



FIG. 163.—A, Physiologic interruption of a nerve; nerves with this appearance are occasionally considered as having an "internal neuroma." B, Showing the enlargement to be due to a greatly thickened nerve sheath, producing compression or strangulation. C, Perifunicular adhesions following the prolonged use of a tourniquet. The method of separation of adhesions, as in A and B. The sheath is left open to prevent future strangulation, and the exposed funiculi are protected by adjacent fatty tissues when present, or fat transplantation. (Ney. *Annals of Surgery*, 1921)