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# Back Pain, Leg Pain, Psychology & Surgery



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#### Perspectives of a Surgeon



# Back Pain, Leg Pain, Psychology & Surgery

# Perspectives of a Surgeon Discussing some Old and some New Concepts





# **Back Pain**

Non-Radicular Low Back Pain

Very common
Acute or chronic
Often non-specific
Leading cause of disability
Enormous economic impact



# Back Pain – Risk Factors

Obesity
Smoking
Age
Repetitive movements
Lifting heavy loads



# Back Pain – Red Flags

○ Cancer History of Cancer, weight loss, night pain ○ Fracture • History of trauma, osteoporosis  $\circ$  Infection • Fever, night sweats, IV drugs, immunosuppression Cauda equina



# Cauda equina

 A surgical emergency Any space occupying lesion compressing the cauda equina causes loss of function Large disc, tumor, fracture, infection O Urinary retention Saddle anaesthesia O Worsening neurology



# **Referred Pain**

Retroperitoneal organs
 Renal colic
 Abdominal aneurism



# Back Pain - Psychology

 Associated with anxiety and depression; **Bidirectional Comorbid Association**  Observation and Evidence Longitudinal study 2109 patients with back pain, but no depression, and 1790 patients with depression, but no back pain • At 9 years both groups had almost double the incidence of the other condition



## **Back Pain - Treatment**

Education and reassurance
Return to activity
Physiotherapy and exercise
Paracetamol and NSAIDs
Tai Chi, Yoga, Pilates



## **Back Pain - Treatment**

Short period of rest
Avoid opiates
Modify activities at work
Core strength

More than walking
Lifestyle changes – hard to achieve



# Back Pain - Treatment

Formal rehabilitation
Multi disciplinary approach
Psychologist
Antidepressants
Injections
Tramadol and Tapentadol



# **Tramadol and Tapentadol**

Opiate like drugs
For more persistent pain
Tramadol effective for short term pain
Cochrane review found it is safe and effective for chronic low back pain
Less addictive



# **Back Pain - Surgery**

• After at least 1 yr. non-operative treatment • One- or two-level pathology Disc replacement or fusion Anterior, posterior, or both • Variable outcome Reports of 40 - 90% success Adjacent segment degeneration



# **Degenerate Spine**





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Dr Andreas Loefler Joint Replacement & Spine Surgery

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# **Degenerate Spine**





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# Leg Pain

Some back pain precedes or results in leg pain
Lifetime incidence between 13 - 40%
Sciatica mostly resolves
Some have intractable pain
Some don't resolve
Some have progressive weakness



## Leg Pain – Risk Factors

Age (30s, 40s, and 50s)
Genetic predisposition
Smoking
Repetitive bending, lifting and twisting
Working above shoulder level

#### Not obesity



# Leg Pain - Pathophysiology

- Pressure causes numbress and weakness
  Inflammation causes pain
  Common delay 1-2 days between incident and pain
- Ectopic activation of nociceptive fibers in nerve root or ganglion
- Chemical irritants and immune modulators



# "Slipped Disc"





# "Slipped Disc"





# Leg Pain - Psychology

o Fear Tumour, paralysis, loss of control o Anger • Frustration and helplessness • Existential worries ○ Financial stress Permanent incapacity



# Psychology

o "Glass half empty" • Catastrophizers • Secondary gains Somatization • Distress manifesting as physical pain • Functional symptoms • Pseudoparalysis



# **Oliver Sachs**

Famous neurologist and writer

- Book: A Leg to Stand On
- Unable to walk
  - Pseudoparalysis
- Clever and daring physio
  - Pushed into pool



## **Physios as Psychologists**

 Think body - think mind ○ Injury, pain, tears & fears • Trust enables reassurance The power of hypnosis – You will get better!! Hypnosis allows relaxation • Psychological or emotional state Plan for recovery - physical and mental



# "Sciatica"

Known to the ancient Greeks – a condition which usually improves within 40 days
Prolapsed disc first described in 1934
Toothache in the leg
Dermatomal pain and numbness
Occasional weakness



# **Spinal Stenosis**





# **Spinal Claudication**

Leg pain after standing or walking
Mostly in elderly people
Gradual onset over months or years
Postural and completely relieved by sitting
Caused by stenosis in one or more segments
Causing venous stasis in nerves



Leg Pain - Investigations Most patients improve – no rush  $\circ$  X-rays Deformity, fracture  $\circ$  CT Bony pathology, fracture, tumor  $\circ$  MRI • Disc, soft tissue lesions, tumor, infection <u>Multiple sequences</u>, no radiation, expensive



# Leg Pain - Surgery

Cauda equina – probably within 24 hrs.
 Intractable pain
 Progressive weakness
 Persistent pain and disability > 4-6 weeks
 Economic considerations

 Ability to work



# Leg pain - Surgery

 Evidence – not much
 Sweden 1981, 281 patients with leg pain randomized; at 1 yr. surgical group better
 SPORT study 2006, 501 patients randomized; both groups improved, but surgery had consistently better results

 Both studies had a high number of cross-over patients, weakening power of the studies



# Leg Pain – What Surgery? • Endoscopic vs open discectomy • Evidence – very little <u>Retrospective 38 000 open vs 175 endoscopic;</u> little difference • Prospective study learning curve; first 10 endo cases took average 3 hrs. vs less than 1 hr. open ○ Few studies comparing costs – theatre time, disposables, return to work



# **Australian Spine Registry**

Spine Society of Australia
 About 45 000 spinal operations per yr.
 2022 report on first 3733 patients
 Captures

 Demographic data, type of surgery, PROMs, revision surgery

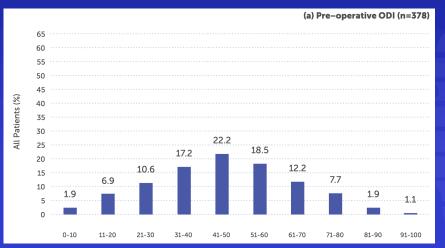


# **Oswestry Disability Index**

<b>ODI Score</b>	Level of Disability
0 - 20	Minimal disability
21 - 40	Moderate disability
<b>41 - 60</b>	Severe disability
61 - 80	Crippled
81 - 100	Bed bound

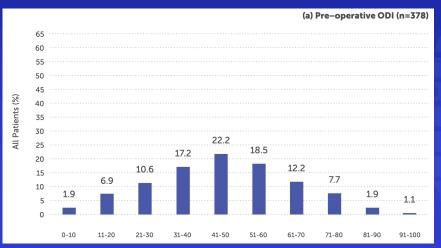


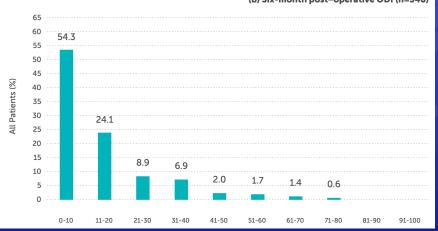
# **ASR - Discectomy**





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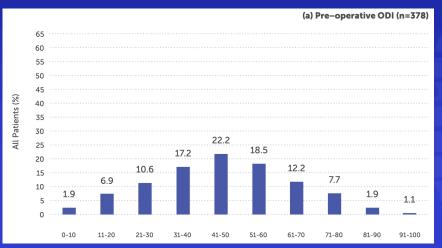
(b) Six-month post-operative ODI (n=348)

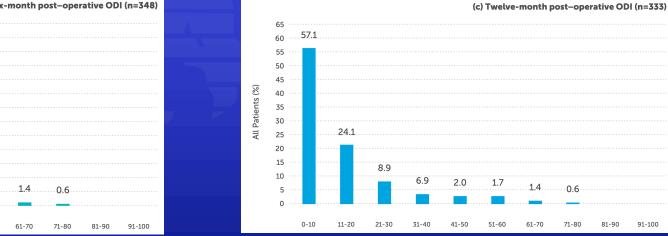
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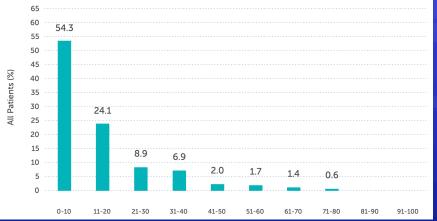
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## **ASR - Discectomy**





(b) Six-month post-operative ODI (n=348)



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1.4

61-70

0.6

71-80

91-100

81-90

1.7



# What do I do?

• In past 30 yrs. over 2500 open discectomies Small, safe, predictable operation Patients with persistent pain and disability • After failed non-operative treatments Realistic expectations • Occasional recurrence requiring redo • Rarely progress to fusion



# What should You do?

Be mindful of psychological factors
Address the physical and emotional issues
Mobilize and reassure
Counsel and hypnotize: You will get better!
Remember Red Flags



# What should You do?

Be mindful of psychological factors
Address the physical and emotional issues
Mobilize and reassure
Counsel and hypnotize: You will get better!
Remember Red Flags
Discuss or refer

Serious, uncertain, difficult, failure to improve



# Thank you.

