



# LPB - Low Back Pain

*Martin Repko, Richard Chaloupka*



Ortopedická klinika  
FN Brno-Bohunice



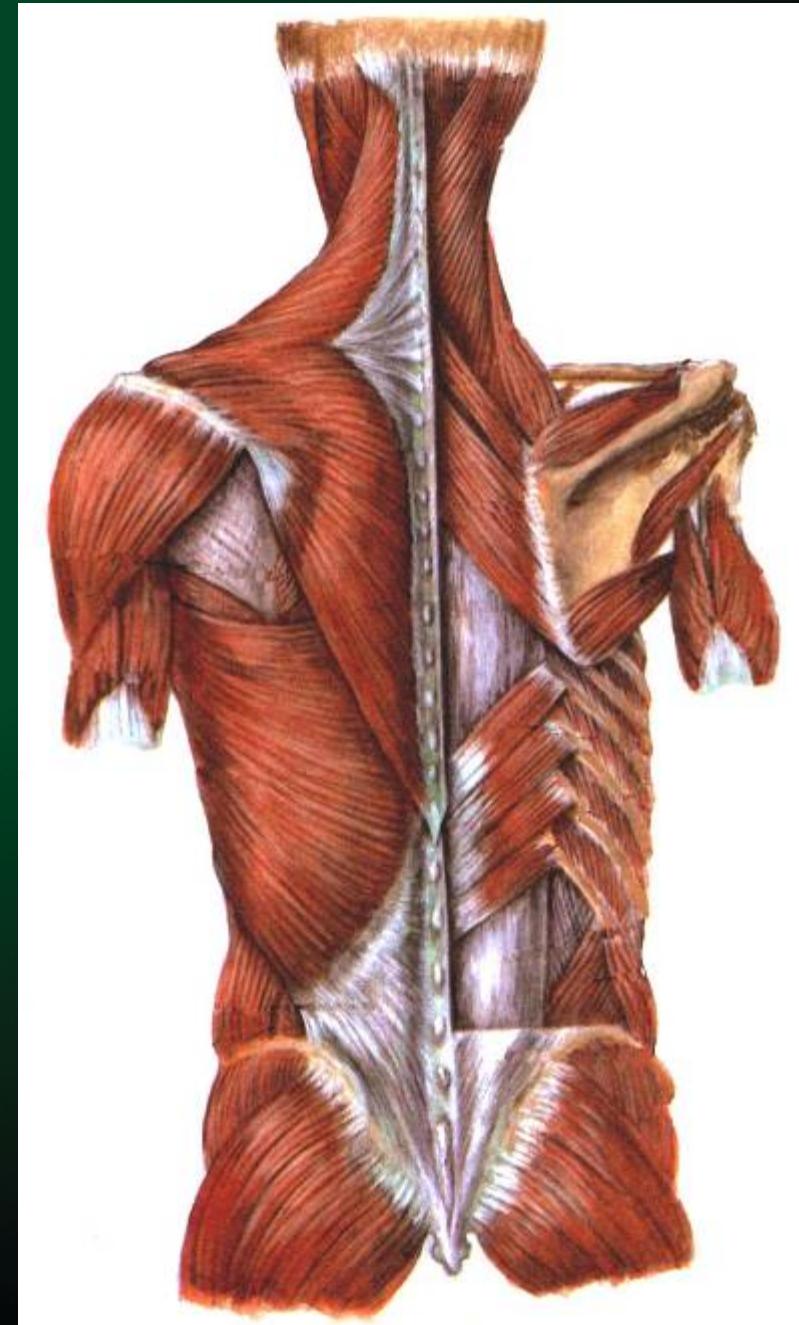
## ***Definition:***

**It is tiredness, dyscomfort or pain in lower part of back with or without irradiation do one or both lower extremities.**

- ▼ **Acute**      **24hours - 3 month**
- ▼ **Chronical**      **over 3 month**
- ▼ **Recidiv**



# Anatomy





# Pathogenesis

**1. Primary functional**

→ **secondary structural**

**2. Primary structural**



# Pathogenesis

- ▼ **vertebrogenic**
- ▼ **discogenic**
- ▼ **neurogenic**
- ▼ **vasogenic**
- ▼ **myogenic**
- ▼ **viscerogenic**
- ▼ **psychogenic**



# Pathogenesis

- ▼ degeneration
- ▼ inflammation
- ▼ tumours
- ▼ fractures
- ▼ Congenital deformities
- ▼ Metabolic diseases



# Inflammations

- ▼ *specific*
  - tbc spondylitis
- ▼ *non-specific*
  - spondylogenic osteomyelitis
- ▼ *revmatic*
  - M. Bechtereев



# Tbc spondylitis

- ▼ **Spondylitis ant.**
  - profunda
  - superficialis
  
- ▼ **Spondylitis posterior**



# X-ray stages of tbc spondylitis

- ▼ **inicial**
  - porosis and decreasing of iv spaces
- ▼ **florid**
  - destruction and vertebral sequestration
- ▼ **reparative**
  - sklerotisation and loosening of iv spaces
- ▼ **definitive**
  - synostosis



SIEDEROTH LEONARDH GIO H

KOPRESE TH8-9

29 55

55

**Sieder.F.**

D#13761

I#8

ROI - 1

A= 3

M= 435.7

D= 17.4

ROI - 2

A= 4

M= 467.9

D= 26.0

ROI - 3

A= 38

M= 338.0

D= 79.5

ROI - 4

A= 12

M=-245.3

D= 76.3

X= 4

Y= 26

R= 2

Level

280

Width

1000

O<sub>4</sub>

O<sub>3</sub>

O<sub>1</sub> O<sub>2</sub>

RDG FRYDER

5/ 4/96

12:29:38

L

KOPRESE TH8-9

29 55 10 /403

-- Sieder.F.

D#13761

I#7

ROI - 1

A= 4

M= 412.0

D= 28.3

ROI - 2

A= 23

M= 265.8

D= 46.1

ROI - 3

A= 4

M= 372.2

D= 18.5

X= 8

Y= -3

R= 1

Level

300

Width

1000



S#4

TL-4

+34.8

SIEDEROVA F. -M.

2955104930

F/67

966303.0

D-54

**Sieder.F.**

No. = 1

D= 7.2

No. = 2

D= 3.9

No. = 3

D= 3.7

No. = 4

D= 6.1

VITKOVICE HOSPITAL

OSTEOPOROZA

0.5T

width

3634

Level

1725

FFFT

C.S.=1.2mm

Level  
300  
Width

ROVA LEONARDA OT0

SE TH8-9

1993

KDG FRYDEK

**Sieder.F.**

61

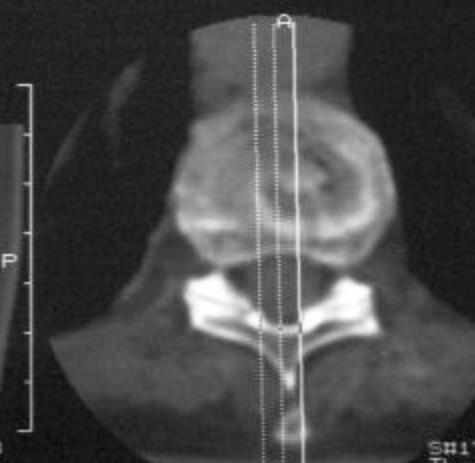
OB#6

H

OB#7

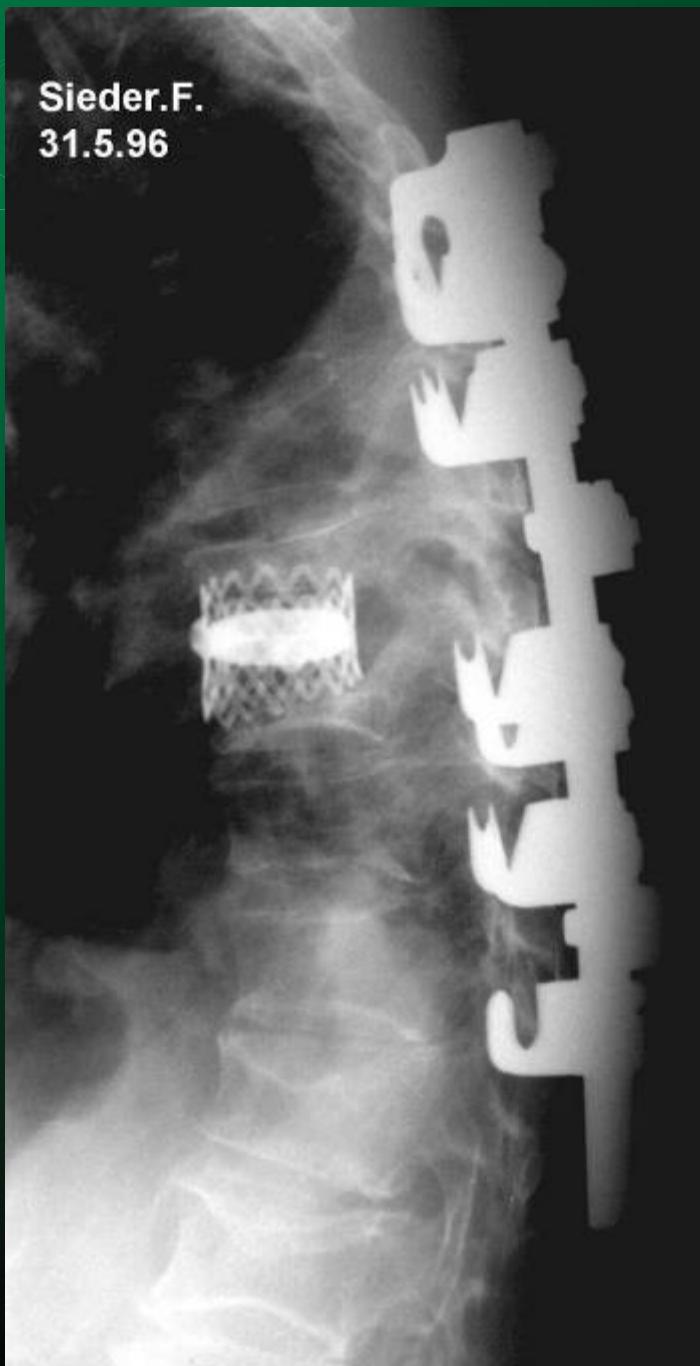


OB#8

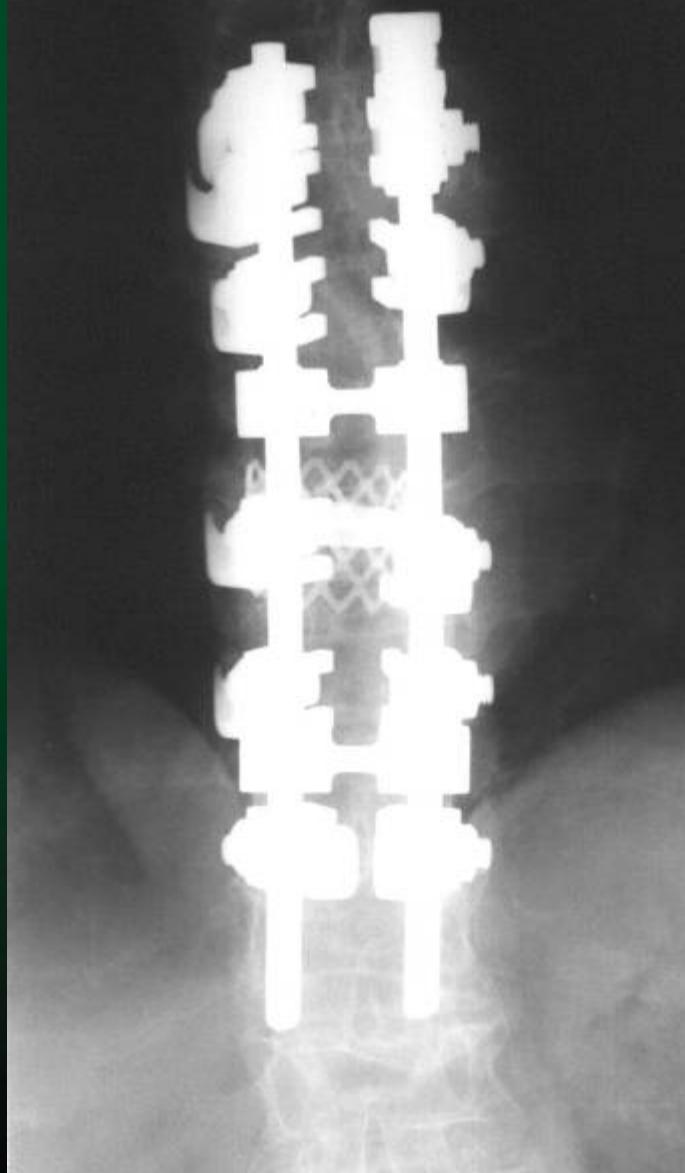


OB#17  
TH-4

Sieder.F.  
31.5.96



Sieder.F.  
9.6.97 68+1  
op 1+1





# Complications of tbc spondylitis

- ▼ **absces**
- ▼ **kypnosis**
- ▼ **paraplegia**

## *Therapy of tbc spondylitis*

- **antituberculosis (9-12 month)**
- **external fixation (brace, orthosis)**
- **surgical therapy**



# **Diff.dg. of tbc spondylitis**

- ▼ **spondylogenic osteomyelitis**
- ▼ **typhoid and paratyphoid spondylitis**
- ▼ **Bang´s spondylitis**
- ▼ **M.Bechtereev**
- ▼ **systematic bone illnesses**
- ▼ **spondylitis brucellosis**
- ▼ **Mb.Paget**
- ▼ **posttraumatical spinal deformities**
- ▼ **tumours and metastases**
- ▼ **spinal gumma**



# Differential diagnosis

## *Tbc spondylitis*

- ▼ Slow progression
- ▼ No pain in quiet position
- ▼ Extensive osteoporosis
- ▼ extensive destruction
- ▼ Big paravertebral absces
- ▼ No osteoplastic reaction

## *Osteomyelitis*

- ▼ Heavy and rapid progression
- ▼ Pain in quiet position
- ▼ Border osteoprosis only
- ▼ Minimal destruction
- ▼ Minimal absces
- ▼ Heavy osteoplastic reaction



# Spinal osteomyelitis

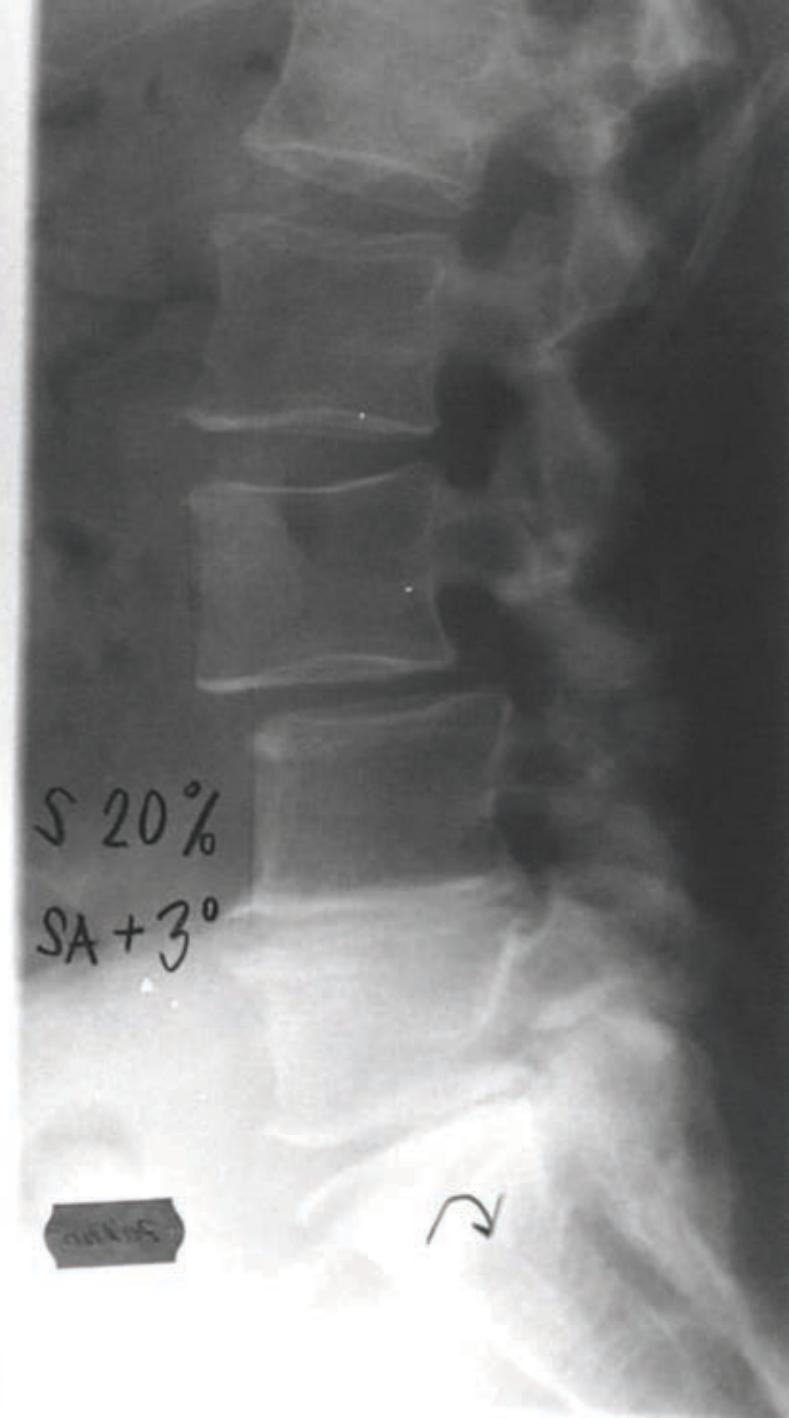
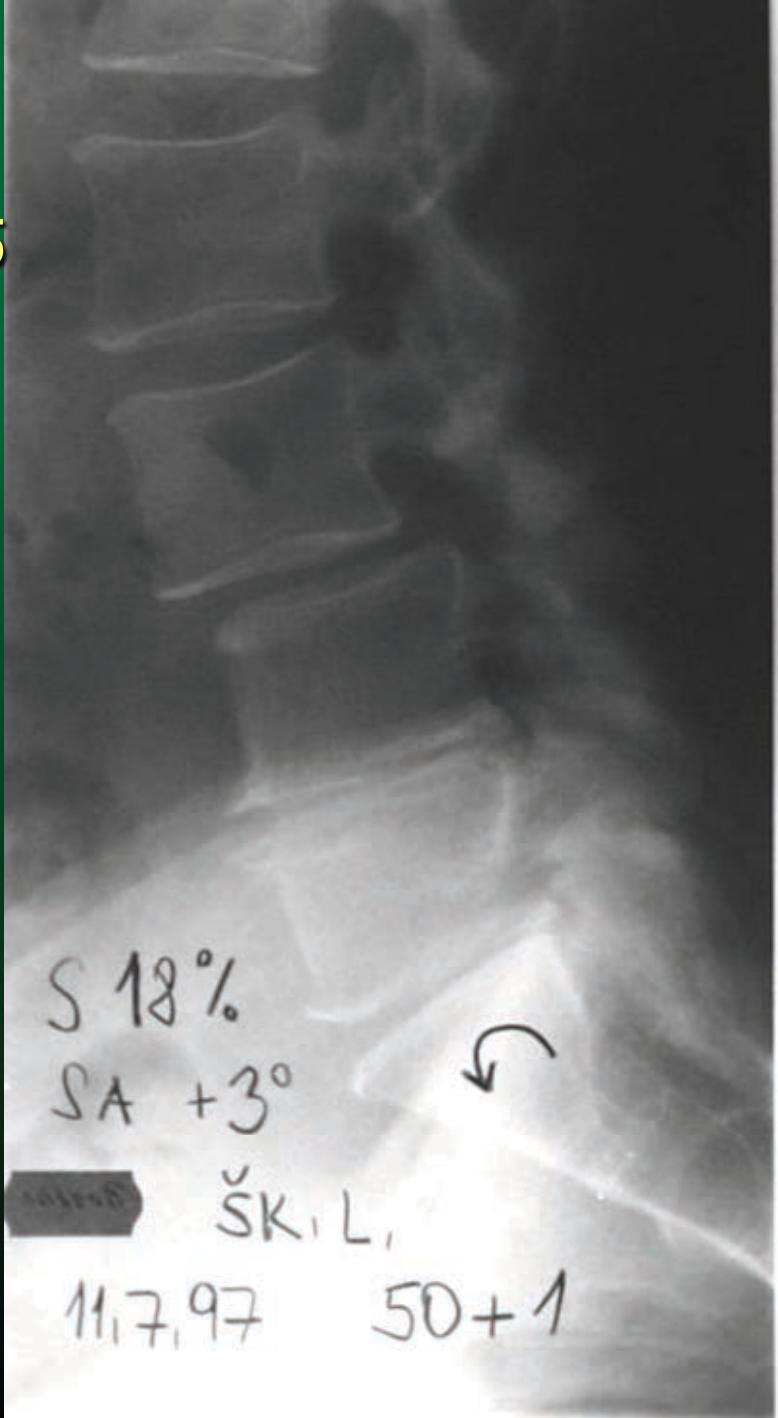
## *Clinical signs:*

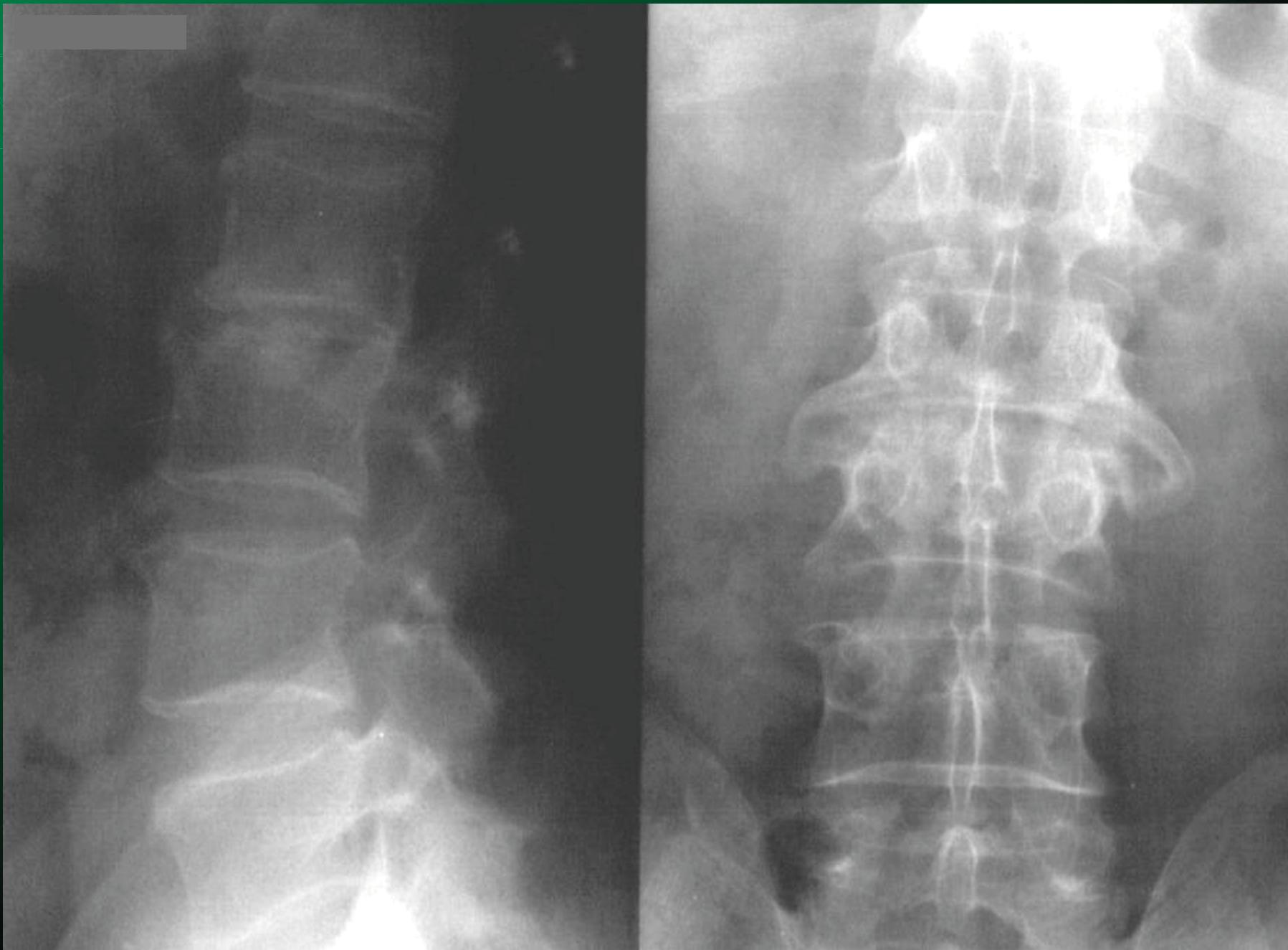
- ▼ rapid start
- ▼ fever
- ▼ neurological signs

## *Evaluation:*

- ▼ laboratory (BP, FW, CRP)
- ▼ cultivation
- ▼ X-ray, bone scan, CT, MRI

# osteomyelitis L4/5



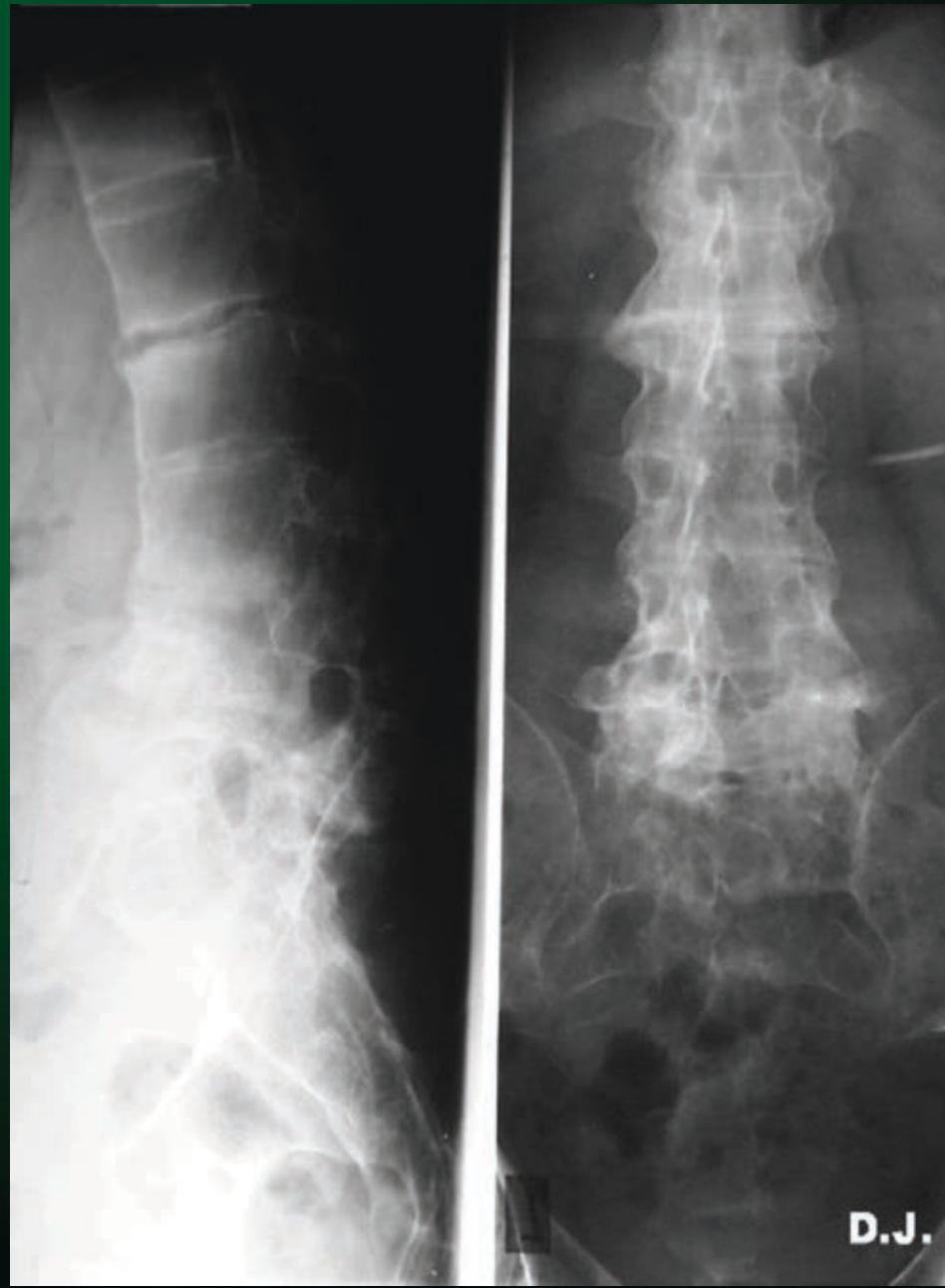




# Therapy of spondylogenic osteomyelitis

- ▼ **atb – double or multiple combination  
(initially intravenous aplic.)  
(long-term-several month)**
- ▼ **Bed rest**
- ▼ **External fixation (brace)**
- ▼ **Biopsy:** -craig needle disc. aspiration  
-open (CT econtroled)
- ▼ **Surgical treatment**

Mb. Bechtereev





# Spinal tumours

▼ ***primary***

- **spinal:**
  - extradural
  - intradural
- **vertebral:**
  - benign (osteoid osteoma, hemangioma)
  - malignant (myeloma)

▼ ***metastatic***

- **osteoblastic** (prostatic)
- **osteolytic** (lungs, breast, Grawitz, thyroid)



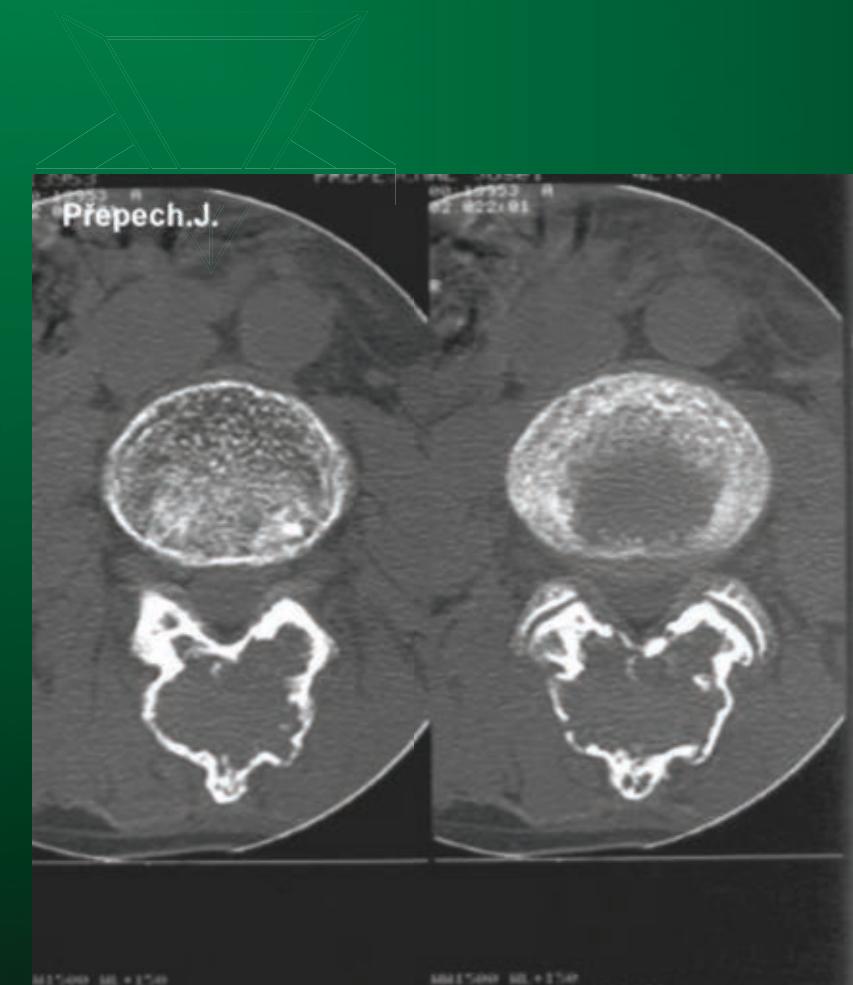
# Spinal tumours -evaluation methods

## ▼ Imaging methods

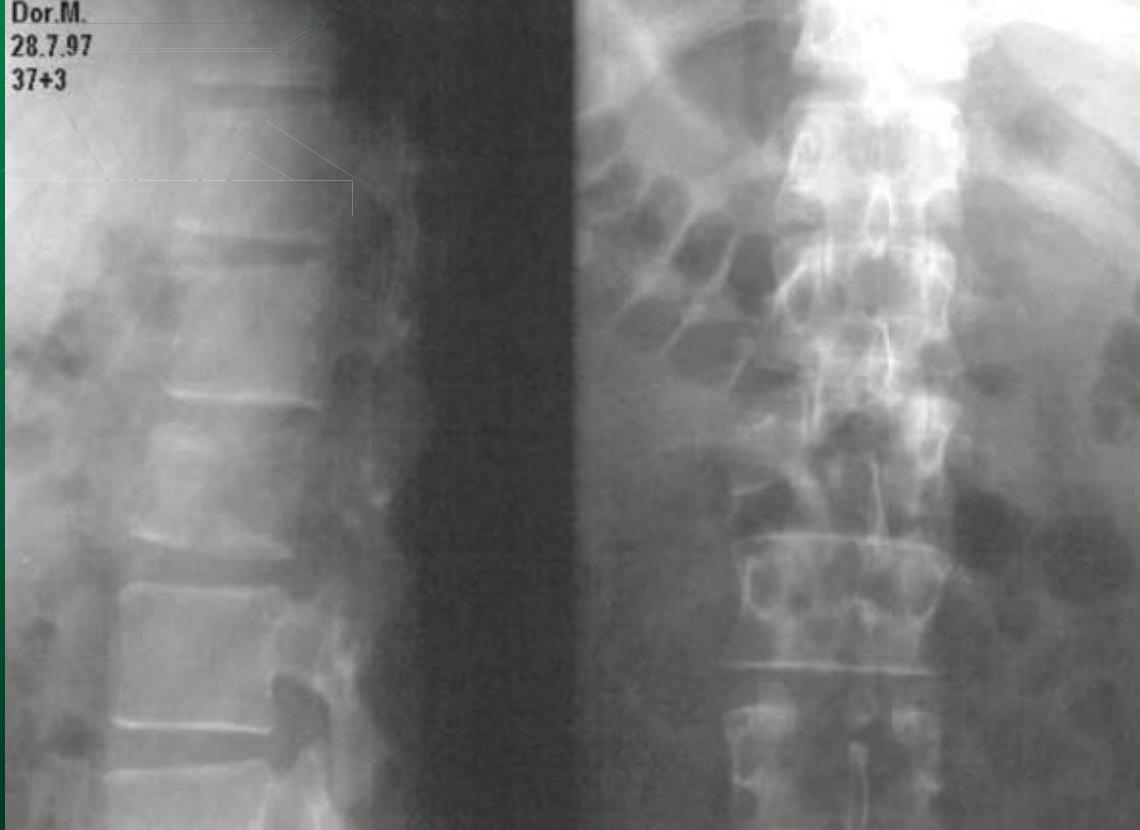
- X-ray
- CT, MRI
- bone scan
- Contrast-PMG

## ▼ Laboratory

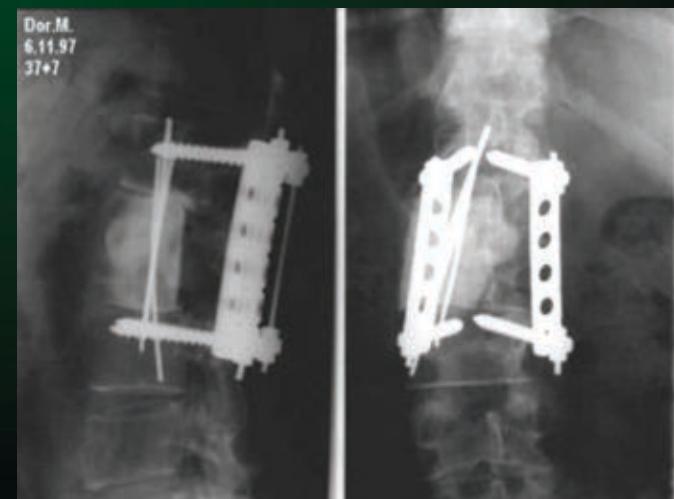
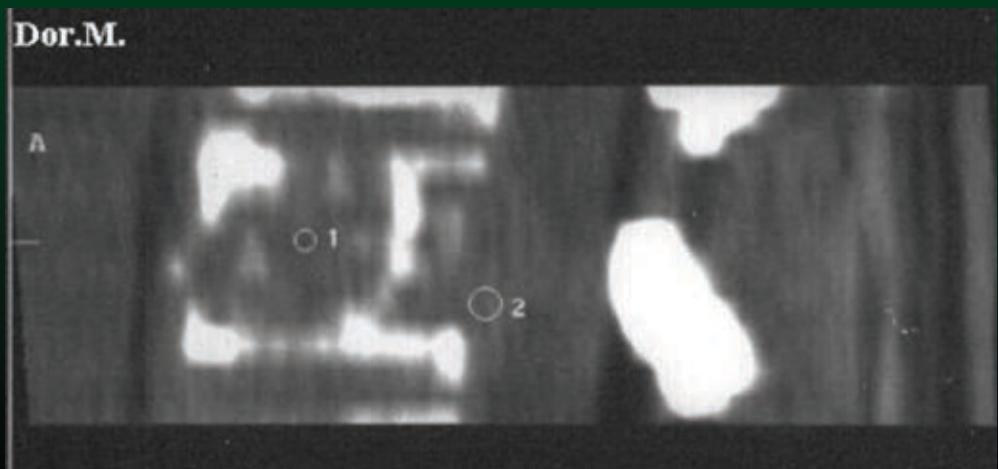
- FW, CRP, BP
- PSA, Bence-Jones, ALP



Dor.M.  
28.7.97  
37+3



Dor.M.





M.R  
7.2.89

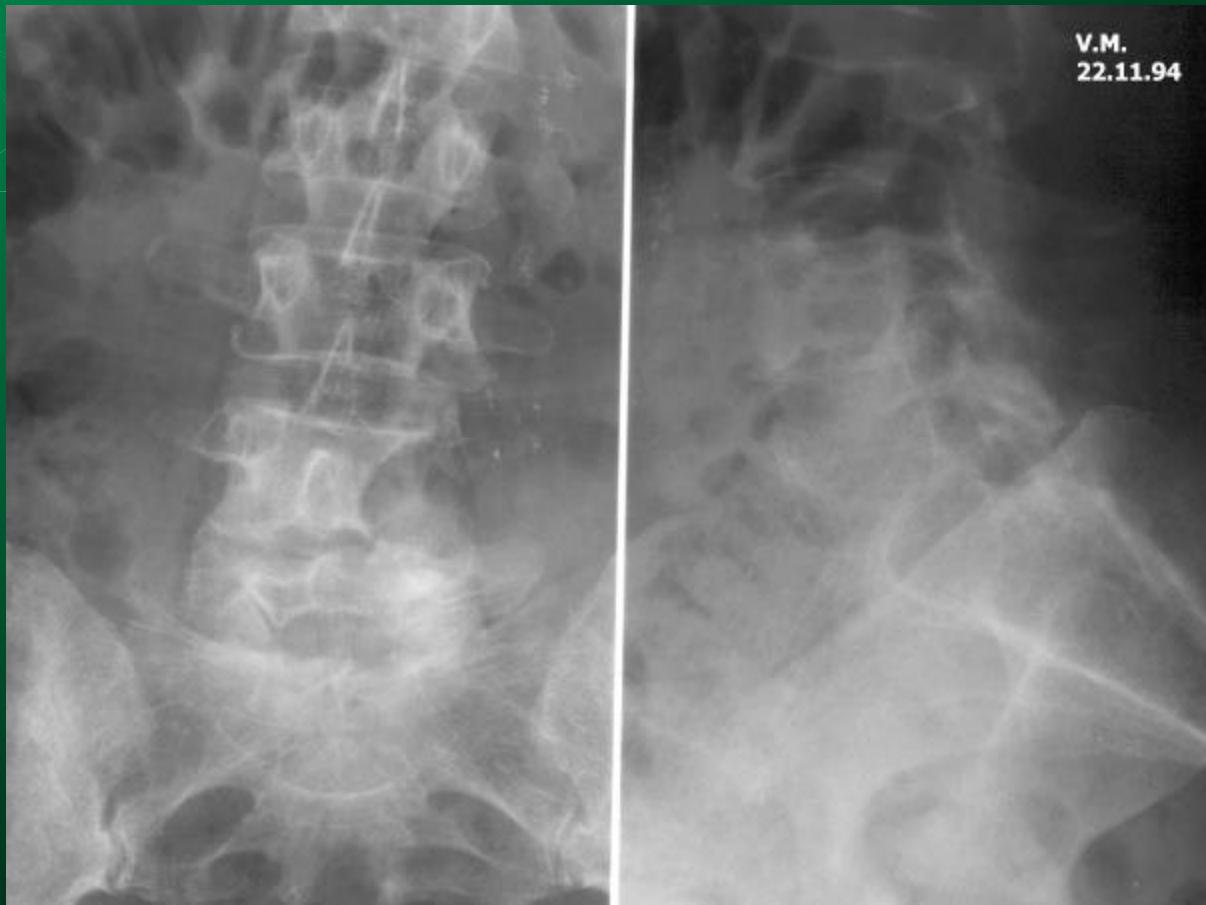


M.R  
7.2.89



M.R  
7.2.89  
sp 0-6

## Metastasis of teratoma testis



V.M.  
22.11.94



Metastasis of ca cervicis uteri



# Therapy of spinal tumours

## ▼ Paliative

- surgical decompression
- chemo- and radiotherapy

## ▼ Causal

- surgical resection and stabilisation
- sanation of primary tumours in metastasis



# Congenital diseases

- ▼ lumbalisation of S1
- ▼ sacralisation of L5
- ▼ Bertolotti´s syndroma



# Spondylolisthesis

## ▼ **spondylolysis**

= interruption of arcus in pars interarticularis

## ▼ **spondylolisthesis**

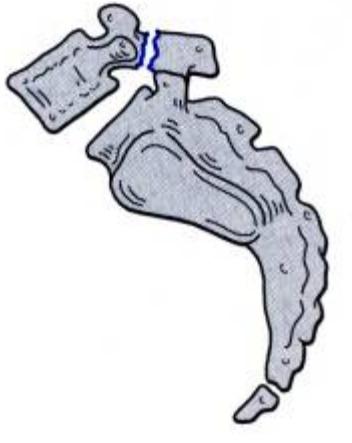
= bilateral spondylolysis and vertebral body slipping

## ▼ **spondyloptosis**

= slip over 100%

## ▼ **pseudolisthesis**

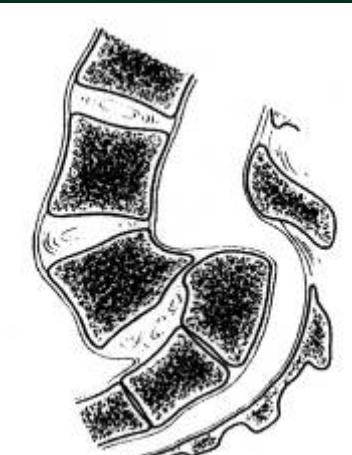
= dislocation of whole vertebral body without spondylolysis



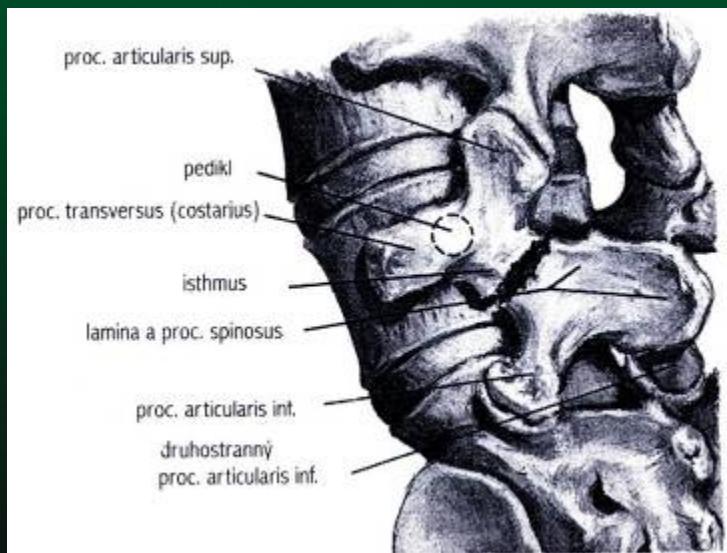
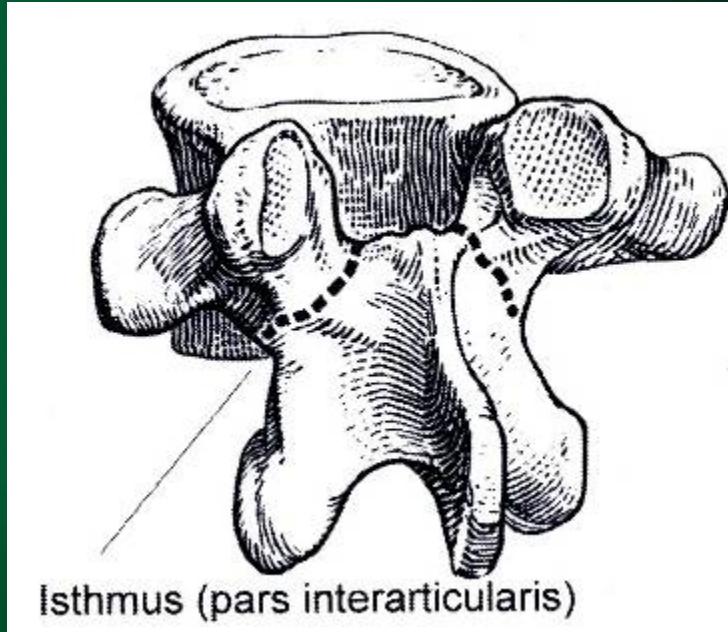
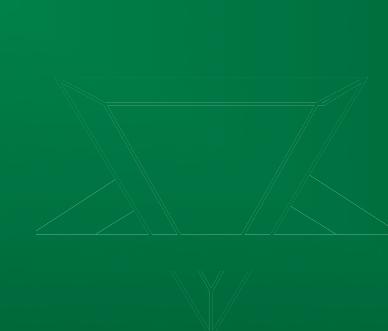
## *Spondylolysis*



## *Spondylolisthesis*



## *Spondyloptosis*





# Spondylolisthesis classification

## 1. Etiological (Wiltse+Newman+MacNab)

- dysplastic
- istmic
- degenerative
- traumatic
- pathological

## 2. According to X-ray measurement (Meyerding)

- I.gr. Slip to 25%
- II.gr. Slip 25 - 50%
- III.gr. Slip 50 - 75%
- IV.gr. Slip 75 - 100%

# X-ray evaluation

## ▼ Slip

-percentage of slip

grades according to Meyerding:

1. 0-25%
2. 25-50%
3. 50-75%
4. 75-100%
5. more than 100% = spondyloptosis

## ▼ Slip angle





B.D.  
4.6.97 34+6





# Evaluation of spondylolisthesis

- ▼ clinical + neurological
- ▼ imaging

- 1.X-ray (AP, lateral, oblique, bending)
- 2.bone scan
- 3.SPECT
- 4.CT (native, revers, contrast)
- 5.MRI
- 6.Contrast - PMG



# Conservative treatment

## Indication:

- low pain
- low slip
- no neurological signs

- ▼ Bed rest
- ▼ Brace
- ▼ physiotherapy
- ▼ NSAID



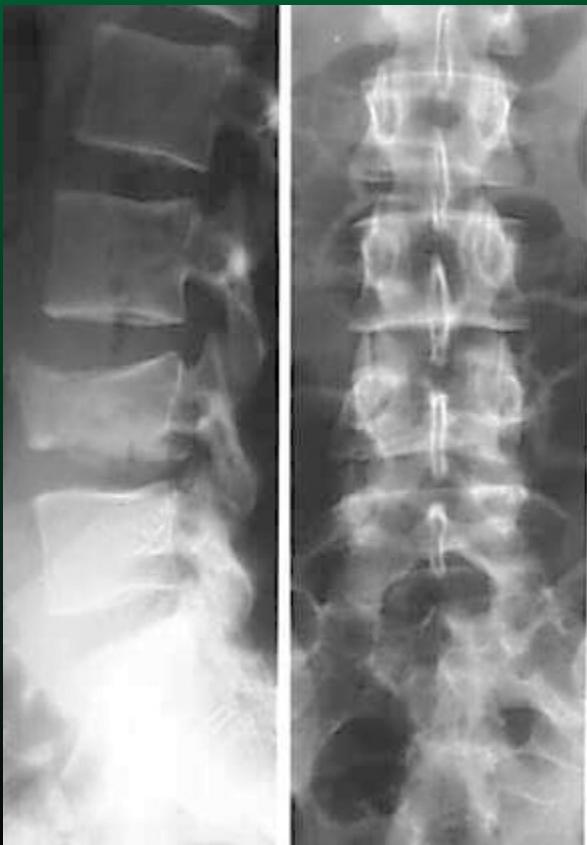
# Indications for surgical therapy

1. Heavy slip
2. Progressive slip
3. Serious pain
4. Neurological signs



# Traumatology of lumbar spine

▼ Mostly in TL junction





# Osteoporosis

- ▼ typ I -postmenopausal
- ▼ typ II - senile

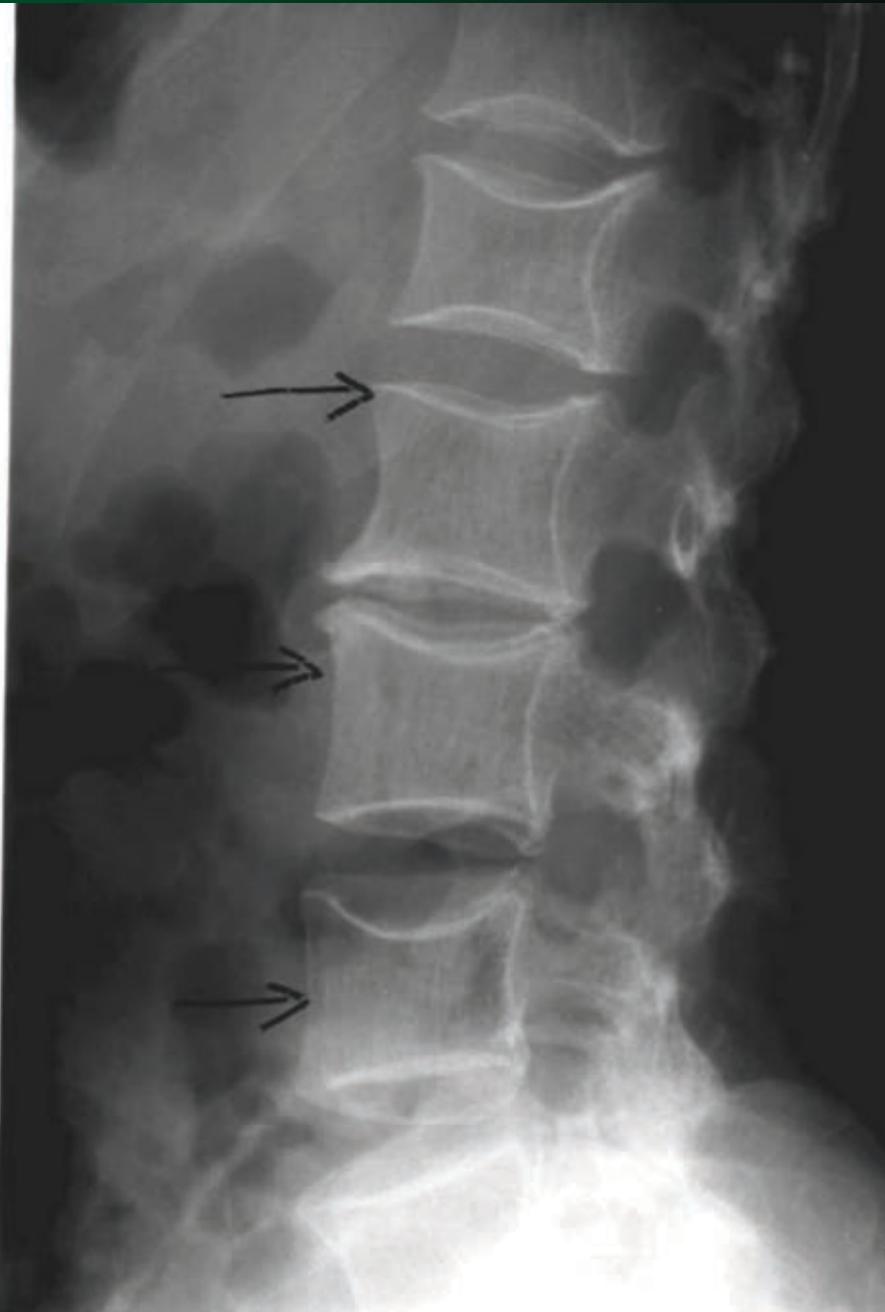
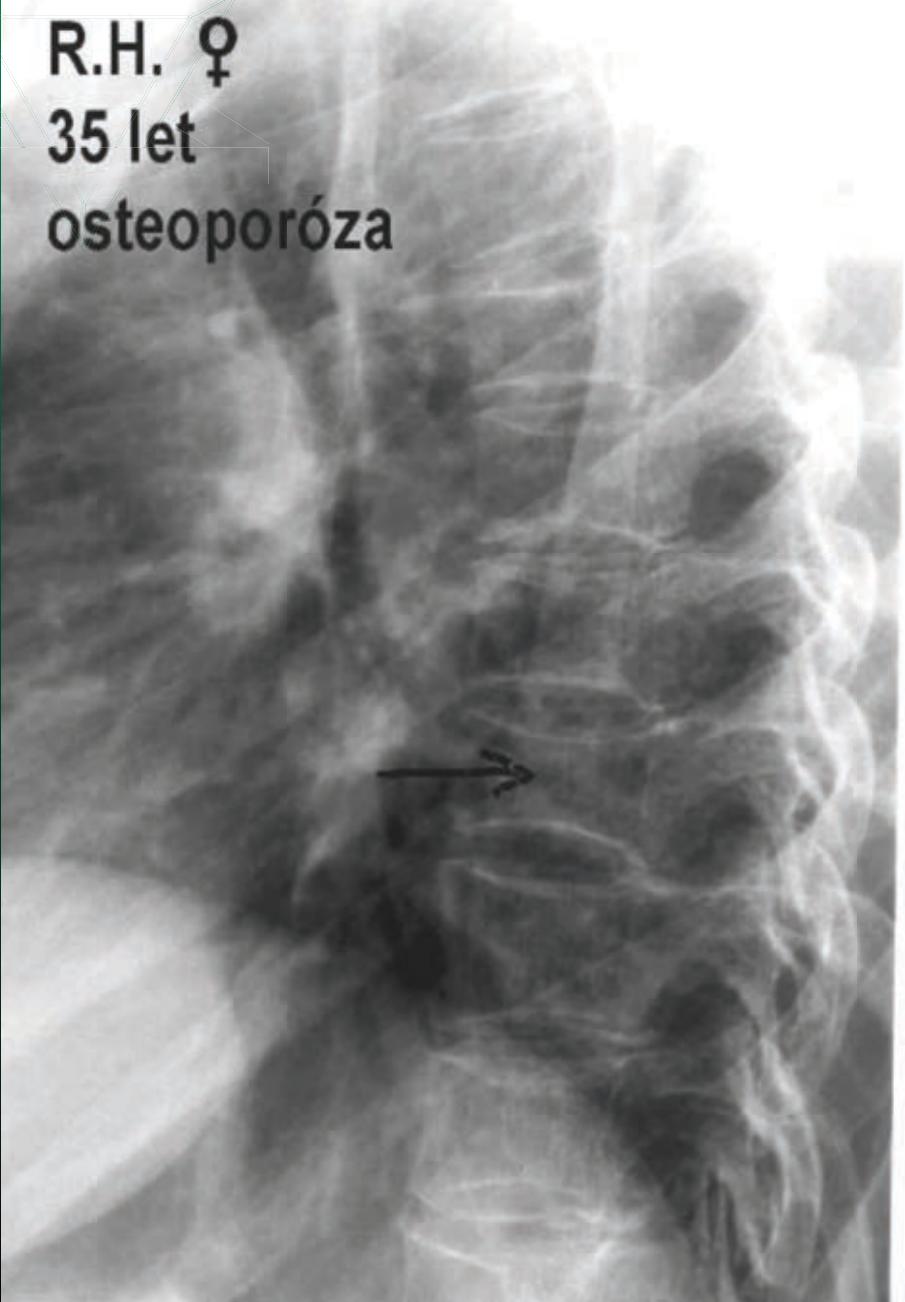
***Most common causes:***

- long-term immobilisation
- diets + abusus
- medicaments (glukocorticoids)

R.H. ♀

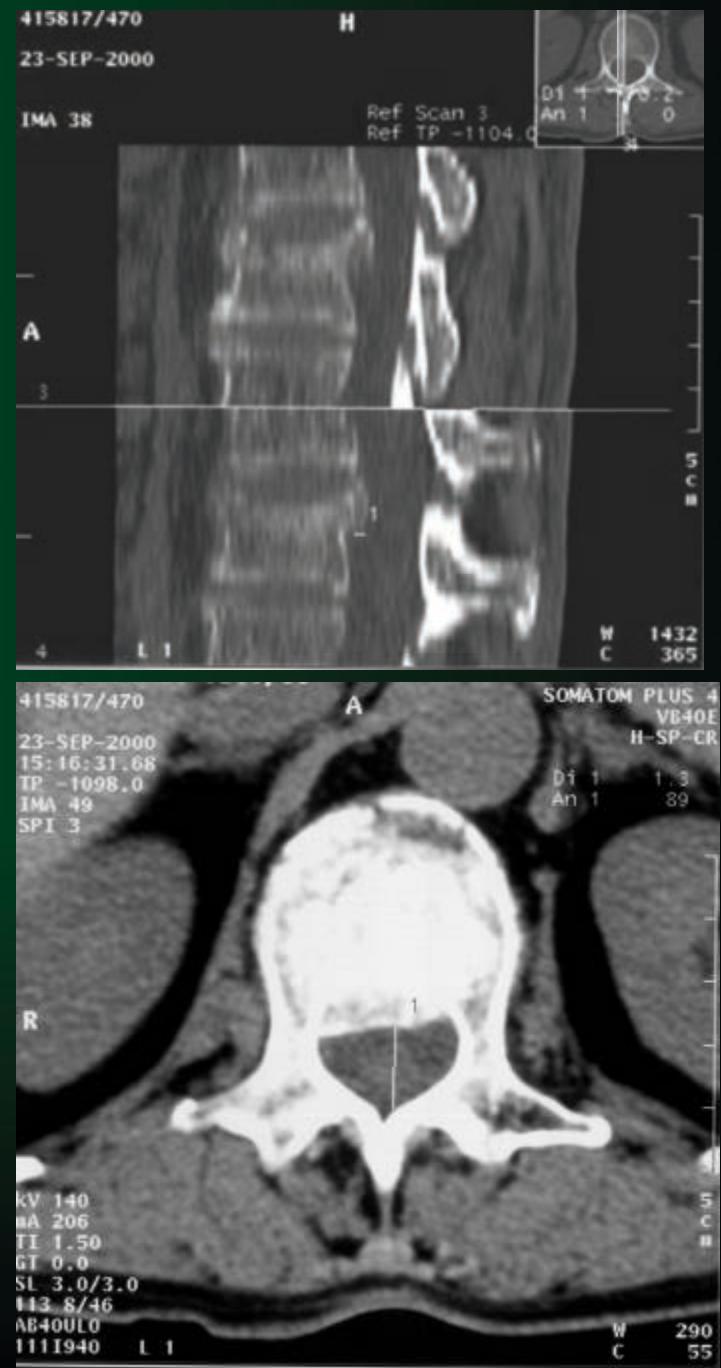
35 let

osteoporóza





Fr. L1 burst (A type) v.s.  
osteoporosis





# Degenerative spinal diseases

## ▼ Acute lumbago

- herniation of discus
- blockage of intervertebral joint

## ▼ Chronical lumbalgia

- paravertebral spasmus
- irritation of proprioceptors

## ▼ Lumboischialgia

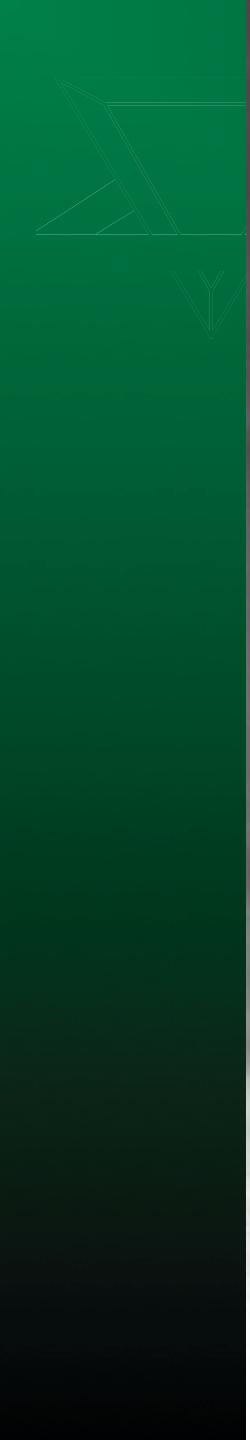
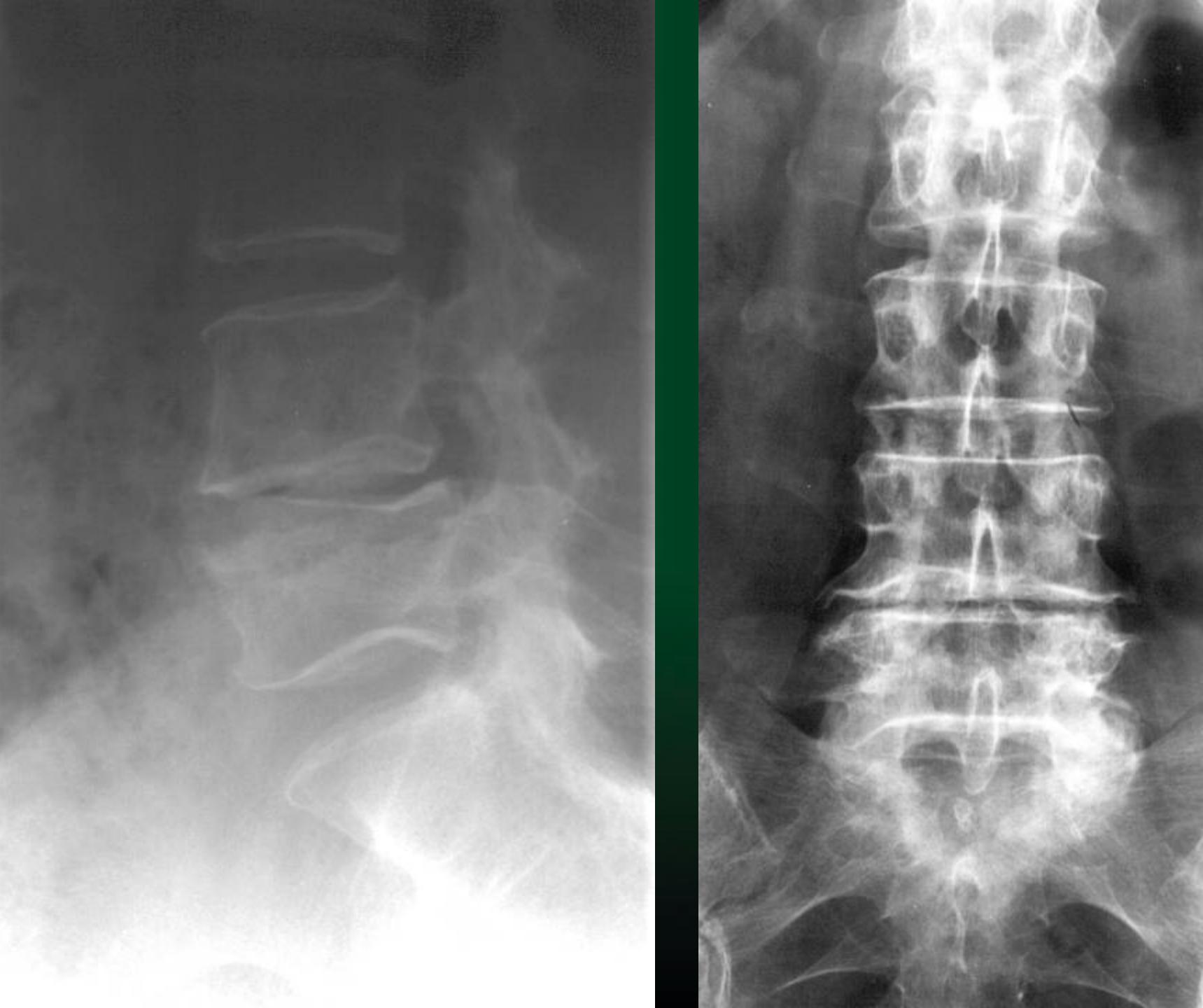
- compression of n.ischiadicus roots

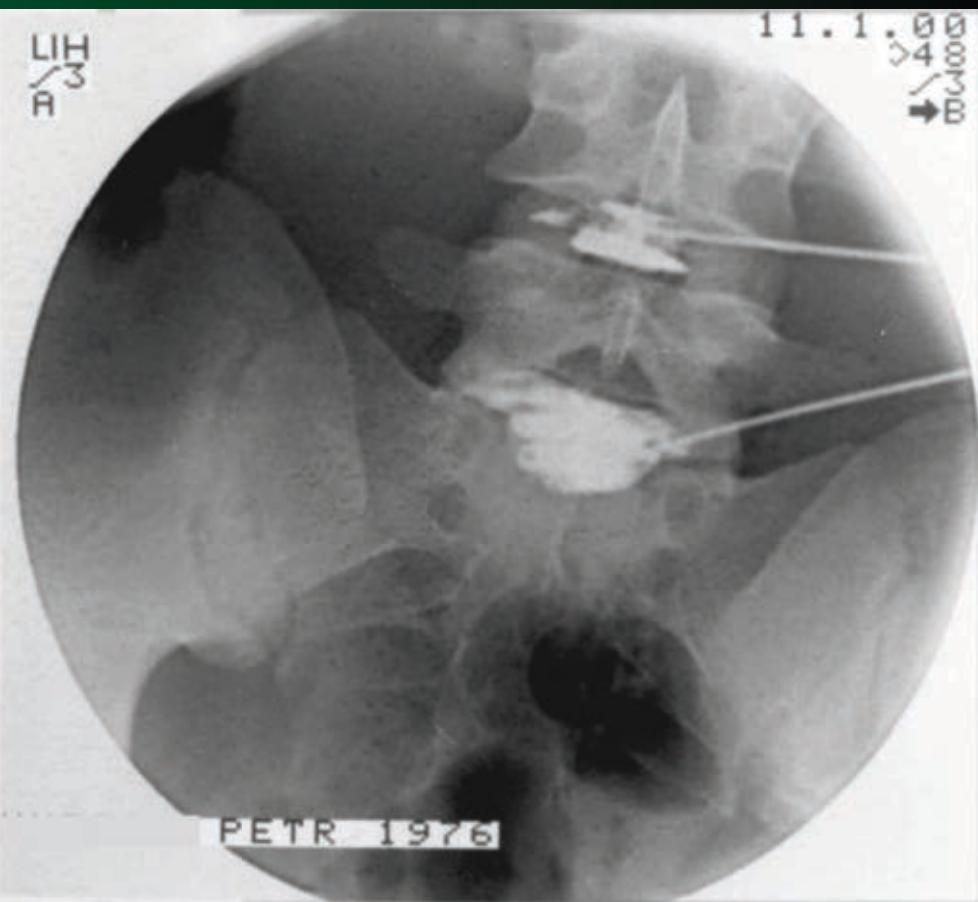


# Degenerative spinal diseases

- ▼ **discus chondrosis**
- ▼ **osteochondrosis**
- ▼ **spondylosis**
- ▼ **spondylarthrosis**
- ▼ **discus hernia**
- ▼ **spinal instability**







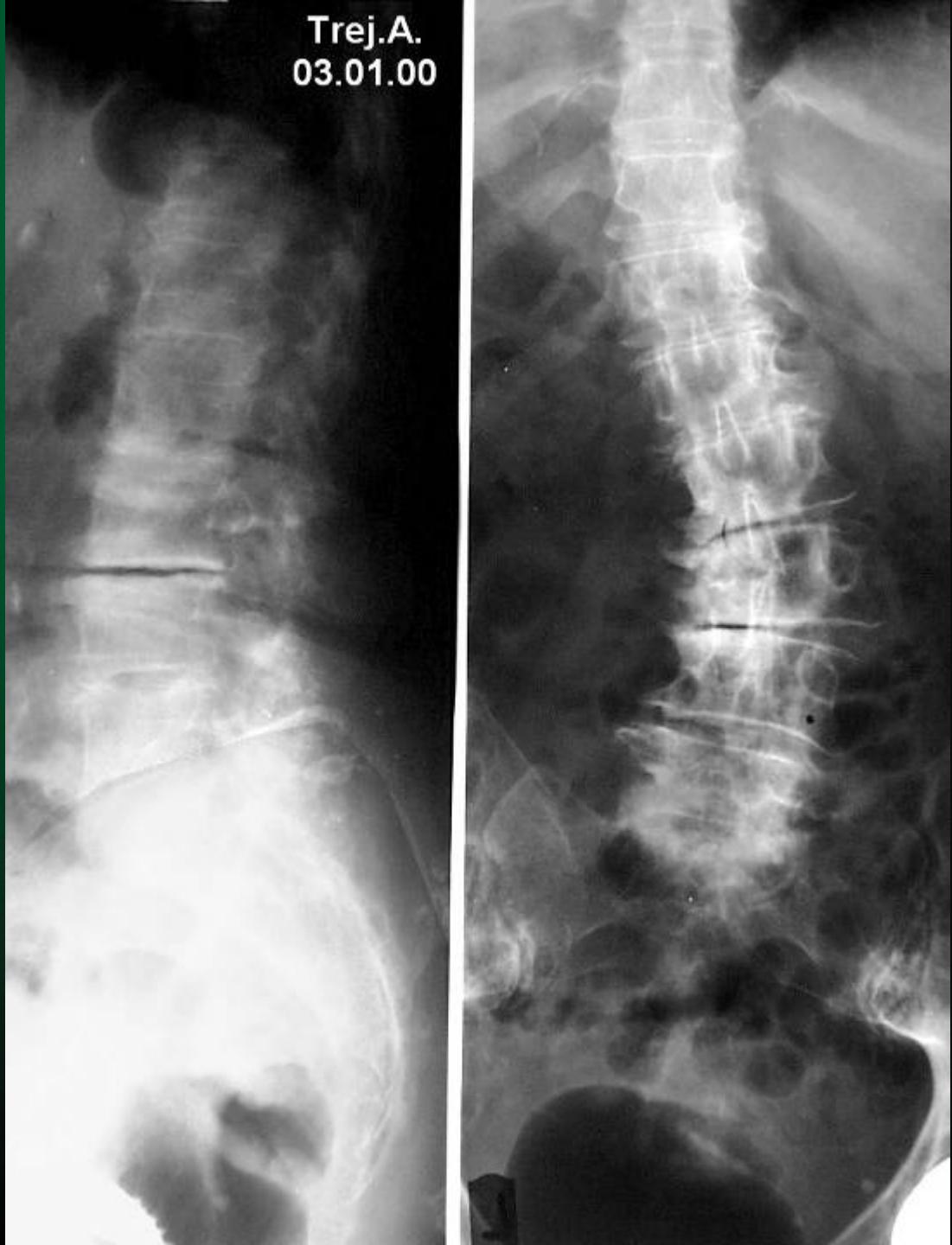


# Spinal stenosis

- ▼ Primary (congenital)
- ▼ Secondary
  
- lateral (root compression)  
-CT+MRI
  
- central (canal compression)  
-CT+C-PMG



Trej.A.  
03.01.00



degenerative scoliosis

Fri.M.  
13.09.99

S=23%

RL=3%

16°

S

S



# Degenerative spine evaluation

- ▼ **anamnesis**
- ▼ **Clinical examination**
- ▼ **imaging methods** (X-ray, bending films, CPMG, CT, MRI, bone scan, discography)



# Conservative treatment

- ▼ **Bed rest**
- ▼ **Medicaments**
  - peroral
  - infusions
  - local
- ▼ **Physiotherapy**
- ▼ **Back school**

# Treatment algoritmus

## PAIn

*static*

physiotherapy



X-ray 4 weeks later



specialists examination



physiotherapy



healing in

*neurological signs*

Hospital evaluation



Conservative treatment



Healing in

Surgical therapy



Healing in

failed back



Next therapy