# Intervention in Low Back pain

#### SK Shakouri

Professor Of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation

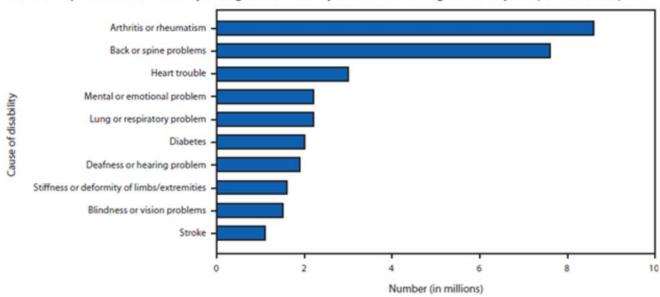


### **Epidural Steroid Injection**

- Clinical Relevance of Back Pain
- Anatomy Review
- Physical Assessment
- Differential Diagnosis
- Pharmacologic Treatment Options
- Indications/Contraindications to ESI
- Equipment
- Technique
- Additives
  - Local Anesthetics
  - Steroids
- Outcomes
- Case Studies

#### Clinical Relevance

FIGURE 3. Top 10 causes of disability among adults — Survey of Income and Program Participation, United States, 2005

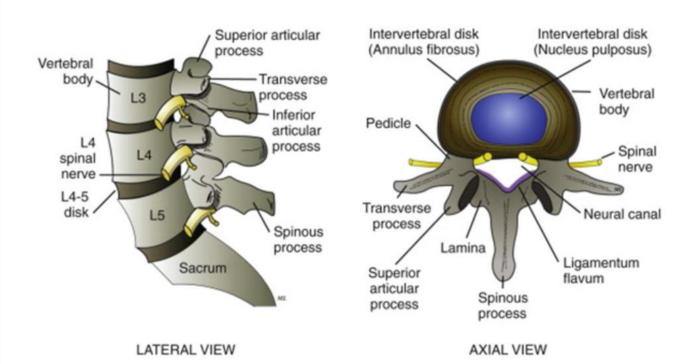


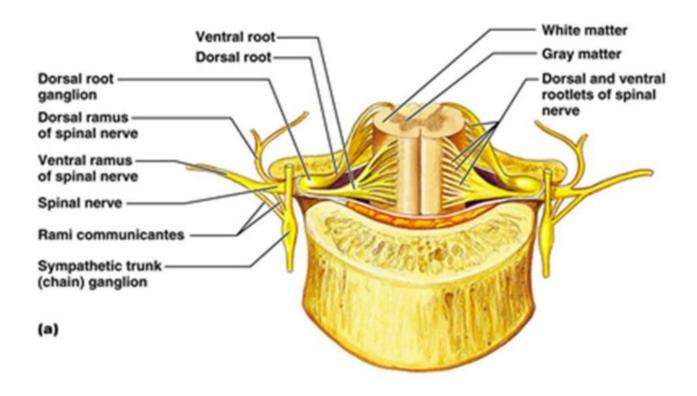


In **USA** it is the commonest cause of **limitation** of activity in those under the age of 45. (1)

The lifetime prevalence of non-specific (common) low back pain is estimated at 60-70% (1)

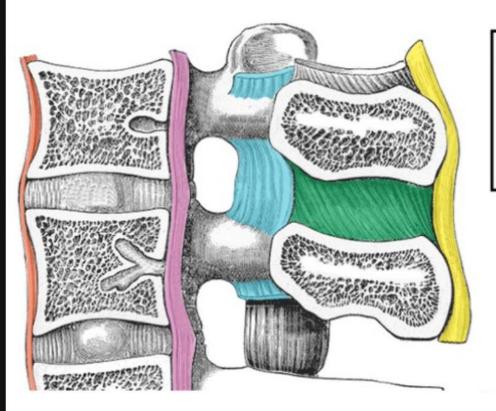
#### **Anatomy Review**

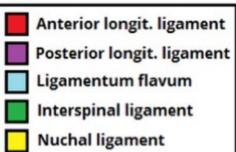


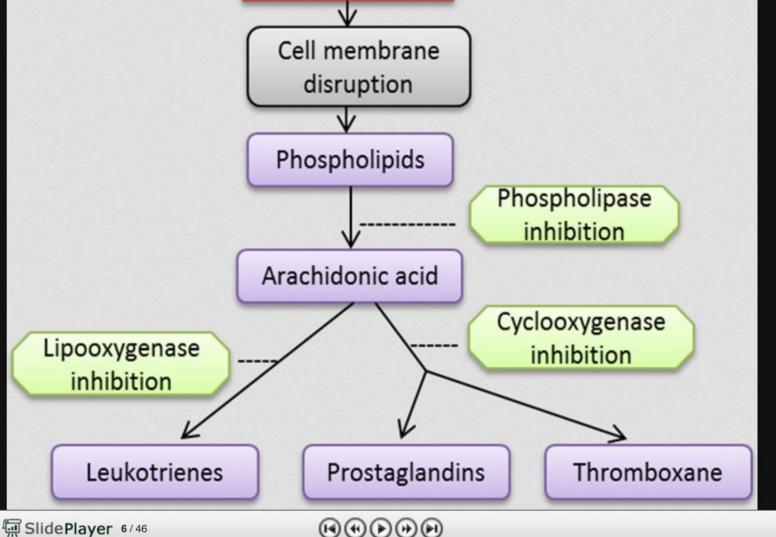












#### **PMH** Trauma? Cancer? Psychatic? Past Surgical Hx Medications Steroid? Family, Social & Systemic Review Inherited disease? Alcohol? Smoking? Social?

#### **DD**x

#### Mechanical

Lumbar strain or sprain

Herniated disc and spinal stenosis

Degenerative processes of disc and facet joint

Compression fracture

Spondylolysis

#### Systemic

Malignancy

Multiple myeloma

Metastatic carcinoma

Infection

Osteomyelitis

TB

Brucellosis

Inflammation
Ankylosing spondylitis

#### Referred

Acute Aneurysm

Pelvic disease

Prostatitis/Endometriosis

Renal disease

Stones / Pyelonephritis

GI disease

Pancreatitis

Cholecystitis

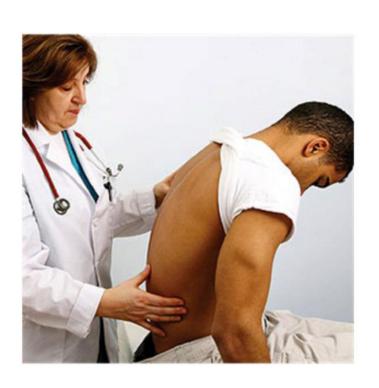
#### Oswestry Low Back Pain Questionnaire

- Section 1- Pain Intensity
- Section 2- Personal Care
- Section 3- Lifting
- Section 4- Walking
- Section 5- Sitting
- Section 6- Standing
- Section 7- Sleeping
- Section 8- Sex Life
- Section 9- Social Life
- Section 10- Traveling

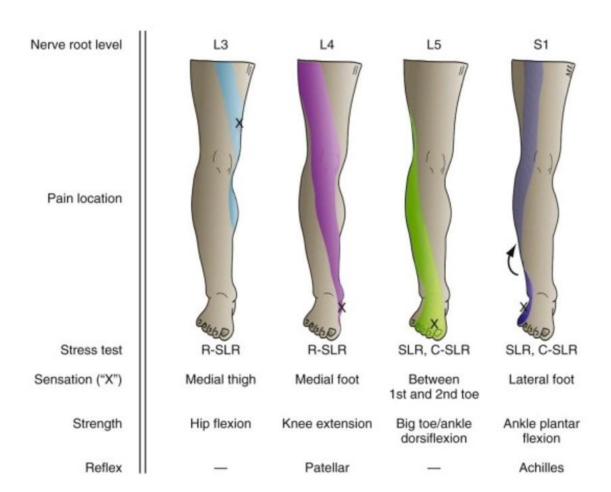
#### Interpretation of scores

0% to 20%: minimal disability:	The patient can cope with most living activities. Usually no treatment is indicated apart from advice on lifting sitting and exercise.	
21%-40%: moderate disability:  The patient experiences more pain and difficulty with sittin standing. Travel and social life are more difficult and they disabled from work. Personal care, sexual activity and sleet grossly affected and the patient can usually be managed to conservative means.		
41%-60%: severe disability:	Pain remains the main problem in this group but activities of daily living are affected. These patients require a detailed investigation.	
61%-80%: crippled:	Back pain impinges on all aspects of the patient's life. Positive intervention is required.	
81%-100%:	These patients are either bed-bound or exaggerating their symptoms.	

#### **Definition of Low Back Pain**

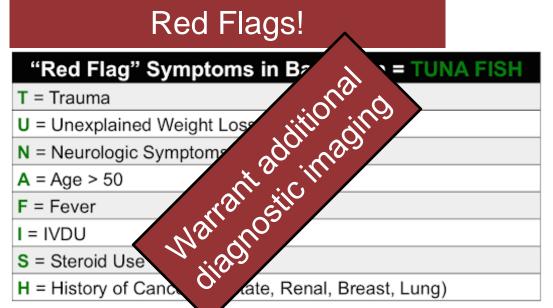


- Non-radicular- Pain which does not radiate along a dermatome
- Radicular- Pain which radiates along a dermatome
- Radiculopathy- Pain present beyond source of spinal nerve root irritation.



Root Affected	Pain Distribution	Sensory Distribution	Motor Distribution	Reflexes
S1	Posterior thigh Posterior leg Lateral foot	Posterolateral leg Lateral foot	Foot/toe plantar flexion Knee flexion Hip extension	Achilles
L5	Posterolateral thigh Lateral leg Medial foot	Lateral leg Dorsal foot Great toe	Foot/toe dorsiflexion Knee flexion Hip extension	
L4	Anterior thigh Medial leg	Medial leg Medial malleolus	Knee extension Hip flexion Hip adduction	Patellar
L3	Anterior thigh Knee	Distal anteromedial thigh	Knee extension Hip flexion Hip adduction	Patellar Thigh adductors
L2	Inguinal region Anterior thigh	Anterior thigh	Hip flexion Hip adduction	Cremasteric Thigh adducturs

#### Neurological?





#### Red Flag Diagnosis

Fracture

**Spinal** 

Infection



Cauda Equinda Syndrome

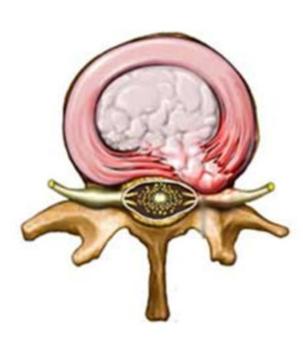
Malignancy

#### **Indicators for Serious Spinal Pathology**

- Fever
- Unexplained weight loss
- Bladder and bowel dysfunction
- Rapidly progressing neurologic deficit
- Saddle anesthesia
- Abnormal gait
- History of carcinoma
- Abnormal presentation (thoracic pain)

#### **Indications for ESI**

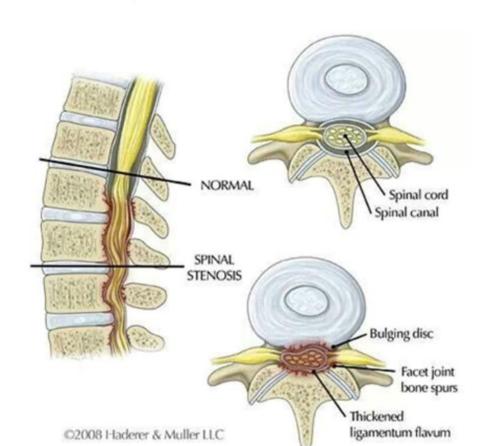
**Herniation** 



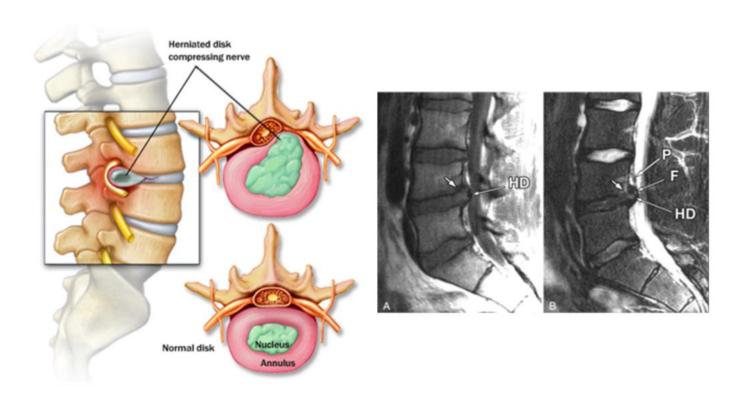
**Spinal Stenosis** 



## **Spinal Stenosis**



#### **Herniated Disk**



## **Locally Injectable Steroids**

	Hydrocortisone	Methylprednisolone (Depo Medrol®)	Triamcinolone Acetonide (Kenalog®)	Betamethasone Sodium Phosphate and Acetate (Celestone® Soluspan®)
Relative antiinflammatory potency	1	5	5	25
pH	5.0-7.0	7–8	4.5-6.5	6.8–7.2
Onset	Fast	Slow	Moderate	Fast
Duration of action	Short	Intermediate	Intermediate	Long
Concentration mg/mL	50	40-80	20	6
Relative mineralocorticoid activity	2+	0	0	0

# Best Outcome Suggested Steroid Doses

Type of Injection	Depo Medrol® (40 mg/mL)	Celestone® Soluspan® (6 mg/mL)
Cervical, thoracic and lumbar transforaminal	2.4 cc	3.0 cc
Cervical nerve root block	1.4-1.6 cc	2 cc
Lumbar nerve root block	1.6 cc	2 cc
Cervical and lumbar intra-articular facet joint	0.8 cc	0.8 cc
Sacrolliac intra-articular	1.6 cc	2.0 cc

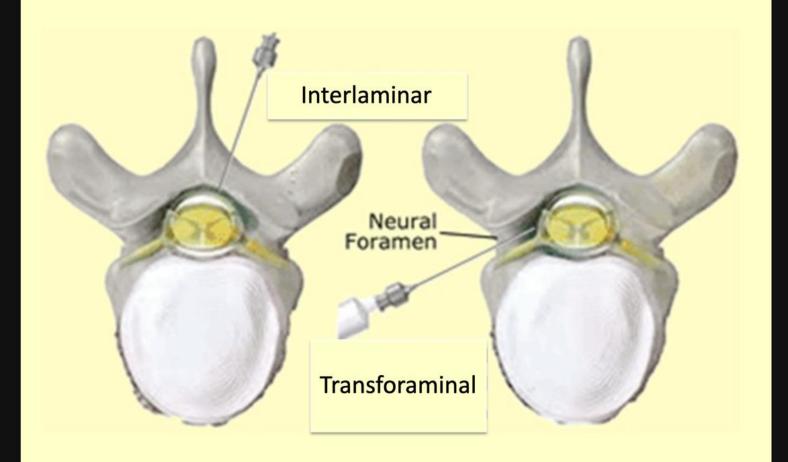
## Additives to Spinal Injections

#### **Local Anesthetics**

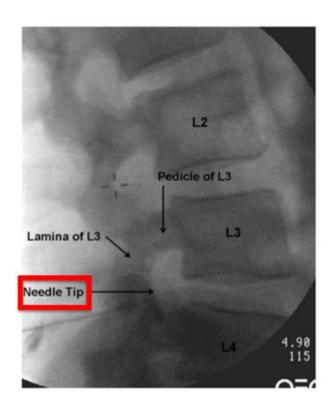


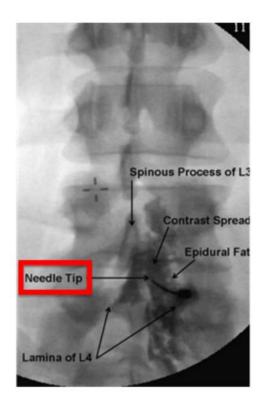
#### **Steroids**



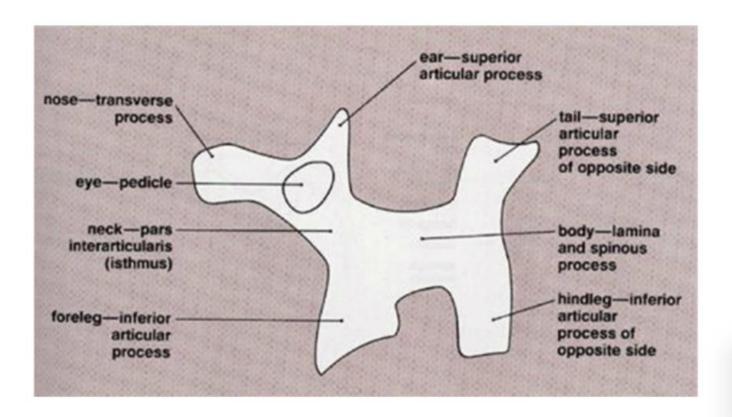


## Interlaminar Approach



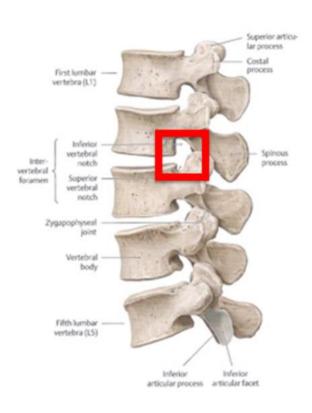


## **Scotty Dog View**



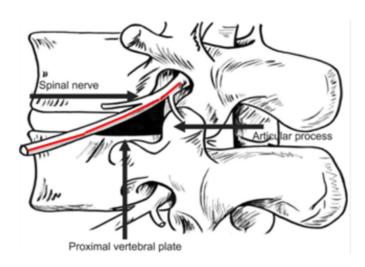


## **Transforaminal Approach**

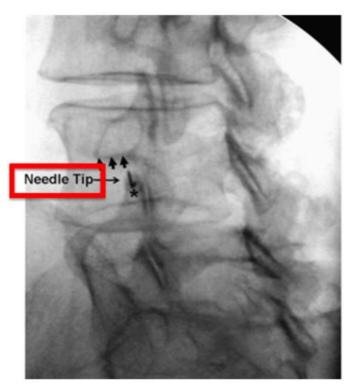


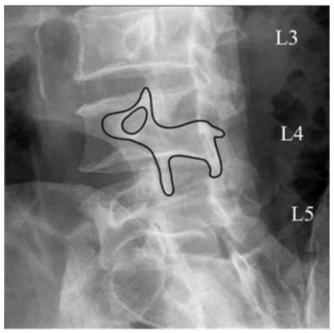
## **Transforaminal Approach**

#### **Kambin's Triangle**



# **Transforaminal Approach**

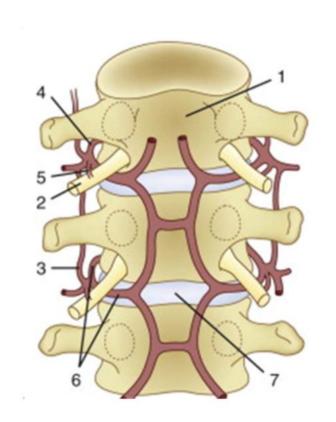


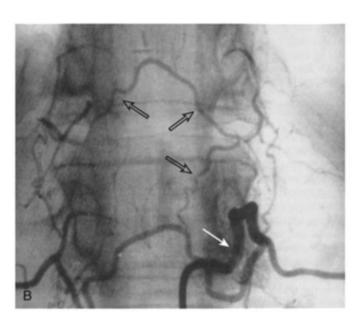


# Factors Associated with Poor Outcomes after ESI

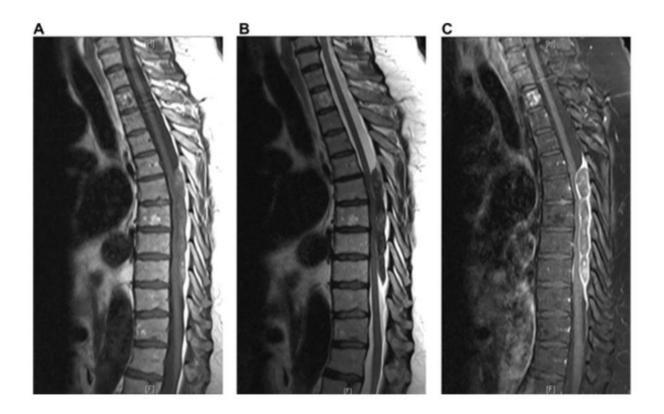
- Smoking
- Disability and lack of employment
- Prolonged duration
- Constant nonradicular pain
- Sleep and social disruption
- Psychologic factors

# **Arterial Supply**





## Contraindications



## Equipment





