

Overview

- Patient Facing: What does it mean?
- Healthcare Facing: What do we do now?
- Surgery: When all else fails
- Conclusion

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Patient Facing: What does it mean?

Degenerative Disc Disease

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(Surgical) Spinal Conditions

- Traumatic
- Neoplastic
- Infectious
- Deformity
- Degenerative

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(Surgical) Spinal Conditions

- Traumatic
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Fractures



(Surgical) Spinal Conditions

- Traumatic
- Neoplastic
- Infectious
- Deformity
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(Surgical) Spinal Conditions

- Traumatic
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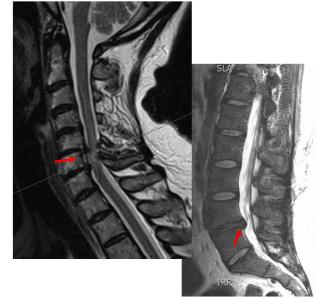
(Surgical) Spinal Conditions

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(Surgical) Spinal Conditions

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Narrative & Impression
EXAM DESCRIPTION:
MRI LUMBAR SPINE W/O CONTRAST

CLINICAL HISTORY:
72-year-old female with neurologic deficit consistent with lumbar spine pathology
TECHNIQUE:
MR imaging of the lumbar spine was performed on a 1.5 Tesla scanner, with sagittal STIR, T1-, and T2-weighted imaging,
axial T1- and T2-weighted imaging.

COMPARISON:
Left radiculopathy radiographs of the lumbar spine

FINDINGS:
There is mild straightening of the normal lumbar lordosis. The patient is status post interbody fusion at L4-5 and L5-S1
with pedicels screws in place and postoperative changes are noted. There is no evidence of a stress fracture or insufficiency
fracture.

Symmetrical kidneys are noted. The abdominal acrts and inferior vens cave appear normal. There is no evidence of para-acrtic
adenopathy. Mild atrophy of the pseas muscles is identified mild atrophy of the paraspinal muscles are noted.

T12-L1: There is degeneration of the intervertebral disc space without significant central or foraminal stenosis.

L1-L2: There is degeneration and desiccation of the intervertebral disc space with a small focal disc protrusion centrally
not significantly deforming the thecal sac roots or foramina.

L2-L3: There is degeneration and desiccation of the intervertebral disc space with loss of height and acrt and post protrusion of the facets posteriorly. A broad-based budge extends to the foramina.

Moderately severe central stenosis is noted. Mild bilateral foraminal stenosis is identified.

L3-L4: There is degeneration and desicoation of the intervertebral disc space with a broad-based bulge extending to the foramina bilaterally. Marked hypertrophy of the facets are noted posteriorly. Severe central stenosis is noted and moderately severe bilaterall foraminal stenosis is identified.

L4-L5: Postoperative changes are noted without evidence of significant central or foraminal stenosis.

L5-S1: There is degeneration and desicoation of the intervertebral disc space with a broad-based disc osteophyte extending to the foramina bilaterally. Hypertrophied facets are noted posteriorly. Moderately severe left foraminal stenosis is noted. Moderate right and mild central stenosis is identified.

HMPRESSION:

Severe multilevel degenerative disc disease.** The most abnormal intervertebral disc spaces the L3-4 intervertebral disc spaces that findings consistent with adjacent segment disease.

L3-L4: Severe central stenosis is noted and moderately severe bilateral foraminal stenosis is identified.

L5-S1: Moderately severe central stenosis is noted.

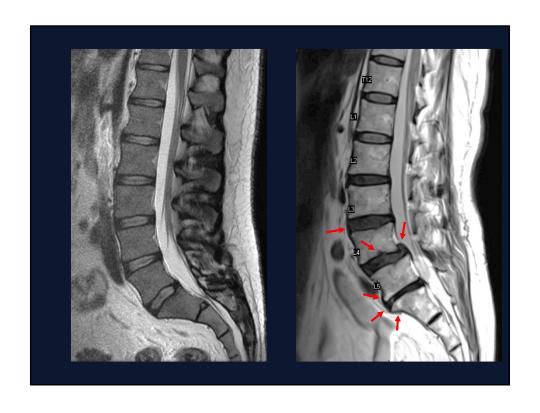
L5-S1: Moderately severe left foraminal stenosis is noted.



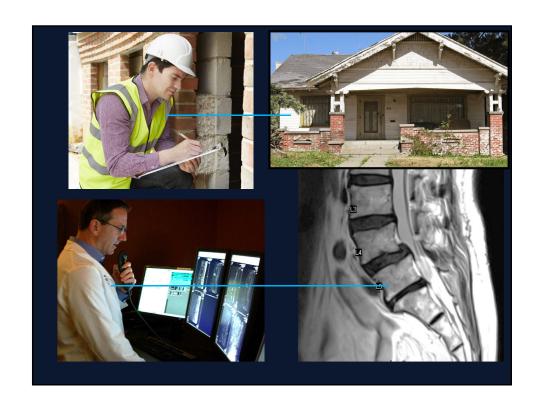
Patient Facing

• Degenerative = Arthritic, aka "wear and tear"



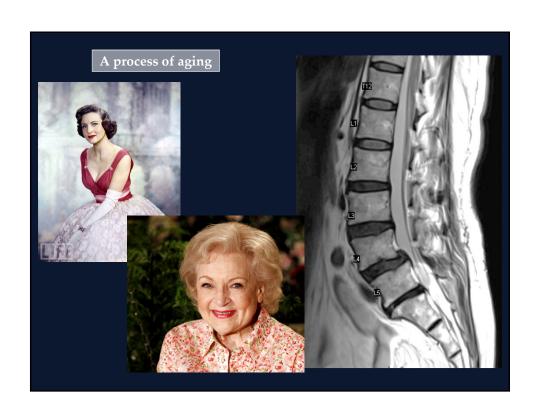


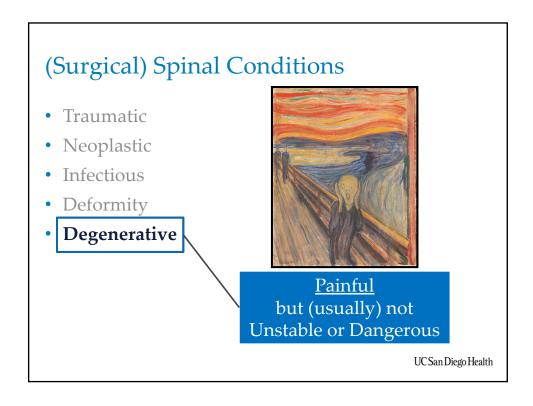












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Healthcare Facing: What do we do now?

The Practical Guide





- When is it concerning (red flags)?
- What treatments to help with pain? Numbness, weakness?
- When to call or refer to a spine surgeon? (Ortho/Neuro?)

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Important Questions

- When is it concerning (red flags)?
- What treatments to help with pain? Numbness, weakness?
- When to call or refer to a spine surgeon? (Ortho/Neuro?)

In degenerative disc disease, clinical symptoms (or lack thereof) will always be more important than the radiographic findings.

- When is it concerning (red flags)?
- What treatments to help with pain? Numbness, weakness?

When to call or refer to a spine surgeon?
 (Ortho/Neuro?)



Radiographically

"Severe stenosis, grade 5 annular tear, crowding of cauda equina, impingement of exiting and traversing

> extensive hropathy, isthesis with pllapse and anges..."

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Important Questions

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Send to ER

- Acute loss of bowel/bladder function
- Acute loss of upper/lower extremity function

Expedited Appointment

- · Gait unsteadiness, hyperreflexia
- Subacute bowel/bladder dysfunction
- Dense foot drop or hand weakness

All other

- Pain (even severe) and mild weakness
- Longstanding symptoms

- When is it concerning (red flags)?
- What treatments to help with pain? Numbness, weakness?
- When to call or refer to a spine surgeon? (Ortho/Neuro?)

Pain

Outside hospital

- Physical therapy, exercise, stretches
- Acupuncture, acupressure, chiropractic manipulation, massage
- Inversion tables, traction, aqua therapy, TENS units
- CBD lotions/creams

Inside hospital

- Trigger point injections
- Epidural steroid injections, facet injections, radiofrequency facet ablations

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Important Questions

- When is it concerning (red flags)?
- What treatments to help with pain? Numbness, weakness?
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Numbness, Weakness (>3 months)

Outside hospital

- Physical therapy, exercise, stretches
- Acupuncture, acupression chiropraction not effective massage
- Inversio _______ traction, aqua therapy, TENS units
- CBD lotions/creams

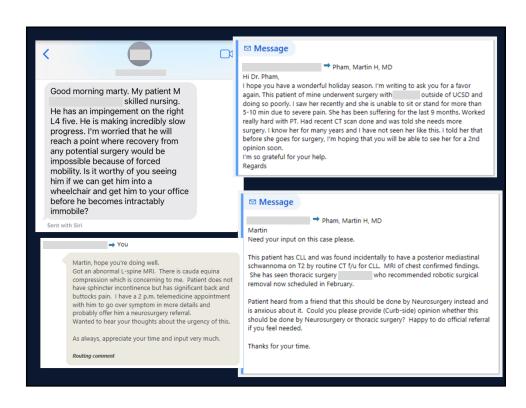
Inside hospital

- Trigger point inje-
- not effective as, face inject not effective as, face ablations

- When is it concerning (red flags)?
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Personally?

Anytime



- When is it concerning (red flags)?
- What treatments to help with pain? Numbness, weakness?
- When to call or refer to a spine surgeon? (Ortho/Neuro?)

Practical Guide

- 1. Imaging (usually MRI)
- 2. Pain with failure of conservative management; or severe pain and unable to participate
- 3. Any weakness
- 4. Any clinical concerns about the spine

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Important Questions

- When is it concerning (red flags)?
- What treatments to help with pain? Numbness, weakness?
- When to call or refer to a spine surgeon? (Ortho/Neuro?)

Ortho/Neuro? UC San Diego HEALTH SYSTEM

Orthopedics

Home / Medical Services / Orthopedics / Back and Spine Care

Orthopedic Spine Care

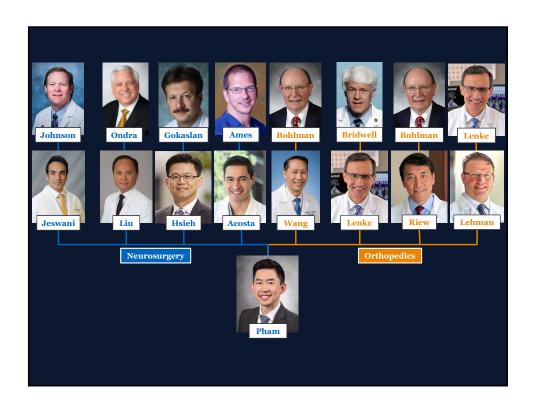
Back pain is one of the most common reasons has some of the nation's top spine surgeons, p recognized as Center of Excellence for complex

Neurological Institute

Home / Medical Services / Neurological Institute / Specialty Programs / Spine Car

Neurological Spine Care

UC San Diego Health is a national leader in mir invasive spine surgery as well as other surgical surgical treatments for spinal disorders. We are regional referral center for complex spine recor



- When is it concerning (red flags)?
- What treatments to help with pain? Numbness, weakness?
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Ortho/Neuro? UC San Diego HEALTH SYSTEM Orthopedics Home / Medical Services / Orthopedics / Back and Spine Care Back pain is one of the most common reasons has some of the nation's top spine surgeons, p recognized as Center of Excellence for complee Neurological Institute Home / Medical Services / Neurological Institute / Service Care UC San Diego Health is a national leader in mir invasive spine surgery as well as other surgical surgical treatments for spinal disorders. We are regional referral center for complex spine recor

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Surgery: When all else fails

Case Examples

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Treatment Options

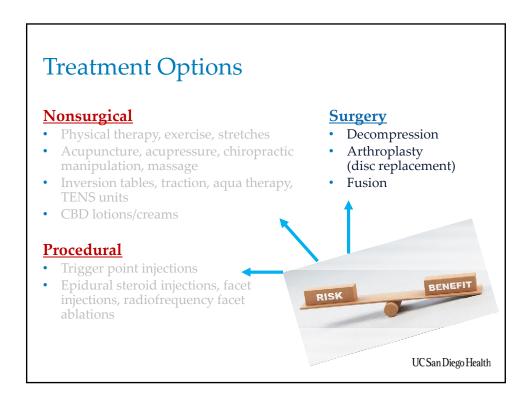
Outside hospital

- Physical therapy, exercise, stretches
- Acupuncture, acupressure, chiropractic manipulation, massage
- Inversion tables, traction, aqua therapy, TENS units
- CBD lotions/creams

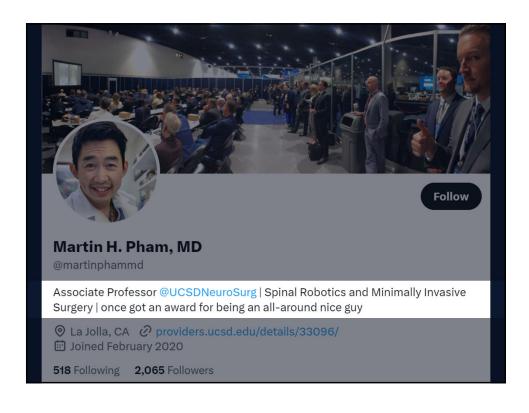
Inside hospital

- Trigger point injections
- Epidural steroid injections, facet injections, radiofrequency facet ablations

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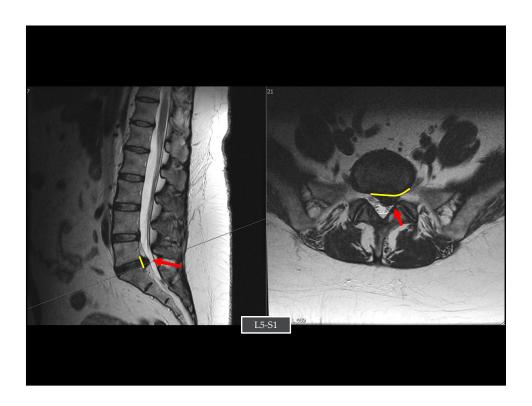




Lumbar radiculopathy UCSan Diego Health

HPI

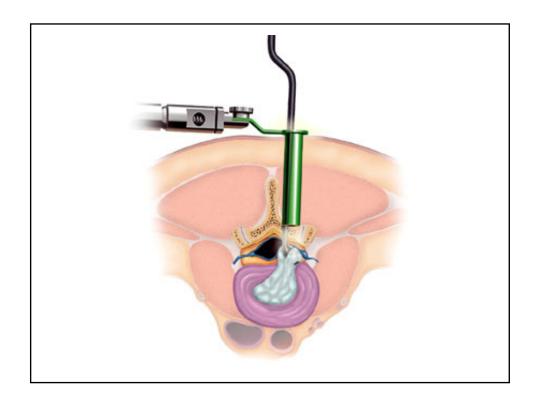
• 39F presenting with left lower extremity pain

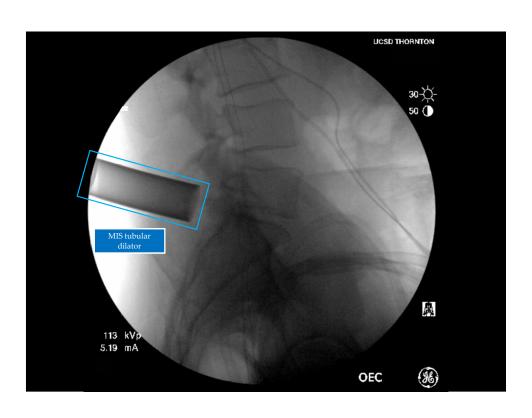




Surgical Plan

- 39F presenting with left lower extremity pain
- Plan:
 - Left-sided L5-S1 minimally invasive microdiscectomy







Outcome

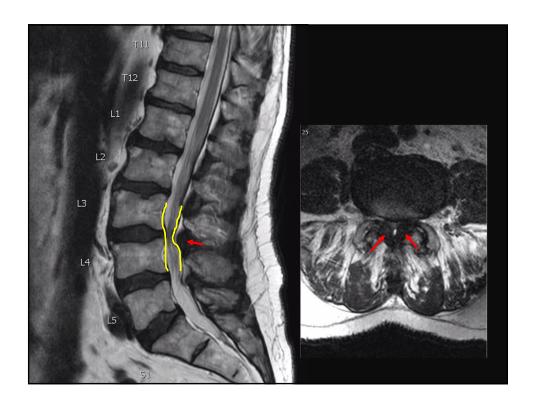
- 39F presenting with left lower extremity pain
- Outcome:
 - Woke up in PACU with leg pain gone.
 - Remains pain free at 1 year follow-up.

Lumbar stenosis

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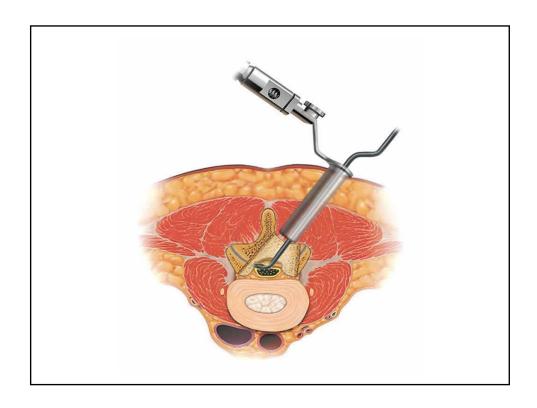
HPI

• 71F with bilateral buttock and leg pain

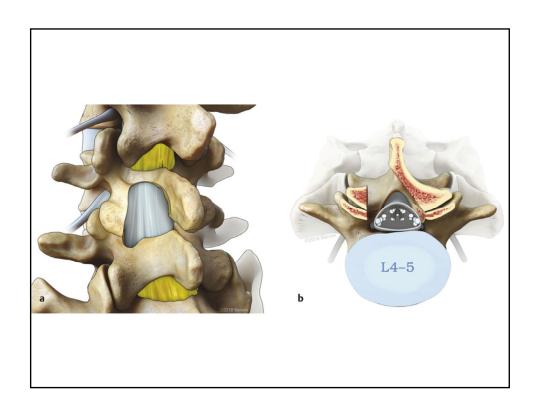


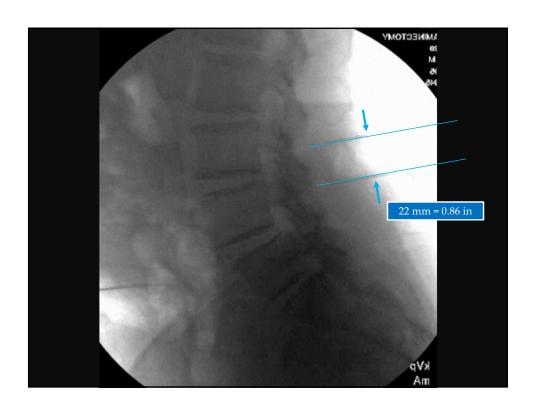
Surgical Plan

- 71F with bilateral buttock and leg pain
- Plan:
 - Minimally invasive L3-4 laminectomy

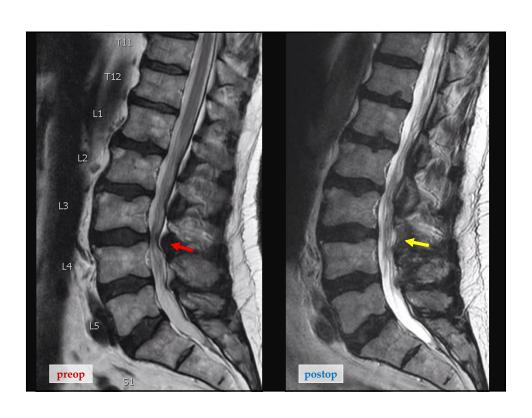


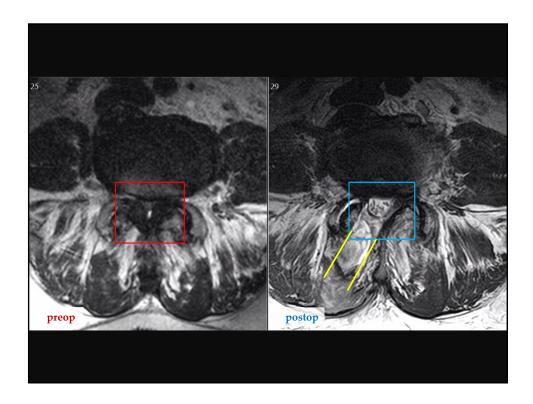












Outcome

• 71F with bilateral buttock and leg pain

• Outcome:

- Buttock and leg pain resolved on same-day discharge.
- Pain free at 6 months, back to golfing and walking miles.

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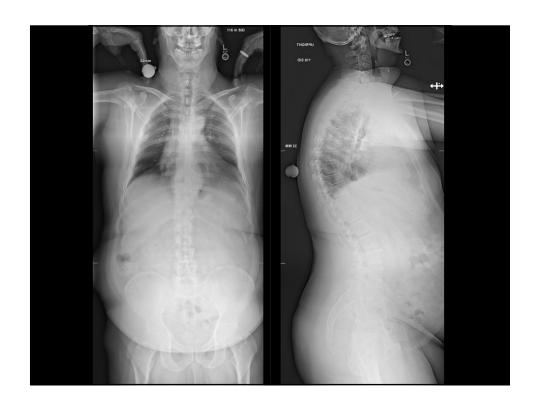
Lumbar spondylolisthesis

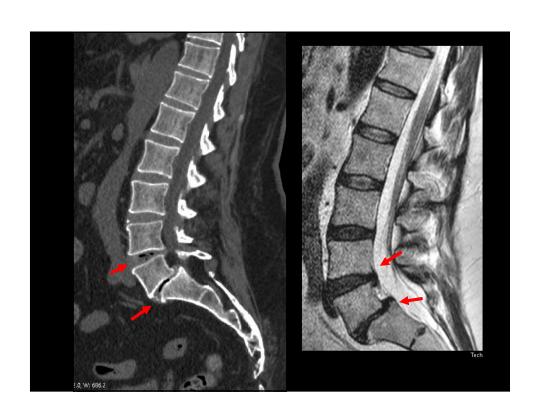
 $66\mbox{M}$ with L4-5 spondy lolisthesis and back pain, right leg pain, and foot drop

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HPI

• 60M who presents with back pain with right worse than left leg pain







Surgical Plan

- 60M who presents with back pain with right worse than left leg pain
- Plan:
 - Single position minimally invasive robot-assisted L4-S1 oblique lumbar interbody fusion (OLIF) with posterior fixation

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