Non Surgical Management of Back pain.

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MAGNITUDE OF THE PROBLEM

- It is one of the commonest experiences of humankind.
- It affects 60-80% of the adult population in USA.
- Point prevalence is 30% in USA.
- It is probably experienced by nearly everyone at some point in his or her life.

Interventional Pain management

Interventions are Minimally Invasive, Non Surgical and Target Specific procedures to Diagnose and to treat Various painful conditions

It fills the gap between pharmacologic management of pain & more invasive operative procedure

CAUSES OF BACK PAIN

Major causes

- 1. Facet joint arthropathy
- 2. Disc disruption/Discogenic Pain
- Sacro-Hiac joint arthropathy
- Disc prolapse/ herniated disc/ slipped disc
- 5. CRPS/RSD

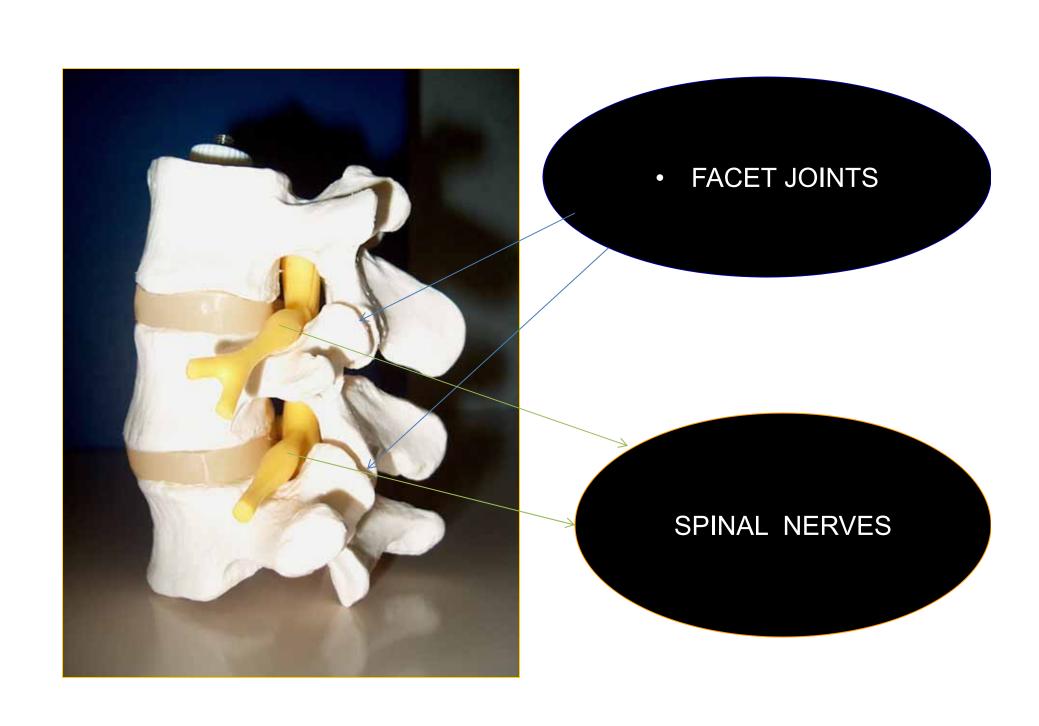


Facet Joint Pain

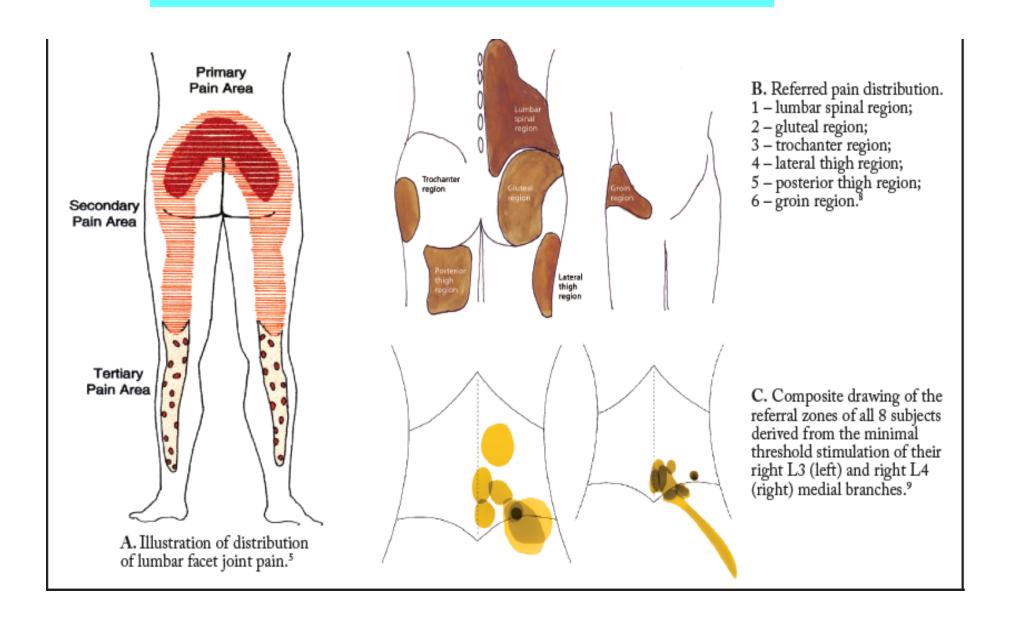
Low back pain- unilateral or bilateral

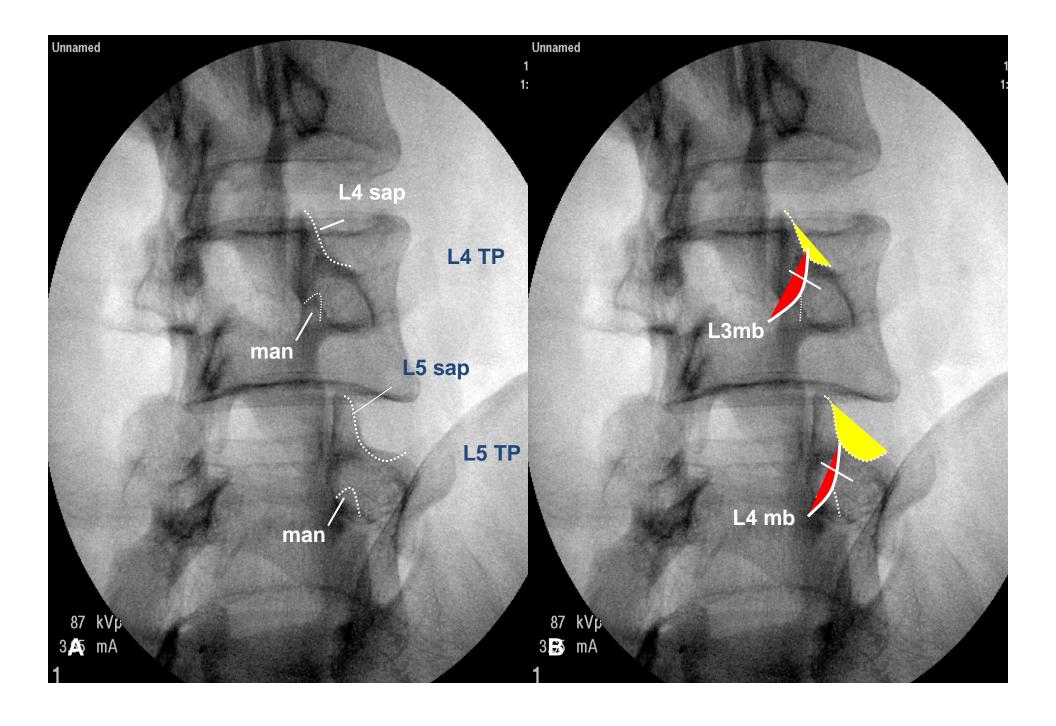
(Facet joints responsible for spinal pain in 15% to 45% of patients with low back pain)

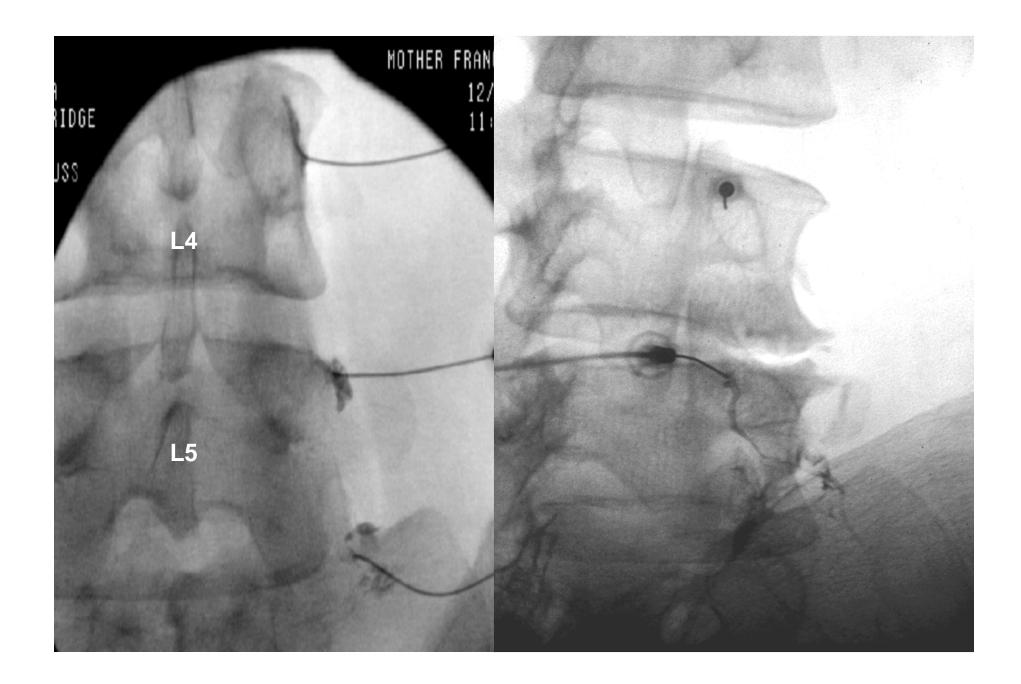
- Referred to the buttocks, groin, hip, or posterior and lateral thigh.
- Pain is more prominent in the morning and with inactivity
- May aggravate on extension after forward flexion
- Tenderness over facet joints



PAIN DISTRIBUTION







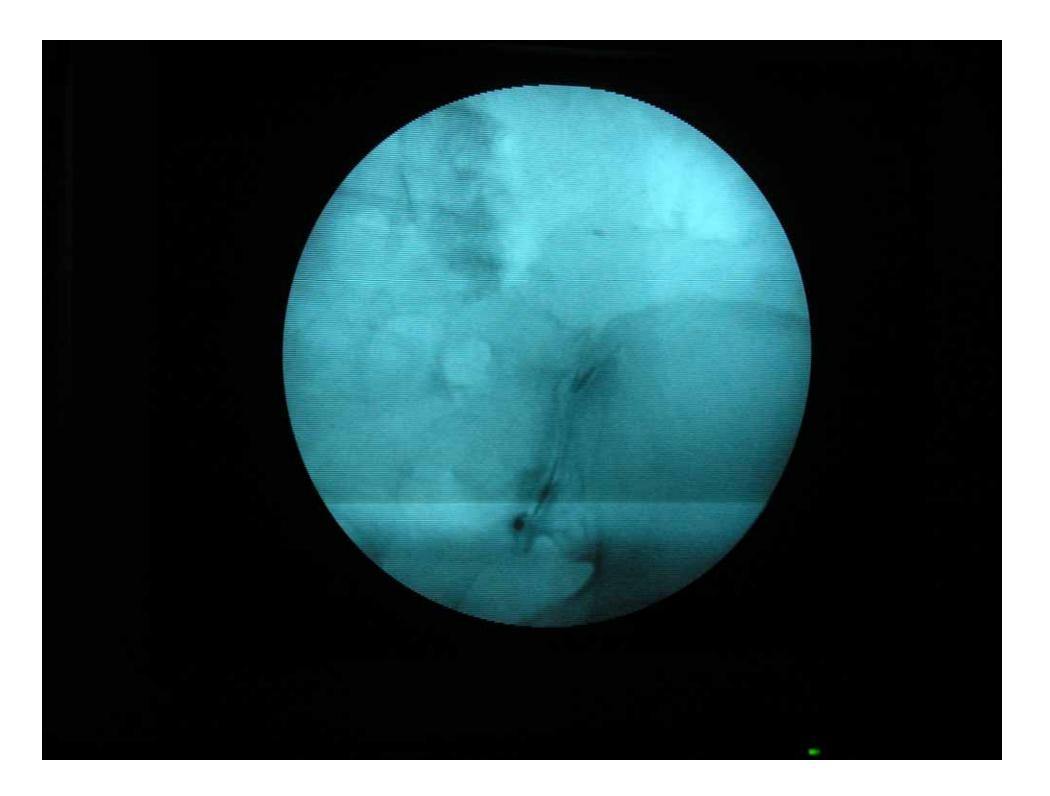
Radiofrequency Ablation

- Strong evidence for short term relief (6-12mths)
- Moderate evidence for long term pain relief(5-7 yrs)
- Excellent and probably only tool for managing facet joint pain
- Easy repeatability
- Day care

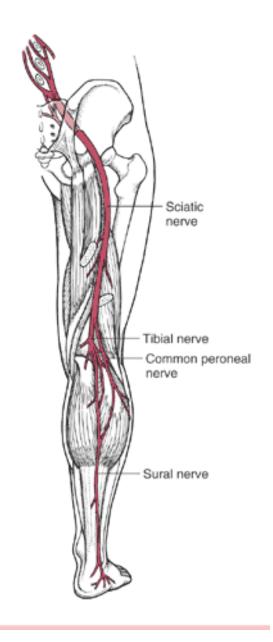
SI joint Block/ Radio-Frequency Rhizotomy

• SI joint is responsible for at least 13% and perhaps as high as 30% of Low Back Pain.

 Percutaneous radiofrequency neurotomy of sacroiliac joints or steroid injection into SI joint provide long-term relief



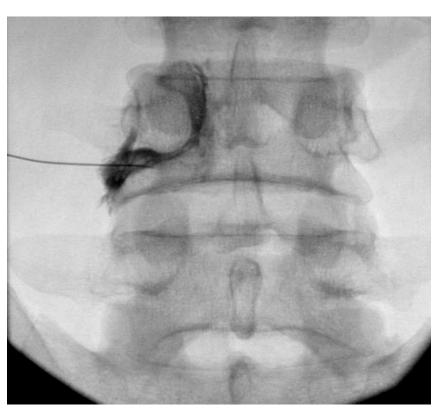
DISC PROLAPSE/
HERNIATED DISC/
SLIPPED DISC

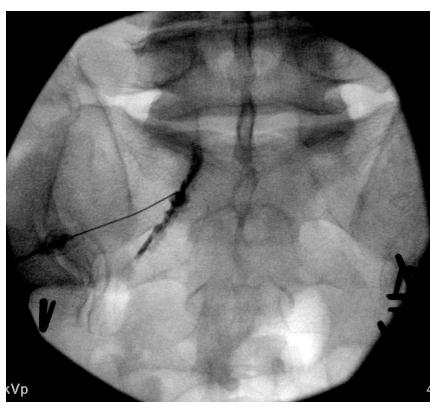


Selective nerve root/ Transforaminal epidural block

- Diagnostic as well as therapeutic purpose.
- Therapeutically it is more effective than ESI.
- 10-20mg vs. 40-80 mg in lumber epidural.
- If there is epidural scar as in FBSS it is the only route.

Transforaminal





Transforaminal Steroids Efficacy

- Lumbar radicular pain
 » Confirmed HNP by MRI
- LSE without benefit
- On surgery schedule
- 75% excellent relief up to 10 years
- Average ~2 transforaminal injections



"FIRST, LET ME GIVE YOU SOMETHING FOR THE PAIN."

Riew et al, J Bone Jt Surg (Am), 2000
Vad et al, Spine 27:11-16, 2002

Percutaneous Disc Decompression/Discectomy

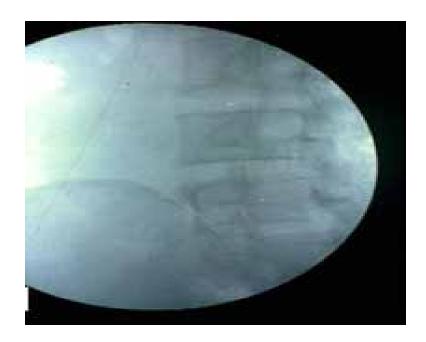
- It is done for disc prolapse & discogenic pain.
- Here a 17G needle introduced into the diseased disc under C-arm guidance.
- Then a special motorized probe is introduced through this needle & operated.
- It breaks the nucleus pulposus into fine particles and sucks it out.

Disc Herniation



Management : Disc Herniation

Percutaneous Partial discectomy +Ozonucleolysis



Under fluoroscopic Guidance Correct level of the prolapsed disc is identified

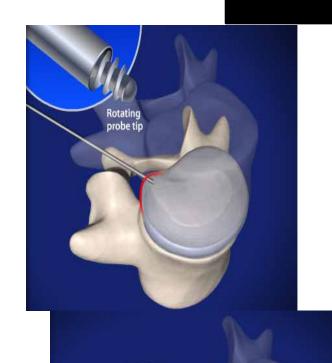


Needle is inserted into the centre of the Disc and decompressor is placed thro the needle.

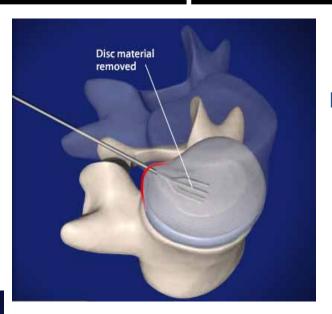
Decompressor



Percutaneous Disc Decompression



Nucleus reabsorbed



Rotating tip removes small portion of disc material.

Because only enough of the disc is removed to reduce pressure inside the disc, the spine remains stable.

Insertion site covered with bandage.

Recovery is fast as unlike surgical decompression no bone or muscle is cut.

2-3 days of bed rest and may return to normal activity within one week.



Ozone Nucleolysis (Ozonucleolysis)

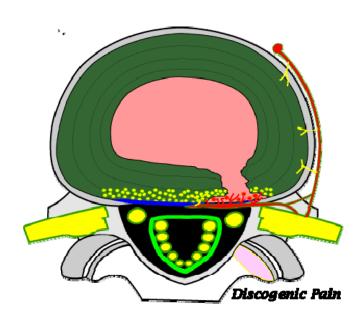
- It is a technique of injection of ozone in the disc that brings about a physical shrinkage and reversal of vascular, chemical and biohumoral events that occur in disc herniation and cause radiculopathy
- Needs three to four sessions.

PDD: advantages

- Success rate 80%(Sharps and Issac 2002),
- No cut, scar,
- No epidural fibrosis,
- Stability of normal anatomical structure is maintained.
- Hospital stay is less and less costly.

Discogenic Pain





DISCOGRAPHY





Management;

Discogenic pain - Intradiscal Ozone

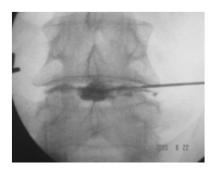


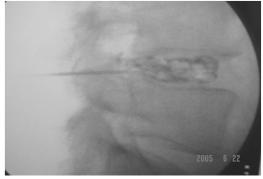


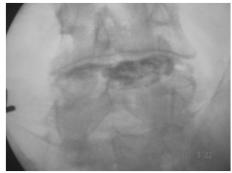


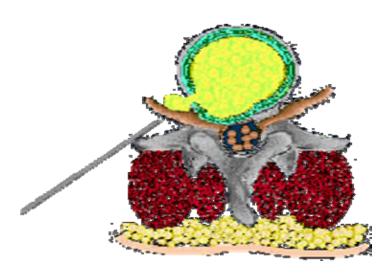










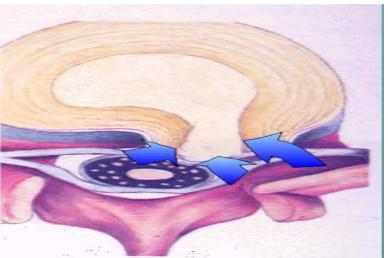


Direct Effect of Ozone

The gaseous mixture enters then in contact with the deformed discal surface that has altered intermolecular bonds.

These bonds are broken by the ozone molecule.

At two weeks, ozone stimulates new blood vessel formation in the disc (normally avascular in the adult) and eventually stimulates fibrosis and shrinkage of disc



Effect Of Ozone On The Cell-mediated Inflammatory Response Indirect Effect of Ozone

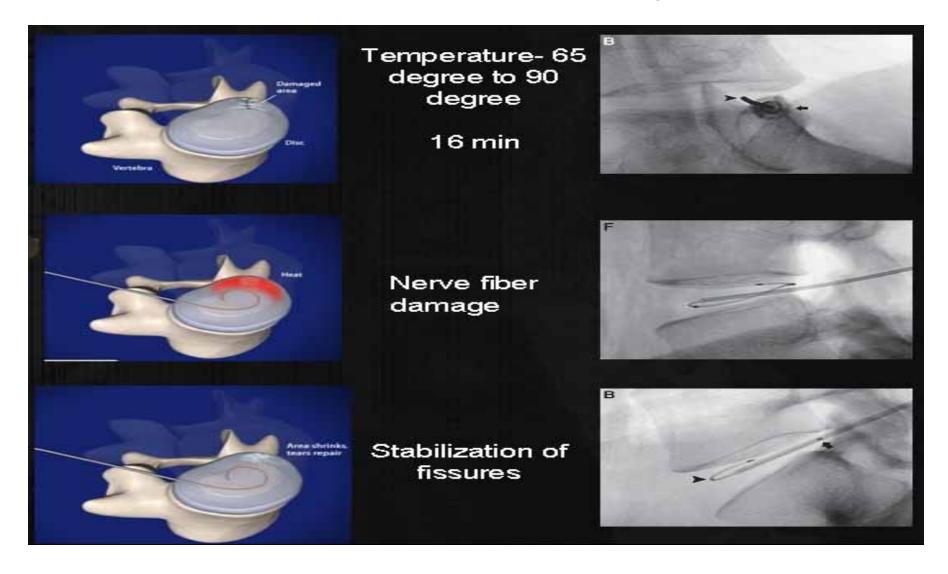
inhibiting the synthesis of pro-inflammatory prostaglandins

inhibiting the release of bradykinin or paininducing compounds

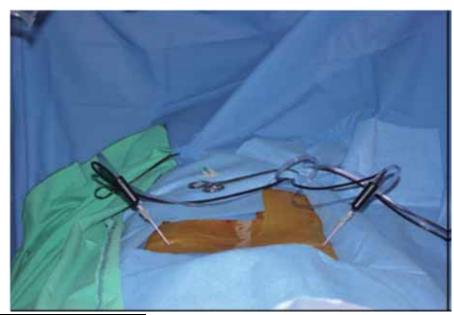
increasing the release of antagonists to the pro-inflammatory cytokines like interleukin 1, 2, 8 and 15

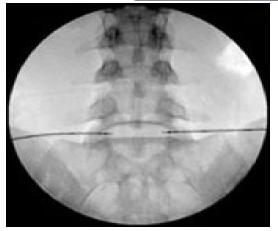
stimulating local production of anti-oxidant

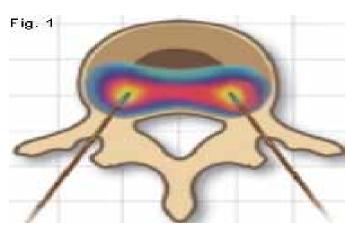
Intradiscal Electrotherapy (IDET)



Discogenic Pain -Disc Biaculoplasty







POST LAMINECTOMY SYNDROME(FBSS)

- Mechanical causes
- Epidural fibrosis
- Arachnoiditis
- Psychosomatic pain
- Systemic Medical Illness
- NOT AMENABLE TO SURGICAL TREATMENT

Epidurogram

 Normal Epidurogram looks like an inverted Christmas tree where dye enters into the dural extension of each nerve root.

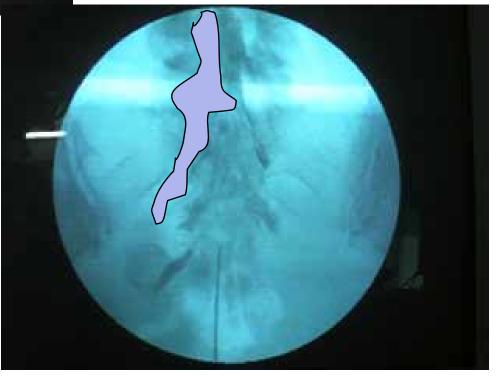
• Filling defect in epidural spread of dye indicate Epidural fibrosis.



Epidurogram

Normal

Filling defect in FBSS



Epidurolysis

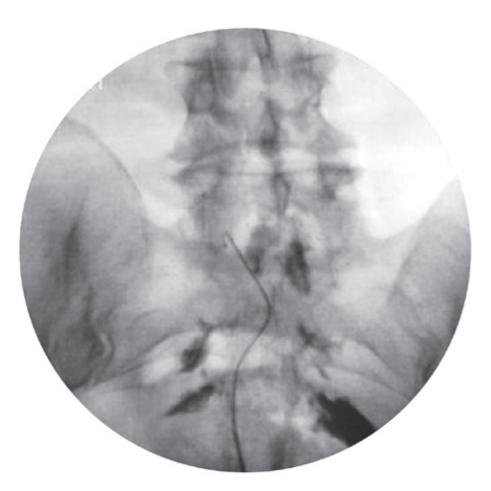
 Epidurolysis/ epidural adhesiolysis/ neuroplasty is done in epidural fibrosis with normal saline/hypertonic saline with/without hyaluronidase.

 It may be done with Racz catheter after performing an Epidurogram.

Epidurolysis



Epidurogram AP view with filling defects.

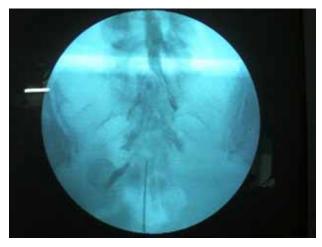


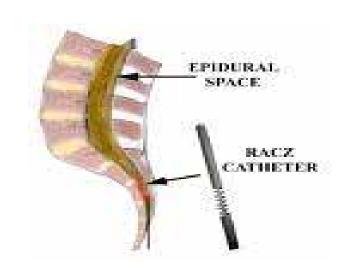
Racz catheter introduced and adhesiolysis carried out.

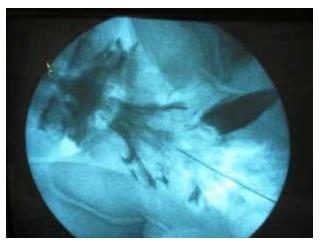
Failed Back Syndrome (FBSS)

Epidural Adhesiolysis

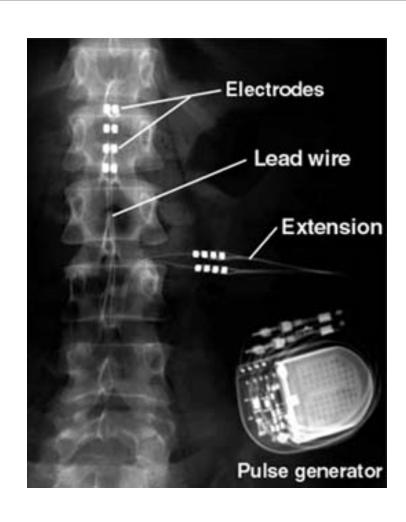








Resistant Case of FBSS



Treatment of Pain



Strong opioids Weak opioids +/non-Non- opioids +/- opioids adjuvant Non-pharmacological methods

Treatment of Pain

