

INTRADISCAL INJECTION OF o2o3 IN CASES OF MIGRATED DISK FRAGMENTS

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During the last four years we have taken in consideration a series of 54 young people suffering for disk rupture, with a fragment isolated and migrated in the spinal canal.(54 cases out of 1208 = 4.4%).

The extruded hernia was located in L4-L5 in 17 cases and in L5-S1 in 37 cases.

Since the patients were complaining for very severe sciatalgia pain and presented a mild to relevant motor disturbance and sensory dysfunction we urgently proceeded to intradiscal injection. A series of 4 paravertebral injection was administered in the following two weeks.

Clinical evolution was favourable in 13 out of the 17 patients with L4-L5 disc herniation and in 23 out of the 37 patients with L5-S1 hernia.

Thereby 4 patients of the first group and 14 of the second needed surgical treatment.

All the patients treated only with intradiscal O2O3 administration underwent CT/MRI control 5 months later

The observed results are:

L4-L5 herniated disc	13 cases	L5-S1 herniated disc	23 cases
reabsorbed	9 - 69.2%	reabsorbed	20 - 87%
reduced	4 - 30.8%	reduced	3 - 13%

We remark that there is no correlation between these morphological data and the quality of clinical evolution, which in these cases can be classified as good in 40% and excellent in 60% of cases.