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Myofascial trigger point needling and lignocaine injection in the management of chronic lower back pain: a 6-month audit of treatment in community general practice.



Background

- According to BEACH Data
 - Back Pain is the 9th most common complaint
 - o 3 per 100 patient encounters in general practice
- Primarily a disorder of pain and limitation
 - Impairment of Function and ROM
- Economic Burden
 - 0 2001
 - ▼ Direct Cost AU 1.02 Billion Dollars
 - ▼ Indirect Cost 8.15 Billion Dollars

Asia Pac J Public Health. 2003;15(2):79-87.

Low back pain in Australian adults: the economic burden.

Walker BF1, Muller R, Grant WD

Key Goals

- Decrease pain
- Increase mobility
- Facilitate return to normal duties

Reason for Audit

- Dry Needling commonplace is physiotherapy treatment
- Cochrane review of 35RCT shows improvement in function and pain in both dry needling and acupuncture for chronic back pain [1]
 - More than Sham or No treatment
- Low powered studies show non inferior results with lignocaine injection, a reduction in post injection pain [2]
- No good data looking at outcomes in lignocaine needling reducing pain and improving ROM

Methods

- Review of all patients presenting between September 2016 and February 2017 for lignocaine needling
 - \circ N = 5
 - Age distribution 20-50
- Presenting for Chronic (>3 months) back pain
- Assessment of Pain and ROM at each treatment
 - Total treatments = 15
 - Pain and ROM assessed before and immediately after completion of treatment
- Treatment consisted of 20-30 trigger point injections with administration of 0.25-0.5ml of lignocaine without adrenaline per injection
 - Distribution from T6-S1 para-spinal groups, latissimus dorsi and gluteal regions
- Local Twitch response was assessed with each injection

Results

Pain reduction

- 93% of treatments (15/16 treatments) resulted in pain reduction of AT LEAST 4 points on the pain scale
 - **Median reduction from 7 to 3**
- Range of motion improvement (Goniometre)
 - Forward Flexion Improvement >10 degrees
 - × 88% (14/16 treatments)
 - Lateral Flexion Improvement >5 degrees
 - **× 81% (13/16 treatments)**
 - Rotation Improvement >5 degrees
 - **81%** (13/16 treatments)
 - Extension Improvement >5 degrees
 - **75%** (12/16 treatments)

ROM

Average Ranges of Motion for the Spine (in degrees from selected sources)

| | | | í e | |
|-----------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Joint | Motion | American Acad of Orthopedic | Kendall and McCreary | American Medical Assoc |
| | | Surgeons | | |
| Cervical | Flexion | 0-45 | 0-45 | 0-60 |
| | Extension | 0-45 | 0-45 | 0-75 |
| | Lateral Flexion | 0-45 | | 0-45 |
| | Rotation | 0-60 | | 0-80 |
| Thoracic | Flexion | | | 0-50 |
| | Rotation | | | 0-30 |
| Thoracic/ | Flexion | 0-80 | | |
| Lumbar | Extension | 0-25 | | |
| | Lateral Flexion | 0-35 | | |
| | Rotation | 0-45 | | |
| Lumbo- | Extension | | | 0-25 |
| Sacral | Lateral Flexion | | | 0-25 |

Discussion

- Pain improved in 80% of patients with chronic lower back pain (4/5)
- Effect was reproducible over 16 treatments
 - Patients returned for 3 treatments on average
- ROM was noticeably improved in 75-88% of encounters across a range of muscle groups

Limitations and Study Potential

- Very small patient cohort
 - A larger study over a longer period would assist in determining true effectiveness
- Lack of comparable data on acceptable improvement in parameters both pain and ROM
 - Developing a study with acceptable CI for parametres in pain and ROM (others included disability assessment and finger to floor measurement)
- Results are in isolation of comparison treatment or placebo
 - Looking at magnitude of effect compared with dry needling and massage alone
- The magnitude of effect over time and follow-up was not recorded
 - Reviewing patients to determine the effect over time

Conclusions

- Lignocaine injection was effective in reducing pain and improving ROM in this small audit
- Stronger evidence is needed in a head to head comparison to determine if it is superior or noninferior to other methods such as dry needling
- It appears to be a simple and easy to implement method to reduce morbidity of a common GP presentation