

The Selective Spinal Nerve Root Block as Predictors of Outcome of Operative Treatment in the Lumbar Spine

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– Abstract –

Purpose : The selective spinal nerve root block is one of the preoperative diagnostic tool to identify and confirm the lesion site of primary cause of pain. The purpose of this study was to ascertain the correlation between diagnostic selective spinal nerve root blocks and outcome following surgical treatment of selected levels of both lumbar herniated intervertebral disc (HIVD) and spinal stenosis.

Material and Method : In a total 341 selective nerve root blocks in 169 patients who were diagnosed as lumbar HIVD and spinal stenosis from Jan. 1993 to Jun. 1997 with performed in a retrospective study, two groups of patients were chosen for this study. The result of pain change of selective nerve root block were judged by Denis' pain scale, the end- result selective spinal nerve root and operative treatment used by Kim's criteria.

Result : 1. The end- results of selective spinal nerve root block, excellent and good results were 64 cases (67.3%) in lumbar HIVD group and 50 cases (67.5%) in spinal stenosis group. The end- results of selective spine surgery, at last follow up, excellent and good results were 82 cases (86.2%) in lumbar HIVD group and 56 cases (75.7%) in spinal stenosis group.

2. The predictive value of selective spinal nerve root block was 68.4% in lumbar HIVD group and 74.3% in spinal stenosis group. In addition, statistical analysis with regression analysis, to show any significant correlation between the selective spinal nerve root block results and the outcome of operative treatment, especially in spinal stenosis group.

Conclusion : The selective spinal nerve root block is one of the valuable procedure that helpful and predictors of outcome selective operative treatment of lumbar spinal stenosis.

Key Words : Selective spinal nerve root block, Diagnostic tool

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(69.0%) 58.3 (44 ~79) .

2.

1)

, , 가 , , , Lasegue , (bowstring) , , . , , , .

5,10,13,16,19,22,25-27),

2,4,6,7,14,18,21)

Kikuchi ¹⁸⁾, Tajima ²⁴⁾

23

4 cm

30 45

169

1

10

15

1

1

0.5 ml

(telebrix)

0.5 ml dexamethasone 0.5 ml lidocaine

1.

1993 1 1997 6

50%

832

169

6

2) 가

2

(32.7%)

가 64 (67.3%), 가 31

36.9 (18 ~62) .

가 23 (31.0%), 가 51 1)

Denis ⁸⁾

(Table

50%

			1.						169
		가	341	,					1
(Kim's Criteriae)	(Table 2).		가 37 (38.9%), 2	가 42 (44.2%), 3					
			16 (16.9%)	,					5
3)			107 (60.1%)	가					
			1	가 13 (17.5%), 2	40 (54.0%),				
			3	21 (28.5%)	,				
Minitab			5	96 (58.8%)	가				
				</					

Table 2. Criteria for clinical results (Kim, 1986)

		(12.2%)			
Excellent	– Complete relief of pain in back and lower limbs	2	50%		
	– No limitation of physical activity			66 (68.3%), 64	
	– Analgesics not used at all	(67.3%)		55 (74.2%),	
	– able to squat on floor	50 (72.5%)			
Good	– Relief of most of pain in back and lower limbs				
	– able to return to accustomed employment				
	– Physical activities slightly limited				
	– Analgesics used only infrequently	2.			
Fair	– able to squat on the floor				
	– Partial relief of pain in back and lower limbs				
	– able to return to accustomed employment with limitation or return to lighter work		2		
	– Physical activities definitely limited	95	12 (12.6%), 53 (55.7%),		
Poor	– Mild analgesic medication used frequently	26 (27.4%),	4 (4.3%)		
	– Mild limitation to squat on the floor				
	– Little or no relief of pain in back and lower limbs	10 (10.5%),	54 (56.8%),	27	
	– Physical activities greatly ; limited	(28.4%),	4 (4.3%)		
	– unable to return to accustomed employment	2		74	
	– Analgesic medication used regularly	11 (14.8%),	44 (59.4%),	10 (13.6%),	
		9 (12.2%)	,		11

Table 1. Pain scale (by Denis et al 1984)

P1	No pain
P2	Occasional minimal pain with no need for medication
P3	Moderate pain with occasional medication but no interruption of work or significant change in activities of daily living
P4	Moderate to severe pain with frequent medication and occasional absence from work or significant change in activities of daily living
P5	Constant or severe incapacitating pain, chronic medication

(14.8%), 39 (52.7%), 14 (18.9%), 10
(13.6%) (Table 3).

95 18
(18.9%), 66 (69.4%), 9 (9.4%), 2 (2.3%)
, 20 (21.0%),
62 (65.2%), 11 (11.5%), 2 (2.3%)
74 81%
12 (16.2%), 44 (59.4%), 14 (18.9%), 4
(5.5%)
(13.6%), 46 (62.1%), 12 (16.2%), 6
(8.1%) (Table 4).

3.

,
P 0.104 가,
P 0.002,
68.4%, 74.3%

Table 3. End-result of selective nerve root block (Kim's criteria)

	HIVD*	spinal stenosis
Excellent	10 (10.5%)	11 (14.8%)
Good	54 (56.8%)	39 (52.7%)
Fair	27 (28.4%)	14 (18.9%)
Poor	4 (4.3%)	10 (13.6%)
Total	95 (100%)	74 (100%)

HIVD* : Herniated Intervertebral Disc

Table 4. End-result of operative treatment (Kim's criteria)

	HIVD*	spinal stenosis
Excellent	20 (21.0%)	10 (13.6%)
Good	62 (65.2%)	46 (62.1%)
Fair	11 (11.5%)	12 (16.2%)
Poor	2 (2.3%)	6 (8.1%)
Total	95 (100%)	74 (100%)

HIVD* : Herniated Intervertebral Disc

1944 Kelman¹⁷⁾

116

, Macnab²⁰⁾

, Tajima²⁴⁾, KiKuchi¹⁸⁾

, Dooley¹⁰⁾

, Offierski Macnab²¹⁾ “hip-spine syndrome”

. Arnhoff¹⁾

.

1988

, 62%

80%²³⁾

Haueisen¹⁴⁾

Herron¹⁵⁾ “Gray Zone”

가

75%

. 1992 Derby⁹⁾

1 가 , 가 , 95% , 1 25% .

가 (facet joint block) 1993 1 1997 6 , 1 가 가 169 .

White ²⁷⁾ 2 73% 87% 1. 67.3%, 67.5% , 2 가 25% 86.2%, 75.7% 2. 68.4%, 가 가 74.3% , 가 가 , 가

가 , 가 , , Berman ²⁾ 367 10 , 5 , 4 , , 1 , 23 .

가 . Howe ¹⁶⁾ 가 , 가 Sanderson Wood ²²⁾

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: 1993 1 1997 6
169 341

Denis
가

: 1. 67.3%, 67.5%
86.2%, 75.7%
2. 68.4%,
74.3%

: 가

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:
344-2

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