Non-Operative Management of Sciatica

Date:

June 6th, 2018

Presented By:

Dr. Carlo Ammendolia, DC, PhD







Carlo Ammendolia DC PhD

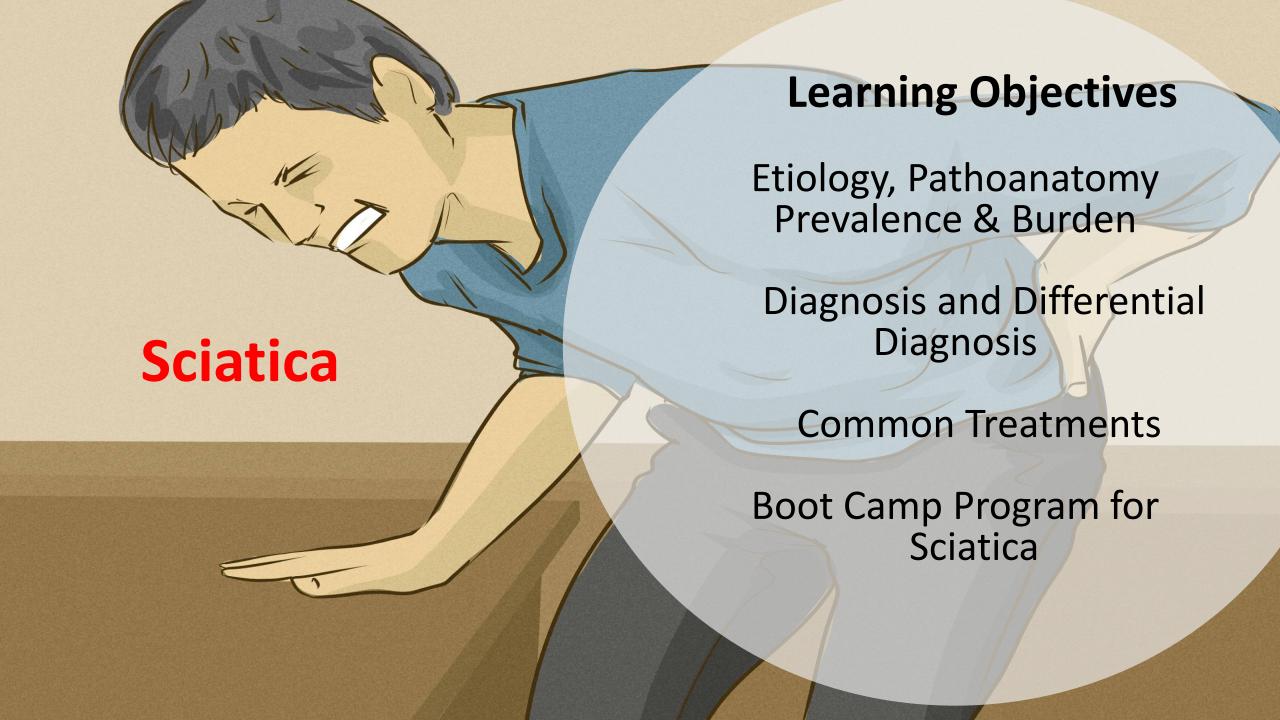
- Assistant Professor, IHPME University of Toronto
- Staff Clinician/Associate Scientist, Mount Sinai Hospital
- Professorship in Spine, Dept. of Surgery U of T









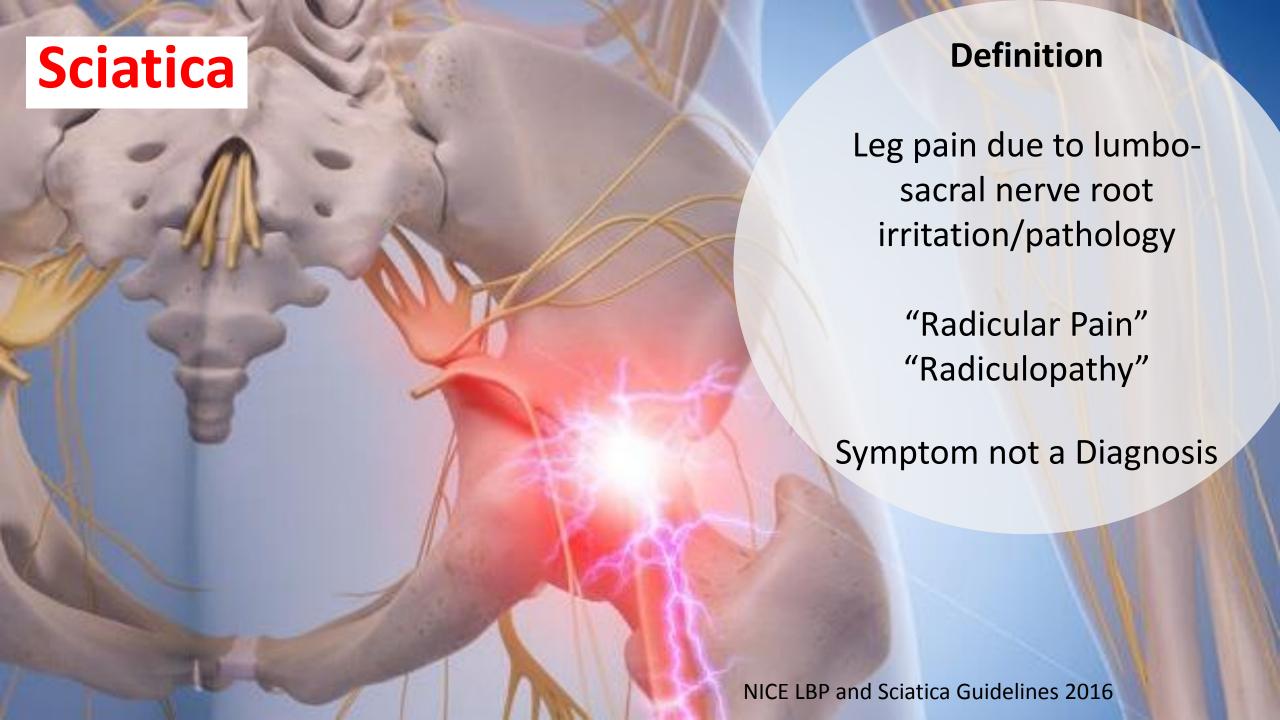


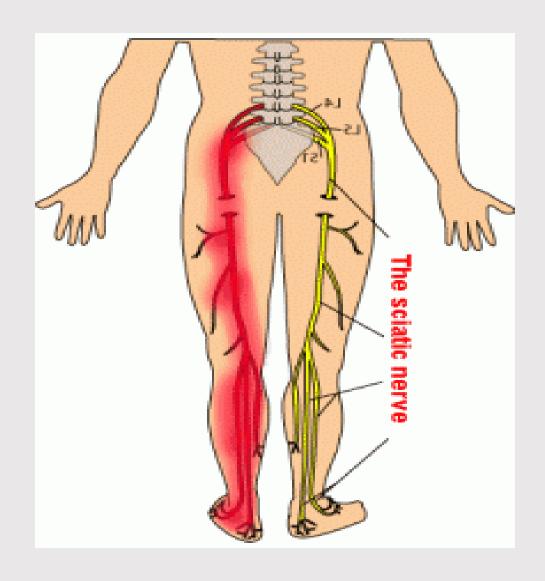
Disclosures

No Relationships with Commercial Interests

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Founder spinemobility Research & Resource Centre-Not-for-Profit Organization

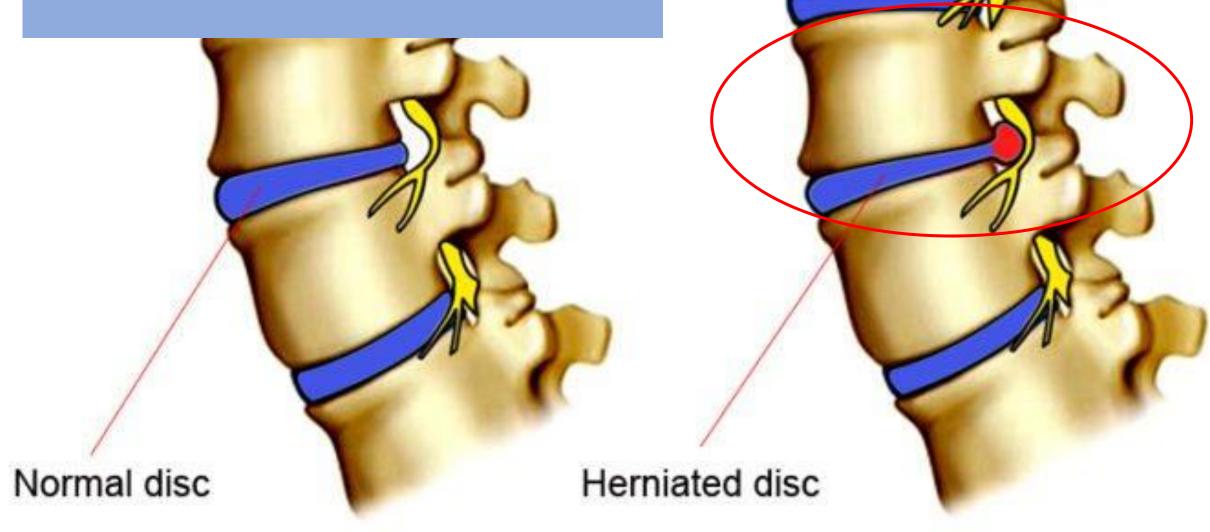




Causes of Nerve Root Irritation/Pathology

- Pelvic abscess/tumors/inflammation
- Spinal cancers/infection/fractures
- Neuro-ischemia due to lumbar spinal stenosis
- Lumbar disc lesion (herniation)

Displacement of nucleus pulposus or annulus fibrosis beyond the intervertebral disc space

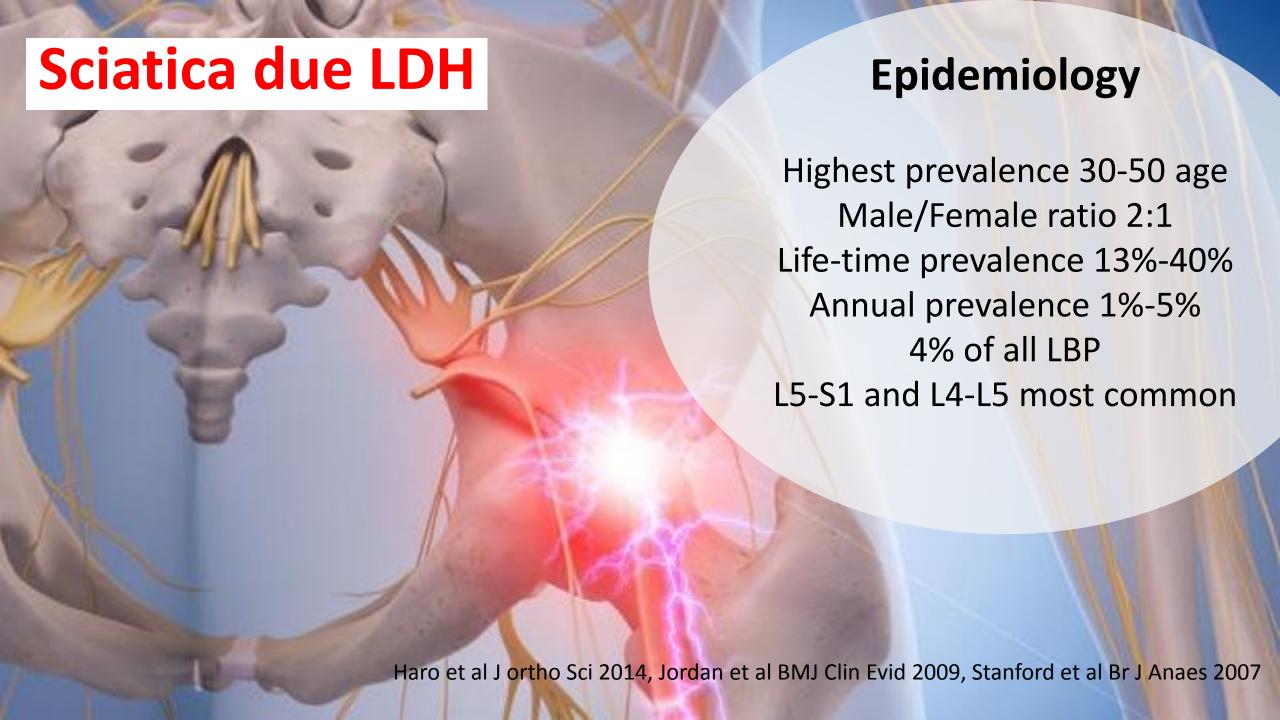


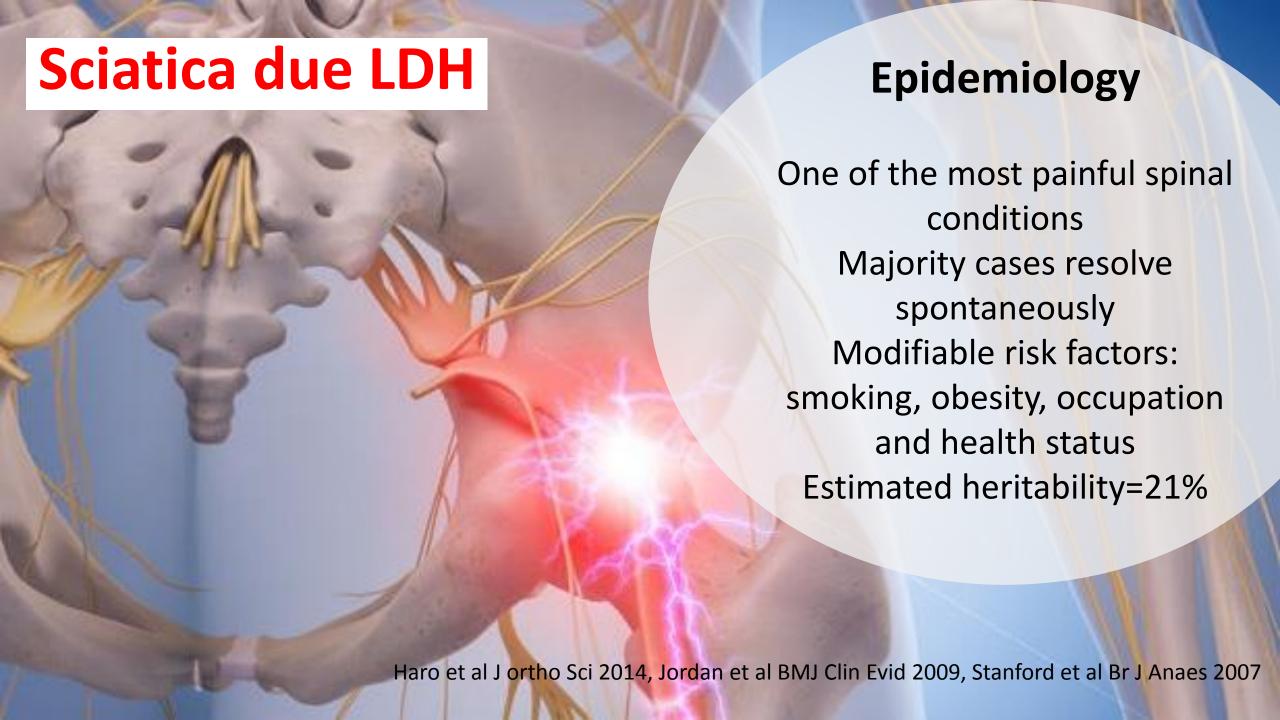


Lumbar Disc Herniation

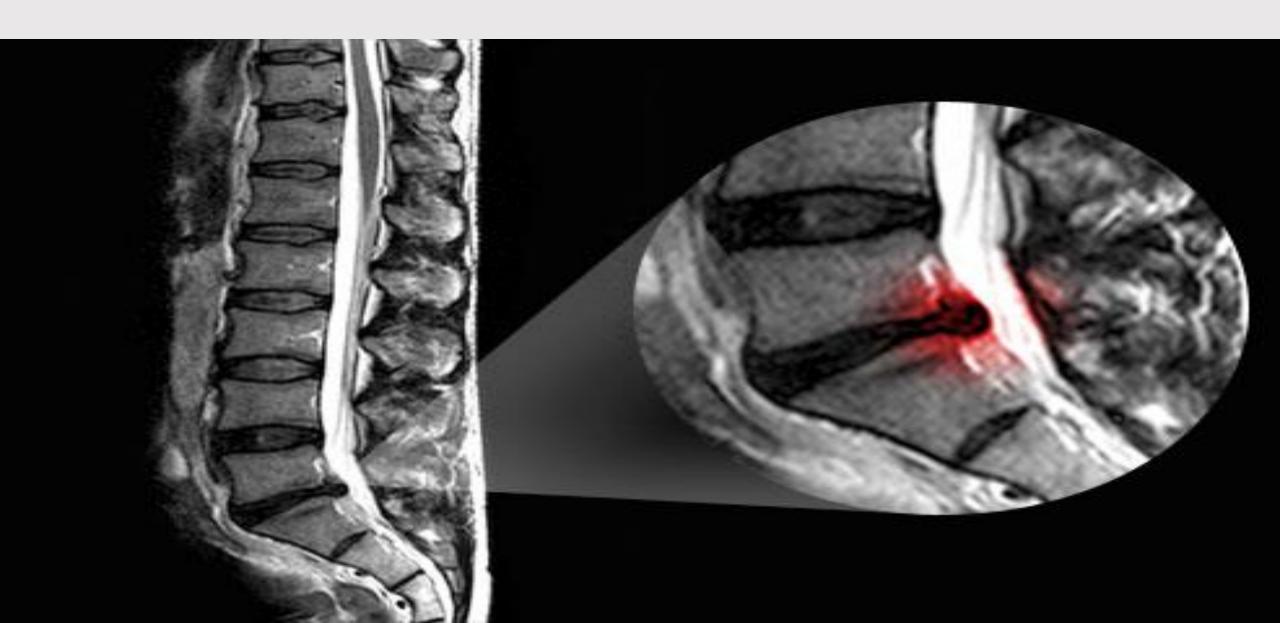
Causes of Nerve Root Irritation/Pathology

- Inflammatory mediators
 - Direct compression
- Inflammatory adhesions





Assessment

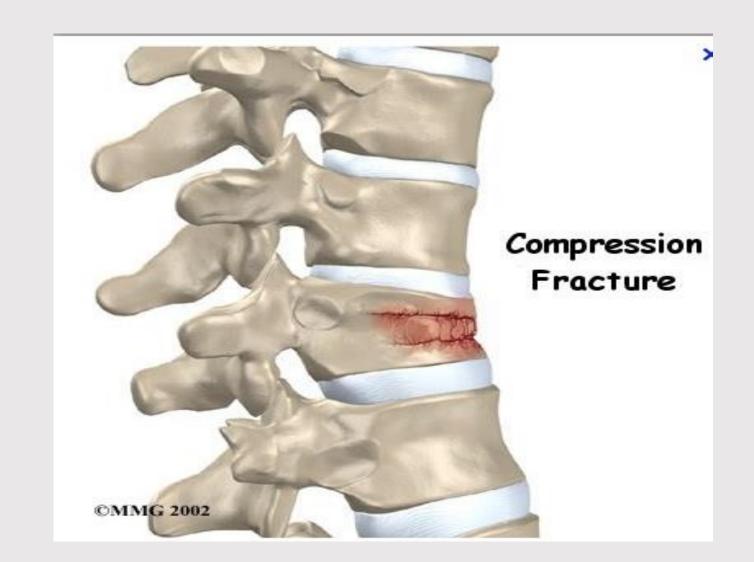


Condition	Red Flags			
Cancer or Infection	History of cancer, unexplained weight loss, immunosuppression, urinary infection, IV drug use, prolonged corticosteroids, pain not improved with rest, especially for patient over age 50.			
Spinal fracture	History of age-specific significant trauma, age >70, prolonged steroid use			
Cauda equina or Severe neurologic compromise	Acute onset of urinary retention or overflow incontinence, loss of anal sphincter tone or fecal incontinence, saddle anesthesia, global or progressive motor weakness in the lower limbs.			
Spinal osteomyelitis	IV drug abuse, UI or skin infection			
Herniated disc	Sciatica			
Spinal stenosis	Pseudoclaudication, age >/= 50			
Ankylosing spondylitis	Age at onset = 40 pain not relieved supine morning back stiffness pain duration /= three months			

Vertebral Compression Fracture (VCF)

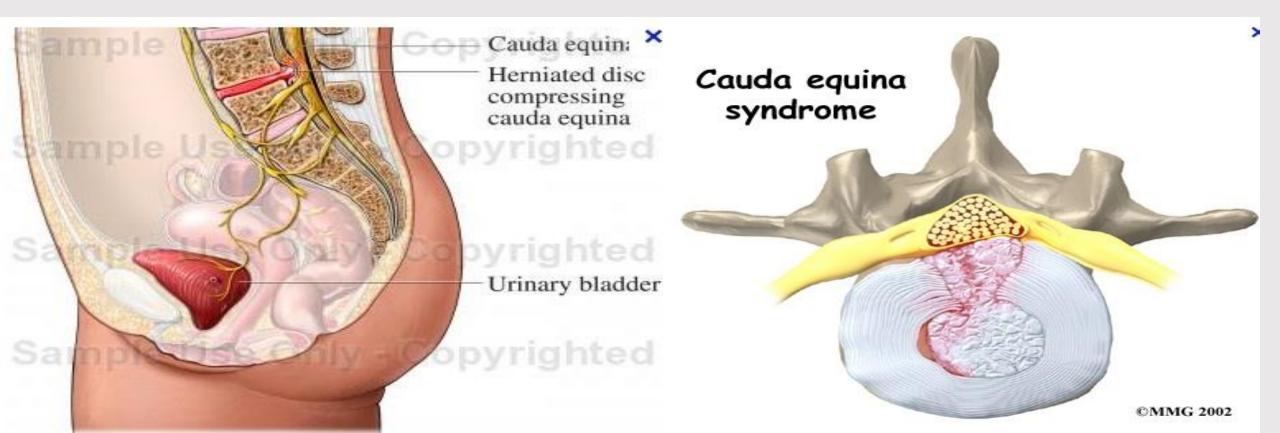
4%

T12-L1*



Cauda Equina Syndrome

Rare: 1 in 33,000 - 100,000 0.04% of all back pain presentations



The Keele STarT Back Screening Tool

This tool is used to help clinicians identify people who may potentially develop long term problem with

their back and to guide clinicians to provide the right treatment to prevent long term problems.

Patient name:

	Whilst any development of the <u>STarT</u> Back Tool (Tool) can be used by the general public, the Tool was not designed for use by the general public and the results should be interpreted in consultation with your health care practitioner.							
	Thinking about the last 2 weeks tick your response to the following questions:							
						Disagree 0	Agree 1	
1	My back pain has	spread down n	ny leg(s) at some ti	me in the last 2 w	eeks			
2	I have had pain in the shoulder or neck at some time in the last 2 weeks				ks			
3	I have only walked short distances because of my back pain							
4	In the last 2 weeks, I have dressed more slowly than usual because of back pain				back pain			
5	5 It's not really safe for a person with a condition like mine to be physically active				ally active			
6	Worrying thoughts have been going through my mind a lot of the time							
7	I feel that my back pain is terrible and it's never going to get any better							
8	In general I have not enjoyed all the things I used to enjoy							
9.	Overall, how bothersome has your back pain been in the last 2 weeks?							
	Not at all	Slightly	Moderately	Very much	Extremely	,		
				_				
	0	0	0	1	1			
	Total score (all 9): Sub Score (Q5-9):							
	The overall score is used to separate the low risk patients from the medium-risk subgroup. Total Scores range from 0-9 and are produced by adding all positive items; Patients who achieve a score of 0-3 are classified into the low-risk subgroup and those with scores of 4-9 into the medium-risk subgroup. A							

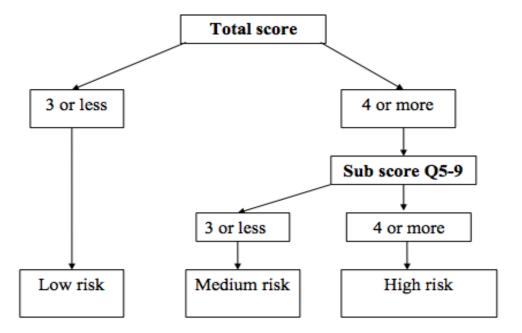
sub score is calculated by adding all the positive items from questions 5 to 9. A sub score of 3 or less is

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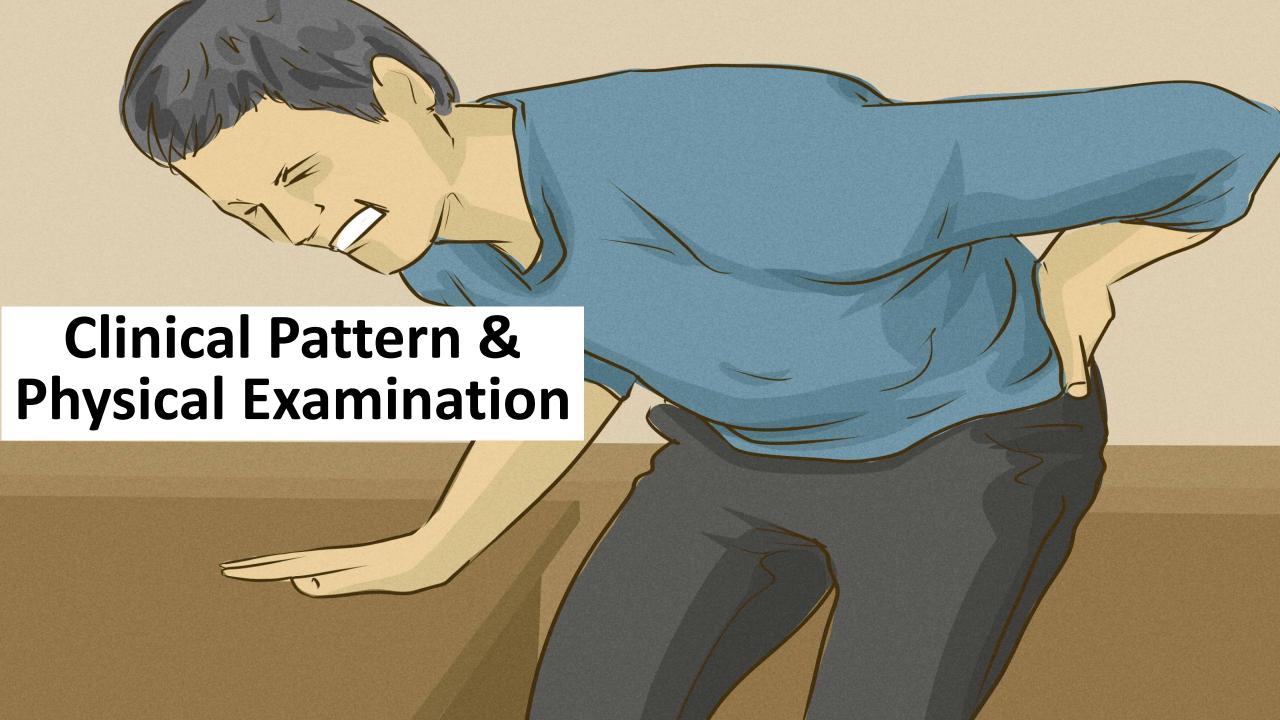
classified as medium risk and a sub score of 4 or more is classified as high risk.

Permission to spinemobility to use tool from Keele University

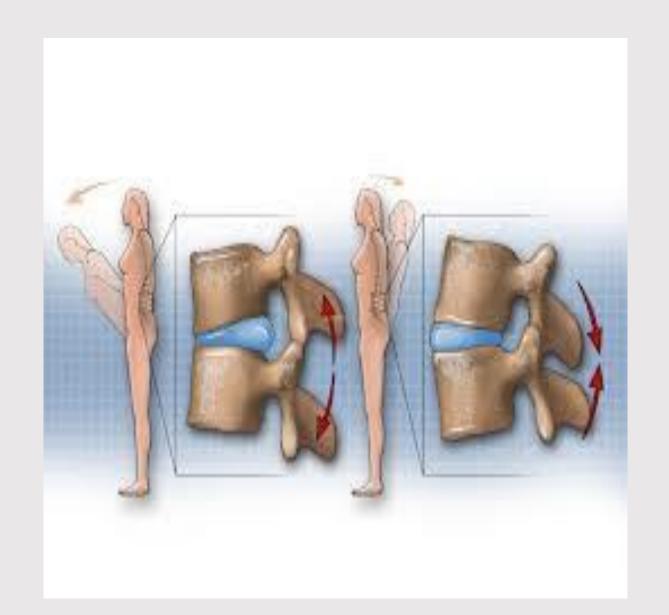
The STarT Back Tool Scoring System

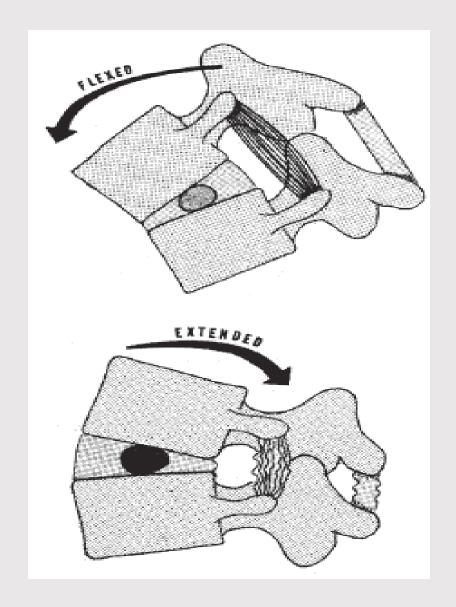


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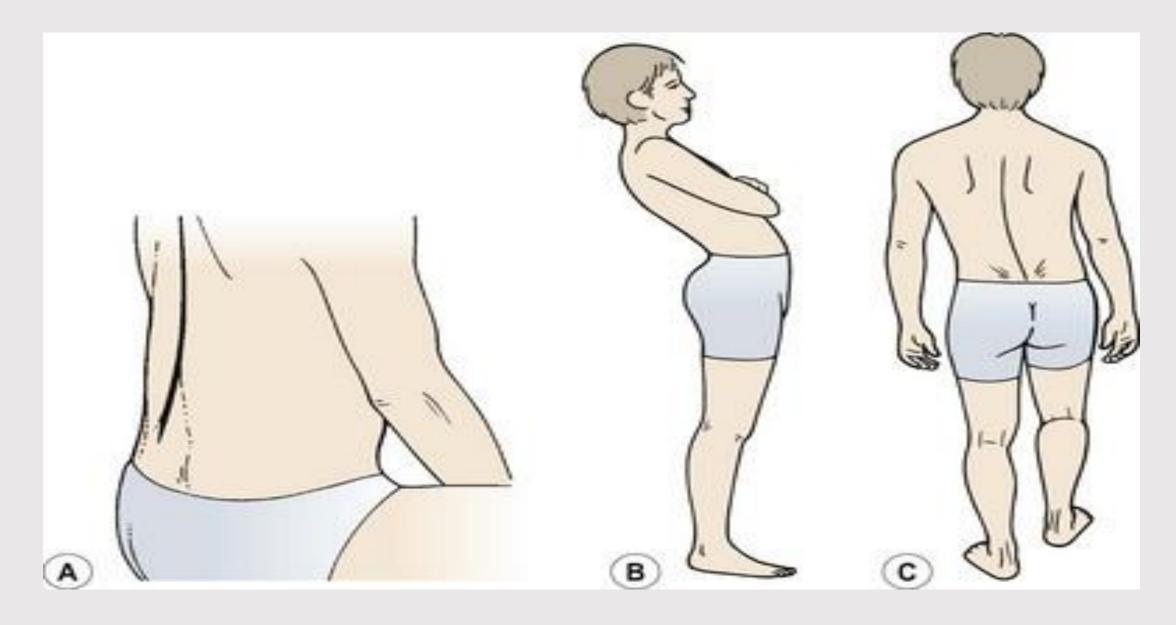


Clinical Pattern or Directional Preference

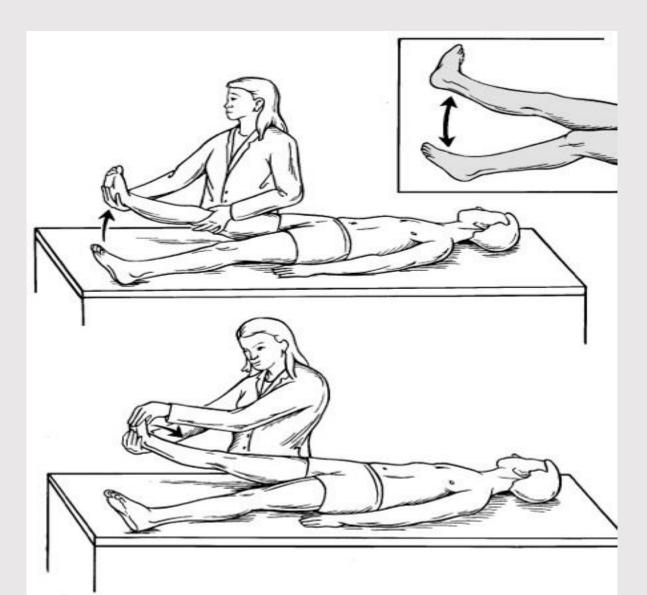




Clinical Pattern or Directional Preference



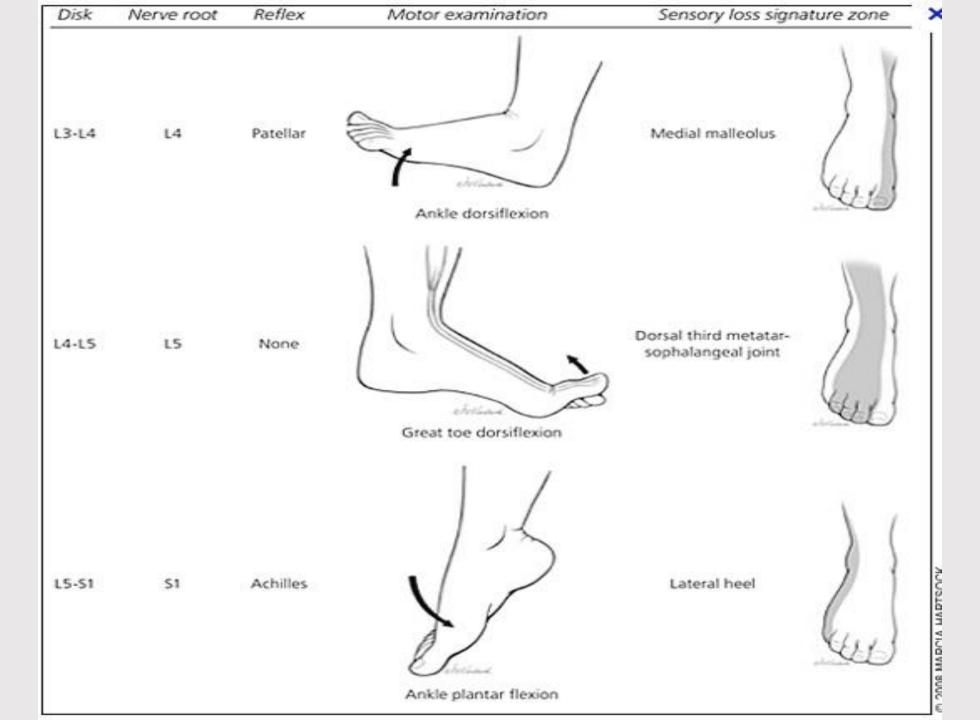
Neural Tension – SLR and Cross SLR



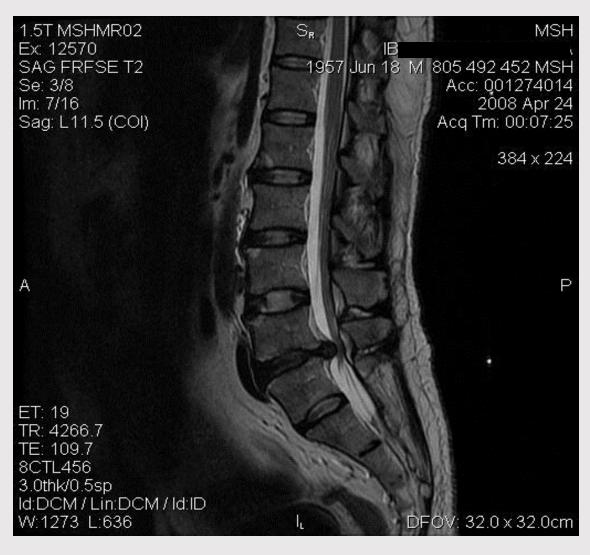
Neural Tension - Slump





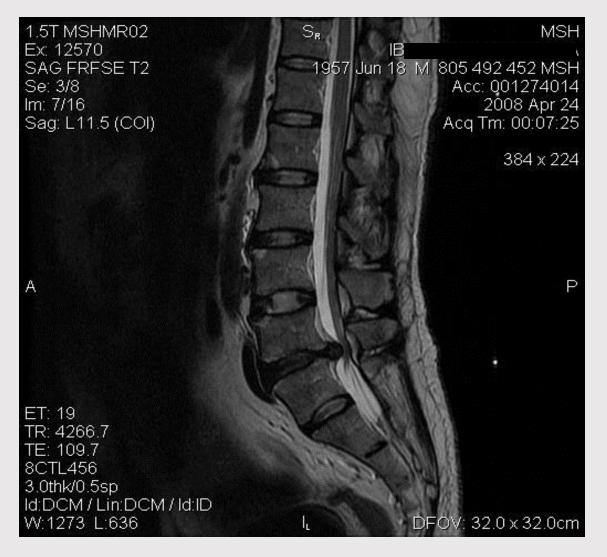


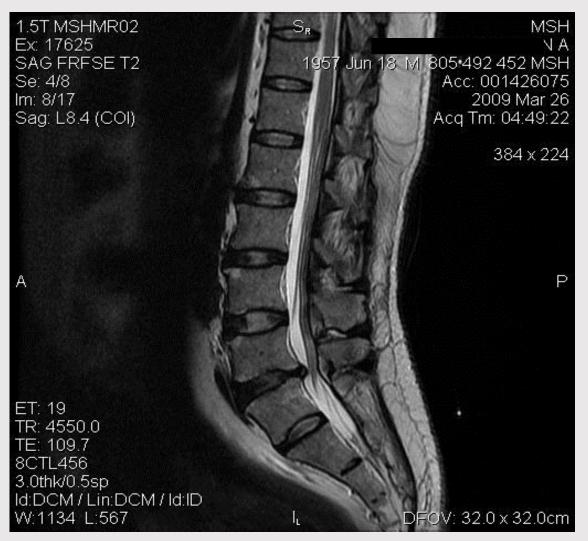
Imaging



- Not usually needed- lumbar radiculopathy is a clinical diagnosis
- Clinical evidence of serious disease
- Progressive neurological deficits
- If candidate for surgery or epidural injection
- 20% asymptomatic individuals
 age 60 have LDH
- 36% asymptomatic individuals
 - > age 60 have LDH

Imaging

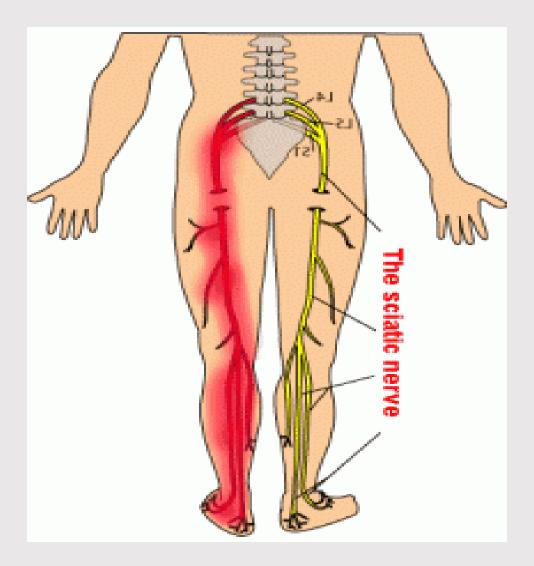




Diagnosis (Radiculopathy)

- Mono radicular leg pain distribution
- Patient reported unilateral leg pain
- + SLR < 60 degrees
- Unilateral motor weakness
- Asymmetrical ankle reflexes





Differential Diagnosis

- Cancer (lung/prostate/ breast)
- Lumbar spinal stenosis-neuroischemia
- Spondylolisthesis
- Far lateral disc herniation
- Greater trochanteric syndrome
- Piriformis syndrome- 6% of sciatica
- Hip Disease -47% pain below knee
- Vascular claudication- ABI < 0.9
- Somatic leg pain- myofascial/facet/ ligaments- most common cause of leg pain

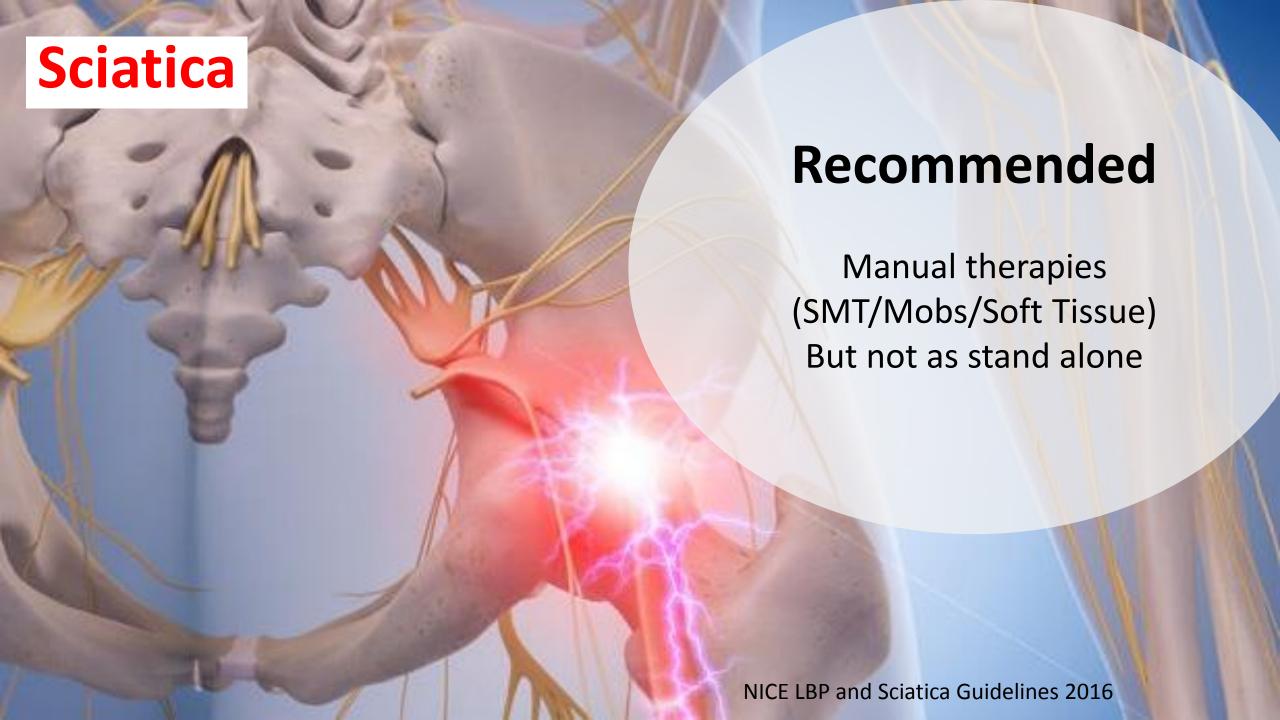
Neurogenic Claudication (LSS) vs. Lumbar Radiculopathy (LHD)

	Neurogenic Claudication	Lumbar Disc Herniation
Demographics	> 65	40s
Lumbar flexion	Relief	Worse
Sitting	Relief	Worse
Level	L4-5	L5-S1
SLR	Negative	Positive

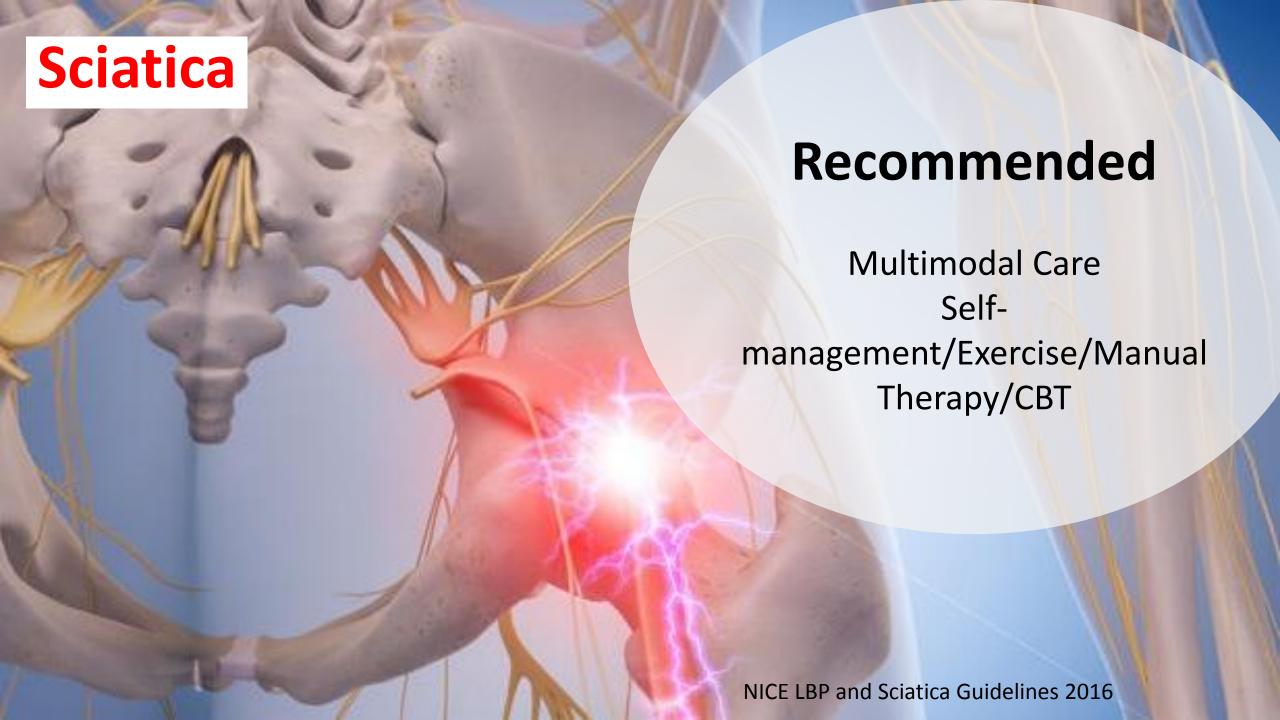




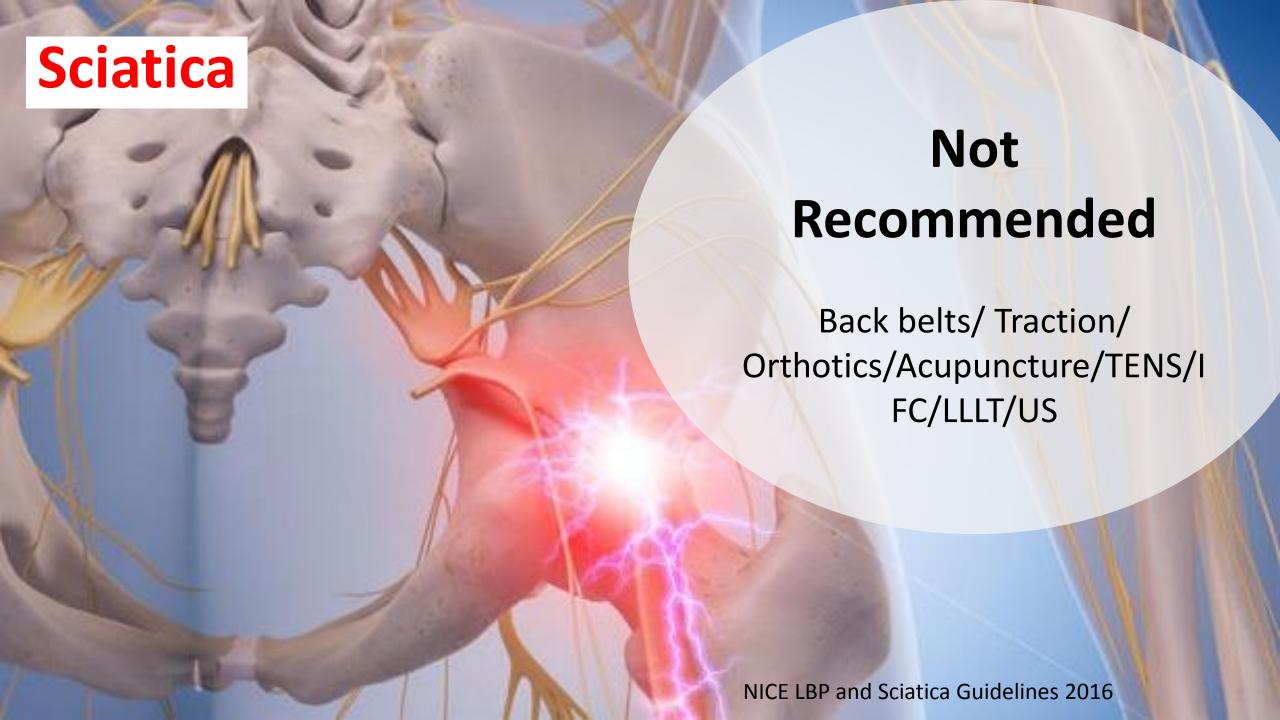


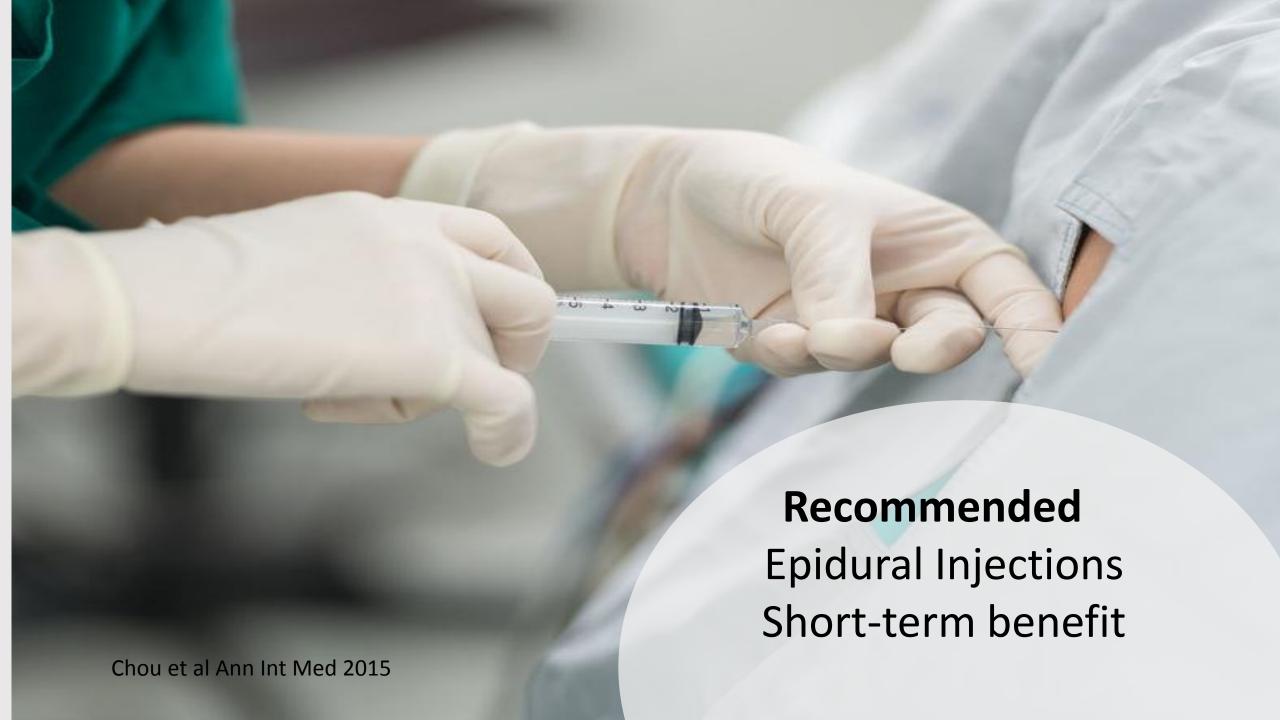






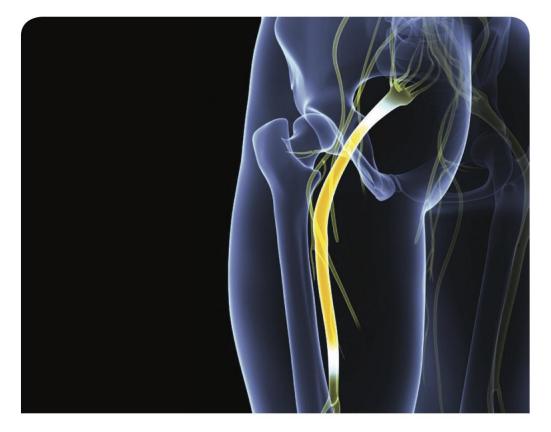
Recommended **Pharmacological** Amitriptyline, duloxetine, gabapentin or pregabalin (Nice 2013) Pregabalin no better than placebo (Mathieson et al NEJM 2017) NSAIDS no better than placebo for pain (Rassussen-Barr et al Spine 2017) NICE Neuropathic Guidelines 2013, Mathieson eta NEJM 2017, Rassussen-Barr et al Cochrane spine 2017











spinemobility

Boot Camp Program

SCIATICA

Dr. Carlo Ammendolia

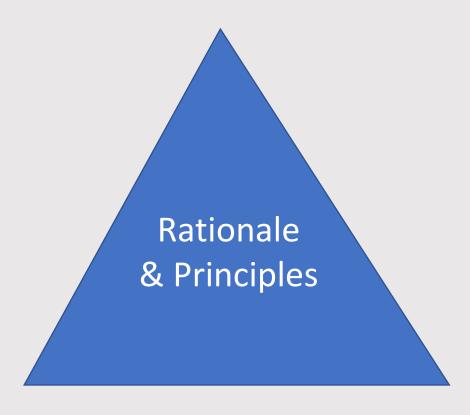


Practical Multimodal Evidence-Based Treatment Tailored for Chiropractic Practice

Non Operative Management of Sciatica



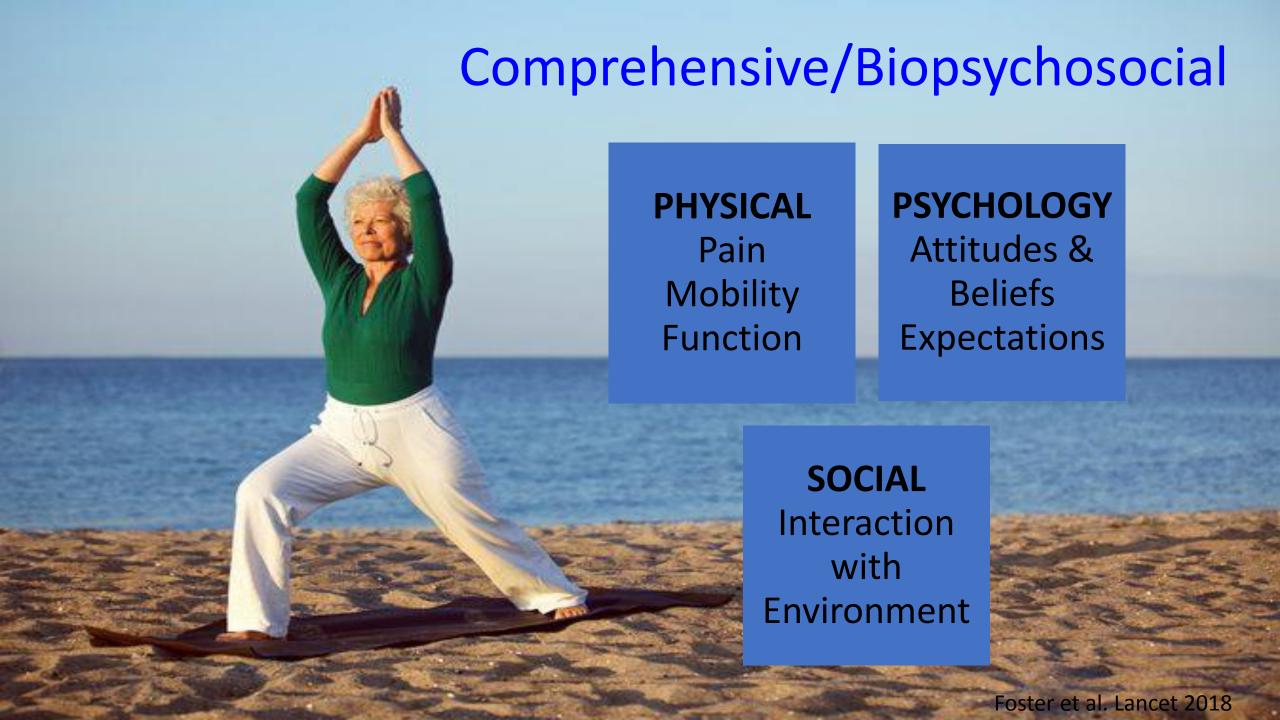
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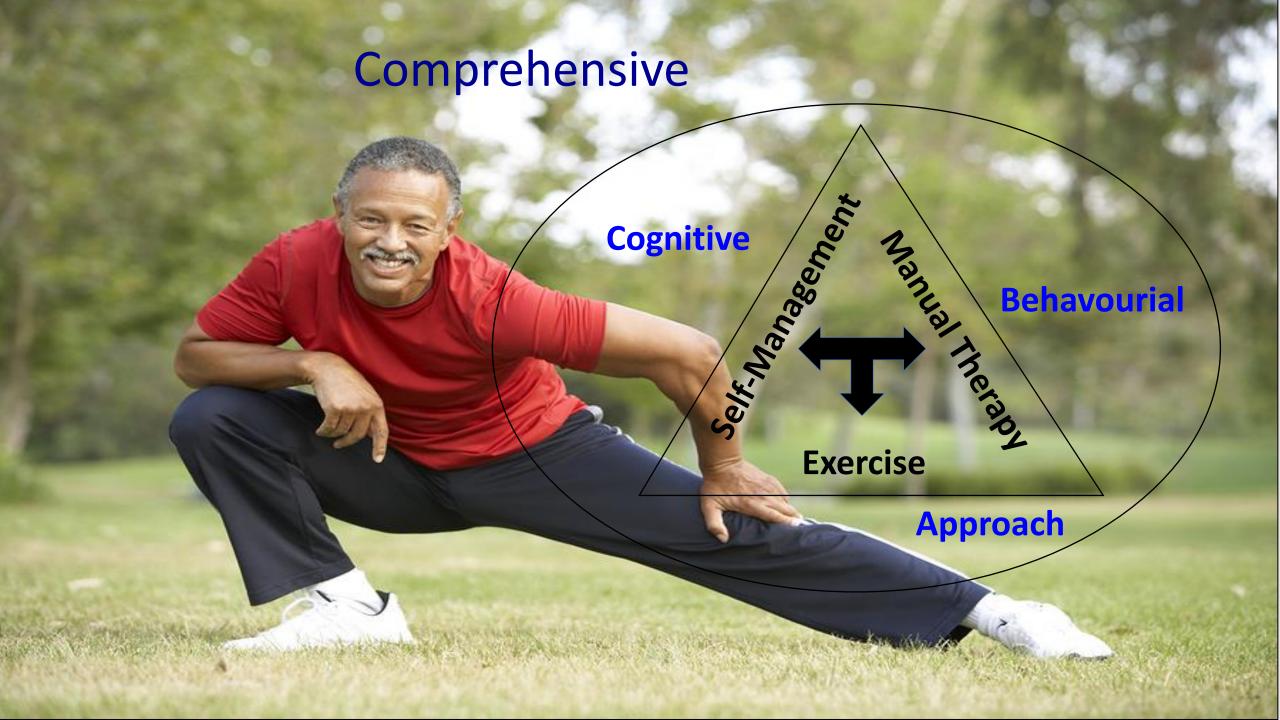


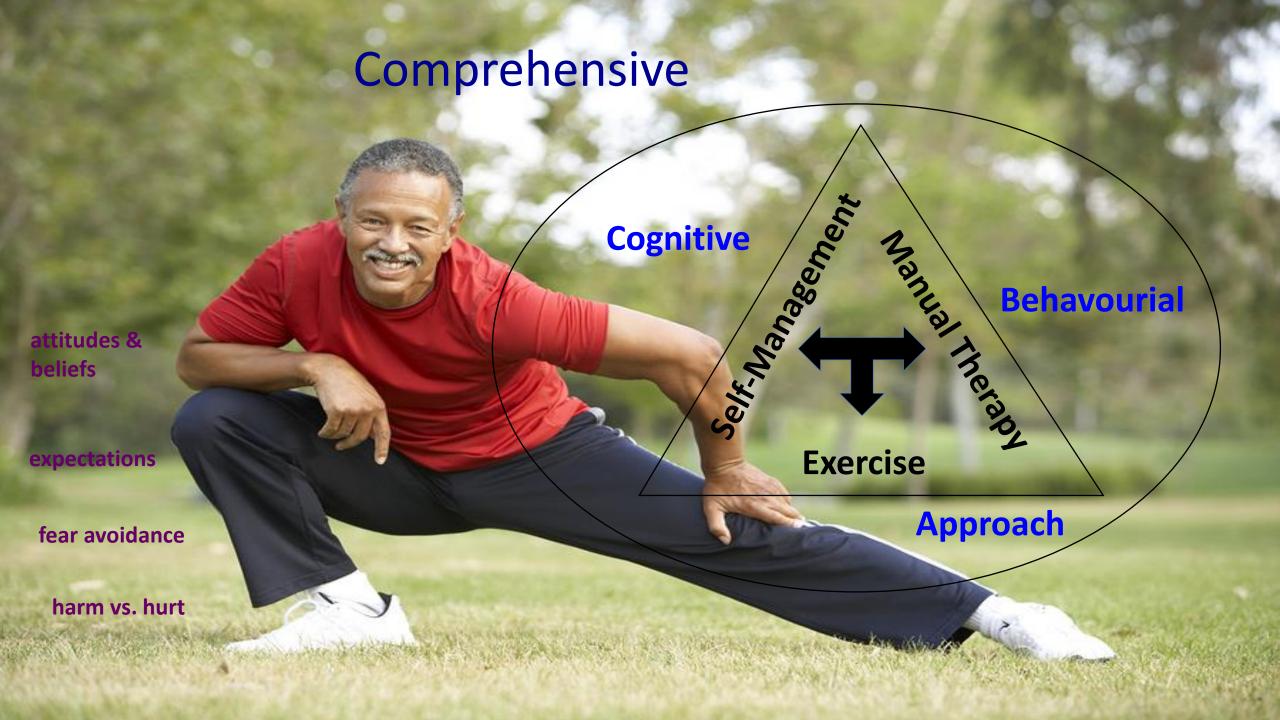
Comprehensive

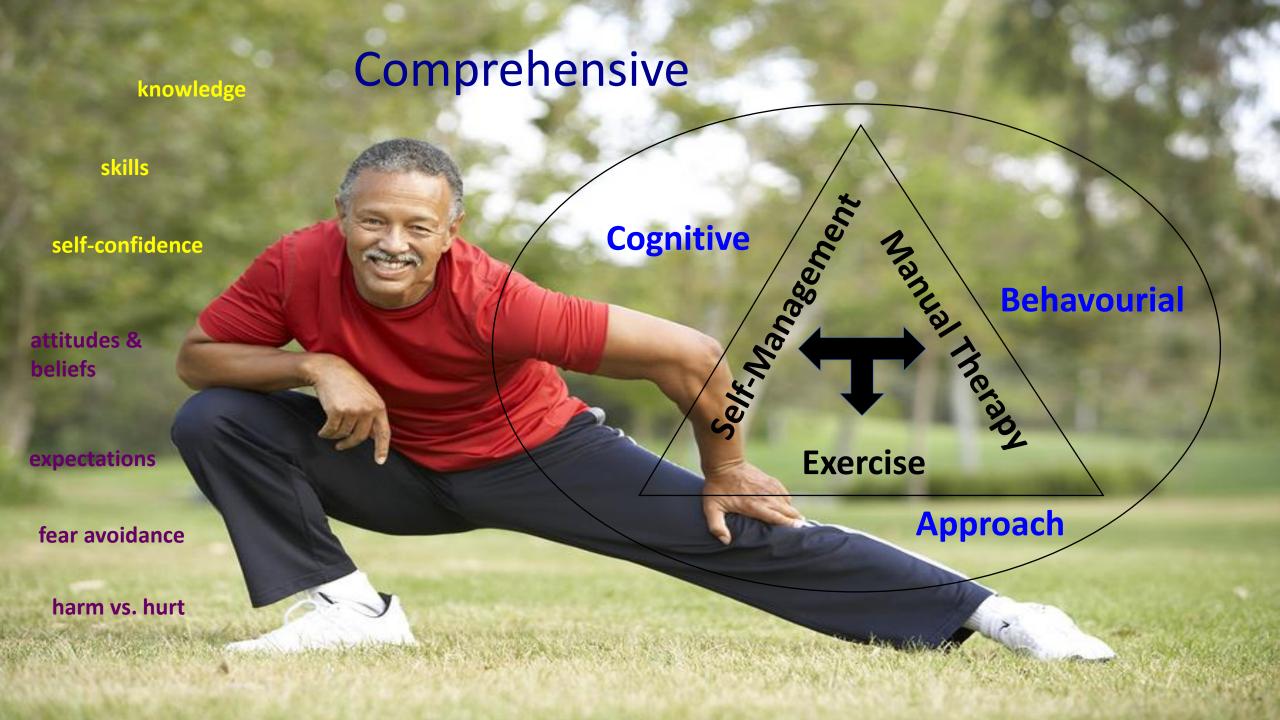
Evidence-Based

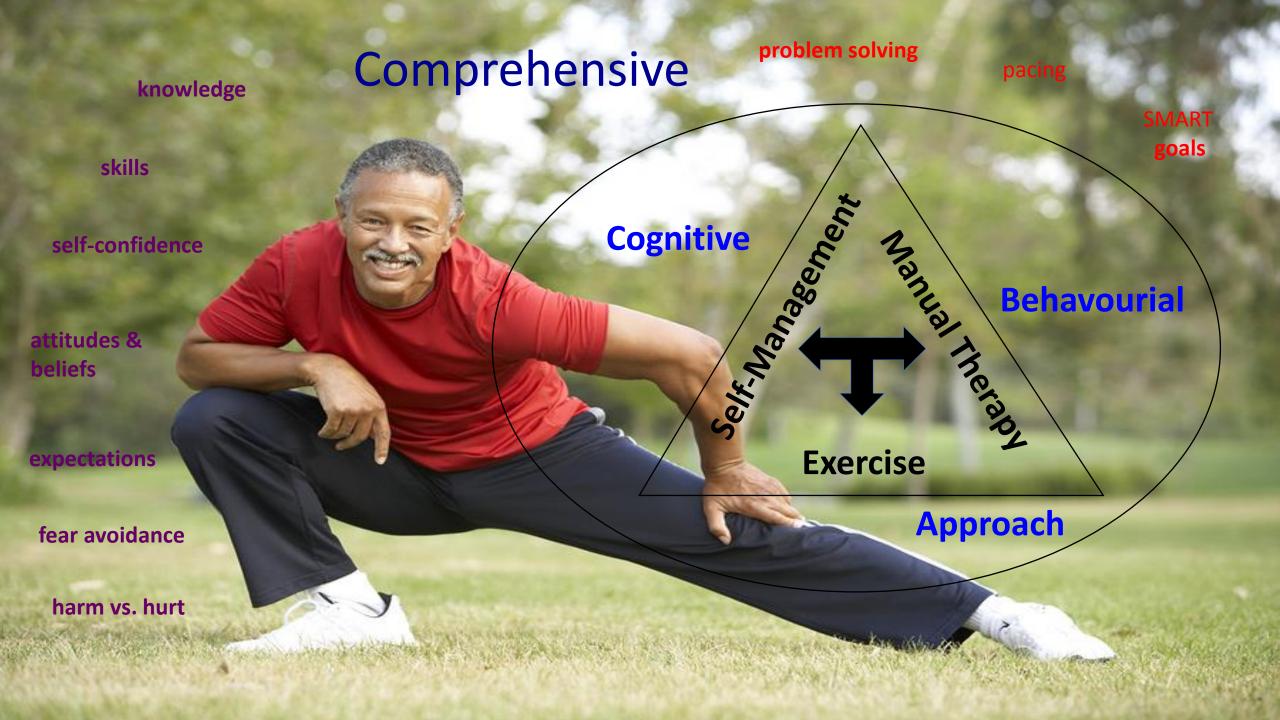


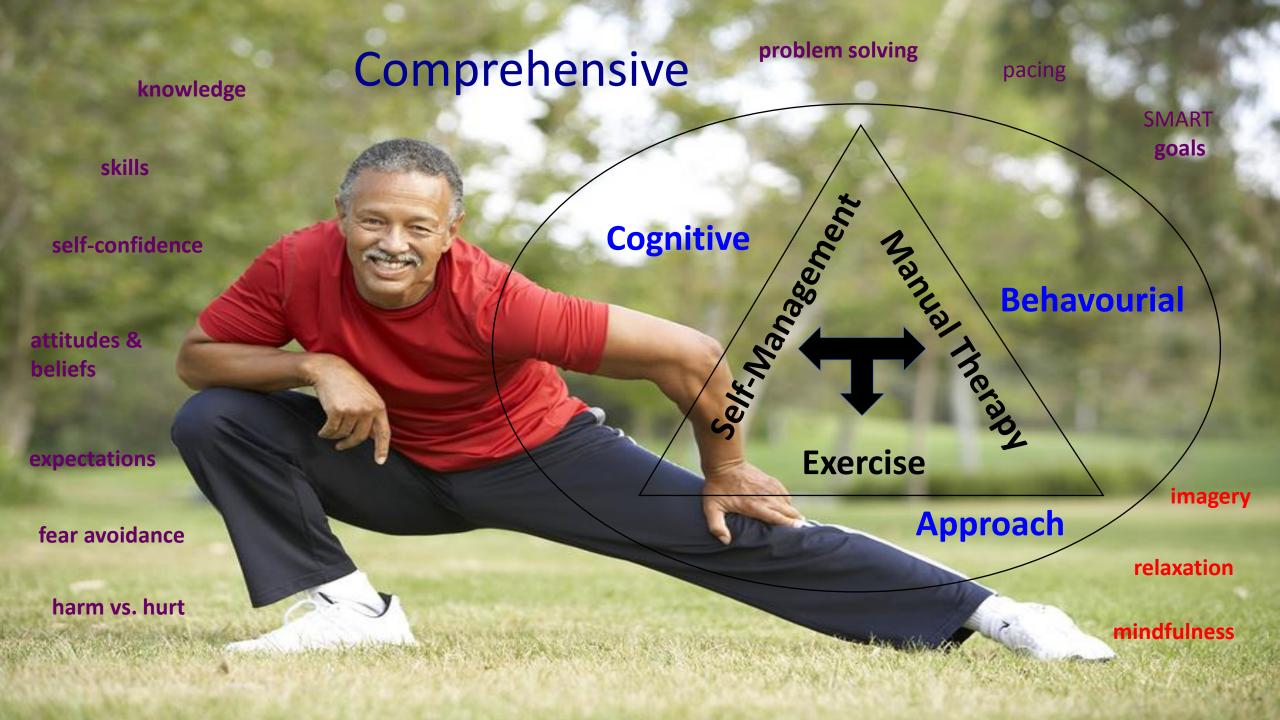


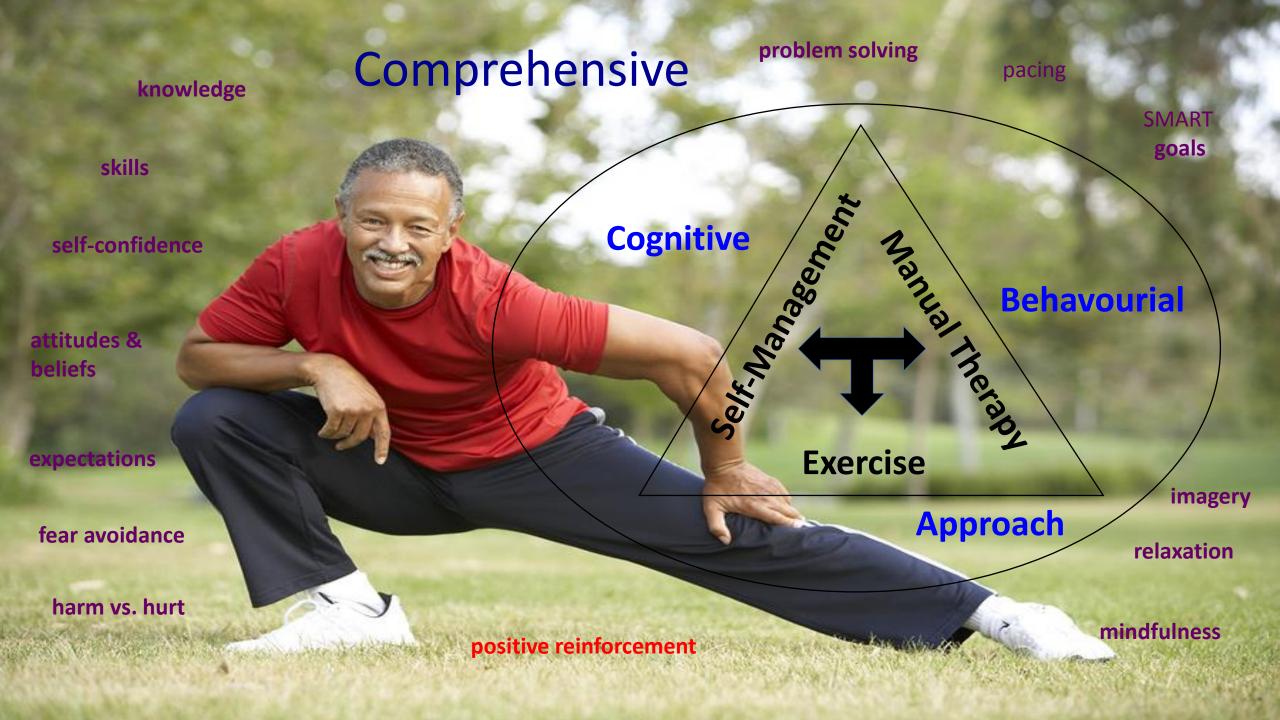


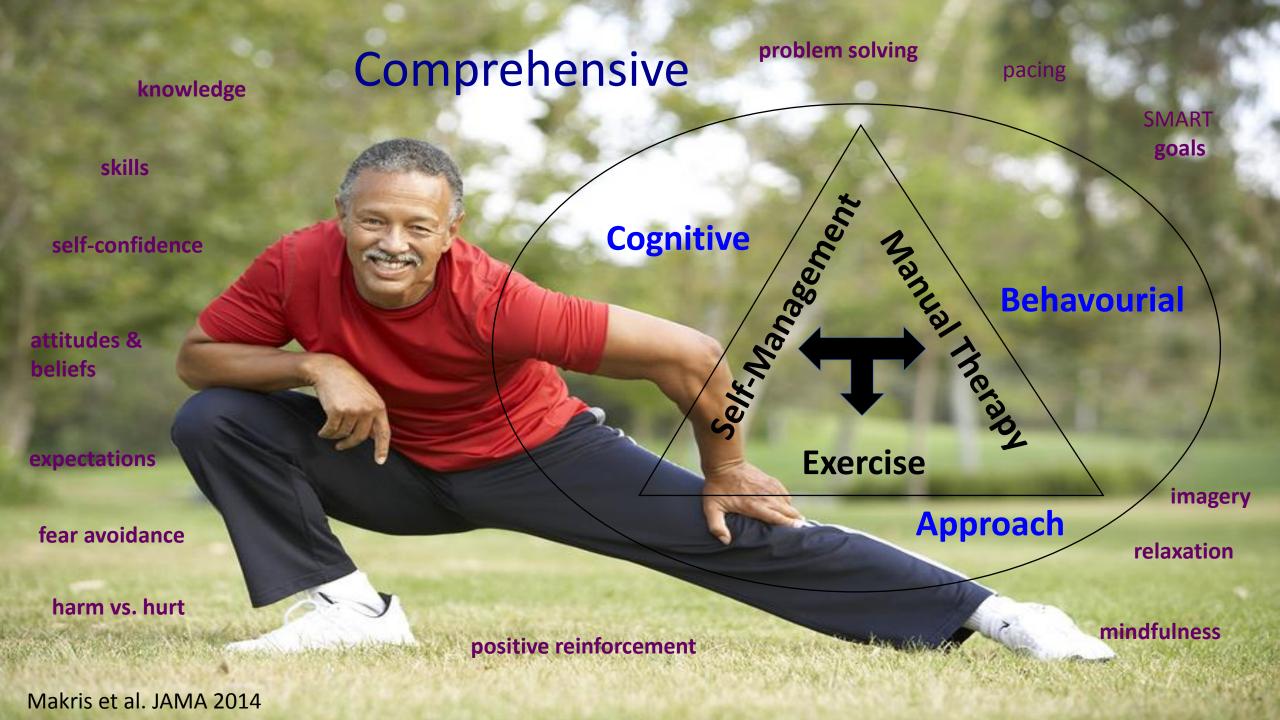
















Not-for-Profit Research & Resource Centre

For Individuals with Sciatica-Implementation Guide How to use spinemobility's Boot Camp Program for Sciatica©

a starting the program please consult your health care practitioner to make sure that the appropriate for you.

out spinemobility" video on our website to learn about the overall so 75. Then view the entire patient instructional video

ce pain, restore function and redu

g to implement the program Camp Program for Sciatica (can also use a regular belt, a

auction in the workbook and the

ates for stationary bike and 5 second non-stop walk test and record numb p or if you are not limited in walki e first symptoms. Record at the bottom like for 5 minutes at low tension then per

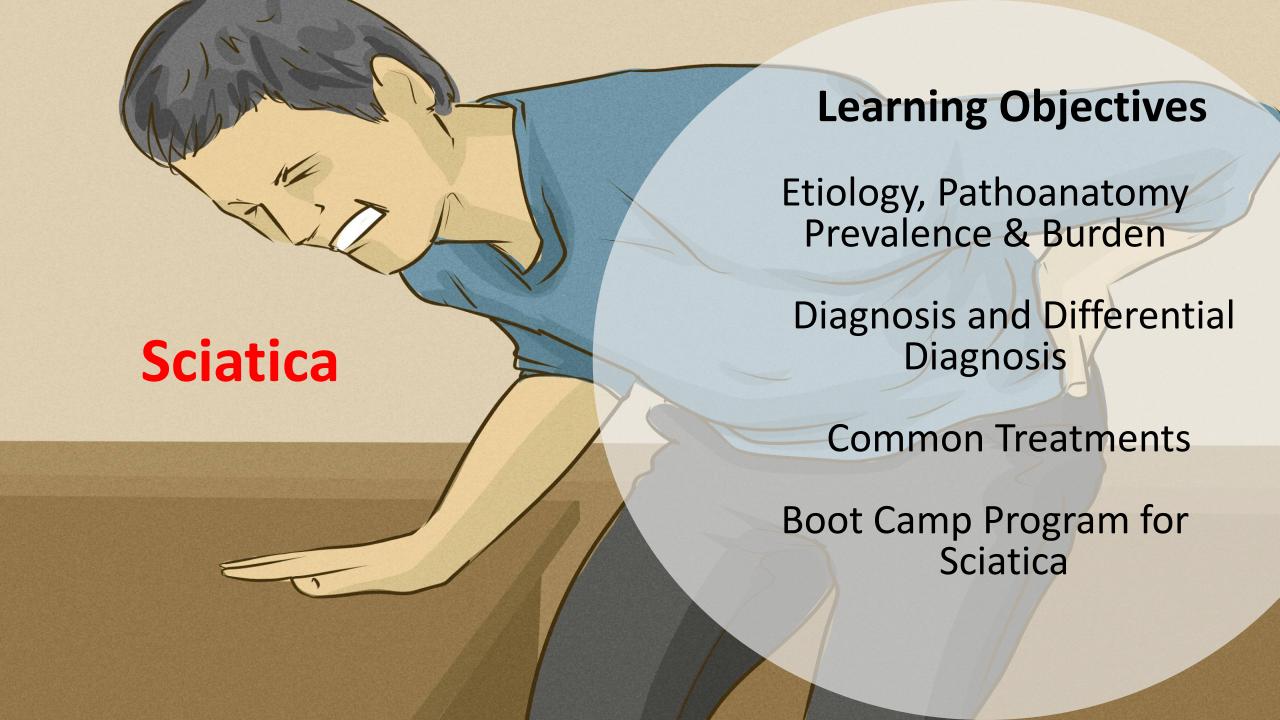
(2-6. See example exercise schedule attache ,ach new week enter the date

Increase time on stationary bike by 5 minutes 3) Increase duration of holds/reps for each exe seconds at week 6 (the sets remain at 5).

4) Perform walk test each week and record on

At completion of the 6-week program reduce pelvic tilt when standing and walking. Expe persist beyond 2-3 weeks stop program and

Road Map Implementation Guides



Carlo Ammendolia DC, PhD









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