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腰椎手術後疼痛症候群に対する後仙腸靭帯ブロックの効果に関する後方視的検討

(The Sacroiliac ligament' s block is retrospectively evaluated on FBSS)

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Abstract

The treatments of failed back surgery syndrome (FBSS) are still challengeable. We evaluated whether a posterior sacroiliac ligament block could be effective for the sacroiliac joint (SIJ) pain in 64 patients with FBSS. We evaluated sequential changes of numerical rating scale (NRS) after the block in out-patient, the duration of FBSS, located sites of pain, and type of surgery. In 55 patients with FBSS, the average age was 71.7 ± 12.0 years old. 17 patients had bilateral lesions and 38 patients had unilateral lesion (the right side was 22, the left side was 16). The male/female ratio was 28:27. These data did not differ significantly. The onset period ranges of the low back pain after the lumbar spine surgery were between 9 days and 30 years and the middle value was 18 months.

Fifty-five patients with FBSS were diagnosed as the SIJ related pain according to clinical findings. In the all patients the posterior sacroiliac ligament blocks were effective. Therefore, the pain of these patients was confirmed to originate from SIJ. In 47 of 55 patients (85.5%) the only block was enough effective, but 8 patients were treated with other blocks including epidural block and nerve root block and so on because of insufficient effect of only posterior sacroiliac ligament blocks. The improvement of NRS more than 50 % with the first block was shown in 53.2% of patients.

The study showed that the posterior sacroiliac ligament block may be effective to relieve the pain originated from FBSS as diagnostic method and the treatment.