

# Index

Page numbers in *italics* indicate figures. Page numbers followed by “t” indicate tables.

- A**
- Algorithm for pain management, 39
  - Allergic reaction to nonionic contrasts, 34
  - P*-aminobenzoic acid, allergic potential, 31
  - Amitriptyline, for depression, 34
  - Analgesic ladder, World Health Organization, 39, 279
  - Analgesics, 32–34. *See also* under drug name
  - Anatomy of spine, 1–26
    - physical components of, 1–15
      - anatomical space, 14–15
      - bones, 1–11, 2–7, 3t
      - discs, intervertebral, 8–11, 9–11
      - joints, intervertebral, 8–11, 9–11
      - nerves, 11–14, 13
      - vertebral volume, from cervical to lumbar regions, 3
    - somatic arterial supply
      - cervical, 22
      - lower thoracic, 22
      - lumbar, 22
      - sacral, 22
      - upper thoracic, 22
    - vascular anatomy, 15–22
      - centrifugal system, 20
      - centripetal system, 20–22
      - cervical, 17
      - dorsal-longitudinal arteries, 16
      - lumbosacral, 17
      - macrocirculation, 15–20, 16–17, 18t, 19
      - microcirculation, 20–22, 21
      - pretransverse arteries, 16
      - radicular arteries, 18
      - radiculomedullary arteries, 18–19
      - radiculopial arteries, 18
      - somatic arterial supply, 22
      - spinal arteries, diameter, 18
      - thoracic, 17
      - ventrolateral arteries, 16
    - venous anatomy, 22–26, 23–25, 25t
      - cervical veins, 26
      - lumbar veins, 26
      - number of spinal veins, 25
      - sacral veins, 26
      - thoracic veins, 26
  - Anesthetic agents, 31–32, 48–49, 49t. *See also* under drug name
  - Aneurysmal bone cysts, 310–311
    - therapy, 311
  - Angiography
    - cervical spine, 22
    - endovascular therapy, 311–319, 312–315, 316–318
    - equipment, 257
    - lower thoracic spine, 22
    - lumbar spine, 22
    - sacral spine, 22
    - upper thoracic spine, 22
  - Angioma, cavernous, 304
  - Anhedonia, with depression, anxiety, 47
  - Annuloplasty, electrothermal, intradiscal, 121–136
    - anatomy, 121–123, 122
    - development of, 123
    - history of, 123–133, 124
    - indications for, 124–133, 126–132
    - intervertebral discs, spinal pain and, 123
    - postoperative care, 133–134
    - technique, 124–133, 126–132
  - Anterolateral biopsy approach
    - bone, 75
    - disc, 75
    - soft tissues, 75
  - Antibiotics, 32. *See also* under drug name
  - Anticholinergic effects of tricyclic antidepressants, 48
  - Antidepressants, 38
    - anticholinergic effects of, 48
    - for postherpetic neuralgia, phantom limb pain, 34. *See also* under drug name
  - Antiepileptic agents, 48
  - Antinuclear antibodies, in screening for autoimmune dysfunction, 44

- Anxiety  
 evaluation of, 46  
 as exacerbating component of pain, 47
- Anxiolytic medications, 50
- APLD. *See* Automated percutaneous lumbar discectomy
- Appetite flux, with depression, anxiety, 47
- Arrow International, development of constant flow rate pump, 274
- Arteriovenous fistulas, classification scheme for, 292–293
- Arteriovenous malformation, classification scheme for, 292–293
- Arthritic osteophytes, in radiograph, 41
- Aspiration of disc, in automated percutaneous lumbar discectomy, 145
- Autoimmune dysfunction, screening for, 44
- Autologous blood, harvesting of cryoprecipitate from, 328
- Automated percutaneous lumbar discectomy  
 herniated disc, 137–148  
 aspiration of disc, 145  
 discitis, suspected, 144  
 far lateral herniation, 143–144  
 future developments in, 147  
 herniated nucleus pulposus, classic, 139–142, 140–141  
 instrument entry point, 144  
 intradiscal steroid injection, 144  
 local anesthetic injection, 144  
 patient positioning, 144  
 patient selection, 139–144  
 postoperative care, 147  
 probe placement for aspiration, 144–145  
 procedural steps, 144–145, 146  
 reherniation, at level of previous surgery, 142–143  
 technique, 144–145
- Autonomic nerve blockade, 219–244  
 celiac plexus blockade, 219, 223–226  
 indications, 223  
 technique, 223–226, 224–225  
 hypogastric plexus blockade, 219, 229–232  
 indications, 229, 230  
 technique, 230, 231  
 impar ganglion blockade, 219, 232–233  
 indications, 232, 232  
 technique, 233  
 lumbar sympathetic blockade, 219, 226–229  
 indications, 226  
 technique, 227–229, 227–229  
 splanchnic sympathetic blockade, 219, 221–223  
 indications, 222  
 technique, 223  
 stellate ganglion blockade, 219–221, 220  
 indications, 221  
 technique, 221  
 sympathetic blockades, 219  
 thoracic sympathetic blockade, 219, 221–223  
 indications, 222  
 technique, 223
- AVF. *See* Vascular malformations, spinal
- B**
- Balloon kyphoplasty, 334–348  
 biomechanical investigations, 346  
 patient selection, 335, 335–336  
 results, 345–346  
 technique, 336–345, 337–344  
 vertebral body deformity in, 334–335
- Battery failure, as implanted drug delivery complication, 288
- Betamethasone sodium phosphate, betamethasone acetate and, for spine injection, 30–31
- Bicarbonate, as anesthetic, 258
- Biological aspects of pain, 40
- Biopsy of spine, percutaneous, image-guided, 69–93  
 anterolateral, bone, 75  
 approaches to, 75  
 biopsy needle systems, 73  
 biopsy techniques, 75–91, 76–88, 90–91  
 coaxial needle systems, 74  
 commercially available biopsy systems, 74  
 complications of, 71  
 equipment, 73–75, 74, 74t  
 fluoroscopy, 73  
 imaging guidance modalities, 73  
 indications for, 70  
 magnetic resonance imaging, 73  
 paraspinal, bone, 75  
 patient preparation, 70t, 71t, 71–72, 71–73  
 postoperative care, 91–92  
 transcostovertebral, bone, 75  
 transpedicular, bone, 75
- Biplane fluoroscopic imaging, 28, 257  
 equipment, 257
- Blood, autologous, harvesting of cryoprecipitate from, 328
- Blood-banked cryoprecipitate, 328–329
- Bone cysts, aneurysmal, 310–311  
 therapy, 311
- Bone scanning, 42
- Bones of spine, 1–11, 2–7, 3t
- Botulinum toxins, 50–51
- Bupivacaine, use as anesthetic agent, 31, 32
- C**
- Calcified disc herniation, 355  
 intradiscal oxygen-ozone treatment, results with, 355
- Cancer, screening for, 44
- Cancer-related pain, implanted drug delivery systems, 284–285
- Capsaicin, mechanism of action, 50
- Carbamazepine  
 for depression, 34  
 mechanism of action, 49

- Cardiac conduction  
abnormalities, patients  
with, 48
- C-arm fluoroscopic imaging  
equipment, mobile, 29
- Catheter tip obstruction, as  
implanted drug delivery  
complication, 288
- Caudal epidural steroid  
injection, 157–160,  
158–159  
initial description of, 149
- Cavernous angioma, 304  
therapy, 304
- Cavernous malformations, 304  
therapy, 304
- Cefazolin, as antibiotic, 32, 258
- Celestone Soluspan, 30–31
- Celiac plexus blockade, 45, 219,  
223–226  
indications, 223  
technique, 223–226, 224–225
- Cement, selection, preparation,  
in percutaneous  
vertebroplasty, 253–256,  
254–255
- Central nerve blocks,  
diagnostic, 45–46
- Centrifugal microcirculation,  
spine, 20
- Centripetal microcirculation,  
spine, 20–22
- Centripetal system  
microcirculation, spine,  
20–22
- Cerebrospinal fluid  
hypoglycemia, 326
- Cerebrospinal fluid  
hypovolemia, 322–334  
diagnosis, 322–324  
epidural blood patch,  
324–328  
alternative treatments, 325  
contraindications, 325  
prophylactic use of, 326  
steroids, 326  
technique, 326–328
- fibrin glue patch, 328–331  
blood-banked  
cryoprecipitate, 328–329  
cryoprecipitate, drawback  
of using, 328  
FDA-approved fibrin  
sealants, 328  
fever with, 329  
Hemaseel fibrin sealant, 328  
prophylactic use of, 329  
technique, 329–331,  
330–331  
Tisseel fibrin sealant, 328  
Monro-Kellie rule, 322  
pathophysiology, 322–324  
spontaneous intracranial  
hypotension, 322–323
- Cervical arteries, spine, 17
- Cervical discography, 112–116,  
114–116
- Cervical epidural steroid  
injection, 160
- Cervical epidurography, 197
- Cervical epidurolysis, 197
- Cervical spine, angiography, 22
- Cervical veins, spine, 26
- Childbirth, spontaneous  
intracranial hypotension  
from, 322–323
- Ciprofloxacin, as antibiotic, 32,  
258
- Circulatory disorders,  
thermography, 42–43
- Clonazepam, mechanism of  
action, 49
- Coaxial needle systems, for  
biopsy, 74
- Cobb's syndrome, 306
- Codeine, for analgesia, 33
- Cold application, 51
- Compression fractures,  
vertebral, balloon  
kyphoplasty for pain  
relief, 334
- Compression neuropathy, from  
thyroid disorders,  
screening for, 44
- Computed tomographic  
fluoroscopy, in biopsy, 73  
multidirectional fluoroscope,  
73
- Computed tomography, 42
- Constant flow rate pump, for  
drug delivery, 274,  
281–282
- Contrast agents, 34–35  
iodinated, 34  
nonionic, 34  
allergic reaction to, 34
- Controlled-release morphine,  
for analgesia, 33
- Conus medullaris  
arteriovenous  
malformation, 299–304,  
300–303
- Corticosteroids, 30–31. *See also*  
*under drug name*
- COX enzymes. *See* Cytochrome  
*c* oxidase enzymes
- Cryoprecipitate  
blood-banked, 328–329  
drawback of using, 328
- CT. *See* Computed tomography
- Curvature of spine. *See* Scoliosis
- Cytochrome *c* oxidase  
enzymes, nonsteroidal  
block of, 48
- D**
- Delivery systems for drugs,  
implanted, 273–291  
cancer-related pain,  
outcomes in, 284–285  
clinic, 274–276, 276  
complications of, 286–290  
device-related  
complications, 287–289  
infusate-related  
complications, 289–290  
surgical complications,  
286–287  
constant flow rate pump, 274  
implantation, 281–282  
constant flow rate pump,  
281–282  
programmable pump, 282  
pump preparation, 281  
intraspinal opioids,  
exclusion, inclusion  
criteria, 278  
non-cancer-related pain,  
outcomes in, 285–286  
outcomes, 284–286  
pain types, characteristics of,  
277  
patient selection, 276–280,  
277t, 278t, 279t  
programmable pump,  
274–275  
screening techniques,  
280–281  
percutaneous technique,  
280  
surgical technique, 280–281  
surgical implantation  
technique, 282–284
- Synchromed implanted drug  
delivery programmer,  
276, 284
- World Health Organization  
analgesic ladder, 279

- Demerol, for analgesia, 33
- Depo-Medrol. *See*  
Methylprednisolone acetate
- Depression  
evaluation of, 46  
as exacerbating component of pain, 47
- Diabetes, screening for, 44
- Diagnostic procedures, 37–52  
biological aspects of pain, 40  
diagnostic nerve blocks, 44–46  
central nerve blocks, 45–46  
peripheral nerve blocks, 45  
electrodiagnostics, 43–44  
electromyography, 43  
nerve conduction studies, 44  
history taking, 40  
imaging studies, 41–43  
bone scanning, 42  
computed tomography scanning, 42  
magnetic resonance imaging, 42  
myelography, 42  
radiographs, conventional, 41  
thermography, 42–43  
ultrasound, 42  
laboratory tests, 44  
screening, 44  
physical examination, 41  
psychological evaluation, 46–47  
anxiety, 46  
depression, 46  
treatment targets, 38
- Dihydrocodeine, for analgesia, 33
- Dilaudid, for analgesia, 33
- Disc. *See under* specific disc  
aspiration of, 145  
calcified  
herniation, 355  
intradiscal oxygen-ozone treatment, results with, 355  
herniated  
automated percutaneous lumbar discectomy, 137–148  
calcified, 355  
lumbar, intradiscal oxygen-ozone in treatment, 349–358  
multiple, 354  
intervertebral, 8–11, 9–11, 123  
spinal pain and, 123  
lumbar, annular lesions of, 107  
material, 173  
narrowing of space, 41
- Disc material, pathological filling defect produced by, 173
- Disc space, narrowing of, in radiograph, 41
- Discectomy, lumbar, automated  
percutaneous, for herniated disc, 137–148  
aspiration of disc, 145  
discitis, suspected, 144  
far lateral herniation, 143–144  
future developments in, 147  
herniated nucleus pulposus, classic, 139–142, 140–141  
instrument entry point, 144  
intradiscal steroid injection, 144  
local anesthetic injection, 144  
patient positioning, 144  
patient selection, 139–144  
postoperative care, 147  
probe placement for aspiration, 144–145  
procedural steps, 144–145, 146  
reherniation, at level of previous surgery, 142–143  
technique, 144–145
- Discitis, 144  
suspected, 144
- Discogenic pain  
intradiscal electrothermal therapy, 61  
thermal energy for, 61
- Discography, 54–56, 94–120  
cervical, 112–116, 114–116  
lumbar, 96–107, 99–105, 107t  
lumbar disc annular lesions, classification of, 107  
lumbar fusion, 107–108  
postdiscography care, 116–117  
result reporting, 117  
sedation, 95–96  
spinal deformity, 107–108  
technical considerations, 95  
thoracic, 108–112, 109–112
- Dolophine, for analgesia, 33
- Dorsal-longitudinal arteries, spine, 16
- Dural arteriovenous malformation, 292–296, 293t, 295–297  
therapy, 296
- Dysesthetic pain, 33–34
- Dysproteinemia, screening for, 44
- E
- Electrical stimulation, for muscle spasm, 51
- Electrodiagnostics, 43–44  
electromyography, 43  
nerve conduction studies, 44
- Electromyography, 43
- EMG. *See* Electromyography
- Endovascular therapy, spine, 292–321  
aneurysmal bone cysts, 310–311  
therapy, 311  
arteriovenous fistulas, malformations, classification scheme for, 292–293  
conus medullaris arteriovenous malformation, 299–304, 300–303  
dural arteriovenous malformation, 292–296, 293t, 295–297  
therapy, 296  
epidural arteriovenous fistulas, 292  
therapy, 292  
extradural arteriovenous malformation, 298–299  
therapy, 299  
intradural arteriovenous fistula, 296–298, 297  
therapy, 298  
intraductal arteriovenous malformation, 299  
metastatic lesions affecting spine, 311  
neoplastic vascular lesions, spinal cord, 304  
cavernous malformations, 304  
hemangioblastomas, 304

- Spetzler classification of spinal vascular lesions, 292–293
- spinal angiography, technique, 311–319, 312–315, 316–318
- spinal vascular malformations, 292–304
- systemic syndromes with spinal vascular malformations, 306
- Cobb's syndrome, 306
- Klippel-Trenaunay, 306
- Osler-Weber-Rendu Syndrome, 306
- Parkes-Weber syndromes, 306
- vertebral hemangiomas, 306–310
- type A, 307–308, 308–309
- type B, 309–310
- type C, 310
- Epidural arteriovenous fistulas, 292–302
- therapy, 292
- Epidural blood patch, 324–328
- cerebrospinal fluid hypovolemia, 324–328
- alternative treatments, 325
- contraindications, 325
- prophylactic use of, 326
- steroids, 326
- technique, 326–328
- sumatriptan, 326
- Epidural fibrosis
- pathological changes with, 197
- pathological filling defect produced by, 173
- spinal endoscopy, 197
- Epidural scarring, pathological filling defect produced by, 173
- Epidural steroid injection, 60, 149–170
- caudal epidural, 157–160, 158–159
- initial description of, 149
- cervical, 160
- complications of, 164–168, 165–166
- interlaminar lumbar epidural injection, 151–155, 152, 154–155
- midline, introduction of, 149
- pathoanatomy, 149–151
- technique, 151–164
- thoracic, 160
- transforaminal, 155–157, 156–157
- Epidurography, 171–202
- cervical, 197
- complications of, 183–187
- subarachnoid injection, 187
- subdural injection, 187
- vascular runoff, 183–187, 184–186
- contraindications to, 174–175
- indications for, 174–175
- informed consent, 177
- laboratory work, 177
- monitoring of patient, 177–178
- normal, 179–183, 180–183
- pathological filling defects, structural abnormalities producing, 173
- patient preparation, 177–178
- positioning of patient, 178
- radiation safety, 178
- recent developments in, 197–199, 197–200
- thoracic, 197
- Epidurolysis, 171–202
- cervical, 197
- contraindications to, 174–175
- indications for, 174–175
- informed consent issues, 177
- injections, 191–197
- contrast injection, 191–194, 192–193
- hyaluronidase injection, 195
- hypertonic saline infusion, 196–197
- injection epidurolysis, local anesthetic injection, 195
- local anesthetic injection, 195–196, 196
- steroid injection, 195–196, 196
- laboratory work, 177
- mechanical, catheter placement, 187–191, 188–190
- monitoring of patient, 177–178
- needle placement, 178–179
- pathological filling defects, structural abnormalities producing, 173
- patient positioning, 178
- patient preparation, 177–178
- radiation safety, 178
- recent developments in, 197–199, 197–200
- thoracic, 197
- Epinephrine, in anesthetic, 258–259
- Erythrocyte sedimentation rate, in screening for autoimmune dysfunction, 44
- Evaluation of patient. *See* Patient evaluation
- Evoked pain, 277
- F**
- Facet abnormalities, in radiograph, 41
- Facet arthropathy, on extension, facet rhizolysis for pain, 51
- Facet blockade, 56–58. *See also* Facet injections
- Facet injections, 203–218
- anatomy, 203–205, 204–205
- facet joint block technique, 208–213, 210–213
- medial branch block technique, 213–216, 214–216
- postoperative care, 216–217
- spinal pain, 205–216, 206–207
- Facet joint syndrome, 45
- Facet rhizolysis for pain on extension, 51
- Failed spinal fusions, in radiograph, 41
- Fibrin glue patch
- cerebrospinal fluid hypovolemia, 328–331
- blood-banked cryoprecipitate, 328–329
- cryoprecipitate, drawback of using, 328
- fever with, 329
- fibrin sealants, 328
- prophylactic use of, 329
- technique, 329–331, 330–331
- headache with, 329
- Fibrosis, epidural
- pathological changes with, 197
- pathological filling defect produced by, 173
- spinal endoscopy, 197

- Fluoroscopic imaging equipment  
 biplane, 28  
 fixed, single-plane, 28  
 mobile C-arm, 29
- Fluoroscopy, in biopsy, 73
- Follow up of patients, 52
- G**
- Gabapentin  
 for depression, 34  
 mechanism of action, 49
- Gadolinium, as contrast agent, 34
- Gait abnormalities, correction of, 51
- Glaucoma, patients with, 48
- Glucosamine sulfate, therapeutic use of, 50
- H**
- Heat application, 51
- Hemangioblastomas, 304  
 therapy, 304, 305
- Hemangiomas, vertebral, 306–310  
 type A, 307–308, 308–309  
 therapy, 307–308  
 type B, 309–310  
 therapy, 309–310  
 type C, 310  
 therapy, 310
- Hemaseel fibrin sealant, 328
- Hemorrhagic telangiectasia, hereditary. *See* Osler-Weber-Rendu Syndrome
- Herbal remedies, therapeutic use of, 50
- Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia. *See* Osler-Weber-Rendu Syndrome
- Herniated disc  
 automated percutaneous lumbar discectomy, 137–148  
 aspiration of disc, 145  
 discitis, suspected, 144  
 far lateral herniation, 143–144  
 future developments in, 147  
 herniated nucleus pulposus, classic, 139–142, 140–141  
 instrument entry point, 144  
 intradiscal steroid injection, 144  
 local anesthetic injection, 144  
 patient positioning, 144  
 patient selection, 139–144  
 postoperative care, 147  
 probe placement for aspiration, 144–145  
 procedural steps, 144–145, 146  
 reherniation, at level of previous surgery, 142–143  
 technique, 144–145  
 calcified, 355  
 lumbar, intradiscal oxygen-ozone treatment, 349–358  
 action of, description, 350–351  
 calcified disc herniations, results with, 355  
 clinical experience, 351–353, 352–353  
 complications, 357  
 degenerative disease complicated by herniation, results with, 352, 356  
 multiple disc herniations, results with, 354  
 oxygen-ozone mixture, 350  
 results, 353–356, 353–356  
 technical aspects, 351  
 tissue structure alterations, 357  
 multiple, 354
- Hydrocodone, for analgesia, 33
- Hydromorphone, for analgesia, 33
- Hypogastric plexus blockade, 219, 229–232  
 indications, 229, 230  
 technique, 230, 231
- Hypoglycemia, cerebrospinal fluid, treatment of, 326
- Hypotension, intracranial, spontaneous, 322–323
- Hypovolemia, cerebrospinal fluid, 322–334  
 diagnosis, 322–324  
 epidural blood patch, 324–328  
 alternative treatments, 325  
 contraindications, 325  
 prophylactic use of, 326  
 steroids, 326  
 technique, 326–328
- fibrin glue patch, 328–331  
 blood-banked cryoprecipitate, 328–329  
 cryoprecipitate, drawback of using, 328  
 FDA-approved fibrin sealants, 328  
 fever with, 329  
 Hemaseel fibrin sealant, 328  
 prophylactic use of, 329  
 technique, 329–331, 330–331  
 Tisseel fibrin sealant, 328  
 spontaneous intracranial hypotension, 322–323
- I**
- Image-guided spine interventions, 27–36, 53–68  
 analgesics, 32–33, 49–51  
 adjuvant, 33–34  
 for dysesthetic pain, 33–34  
 anesthetic agents, 31–32  
 antibiotics, 32  
 biplane fluoroscopic equipment, 27–29  
 conventional surgical management, compared, 53–68  
 corticosteroids, 30–31  
 cryoanalgesia, 35  
 discography, 54–56  
 epidural steroid injections, 60, 149–170, 325  
 facet blockade, 56–58, 203–218  
 fixed, single-plane fluoroscopic equipment, 28  
 imaging equipment, 27–30, 28–29  
 biplane fluoroscopic equipment, 28  
 fixed, single-plane fluoroscopic arrangement, 28  
 mobile C-arm fluoroscopic arrangement, 29  
 kyphoplasty, 61–63, 334–348

- minimally invasive
  - intradiscal therapy, 60–61
- mobile C-arm fluoroscopic equipment, 29
- nerve root blockade, 58–60, 161–168, 232–233
- nonionic contrast agents, allergic reaction to, 34
- pharmacological agents, 30–35, 50, 273–291
  - analgesics, 32–33, 49
  - anesthetics, 31–32
  - antibiotics, 32
  - corticosteroids, 30–31
- radiographic contrast agents, 34–35
- sacroiliac joint injections, 58, 234–244
- tricyclic antidepressants, for postherpetic neuralgia, phantom limb pain, 34
- vertebroplasty, 61–63, 245–272
- Imaging studies, 41–43
  - bone scanning, 42
  - computed tomography scanning, 42
  - magnetic resonance imaging, 42
  - myelography, 42
  - radiographs, conventional, 41
  - thermography, 42–43
  - ultrasound, 42
- Impar ganglion blockade, 219, 232–233
  - indications, 232, 232
  - technique, 233
- Implanted drug delivery systems, 273–291
  - cancer-related pain, outcomes in, 284–285
  - clinic, 274–276, 276
  - complications of, 286–290
    - device-related complications, 287–289
    - infusate-related complications, 289–290
    - surgical complications, 286–287
  - constant flow rate pump, 274
  - implantation, 281–282
    - constant flow rate pump, 281–282
    - programmable pump, 282
    - pump preparation, 281
- intraspinal opioids, exclusion, inclusion criteria, 278
- non-cancer-related pain, outcomes in, 285–286
- outcomes, 284–286
- pain types, characteristics of, 277
- patient selection, 276–280, 277t, 278t, 279t
- programmable pump, 274–275
- screening techniques, 280–281
  - percutaneous technique, 280
  - surgical technique, 280–281
- surgical implantation technique, 282–284
- Synchromed implanted drug delivery programmer, 276, 284
- World Health Organization analgesic ladder, 279
- Informed consent issues
  - in epidurography, 177
  - in epidurolysis, 177
  - in percutaneous vertebroplasty, 256
- Interlaminar lumbar epidural steroid injection, 151–155, 152, 154–155
- Intervertebral discs, 8–11, 9–11
  - spinal pain and, 123
- Intervertebral joints, 8–11, 9–11
- Intracranial hypotension, spontaneous, 322–323
- Intradiscal electrothermal annuloplasty, 121–136
  - anatomy, 121–123, 122
  - development of, 123
  - history of, 123–133, 124
  - indications for, 124–133, 126–132
  - intervertebral discs, spinal pain and, 123
  - postoperative care, 133–134
  - technique, 124–133, 126–132
- Intradiscal oxygen-ozone, for herniated lumbar disc, 349–358
  - action of, description, 350–351
  - calcified disc herniations, results with, 355
  - clinical experience, 351–353, 352–353
  - complications, 357
  - degenerative disease complicated by herniation, results with, 352, 356
  - multiple disc herniations, results with, 354
  - oxygen-ozone mixture, 350
  - results, 353–356, 353–356
  - risks of, 357
  - technical aspects, 351
  - tissue structure alterations, 357
- Intradiscal steroid injection, 144
- Intradural arteriovenous fistula, 296–298, 297
- Intradural arteriovenous malformation, 298–299
- Intramedullary arteriovenous malformation, 299
- Intraspinal opioids, exclusion, inclusion criteria, 278
- Intrathecal infusion techniques, 52
- Iodinated contrast agents, 34
- Isovue, as contrast agent, 34
- K**
- Kava, in treatment of anxiety, 50
- Ketoralac, for analgesia, 22
- Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome, 306
- Kyphoplasty, 61–63, 334–348
  - biomechanical investigations, 346
  - patient selection, 335, 335–336
  - results, 345–346
  - technique, 336–345, 337–344
  - vertebral body deformity in, 334–335
- L**
- Laboratory tests, in diagnosis, 44
- Lactated Ringer solution, as anesthetic, 259
- Lamotrigine, mechanism of action, 49

- Levofloxacin, as antibiotic, 32
- Lidocaine, 31, 48, 258–259  
mechanism of action, 50  
“no-sting” solution, 259
- Local anesthetics, 48–49, 49t
- Lortab, for analgesia, 33
- Lumbar disc  
annular lesions, classification of, 107  
herniated, intradiscal  
oxygen-ozone treatment, 349–358  
action of, description, 350–351  
calcified disc herniations, results with, 355  
clinical experience, 351–353, 352–353  
complications, 357  
degenerative disease complicated by herniation, results with, 352, 356  
multiple disc herniations, results with, 354  
oxygen-ozone mixture, 350  
results, 353–356, 353–356  
technical aspects, 351  
tissue structure alterations, 357
- Lumbar discectomy, automated  
percutaneous, for herniated disc, 137–148  
aspiration of disc, 145  
discitis, suspected, 144  
far lateral herniation, 143–144  
future developments in, 147  
herniated nucleus pulposus, classic, 139–142, 140–141  
instrument entry point, 144  
intradiscal steroid injection, 144  
local anesthetic injection, 144  
patient positioning, 144  
patient selection, 139–144  
postoperative care, 147  
probe placement, for aspiration, 144–145  
procedural steps, 144–145, 146  
reherniation, at level of previous surgery, 142–143  
technique, 144–145
- Lumbar discography, 96–107, 99–105, 107t
- Lumbar epidural injection, interlaminar, 151–155, 152, 154–155
- Lumbar fusion, discography, 107–108
- Lumbar spine, angiography, 22
- Lumbar sympathetic blockade, 219, 226–229  
ganglion, 45  
indications, 226  
technique, 227–229, 227–229
- Lumbar veins, spine, 26
- Lumbosacral arteries, spine, 17
- M**
- Macrocirculation, spine, 15–20, 16–17, 18t, 19  
cervical arteries, 17  
dorsal-longitudinal arteries, 16  
lumbosacral arteries, 17  
pretransverse arteries, 16  
radicular arteries, 18  
radiculomedullary arteries, 18–19  
radiculopial arteries, 18  
spinal arteries, diameter, 18  
thoracic arteries, 17  
ventrolateral arteries, 16
- Magnetic resonance imaging, 42, 247–250  
in biopsy, 73
- Malnutrition, screening for, 44
- Medtronic Corporation, development of programmable pump, 274–275
- Membrane-stabilizing agents, 48
- Meperidine, for analgesia, 33
- Metastatic lesions affecting spine, 70–71, 311
- Methadone, for analgesia, 33
- N-methyl-D-aspartate, for pain, 38
- Methylprednisolone acetate, 30–31  
for spine injection, 30–31
- Mexiletine, 48
- Microcirculation, spine, 20–22, 21  
centrifugal system, 20  
centripetal system, 20–22
- Midline epidural steroid injection, introduction of technique, 149
- Minimally invasive intradiscal therapy, 60–61
- Mobile C-arm fluoroscopic imaging equipment, 29
- Monro-Kellie rule, in cerebrospinal fluid hypovolemia, 322
- Morphine, controlled-release, for analgesia, 33
- MRI. *See* Magnetic resonance imaging
- MS Contin, for analgesia, 33
- Multiple disc herniations, intradiscal oxygen-ozone treatment, results with, 354
- Muscle spasm  
electrical stimulation for, 51  
ultrasound, 51
- Myelography, 42
- Myofascial syndromes, thermography, 42–43
- N**
- Needle systems, for biopsy, 73  
coaxial, 74
- Neoplastic vascular lesions, spinal cord, 304  
cavernous malformations, 304  
therapy, 304  
hemangioblastomas, 304  
therapy, 304, 305
- Nerve blocks, 51, 160–164, 161–164  
complications of, 164–168, 165–166  
diagnostic, 44–46  
central nerve blocks, 45–46  
peripheral nerve blocks, 45  
root of nerve, 58–60
- Nerve conduction studies, 44
- Nerves of spine, 11–14, 13
- Neuralgia, postherpetic, tricyclic antidepressants for, 34. *See also under* drug name
- Neurodestructive techniques, 51
- Neurontin, for depression, 34
- Neuropathic pain, 277

- Neuropathy  
 thermography for, 42  
 from thyroid disorders,  
 screening for, 44
- Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, 48  
 for analgesia, 33  
 block of cytochrome *c*  
 oxidase enzymes, effect  
 on pain, 48
- NSAIDs. *See* Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
- Nucleus pulposus, herniated,  
 lumbar disc, automated  
 percutaneous  
 discectomy, 139–142,  
 140–141
- O**
- Opioids, 33, 50  
 intraspinal, exclusion,  
 inclusion criteria, 278
- Osler-Weber-Rendu Syndrome,  
 306
- Osteoporosis, in radiograph, 41
- Overfilling of pump, as  
 implanted drug delivery  
 complication, 288
- Oxycodone, for analgesia, 33
- Oxycontin, for analgesia, 33
- Oxygen-ozone, intradiscal, for  
 herniated disc, 349–358
- P**
- PABA. *See* *p*-aminobenzoic acid
- Pain, spinal  
 algorithm for, 39  
 alternative medications, 50  
 amplification of, with  
 prostaglandins, 48  
 analgesics, 32–34. *See also*  
*under* drug name  
 anatomy of spine and, 1–26  
 anesthetic agents, 31–32  
 annuloplasty, intradiscal,  
 electrothermal, 121–136  
 antibiotics, 32  
 antiepileptic agents, 48  
 anxiety and, 46, 47  
 anxiolytic medications, 50  
 automated percutaneous  
 lumbar discectomy, for  
 herniated disc, 137–148  
 autonomic nerve blockade,  
 219–244  
 balloon kyphoplasty, 334–348  
 biplane fluoroscopic  
 equipment, 28  
 blood patches, epidural, for  
 hypovolemia  
 syndromes, 322–334  
 botulinum toxins, 50–51  
 characteristics of, 277  
 corticosteroids, 30–31  
 cryoanalgesia, 35  
 depression with, 47  
 evaluation, 46  
 diagnostic procedures, 37–47  
 discography, 94–120  
 dysesthetic, 33–34  
 electrodiagnostics, 43–44  
 endovascular therapy,  
 292–321  
 epidurography, diagnostic,  
 171–202  
 epidurolysis, 171–202  
 evoked, 277  
 facet joint injections, 203–218  
 facet rhizolysis for, 51  
 fibrin patches, for  
 hypovolemia  
 syndromes, 322–334  
 image-guided interventions,  
 27–36, 53–68  
 imaging equipment, 27–30,  
 28–29  
 imaging studies, 41–43  
 implanted drug delivery  
 systems, 273–291  
 intrathecal infusion  
 techniques, 52  
 laboratory tests, 44  
 local anesthetics, 48–49, 49t  
 medical therapies, 47–51  
 membrane-stabilizing agents,  
 48  
 nerve blocks, 44–46,  
 149–170  
 neural blockade, 51  
 neurodestructive techniques,  
 51  
 neuropathic, 277  
 treatment algorithm, 39  
 nonionic contrast agents,  
 allergic reaction to, 34  
 nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory  
 drugs, 48  
 as cytochrome *c* oxidase  
 enzyme block, 48  
 opioids, 50  
 oxygen-ozone, intradiscal,  
 for herniated disc,  
 349–358  
 patient evaluation, 37–52  
 patient history, 40  
 phantom limb, 34  
 pharmacological agents, 30–35  
 physical examination, 41  
 physical medicine, 51  
 procedure selection criteria,  
 47–52  
 psychological evaluation,  
 46–47  
 rehabilitation, 51  
 sacroiliac joint injection,  
 234–244  
 screening for, 44  
 spinal cord stimulation,  
 51–52  
 steroid injections, epidural,  
 149–170  
 of terminal disease, World  
 Health Organization  
 treatment ladder, 39  
 thermography, 42–43  
 topical agents, 50  
 transcutaneous electrical  
 nerve stimulation, 46  
 treatment targets, 38  
 tricyclic antidepressants, 48  
 types of, characteristics of,  
 277  
 vertebral compression  
 fracture, 334  
 vertebroplasty,  
 percutaneous, 245–272  
 visceral, 277  
 zygapophyseal joints as  
 source of, 56
- Paraspinal biopsy approach,  
 bone, 75
- Paraspinal oblique biopsy  
 approach, disc, 75
- Parkes-Weber syndrome, 306
- Pars interarticularis defects, in  
 radiograph, 41
- Pathological filling defects,  
 structural abnormalities  
 producing, 173
- Patient evaluation, 37–52  
 biological aspects of pain, 40  
 diagnostic nerve blocks,  
 44–46  
 central nerve blocks, 45–46  
 peripheral nerve blocks, 45

- Patient evaluation (*Continued*)
- electrodiagnostics, 43–44
  - electromyography, 43
  - nerve conduction studies, 44
  - history taking, 40
  - imaging studies, 41–43
    - bone scanning, 42
    - computed tomography scanning, 42
    - magnetic resonance imaging, 42
    - myelography, 42
    - radiographs, conventional, 41
    - thermography, 42–43
    - ultrasound, 42
  - laboratory tests, 44
    - screening, 44
  - physical examination, 41
  - psychological evaluation, 46–47
    - anxiety, 46
    - depression, 46
    - treatment targets, 38
- Patient history, 40
- Penicillin, as antibiotic, 32
- Percocet, for analgesia, 33
- Percodan, for analgesia, 33
- Percodone, for analgesia, 33
- Percutaneous implanted drug delivery systems, 280
- Percutaneous spinal biopsy, image-guided, 69–93
  - anterolateral, soft tissues, 75
  - approaches to, 75
  - biopsy needle systems, 73
  - biopsy techniques, 75–91, 76–88, 90–91
  - coaxial needle systems, 74
  - commercially available biopsy systems, 74
  - complications of, 71
  - equipment, 73–75, 74, 74t
  - fluoroscopy, 73
  - imaging guidance modalities, 73
  - indications for, 70
  - magnetic resonance imaging, 73
  - paraspinal, bone, 75
  - paraspinal oblique disc, 75
  - paraspinal, 75
  - patient preparation, 70t, 71t, 71–72, 71–73
  - posterolateral bone, 75
  - disc, 75
  - soft tissues, 75
  - postoperative care, 91–92
  - transcostovertebral, bone, 75
  - transpedicular, bone, 75
- Percutaneous vertebroplasty, 245–272
  - anesthesia, 258–259, 258t
  - antibiotics, 258
  - cement injection, 262–264, 263
  - cement selection, preparation, 254–255, 255
  - complications of, 268–269
  - image guidance, 256–258, 257
    - biplane fluoroscopy/angiography, 256–258
  - informed consent issues, 256
  - laboratory evaluations, 257
  - local anesthetic solutions, 258–259
  - needle introduction, placement, 259–261, 260–262
  - postoperative care, 264–266, 265, 266t
  - sample orders, 266t
  - procedure results, 266–267
  - technique, 256–264
  - venography, 262
  - workup of patient, 246–253, 247–249, 251–253
- Peripheral nerve blocks, diagnostic, 45
- Phantom limb pain, 34
- Pharmacological agents, 30–35. *See also under drug name*
  - analgesics, 32–34
  - anesthetic agents, 31–32
  - antibiotics, 32
  - corticosteroids, 30–31
  - epidural steroid injections, 149–170
  - mechanisms of action of, 49
- Phenytoin
  - for depression, 34
  - mechanism of action, 49
- Physical examination of patient, 41. *See also* Patient evaluation
- Physical medicine, 51
  - cold application, 51
  - electrical stimulation, for muscle spasm, 51
  - gait abnormalities, correction of, 51
  - heat application, 51
  - strengthening exercises, 51
  - stretching exercises, 51
  - ultrasound, with muscle spasm, 51
- Pial arteriovenous fistula, 296–298, 297
- Pocket, movement of pump in, as implanted drug delivery complication, 288–289
- Posterolateral biopsy approach
  - bone, 75
  - disc, 75
  - soft tissues, 75
- Postherpetic neuralgia, tricyclic antidepressants for, 34. *See also under drug name*
- Pretransverse arteries, spine, 16
- Procedure selection criteria
  - algorithm for pain management, 39
  - alternative medications, 50
  - antiepileptic agents, 48
  - anxiolytic medications, 50
  - botulinum toxins, 50–51
  - facet rhizolysis, 51
  - follow up, 52
  - interventions, 51–52
  - intrathecal infusion techniques, 52
  - local anesthetics, 48–49, 49t
  - medical therapies, 47–51
  - membrane-stabilizing agents, 48
  - neural blockade, 51
  - neurodestructive techniques, 51
  - nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, 48
  - opioids, 50
  - exclusion, inclusion criteria, 278
  - pharmaceuticals, mechanism of action, 49
  - physical medicine, 51
  - spinal cord stimulation, 51–52
  - terminal disease pain, World Health Organization treatment ladder for, 39

- topical agents, 50
- transcutaneous electrical
  - nerve stimulation, 46
- tricyclic antidepressants, 48
  - anticholinergic effects of, 48
- Programmable pump, for drug delivery, 274–275, 282
- Prostaglandins, amplification of pain with, 48
- Prostatic hypertrophy, patients with, 48
- Psychological evaluation, 46–47
  - anxiety, 46
  - depression, 46
- Pump, for drug delivery
  - constant flow rate, 274, 281–282
  - programmable, 274–275, 282
- R**
- Radicular arteries, spine, 18
- Radiculomedullary arteries, spine, 18–19
- Radiculopial arteries, spine, 18
- Radiographs, conventional, 41
- Rehabilitation medicine, 51
  - cold application, 51
  - electrical stimulation, for muscle spasm, 51
  - gait abnormalities, correction of, 51
  - heat application, 51
  - strengthening exercises, 51
  - stretching exercises, 51
  - ultrasound, with muscle spasm, 51
- Reherniation, at previous surgery level, automated percutaneous discectomy, 142–143
- Ringer solution, as anesthetic, 259
- Ropivacaine, use as anesthetic, 31, 32
- Rotor failure of pump, as implanted drug delivery complication, 288–289
- Roxicodone, for analgesia, 33
- S**
- Sacral hiatus epidural steroid injection. *See* Caudal epidural steroid injection
- Sacral spine, angiography, 22
- Sacral veins, spine, 26
- Sacroiliac joint injection, 58, 234–244
  - diagnosis, 235, 236, 236–237
  - hylan, injection with, 241
  - recent developments in, 241
  - technique, 237–241, 238–241
- Screening, 44
- Skeletal disorders,
  - thermography, 42–43
- Sleeping difficulties, with depression, anxiety, 47
- Somatic arterial supply, spine, 22
  - angiography, 22
  - cervical, 22
  - lower thoracic, 22
  - lumbar, 22
  - sacral, 22
  - upper thoracic, 22
- Soy, therapeutic use of, 50
- Spasm, muscle. *See* Muscle spasm
- Spetzler classification, spinal vascular lesions, 292–293
- Spinal angiography, technique, 311–319, 312–318
- Spinal arteries, diameter, 18
- Spinal cord stimulation, 51–52
- Spinal deformity, discography, 107–108
- Spinal endoscopy, epidural fibrosis, 197
  - pathological changes with, 197
- Spinal pain. *See* Pain, spinal
- Splanchnic sympathetic blockade, 219, 221–223
  - indications, 222
  - technique, 223
- Spontaneous intracranial hypotension, 322–323
- Spurs, hypertrophic, in radiograph, 41
- Stellate ganglion blockade, 45, 219–221, 220
  - indications, 221
  - technique, 221
- Steroid injection
  - caudal epidural, 157–160, 158–159
  - initial description of, 149
  - cervical epidural, 160
  - complications of, 164–168, 165–166
  - epidural, 149–170
  - epidurolysis, 195–196, 196
  - facet joint, 209
  - interlaminar lumbar
    - epidural, 151–155, 152, 154–155
  - intradiscal, 144
    - automated percutaneous lumbar discectomy, 144
  - midline epidural,
    - introduction of technique, 149
  - pathoanatomy, 149–151
  - technique, 151–164
  - thoracic epidural, 160
  - transforaminal epidural, 155–157, 156–157
- Structural abnormalities producing pathological filling defects, 173
- Subdural injection, in epidurography, complications of, 187
- Surgical complications, 286–287
- Sympathetic blockades
  - celiac plexus blockade, 219, 223–226
    - indications, 223
    - technique, 223–226, 224–225
  - hypogastric plexus blockade, 219, 229–232
    - indications, 229, 230
    - technique, 230, 231
  - impar ganglion blockade, 219, 232–233
    - indications, 232, 232
    - technique, 233
  - lumbar sympathetic blockade, 219, 226–229
    - indications, 226
    - technique, 227–229, 227–229
  - splanchnic sympathetic blockade, 219, 221–223
    - indications, 222
    - technique, 223
  - stellate ganglion blockade, 219–221, 220
    - indications, 221
    - technique, 221
  - thoracic sympathetic blockade, 219, 221–223
    - indications, 222
    - technique, 223

- Systemic syndromes with spinal vascular malformations, 306
- Cobb's syndrome, 306
- Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome, 306
- Osler-Weber-Rendu Syndrome, 306
- Parkes-Weber syndrome, 306
- T**
- Telangiectasia, hemorrhagic, hereditary. *See* Osler-Weber-Rendu Syndrome
- Thermal energy, for discogenic pain, 61
- Thermography
- circulatory disorders, 42–43
  - myofascial syndromes, 42–43
  - neuropathic syndromes, 42–43
  - skeletal disorders, 43
- Thoracic arteries, spine, 17
- Thoracic discography, 108–112, 109–112
- Thoracic epidural injection, 160
- Thoracic epidurography, 197
- Thoracic spine, angiography, 22
- Thoracic sympathetic blockade, 219, 221–223
- indications, 222
  - technique, 223
- Thoracic veins, spine, 26
- Thyroid disorders, compression neuropathy from, screening for, 44
- Tisseel fibrin sealant, 328
- Topical agents, 50
- Topiramate, mechanism of action, 49
- Touhy needle, in percutaneous implanted drug delivery system, 280
- Toxins, screening for, 44
- Transcostovertebral biopsy approach, bone, 75
- Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation, 46
- Transforaminal epidural steroid injection, 155–157, 156–157
- Transpedicular biopsy approach, bone, 75
- Tricyclic antidepressants, 38, 48
- anticholinergic effects of, 48
  - for postherpetic neuralgia, phantom limb pain, 34.
  - See also* under drug name
- U**
- Ultrasound, 42
- with muscle spasm, 51
- V**
- Valproate, mechanism of action, 49
- Vascular anatomy, spine, 15–22
- angiography
    - cervical, 22
    - lower thoracic, 22
    - lumbar, 22
    - sacral, 22
    - upper thoracic, 22
  - macrocirculation, 15–20, 16–17, 18t, 19
    - cervical, 17
    - dorsal-longitudinal arteries, 16
    - lumbosacral, 17
    - pretransverse arteries, 16
    - radicular arteries, 18
    - radiculomedullary arteries, 18–19
    - radiculopial arteries, 18
    - spinal arteries, diameter, 18
    - thoracic, 17
    - ventrolateral arteries, 16
  - microcirculation, 20–22, 21
    - centrifugal system, 20
    - centripetal system, 20–22
  - somatic arterial supply, 22
  - angiography, 22
- Vascular congestion, pathological filling defect produced by, 173
- Vascular malformations, spinal, 292–304
- arteriovenous fistulas, classification scheme for, 292–293
  - conus medullaris
    - arteriovenous malformation, 299–304, 300–303
  - dural arteriovenous malformation, 292–296, 293t, 295–297
    - therapy, 296
  - epidural arteriovenous fistulas, 292
    - therapy, 292
  - extradural/intradural arteriovenous malformation, 298–299
    - therapy, 299
  - intradural arteriovenous fistula, 296–298, 297
    - therapy, 298
  - intramedullary arteriovenous malformation, 299
- Spetzler classification, spinal vascular lesions, 292–293
- systemic syndromes with, 306
- Cobb's syndrome, 306
  - Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome, 306
  - Osler-Weber-Rendu Syndrome, 306
  - Parkes-Weber syndrome, 306
- Vascular runoff, as complication of epidurography, 183–187, 184–186
- Venous anatomy, spine, 22–26, 23–25, 25t
- cervical veins, 26
  - lumbar veins, 26
  - number of spinal veins, 25
  - sacral veins, 26
  - thoracic veins, 26
- Ventrolateral arteries, of spine, 16
- Vertebral compression fractures therapy
- kyphoplasty, 234–244
  - vertebroplasty, 245–272
- Vertebral hemangiomas, 306–310
- type A, 307–308, 308–309
    - therapy, 307–308
  - type B, 309–310
    - therapy, 309–310
  - type C, 310
    - therapy, 310
- Vertebral volume, from cervical to lumbar regions, 3
- Vertebroplasty, 61–63, 245–272
- anesthesia, 258–259, 258t
  - antibiotics, 258

- cement injection, 262–264, 263
  - cement selection, preparation, 254–255, 255
  - complications of, 268–269
  - image guidance, 256–258, 257
    - biplane
      - fluoroscopy/angiography, 256–258
  - informed consent issues, 256
  - laboratory evaluations, 257
  - local anesthetic solutions, 258–259
  - needle introduction, placement, 259–262, 260–262
  - patient selection, 246–253, 247–249, 251–253
  - postoperative care, 264–266, 265, 266t
    - discharge instructions, 266
    - sample orders, 266t
  - procedure results, 266–267
  - technique, 256–264
  - venography, 262
  - workup of patient, 246–253, 247–249, 251–253
  - Vicodin, for analgesia, 33
  - Visceral pain, 277
- W**
- World Health Organization, analgesic ladder, 39, 279
- Z**
- Zonisamide, mechanism of action, 49
  - Zygapophyseal joint, abnormality of, 41
    - as source of low back pain, 56