Thursday, April 26, 2012

09:00-11:00  Poster Area

POSTER SESSION 5
Pain Medicine (contd.)

Poster No  Abstract No

10  ADVANCING PAIN CARE IN UAE: DOSE KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE PLAY A ROLE?
    R.S. Jabri, A.S. Yazbeck, H.T. Benzon. United Arab Emirates, USA  200

11  A CASE OF USING CERVICAL NUCLEOPLASTY IN PATIENT WITH DISC EXTRUSION AND CORD COMPRESSION
    S.E. Sim, Republic of Korea  250

12  IDENTIFYING AND TREATING THE MULTITUDE OF SCIATICA CULPRITS OTHER THAN LUMBAR RADICULOPATHY (LR). AN INTERVENTIONAL PAIN MANAGEMENT CASE SERIES
    G.N. Awan, N. Tang, S. Stickevers, K. Williams, USA  254

13  THE EFFECTS OF TRANSFORAMINAL ADHESIOLYSIS WITH HYPERTONIC SALINE IN PATIENTS WITH FORAMINAL STENOSIS

14  EFFECTS OF INTERLAMINAR LUMBAR EPIDURAL STEROID INJECTION IN DEGENERATIVE LUMBAR SPINAL STENOSIS PATIENTS UNDER GUIDANCE FLUOROSCOPY
    S.G. Beyaz, Turkey  272

15  ORAL TRAMADOL INDUCED SEIZUROGENIC EFFECT
    S.G. Beyaz, T. Sonbahar, F. Bayar, A.F. Erdem, Turkey  274

16  MANAGEMENT OF SEVERE HEADACHE IN AWAKE PATIENTS WITH INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE
    S. Chamandy, T. Matta, Lebanon  288

17  MEASURING PATIENT SATISFACTION WITH THE ACUPUNCTURE SERVICE AT TAWAM PAIN CLINIC: ABDOMINAL ACUPUNCTURE IS MORE EFFECTIVE
    R.S. Jabri, A. Khatchadourian, H.T. Benzon, United Arab Emirates, USA  298

18  DEVELOPING INTRACRANIAL HYPOPENSION AFTER SPINAL ANESTHESIA: A CASE REPORT
    S. Kokulu, R. Sivaci, E. Baki, N. Polat, Y. Eba, Turkey  313

19  APPLICATION OF PULSE RADIOFREQUENCY IN FACET PAIN SYNDROME
    S. Momenzadeh, M. Moradkhani, F. Nematollahi, F. Hassanzadeh, Iran  332

74
EFECTS OF INTERLAMINAR LUMBAR EPIDURAL STEROID INJECTION IN DEGENERATIVE LUMBAR SPINAL STENOSIS PATIENTS UNDER GUIDANCE FLUOROSCOPY

Serdülen Gökhan BEYAZ
Sakarya University Medical School, Department of Anaesthesiology, Sakarya, Turkey

Background:

Degenerative spinal stenosis is a clinical problem with increasing incidence. It results from narrowing of vertebral canal. Due to compression of dorsal nerve roots and spinal nerve, there may be symptoms like lumbar and extremity pain, shortening of walking distance especially in elderly people. Epidural steroid injections are one of the treatment modalities of degenerative lumbar spinal stenosis (DLSS) patients. Still, efficacy of injection therapies is not yet fully documented especially in elderly patients. This study aims to analyses effects of single-shot interlaminar lumbar epidural steroid injections (ILES) under guidance of fluoroscopy in DLSS patients.

Methods:

130 patients were retrospectively evaluated who were treated in our hospital between November 2019-October 2020. These 130 patients underwent ILES under guidance of fluoroscopy for degenerative lumbar spinal stenosis. After ILES, patients were followed up regularly at 1st, 3rd, 6th, 9th, 12th months. Satisfaction scores were evaluated using Verbal Numerical Rating Scale (VNRS). Complications were also recorded.

Results:

Total 72 patients were included in this study. When MRI of patients were examined, it was seen that the most affected level was L4-L5. It was found that VNRS scores were significantly decreased after injections at 1st, 6th, 9th and 12th months (p<0.001, figure 1). 47 patients (65.3%) were satisfied with the recovery period (Figure 2).

Conclusion:

In spite of the studies which show that possible therapeutic effect of epidural steroid applications (without fluoroscopy) is smaller or lesser than expected, our study concluded that ILES under fluoroscopy significantly decreased pain scores of central DLSS patients during 12-month follow-ups.

Key words: Fluoroscopy; epidural steroid injection; spinal stenosis; interlaminar; lumbar pain; elderly patients

References:

Figure 1: Distribution of VNRS scores versus months.

Figure 2: Satisfaction scores of patients. Bars are given as percentage. Perfect pain was evaluated as: "no pain at all" from the patient who more classified as perfect as 21%, "feeling better than before" as 18% and those expressed their situation with these words "feel like limber again from mother" as 41%.