INTRODUCTION
Tarsal tunnel syndrome (TTS) is the entrapment of the tibial nerve coursing through the tarsal tunnel. Although both proximal and distal tunnel syndrome can have clinical presentations including burning, numbness, tingling, positive Tinel’s sign, pain or paresthesia over the tarsal tunnel and the distal nerves arising from it [1]. Both proximal and distal tunnel syndrome can have clinical presentations including burning, numbness, tingling, positive Tinel’s sign, pain or paresthesia over the tarsal tunnel and the distal nerves arising from it [1]. This can be due to intrinsic factors, extrinsic factors, and idiopathic factors [1-4]. Examples of the above factors include soft tissue and osseous space occupying lesions, anatomical nerve structure, trauma, edema along with several others [2,3,8,12]. The tarsal tunnel is located at the level of the medial malleolus that is enclosed by the flexor retinaculum superﬁcially with the walls consisting of the tibia, posterior process of the talus, and the calcaneus. It is not only consistent with the clinical presentation of TTS but also within the tarsal tunnel syndrome, and distal tarsal tunnel syndrome [1-4].

PATIENTS AND METHODS
Tarsal tunnel release surgery and an EMG from 2012 to 2017 were included in this study. Patients who only received a tarsal tunnel release or those who only received an EMG within those five years were excluded from this study. All of the eleven patients were underwent surgery for a tarsal tunnel release. All of the eleven surgeries were performed by one of two surgeons. Four of the eleven cases were excluded from the study due to not having a corresponding EMG for comparison. Patient age, sex, weight, BMI, and comorbidities were not taken into account for this study. There were no other exclusion criteria. Seven of the eleven cases had both an EMG performed and underwent surgical decompression of the tarsal tunnel syndrome by one of two surgeons. Seven patient charts were reviewed for the purpose of this study.

RESULTS
From the seven cases included in this study, four cases had a positive EMG for tarsal tunnel syndrome. Three patients had a negative EMG for tarsal tunnel syndrome. Four patients relayed that they were still experiencing some pain after the tarsal tunnel release; however, two of those four stated that the overall pain, though still present, had improved compared to pain prior to surgery. Three patients had a post-surgical electromyography study. This patient in reference had one asymptomatic limb, and the nerve conduction study was negative for said asymptomatic limb. This study shows the possibility of false negatives from electrodiagnostic studies when diagnosing and treating nerve diseases. As seen above in the results section, two-thirds of the patient who had a negative EMG still experienced some pain following surgical intervention. Patients who only received a tarsal tunnel release or those who only received an EMG within those five years were included in this study. Patients who only received a tarsal tunnel release or those who only received an EMG within those five years were included in this study. This thought is supported by Skalley et al. who performed a study comparing history and physical examination to EMG for tarsal tunnel syndrome. As seen above in the results section, two-thirds of the patient who had a negative EMG still experienced some pain following surgical intervention. This patient in reference had one asymptomatic limb, and the nerve conduction study was negative for said asymptomatic limb. This study shows the possibility of false negatives from electrodiagnostic studies when diagnosing and treating nerve diseases. As seen above in the results section, two-thirds of the patient who had a negative EMG still experienced some pain following surgical intervention. Patients who only received a tarsal tunnel release or those who only received an EMG within those five years were included in this study. Patients who only received a tarsal tunnel release or those who only received an EMG within those five years were included in this study.