BRIEF REPORT

The distribution of acquired peripheral nerve injuries associated with severe COVID-19 implicate a mechanism of entrapment neuropathy: a multicenter case series and clinical feasibility study of a wearable, wireless pressure sensor

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Abstract

We diagnosed 66 peripheral nerve injuries in 34 patients who survived severe coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). We combine this new data with published case series re-analyzed here (117 nerve injuries; 58 patients) to provide a comprehensive accounting of lesion sites. The most common are ulnar (25.1%), common fibular (15.8%), sciatic (13.1%), median (9.8%), brachial plexus (8.7%) and radial (8.2%) nerves at sites known to be vulnerable to mechanical loading. Protection of peripheral nerves should be prioritized in the care of COVID-19 patients. To this end, we report proof of concept data of the feasibility for a wearable, wireless pressure sensor to provide real time monitoring in the intensive care unit setting.

Keywords: Rehabilitation, Neuromuscular, COVID-19, Peripheral nerve injury, Neuropathy, Brachial plexus, Wearable sensor, Intensive care unit

Introduction

Severe coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) frequently requires intensive care unit (ICU) admission and prolonged periods of mechanical ventilation. ICU acquired weakness (ICU-AW) is an established neuromuscular complication of severe COVID-19 [1] since between 5 and 17% of patients develop a critical illness from severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 infection [2–4]. ICU-AW clinically manifests as a myopathy, polyneuropathy, or a combination of both [5]. Regardless, all ICU-AW phenotypes produce diffuse, symmetric symptoms, so if asymmetric neuromuscular symptoms are noted this should trigger further scrutiny for a superimposed process, such as a focal peripheral nerve injury (PNIs) [6, 7]. PNIs may be superimposed on ICU-AW and easily missed in the acute care setting without a detailed neuromuscular assessment. Malik et al. described a case series of COVID-19 PNIs in 12 patients admitted to an

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inpatient rehabilitation [8], which has subsequently been reaffirmed by a series of other published case series in survivors of severe COVID-19 [9–13]. The anatomical distribution of PNIs implies a role for mechanical forces as these localizations mirror sites known to be vulnerable to compression and/or traction injury. [6, 7]

Unfortunately, the recovery from PNI is notoriously slow and frequently incomplete in the general population [14], and the demographics of severe COVID-19 patients include enrichment of known risk factors for worse outcomes after PNI such as advanced age, obesity and diabetes mellitus [8]. There is little doubt that acquired PNIs contribute to long term disability in survivors of severe COVID-19 with reported incidences between 14.5 and 16% [8, 9]. Here we use a multicenter, retrospective chart review to define the types and distribution of PNIs in survivors of severe COVID-19, which is integrated with several smaller published case series [8–13]. Additionally, we provide feasibility data on a wearable, wireless pressure sensor to provide real time monitoring at the elbow, which is inspired by the clinical observation that ulnar neuropathy at the elbow is the single most common nerve compression site in hospitalized COVID-19 survivors (Fig. 1).

Methods

Study approval was granted by the Northwestern University Institutional Review Board. Patients were identified in retrospective fashion for admissions between April 1, 2020 and March 31, 2021 to 1 of 3 academically affiliated medical centers. This included 2 inpatient rehabilitation hospitals (Shirley Ryan AbilityLab, Chicago, IL, USA; Marianjoy Rehabilitation Hospital, Wheaton, IL, USA) and 1 tertiary care hospital (Northwestern Memorial Hospital, Chicago, IL, USA). For the majority of PNIs (62 out of 66), the diagnosis and localization were supported by electrodiagnostic testing and/or neuromuscular ultrasound (Table 1). We also performed a literature review and included other case series we found (minimum ≥ 5 patients; Table 2). Due to the retrospective nature of this study, public and patient involvement in this research study design was not obtained. Also, we excluded 12 cases (21 PNIs) that were previously reported [8] from our primary analysis (Table 1) but did include them in our literature review. Unless otherwise noted, values are expressed as mean ± standard deviation.

In addition, proof of concept study of wireless, soft, skin-interfaced pressure sensor [15, 16] was performed on 2 patients admitted to ICU for severe COVID-19. This technology, comprised of a Bluetooth communication system, enables real-time, continuous, and wireless monitoring of pressure, through a smartphone (weight: ~ 4 g; dimensions: ~ 6.5 × 2 × 0.4 cm (length x width x height); Fig. 2A, B). After following a sterilization process, deployment of the sensor with a thin adhesive dressing (Tegaderm, 3 M) secured the intimate contact with the skin on the elbow (Fig. 2C). The sensor was applied adjacent to the ulnar nerve onto the medial epicondyle, without interfering with clinical standard-of-care equipment for the COVID-19 treatment (Fig. 2D). The wireless connection to a smartphone allowed for real-time visual display through a graphical user interface, data transmission, collection, and storage.

Statistics were descriptive in nature given the format of this study, retrospective case series and feasibility testing of a wearable, wireless sensor. Unless otherwise noted, values are expressed as mean ± standard deviation.

Results

The baseline characteristics of 34 patients that acquired nerve injury after surviving severe COVID-19 are reported in Table 1. Of those patients, 4 are female (11.8%) and 30 are male (88.2%), with an average age of 53 ± 15 years (range 21–77) and average body mass index (BMI) of 33 ± 10 (range 17–59). Sixteen patients carry a diagnosis of diabetes mellitus (47%), and a total of 19 patients are classified as obese (BMI > 30; 56%). There are a total of 66 PNIs described here, which makes for an average of 1.9 ± 1.2 PNIs (range 1–6) per patient in our population. There are 12 different nerve injury sites in this case series, with the most common localizations being the common fibular (n = 16), ulnar (n = 12), sciatic (n = 9), radial (n = 6), and median (n = 6). Multiple focal PNIs (≥ 2 sites) were noted in 53% (n = 18) of the cases. Electrodagnostic testing was used to make the diagnosis for 57 of these PNIs (86.4%), and 53 of these 57 (93%) show electrophysiological evidence of more severe axonotmesis grade injury as compared to just 4 (7%) with a lesser neuropaxia (demyelinating) grade [17]. Imaging played an important role in the diagnosis and localization of a few cases. There were 5 cases (8%) of phrenic nerve injury that were diagnosed exclusively by ultrasound imaging, there were two cases of where the localization was refined from lumbar plexus to concurrent femoral and obturator nerve injuries (cases 4 and 11) on the basis of pelvic MRI, and 1 case of spinal accessory neuropathy confirmed by both MRI and electrodiagnostics (case 4). In just 3 out of 66 nerve injury sites (< 5%), the diagnosis was made on the basis of clinical exam by a neuromuscular specialist.

For the subset of these cases from the Shirley Ryan AbilityLab rehabilitation hospital (n = 22), as well as additional published cases from the same site (n = 12) [8], we calculated that these represented 10.7% (34 of 319) of the post-COVID-19 admissions over a 12 month period. All of the new cases from this site
except for one (case #7; Table 1) had PNI diagnosed in the electrodiagnostic testing laboratory. In contrast, out of the non-COVID-19 related general medical rehabilitation admissions over the same period only 0.5% (3 of 572) had a PNI diagnosed in the electrodiagnostic testing laboratory. For the remaining admissions to this site, the majority of which included traumatic and non-traumatic disorders of the central nervous system, only 0.6% (13 of 2122) had a PNI diagnosed in the electrodiagnostic testing laboratory.

When our current data is combined with prior case series of PNIs in survivors of COVID-19 (Table 2), there are 183 PNIs, at 16 different anatomic sites in 92 patients. The most common localizations overall are ulnar (25.1%), common fibular (15.8%), sciatic (13.1%), median (9.8%), brachial plexus (8.7%) and radial nerve (8.2%), which is
Table 1  Summary of 34 new cases of peripheral nerve injury after severe COVID-19

| #  | Age/Sex | Site   | Risk Factors | PNI sites (laterality) | Diagnostics | Clinical presentation(s) |
|----|---------|--------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1  | 60s/M   | SRAlab | DM, Obese    | Sciatic (left), Fibular (right) | EDX (axonal) | Bilateral foot drop; Left worse than right |
| 2  | 50s/M   | SRAlab | DM           | Ulnar (left)            | EDX (demyel.) | Left hand weakness        |
| 3  | 40s/F   | SRAlab | Obese        | Cervical radiculopathy (left) | EDX (axonal) | Neck pain; Left shoulder and elbow flexion weakness |
| 4  | 60s/M   | SRAlab | DM           | Femoral (left), Obturator (left), Spinal accessory (right) | EDX (axonal), MRI (pelvis) | Left thigh pain and paresthesia; Left knee extension weakness; Right sided neck and shoulder pain |
| 5  | 70s/M   | SRAlab | None         | Sciatic (right), Fibular (left) | EDX (axonal) | Bilateral foot drop; Right worse than left |
| 6  | 30s/M   | SRAlab | Obese        | Sciatic (right), Fibular (left), Phrenic (right) | EDX (axonal), US (phrenic) | Bilateral foot drop; Right worse than left; Shortness of breath on exertion |
| 7  | 40s/M   | SRAlab | None         | Phrenic (right)          | US (phrenic) | Shortness of breath on exertion |
| 8  | 60s/M   | SRAlab | HIV          | Radial (right), Ulnar (right), Median (right), Sciatic (right), Ulnar (left), Median (left) | EDX (axonal, but demyelin. median) | Diffuse, but asymmetric weakness and sensory disturbance |
| 9  | 60s/M   | SRAlab | None         | Brachial plexopathy (right), Ulnar (right), Median (right), Phrenic (right) | EDX (axonal, but demyelin. ulnar), US (phrenic) | Diffuse right arm weakness and sensory disturbance; Shortness of breath on exertion |
| 10 | 60s/M   | SRAlab | Obesity      | Sciatic (left)           | EDX (axonal) | Left foot drop            |
| 11 | 70s/M   | SRAlab | CKD          | Fibular (right)          | EDX (axonal) | Bilateral foot drop; Paresthesia in right foot |
| 12 | 50s/M   | SRAlab | DM           | Cervical radiculopathy (left), Ulnar (left), Phrenic (right) | EDX (axonal), MRI (neck/shoulder), US (phrenic) | Left shoulder and elbow flexion weakness; Left hand weakness; Shortness of breath on exertion |
| 13 | 60s/M   | SRAlab | DM           | Sciatic (right), Phrenic (right) | EDX (axonal), US (phrenic) | Right foot drop; Shortness of breath on exertion |
| 14 | 30s/M   | SRAlab | Obesity      | Sciatic (left)           | EDX (axonal) | Left foot drop            |
| 15 | 40s/M   | SRAlab | None         | Fibular (left), Fibular (right) | EDX (axonal) | Bilateral foot drop        |
| 16 | 60s/M   | SRAlab | None         | Ulnar (right), Radial (right), Median (right), Ulnar (left), Radial (left) | EDX (axonal) | Bilateral forearm and hand weakness in extension and flexion; Worse on right |
| 17 | 70s/F   | SRAlab | DM           | Sciatic (left)           | EDX (axonal) | Left foot drop            |
| 18 | 70s/M   | SRAlab | DM, CKD      | Fibular (left)           | EDX (axonal) | Left foot drop            |
| 19 | 50s/M   | SRAlab | Obese        | Sciatic (right), Fibular (left) | EDX (axonal) | Bilateral foot drop; Worse on right side |
| 20 | 40s/M   | SRAlab | Obese        | Fibular (right), Fibular (left) | EDX (axonal) | Bilateral foot drop        |
| 21 | 70s/M   | SRAlab | None         | Ulnar (left), Lateral femoral cutaneous (left) | EDX (axonal, but clinical LFCN) | Left hand weakness; Painful paresthesia in left anterolateral thigh |
| 22 | 50s/M   | SRAlab | None         | Ulnar (left)            | EDX (axonal) | Left hand weakness        |
| 23 | 50s/M   | NMH    | DM, Obese    | Radial (right)          | None (clinical) | Right wrist drop and forearm pain |
| 24 | 30s/F   | NMH    | DM, Obese    | Sciatic (left)           | EDX (axonal) | Left foot drop            |
| 25 | 30s/M   | NMH    | Obese        | Ulnar (left)            | EDX (axonal) | Left hand weakness        |
| 26 | 40s/M   | NMH    | Obese        | Radial (left)           | EDX (axonal) | Left wrist drop           |
| 27 | 20s/M   | NMH    | DM, Obese    | Ulnar (left)            | EDX (axonal) | Left hand weakness        |
| 28 | 20s/M   | NMH    | Obese        | Brachial plexopathy (left), Radial (right) | EDX (axonal) | Left shoulder and elbow flexion weakness; Right wrist drop |
| 29 | 60s/M   | NMH    | Obese        | Brachial plexopathy (left), Ulnar (left), Sciatic (left), Fibular (right) | EDX (axonal, but demyelin. ulnar) | Left shoulder and elbow flexion weakness; Left hand weakness; Bilateral foot drop |
| 30 | 30s/F   | MRH    | DM, Obese    | Fibular (right), Fibular (left) | EDX (axonal) | Bilateral foot drop        |
| 31 | 60s/M   | MRH    | None         | Fibular (right)          | EDX (axonal) | Right foot drop           |
| 32 | 60s/M   | MRH    | DM, Obese    | Brachial plexopathy (right) | EDX (axonal) | Diffuse right arm weakness and numbness |
| 33 | 70s/M   | MRH    | DM, Obese    | Fibular (right), Fibular (left) | None (clinical) | Bilateral foot drop        |
| 34 | 30s/M   | MRH    | DM, Obese    | Median (right), Median (left) | EDX (axonal) | Bilateral hand weakness and paresthesia |

PNI, peripheral nerve injury; SRAlab, Shirley Ryan AbilityLab (rehabilitation hospital); NMH, Northwestern Memorial Hospital; MJH, Marianjoy Rehabilitation Hospital; DM, diabetes mellitus; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus; CKD, chronic kidney disease; EDX, electrodiagnostics; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; US, ultrasound; demyelin., demyelinating; LFCN, lateral femoral cutaneous nerve. In accordance with journal policy, patient age is expressed according to their decade of life.
Table 2  Summary of patient characteristics from previously published case series

| # | Age/ Sex | PNI sites (laterality) | Citation |
|---|----------|------------------------|----------|
| 1 | 70 s/M   | Radial (left), Ulnar (left), Median (left), Median (right) | Malik et al. [8] |
| 2 | 60 s/F   | Radial (right), Median (right), Ulnar (right) | Malik et al. [8] |
| 3 | 60 s/M   | Brachial plexopathy (right) | Malik et al. [8] |
| 4 | 70 s/F   | Radial (left) | Malik et al. [8] |
| 5 | 40 s/M   | Ulnar (left), Ulnar (right), Musculocutaneous (right), Median (left) | Malik et al. [8] |
| 6 | 60 s/M   | Ulnar (right) | Malik et al. [8] |
| 7 | 50 s/M   | Sciatic (left) | Malik et al. [8] |
| 8 | 50 s/M   | Brachial plexopathy (right) | Malik et al. [8] |
| 9 | 60 s/M   | Ulnar (right), Sciatic (right) | Malik et al. [8] |
| 10| 80 s/F   | Cervical radiculopathy (left), Fibular (left) | Malik et al. [8] |
| 11| 70 s/F   | Sciatic (left) | Malik et al. [8] |
| 12| 20 s/F   | Fibular (left), Lateral femoral cutaneous (right) | Malik et al. [8] |
| 13| N/A      | Sciatic (right) | Needham et al. [9] |
| 14| N/A      | Ulnar (left), Fibular (right) | Needham et al. [9] |
| 15| N/A      | Ulnar (left), Ulnar (right), Fibular (left), Fibular (right) | Needham et al. [9] |
| 16| N/A      | Ulnar (right), Radial (right), Sciatic (right), Sciatic (left) | Needham et al. [9] |
| 17| N/A      | Musculocutaneous (right), Musculocutaneous (left), Sciatic (right), Sciatic (left) | Needham et al. [9] |
| 18| N/A      | Median (right), Median (left), Musculocutaneous (left), Radial (left) | Needham et al. [9] |
| 19| N/A      | Fibular (right), Lateral femoral cutaneous (left) | Needham et al. [9] |
| 20| N/A      | Ulnar (left), Median (right), Median (left), Axillary (right), Sciatic (left), Sciatic (right) | Needham et al. [9] |
| 21| N/A      | Median (right) | Needham et al. [9] |
| 22| N/A      | Ulnar (left), Ulnar (right) | Needham et al. [9] |
| 23| N/A      | Ulnar (right), Median (left), Lateral femoral cutaneous (right) | Needham et al. [9] |
| 24| 60s/M    | Brachial plexopathy (left) | Miller et al. [11] |
| 25| 40s/F    | Median (right), Brachial Plexopathy (left) | Miller et al. [11] |
| 26| 60s/M    | Brachial plexus (left), Brachial plexus (right), Radial (left), Ulnar (right) | Miller et al. [11] |
| 27| 60s/M    | Brachial plexus (right) | Miller et al. [11] |
| 28| 40s/M    | Ulnar (left), Axillary (left) | Miller et al. [11] |
| 29| 60s/M    | Ulnar (left), Ulnar (right) | Miller et al. [11] |
| 30| 50s/M    | Ulnar (left), Ulnar (right), Brachial plexus (left) | Miller et al. [11] |
| 31| 50s/F    | Brachial plexus (right) | Miller et al. [11] |
| 32| 50s/M    | Ulnar (left), Radial (left) | Miller et al. [11] |
| 33| 60s/M    | Ulnar (right), Axillary (left) | Miller et al. [11] |
| 34| 40s/M    | Ulnar (left), Ulnar (right), Brachial Plexus (left), Musculocutaneous (right) | Miller et al. [11] |
| 35| 50s/M    | Ulnar (left), Musculocutaneous (right) | Miller et al. [11] |
| 36| 50s/M    | Spinal accessory (left) | Miller et al. [11] |
| 37| 30s/M    | Ulnar (right), Radial (right) | Miller et al. [11] |
| 38| 60s/M    | Ulnar (right) | Miller et al. [11] |
| 39| 40s/M    | Ulnar (left), Ulnar (right), Suprascapular (left), Suprascapular (right), Axillary (left), Axillary (right) | Brugliera et al. [12] |
| 40| 50s/M    | Ulnar (left), Ulnar (right) | Brugliera et al. [12] |
| 41| 40s/M    | Ulnar (left) | Brugliera et al. [12] |
| 42| 50s/M    | Brachial plexus (left) | Brugliera et al. [12] |
| 43| 60s/M    | Brachial plexus (right), Musculocutaneous (right), Lumbosacral plexus (left) | Brugliera et al. [12] |
| 44| 70s/M    | Ulnar (right), Median (right) | Brugliera et al. [12] |
| 45| 40s/M    | Ulnar (right) | Brugliera et al. [12] |
| 46| 60s/M    | Fibular (left) | Chang et al. [10] |
| 47| 60s/M    | Fibular (left) | Chang et al. [10] |
| 48| 50s/F    | Fibular (left) | Chang et al. [10] |
| 49| 50s/M    | Fibular (right) | Chang et al. [10] |
graphically summarized in Fig. 1. In several of the cases we report here we noted skin pressure sores overlaying the nerve compression sites including the fibular head and elbow. This was the inspiration for us to test the feasibility of wireless pressure sensor on COVID patients admitted to the ICU. Figure 1D illustrate the case of a patient being treated with high flow oxygen via nasal canula and self proning for COVID-19 pneumonia. The subject was conscious during the protocol, which allowed for self-adjustments of the arms (Fig. 1E). The pressures from both left and right elbows at the medial epicondyle (Fig. 1E, F) show similar values, the averages of which are 44.9 mmHg and 41.7 mmHg, respectively. The inconsistency over time suggests that the subject repositioned the arms, which is also shown in the varying standard deviations, 11.0 mmHg and 3.2 mmHg, respectively. Figure 2G shows an illustration representing an intubated patient with respiratory failure from COVID-19 pneumonia, who was in a swimmer’s position and in a reverse Trendelenburg position with chest paddings. This variation of the prone position can be used to protect the ulnar nerve at the medial elbow [18] and is associated with the pressure reading to 4.5 ± 0.6 mmHg (Fig. 2H, I; purple). Gentle reloading of the medial elbow by the placement of a cushion underneath it increases the pressure to 17.2 ± 1.0 mmHg as detected by the wireless pressure sensor (Fig. 2H, I; grey).

**Discussion**

We report on a large case series of 34 patients with 66 PNIs associated with survival from severe COVID-19. In majority of these cases there are ≥2 PNIs affecting the same person (Table 1). When taken in the context of our literature review of nerve injury case series associated with COVID-19 (n=5–15 patients/study), plus the predominantly severe/axonal nerve injury characteristics (93% of current cases), these data imply that acquired PNIs are an important contributor to prolonged neurological impairments in survivors of COVID-19. The mechanisms underlying the propensity for PNI in COVID-19 critical illness is difficult to establish, but the anatomical distribution (Fig. 1) of these injuries implicate mechanical forces such as prolonged pressure against bony prominence leading to axonal injury from local ischemia [19]. As a potential strategy to address the risk of prolonged mechanical loading of peripheral nerves in the ICU, we demonstrate the feasibility of a wearable, wireless pressure sensor system to provide real time monitoring at the medial elbow (Fig. 2), which is most common site of compressive neuropathy in severe COVID-19 (Fig. 1).

The risk for focal PNIs in critically ill patients is well known [20], but the incidence has not been defined. In part this may be because these injuries may overlap with ICU-AW and not get the dedicated attention needed to diagnose with imaging [7] or electrophysiology [5]. In certain cases, like phrenic nerve injuries, the best diagnostic option may be a neuromuscular ultrasound study [21] but not all hospital systems have access to equipment and expertise for this diagnostic modality. Occasionally nerve compression in severe COVID-19 survivors may be accounted for by a hematoma [7] or an iatrogenic cause such as focal neuritis adjacent to central line site [21] that can be diagnosed by advanced imaging modalities.

Early results in severe COVID-19 survivors from single center case series put the incidence reported incidences between 14.5 and 16% [8, 9]. In the present report we report an incidence for a subset of the patients admitted to a single rehabilitation center of 10.7%, which is slightly lower than these prior reports. There were high rates of diabetes mellitus, obesity, male sex, and older age seen in our cohort which are characteristics of severe COVID-19-related ARDS patients [2], and risk factors for PNI in these patients [19, 22]. On a cellular level, a combination of inflammatory and immune-mediated injury caused by COVID-19 may increase susceptibility to nerve injury

| # | Age/ Sex | PNI sites (laterality) | Citation |
|---|---------|------------------------|----------|
| 50 | 30s/M | Fibular (right) | Chang et al. [10] |
| 51 | 70s/M | Femoral (right) | Liu et al. [13] |
| 52 | 40s/M | Sciatic (right), Sciatic (left) | Liu et al. [13] |
| 53 | 40s/M | Sciatic (right), Sciatic (left) | Liu et al. [13] |
| 54 | 70s/F | Lumbar plexus (right) | Liu et al. [13] |
| 55 | 60s/F | Radial (left) | Liu et al. [13] |
| 56 | 70s/M | Fibular (left) | Liu et al. [13] |
| 57 | 60s/M | Fibular (right) | Liu et al. [13] |
| 58 | 40s/M | Fibular (right) | Liu et al. [13] |

*PNI peripheral nerve injury, M male, F female, N/A not available. In accordance with journal policy, patient age is expressed according to their decade of life.
when patients have severe disease [23]. There is a paucity of evidence for direct SARS-CoV-2 of peripheral nerves, but this can’t be dismissed as a factor in a small subset of cases. [24]

Our use of wireless pressure sensors to monitor areas of ulnar nerve compression demonstrates a future approach to preventing prone positioning-related nerve injury. The sensors can provide real-time pressure information and can be used to adjust positioning at known compression sites before a compressive neuropathy occurs, while being used for extended periods of time (Fig. 2). Patients with severe COVID-19 appear particularly susceptible to positioning related PNIs [6, 7]. For example, the prone positioning intervention has been recommended for 12 to 16 h per day in mechanically ventilated adults with COVID-19 and refractory hypoxemia [25], but has associated with increase rates of acquired peripheral PNIs [6–8, 10–12]. Unfortunately, accurate details on ICU course were missing for the majority of patients in this case.
series since 27 out of 34 patients were diagnosed in free standing rehabilitation hospitals, rather than the original acute care hospitals so we did not attempt to associate PNIs with specific ICU positioning or protocols.

Other limitations of this study include lack of a control group, and the retrospective design, which precludes establishment of a causal relationship between patient positioning and peripheral nerve injury. Additionally, some patients with less severe PNIs may not have had advanced imaging or electrophysiologic studies ordered, which may have led to a bias towards more severe PNIs and underestimation of PNI incidence.

Given the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, and risks of new variants causing a resurgence of hospital admissions, further attention should be paid to the long-term sequelae including PNIs. These injuries require long-term follow up and care with therapy and rehabilitation. Prevention and early identification of these injuries could help decrease additional morbidity of the disease. This study shows how the most common sites for nerve injury in severe COVID-19 patients map to known nerve entrapment sites vulnerable to mechanical loading (e.g. elbow, knee, ischium etc.), which highlights the handful of key anatomical locations that require extra attention to protect nerve health in the hospital setting as well as demonstrates the feasibility of a wearable, wireless pressure sensing system that can provide real time feedback in the ICU setting.

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Author contributions
Conception and design of study: CKF, NKM, JWK, DD. Drafting the manuscript: CKF, NKM, GRM, JWK, DD. Revising the manuscript critically for important intellectual content: CKF, NKM, GRM, JWK, DD. Reliability: CKF, NKM, GRM, JWK, DD. Performance and data analysis: CKF, NKM, GRM, JWK, DD. Data interpretation: CKF, NKM, GRM, JWK, DD. Authors’ contributions are listed in order of frequency of contribution.

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Declarations

Consent for publication
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Competing interests
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