collagen bundles (biii)) to what is observed in CTS. (Figure 9 row 1, row 2, and row 3 modified from Moriya et al, Hand (N Y) 2011;6 (4):399-407.)

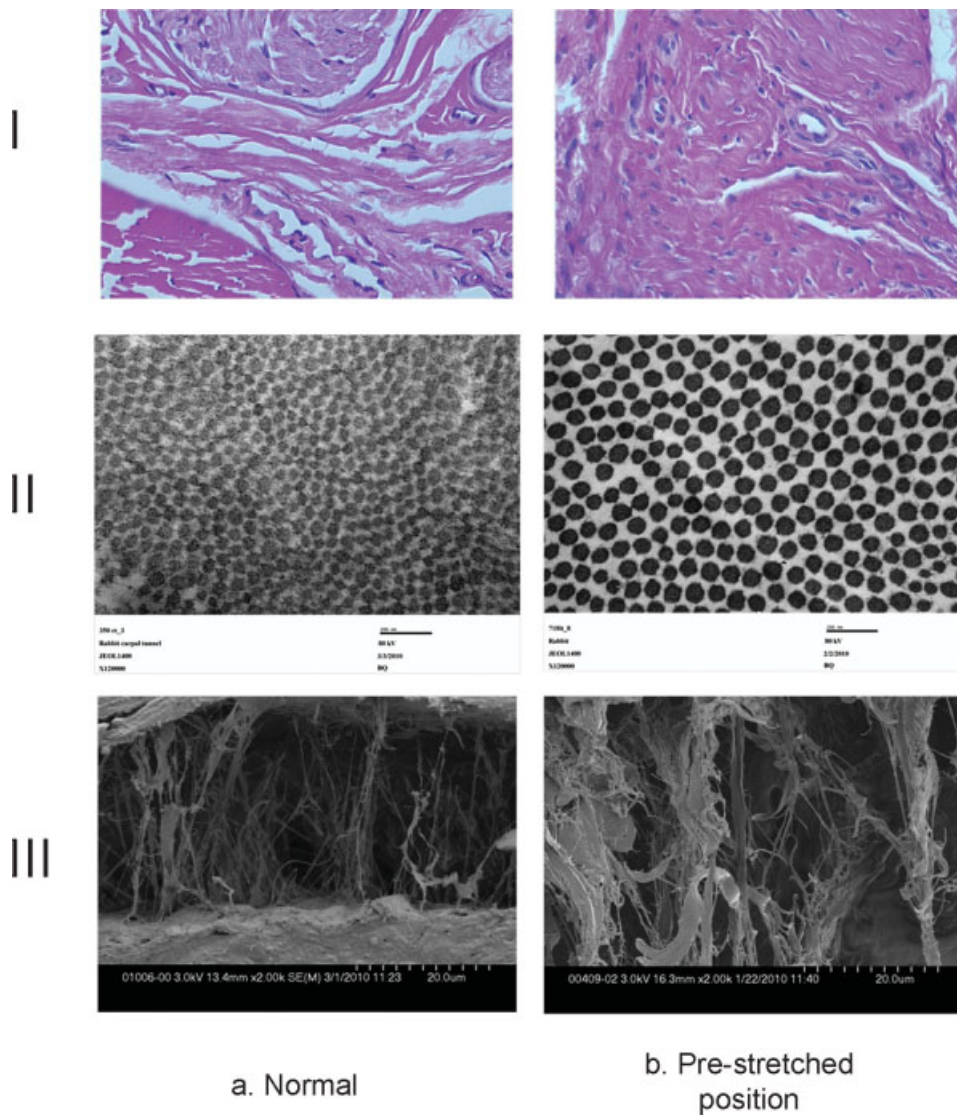
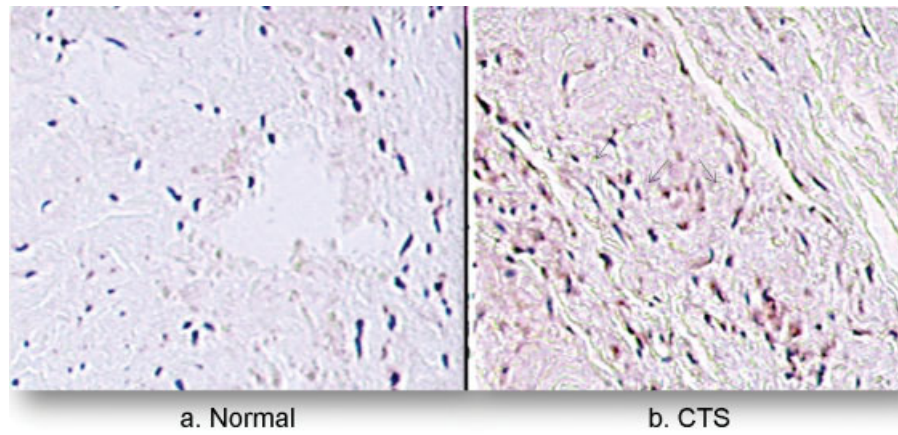


Fig. 9 (Continued) Light microscopy, H&E staining (line I), transmission electron microscopy (line II) and scanning electron microscopy (line III) of the SSCT in normal rabbit carpal tunnel (a column) and in the prestretched model (b column) show similar modifications in the prestretched group (higher fibroblast density (bI), thicker collagen fibers (bII), and thicker collagen bundles (bIII)) to what is observed in CTS.

However, it is impossible to know whether these changes were caused by the fibrosis or by the osmotic effect on the median nerve of the hypertonic glucose. To improve this model, new solutions have been tried, based on the microtear hypothesis.

Microtear Hypothesis

It is widely accepted that repetitive motion of the wrist, hand, and fingers can lead to idiopathic CTS, but again, the precise chain of events between these two conditions is not well established, and numerous studies have tried to clarify this pathway. Ettema et al¹⁵ found that the more severe changes in the SSCT in the CTS were observed around the flexor tendons, suggesting that repetitive motion of the tendons could lead to a modification of their surrounding SSCT. This seems to be confirmed by the findings of Zhao et al,¹³ who found on cadaveric specimens that finger motion created important friction forces on the SSCT, especially when the wrist was flexed. Moreover, they proved that differential finger motion led to an increase in gliding resistance. This could result in a shear injury of the SSCT,²⁹ because the normal SSCT has been proved to be able to withstand only relatively low loads before failure.³⁰ Therefore, differential digit flexion could result in a shear strain sufficient to injure the SSCT, triggering a wound-healing process as the increased amount of TGF- β found in CTS SSCTs would tend to indicate (–Fig. 8).¹² These results were corroborated by a rabbit in vivo study in which physiological excursion of the third flexor digitorum superficialis (FDS) tendon provoked collagen fibril ruptures in the SSCT.³¹

Based on this hypothesis, a rabbit in vivo model was developed.³² The goal of this model was to fix the FDS tendon in a stretched position, which would in turn stretch the surrounding SSCT, predisposing it to shear injuries. Twelve weeks after the surgery, histological and electrophysiological findings of the SSCT and of the median nerve proved themselves to be similar to what is observed in CTS (–Fig. 9). The success of this animal model strengthens the hypothesis that SSCT shear injury is the first event leading ultimately to CTS.

Conclusion

Carpal tunnel syndrome is a significant clinical problem. It is the most common compression neuropathy, with an incidence of 3.8% in the general population.³³ This incidence is increasing at an accelerating rate, and more severe forms are found in older patients, which could be a concern as the population is aging.³⁴ However, the precise etiology of CTS remains unknown, but a better understanding of the causes of this entrapment neuropathy appears to be crucial to develop new therapies. Indeed, although many hypotheses have been put forward, no preventive strategy has proven to be efficient, and conservative treatments such as local corticosteroid injections or splinting do not provide a clinical improvement lasting more than a month.³⁵ Developing new animal models that could accurately mimic the pathway leading to CTS could enable development and improvement of preventive strategies and effective conservative treatments.

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Conflict of Interest

None

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