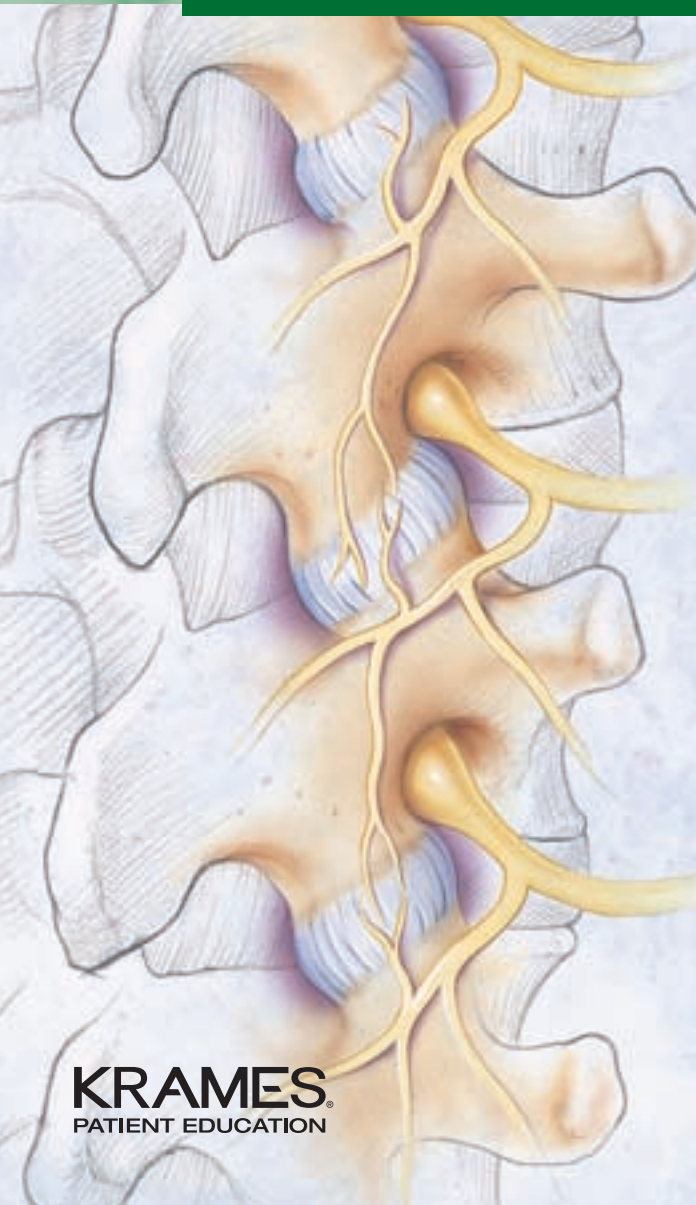
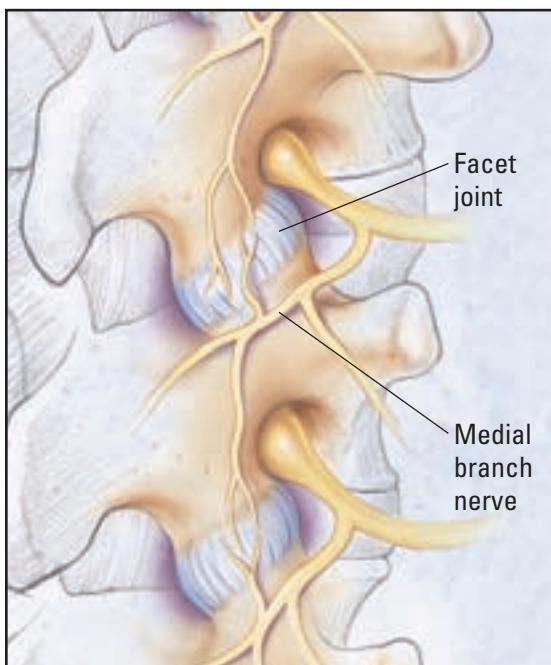


Medial Branch Neurotomy



Medial Branch Nerves

Each vertebra in your spine has **facets** (flat surfaces). They touch where the vertebrae fit together. This forms a **facet joint**. Each facet joint has at least two **medial branch nerves**. They are part of the nerve pathway to and from each facet joint. A facet joint in your back or neck can become **inflamed** (swollen and irritated). Pain messages may then travel along the nerve pathway from the facet joint to your brain.



Blocking Pain Messages

Medial branch nerves in each facet joint send and carry messages about back or neck pain. Destroying a few of these nerves can keep certain pain messages from reaching the brain. This can help bring you relief.

Treating Your Pain

Back or neck pain may be due to problems with certain nerves near your spine. If so, a **medial branch neurotomy** can help relieve your pain. The treatment uses heat, cold, or chemicals to destroy the nerves near a problem joint. This keeps some pain messages from traveling to the brain, and helps relieve your symptoms.



Pain messages may travel along medial branch nerves from problem joints to your brain.

Getting Ready

To get ready for your treatment, do the following:

- At least a week before treatment, tell your doctor what medications you take (including aspirin). Ask whether you should stop taking any of them before treatment.
- Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or allergic to any medications.
- Stop eating or drinking 8 hours before you check in for your treatment, or as directed.
- If asked, bring x-rays, MRIs, or other tests with you on the day of the treatment.

Your Treatment Experience

The treatment is done in a hospital or surgery center. You'll be asked to fill out some forms, including a consent form. You may also be examined. You may be given an **IV** (intravenous) line for fluids and medications.

During the Procedure

To help you relax, medication may be given through the IV line. You will lie on an exam table on your stomach, back, or side. This depends on where the problem joint is. During your treatment:

- The skin over the treatment site is cleaned and then numbed with medication.
- **Fluoroscopy** (x-ray imaging) is used to help your doctor see the spine and guide the treatment. A contrast “dye” may be injected into the affected region to help get a better image.
- Heat, cold, or chemicals are used to destroy part of the nerve near the inflamed facet joint. Other nerves nearby may also be treated.



Fluoroscopy is used to help guide the treatment.



Relax at home for the rest of the day after your treatment, even if you feel good.

After the Procedure

Most often, you can go home in about an hour. Have an adult friend or relative drive you. The treated spot may be swollen and may feel more sore than usual. This is normal and may last for a day or so. It will be a few days before you feel relief from your symptoms. Your doctor may prescribe pain medications for you during that time. Ask him or her when it's okay for you to go back to work.

When to Call Your Doctor

Call your doctor if you have a fever over 101°F, chills, or redness or drainage at the treatment site.

Risks and Complications

Risks and complications are rare, but can include:

- Infection
- Increased pain, numbness, or weakness
- Nerve damage
- Bleeding
- Failure to relieve pain

Discussing Your Results

Relief from pain can help you enjoy your life again. Let your doctor know if you still have pain after your treatment. The treated nerves most often regrow within 6 months to a year. At that time, you may need repeat treatment.

Consultants:

Richard Derby, MD
Fionnuala McElligott, RN

With contributions by:

Daniel Le, MD
Stephen M. Macres, MD
Conor O'Neill, MD
John M. Villarreal, MD

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