

1

. . 2 . 2 . 2 . . . 3 . 3 . 1, 3

: 가
.
:
, 13
, 2
5 (가, , , , 가 ,
, 2 가, . 10 3
가 ,
.
:
2 13 9 (69%) 가 2
22 ,
6 , 13 ,
3 , 10 9 가
:
가 .

(internal disc disruption) , 30
가 (sitting intolerance)
, 28% 43% (1).
가 가 (provocation discography) 가
(full - thickness radial annular tear) ,
(sinuvertebral nerve - ending) ,
(3, 4).
(2). 가
, Smith (5)
가 . 25
3 ,

68%

1
2
3

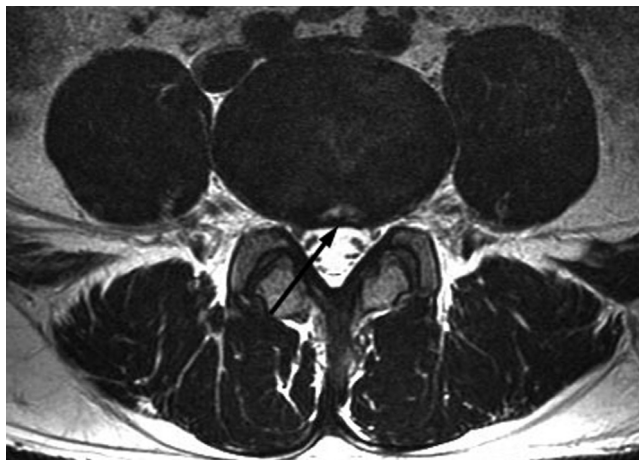
2007 4 11

2007 6 29

2006 6

2007 2

. Biplane fluoroscopy unit (Integris Allura 12 & 12
Biplane, Phillips, Nederland)



A

Fig. 1. A 37-year-old man with suspected internal disc disruption. (A) MRI shows high intensity zone at L4-5 disc on T2-weighted image. (B) The lumbar interlaminar epidural injection under fluoroscopic guidance was done at level of L4-5, and his back pain disappeared at two weeks follow-up.



B

가 (ineffective)

12 cm - 22 G (spinal needle) 2

(Omnipaque 300 [IOHEXOL, 300 mg of iodine per milliliter]; Amersham Health, Princeton, NJ, U.S.A.) 13 10 , 3

40 mg(1mL) of triamcinolon acetonide suspension (Tanceton; Hanall, Seoul, Korea) 0.5% bupivacaine hydrochloride (Marcaine Spinal 0.5% Heavy; AstraZeneca, Westborough, Mass) 2.5 mL

가 (high - intensity - zone, HIZ), (dark disc), T2

4 - 5 (8). T2

4 - 5 3 - 4 가 180

5 - 1 (9). 가

(10).

13 2

가 “ (no pain), (much improved), (slightly improved), (no effect), (aggravated) ” 13 Table 1 2

9 7 9 (69%) 가 가

2 , 2 , 2 가 9

6 , 7 , 6 가

가 6 가 4 2 2

1 2 가

가 2 가 1

(effective) 가 , 1

Table 1. Overview of Cases

Case No.	Age	Sex	Symptom Duration	Patient Satisfaction Score after 2 weeks	Effect after 2 weeks	Effect after 2 months	Imaging	Analysis of Imaging	HIZ
1	43	M	acute	no pain	effective	effective	MR	HIZ at L4-5 & L5-S1	Yes
2	36	M	acute	no pain	effective	effective	MR	HIZ at L4-5 Dark disc at L3-4, L5-S1	Yes
3	29	M	acute	no pain	effective	effective	CT	Diffuse bulging disc at L4-5	NA
4	37	M	acute	no pain	effective	effective	CT	Diffuse bulging disc at L4-5	NA
5	49	F	chronic	no pain	effective	effective	CT	Diffuse disc bulging at L4-5	NA
6	46	F	chronic	no pain	effective	effective	MR	HIZ at L4-5, Dark Disc at L5-S1	Yes
7	36	M	chronic	no pain	effective	effective	MR	Dark disc at L3-4	No
8	36	M	acute	much improved	effective	effective	MR	HIZ at L4-5 & L5-S1	Yes
9	48	F	acute	much improved	effective	effective	MR	HIZ at L4-5, L5-S1, Dark disc at L3-4	Yes
10	41	M	chronic	no effect	ineffective	ineffective	MR	HIZ at L5-S1 & L4-5	Yes
11	17	M	chronic	no effect	ineffective	ineffective	MR	HIZ at L4-5	Yes
12	45	M	chronic	slightly improved	ineffective	ineffective	MR	HIZ at L4-5, Dark disc at L5-S1	Yes
13	36	F	chronic	slightly improved	ineffective	ineffective	MR	HIZ at L5-S1	Yes

Note. - 5-point patient satisfaction scale: aggravated, no effect, slightly improved, much improved, no pain

Effective = much improved or no pain, Ineffective = aggravated or no effect or slightly improved

HIZ = high-intensity-zone, NA = not available

:
 , 2 90% , 31%
 2 2 가
 2
 4 - 5 13 10 (77%) 가 가
 5 - 1 2 1 3 - 4 Carragee (18) 1999
 20 8
 (40%),
 22 , 6 , , 2006 가 50 - 60%
 13 , 3
 10 9 (19).
 가 가
 ,
 .
 1970 Crock (intradiscal steroid injection),
 (intradiscal electrothermal therapy, IDET),
 (intradiscal radiofrequency thermocoagulation),
 가 가 (ramus communicans
 (11, 12). block, or, RF lesioning), (cell transplantation)
 가 (14, 19 - 22).
 1/3 가 가
 (2, 23,
 24) 가 가
 50
 30 4 - 5 가 가
 4 - 5 5 -
 1 가 (1, 14, 19).
 (1, 13 - 15).
 1992 April Bogduk (8) (high - 가 , 가
 intensity - zone, HIZ) 가 가
 T2
 April
 Bodguk ,
 가 가
 가 86% 가
 10 9 가 가
 , 2000 Carragee
 (16) 가
 . Smith (17)

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Therapeutic Effect of Epidural Steroid Injection in Patients Suspected of having an Internal Disc Disruption: A Prospective Case Study¹

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Purpose: To assess the effect of the epidural steroid injection for patients suspected of having an internal disc disruption.

Materials and Methods: Thirteen patients at the pain intervention clinic that received a lumbar interlaminar epidural steroid injection and were suspected of having an internal disc disruption were prospectively enrolled in this study. The treatment outcome was assessed using a 5-point patient satisfaction scale (no pain, much improved, slightly improved, no effect, aggravated) two weeks after injection. A successful outcome required a patient satisfaction scale of "much improved" or "no pain". All patients received follow-up for two months. Two radiologists evaluated the presence of HIZ (high intensity zone), a dark disc by MR ($n = 10$) and a diffuse bulging disc by CT ($n = 3$).

Results: Nine (69%) of the 13 patients achieved a successful outcome two weeks after injection. These nine patients showed no recurrence during the two months follow-up. Of the 22 abnormal discs demonstrated by MRI and CT, MRI showed a dark disc in six patients and HIZ in 13 patients. CT showed diffuse bulging in three discs. Nine of 10 patients showed at least one HIZ.

Conclusion: An lumbar interlaminar epidural steroid injection might be an effective tool for managing patients suspected of having an internal disc disruption.

Index words : Spine, intervertebral disk
Radiology, interventional
Steroids, drug therapy

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