

**Electromyography**

Electromyography (EGG) is a method of testing the activity potential of muscle tissue by electrical stimulation. The resting activity and active activity of the muscle at various levels of contraction are measured, revealing indications of potential diseases of the nerve or muscle cells.

**Electroneurography**

This method is used to measure the velocity of nerve conduction - in a healthy nerve approx. 60m/s. This velocity is lower in a diseased nerve.

**Evoked potentials**

The cerebral cortex is painlessly stimulated with magnetic fields. Electrodes can be used to record whether and how a muscle reacts to this stimulus. This method is used to measure the velocity of nerve conduction in the spinal cord.

**Intraoperative monitoring**

Monitoring of the functionality of the spinal cord during spinal surgery is very important.

The evoked potentials method can be used to monitor the velocity of nerve conduction in the centripetal and centrifugal spinal cord fibers, significantly reducing the risk of surgical damage to the spinal cord.

**Doppler ultrasonography**

This examination method can be used for the imaging of blood vessels (arteries and veins), which is particularly important for cervical spine operations.