

SPINAL PATHOLOGY:
NEW TREATMENTS FOR OLD
PROBLEMS

AJ Rastogi, MD North American Spine & Pain





WHY DID I BECOME A DOCTOR

Enjoyed learning:

- Sciences
- Human Anatomy
- Surgical Work
- Research/Discovery

Doing things with my hands and the "practice" of medicine

Worked as an EMT and volunteered in the hospital

Talking to people and helping them

Lots of variety

EDUCATION



Grew up in Virginia - great public school system – George C. Marshall High School

University of Virginia - college and medical school

- EMT with the Charlottesville EMT Squad during college
- Performed research with the Human Genome Project at NIH and Multiple Projects at UVA

University of Pennsylvania - residency and fellowship

- Board certified in Anesthesiology and Critical Care Medicine
- Board certified in Pain Medicine and Interventional Spine







Worked in Academics at University of Pennsylvania

Started a new department at a hospital – Virtua Pain & Spine

Started a private practice 9 years ago – North American Spine & Pain



CAREER PATH

LOW BACK PAIN

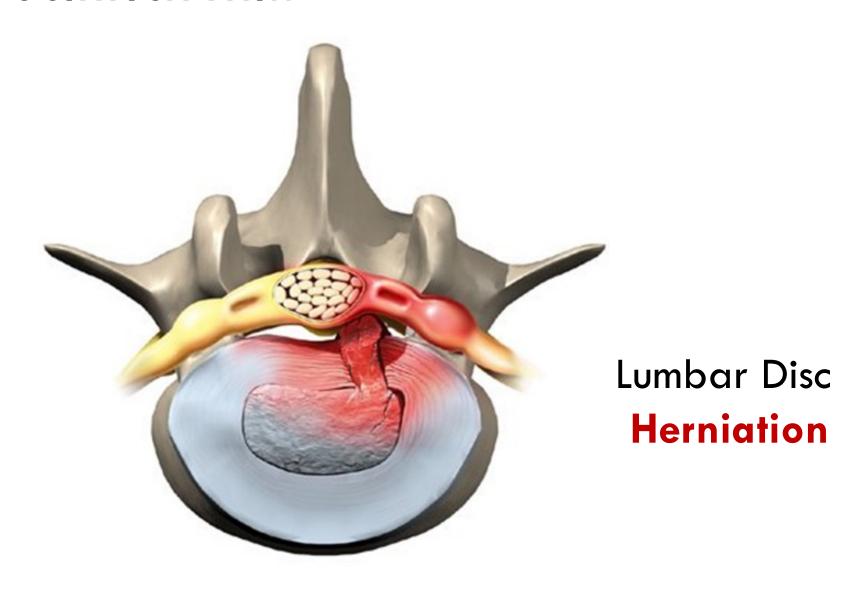
Low back pain is 2nd most common reason for patients to visit their doctor

About 25% of the US adults report low back pain lasting a whole day in last 3 months

About 8% report severe low back pain in last year (one third sought medical care)

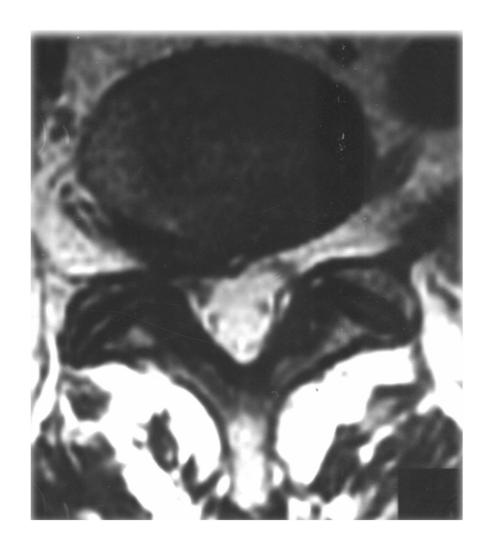
80% of adults have at least one case of severe disabling back pain in their life

SCIATICA PAIN

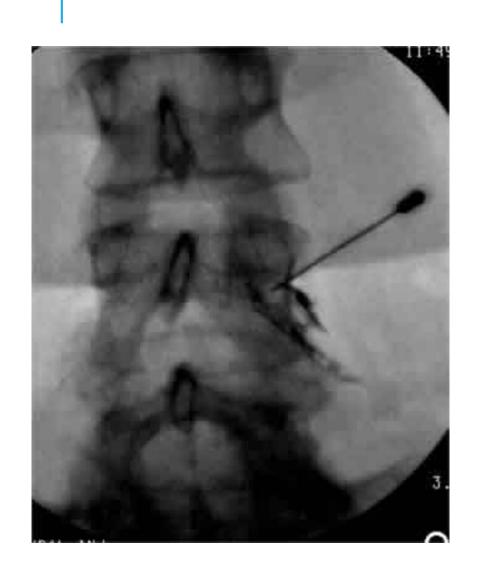


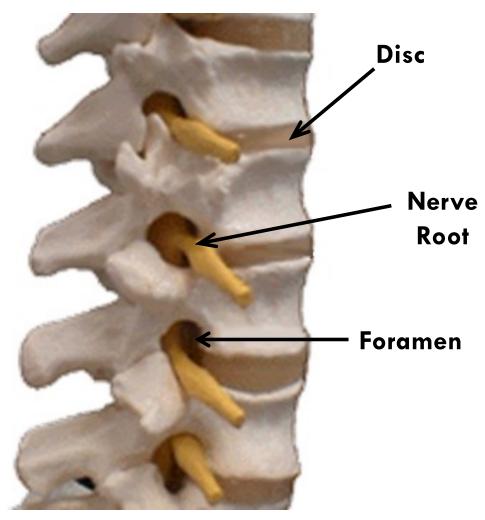
HERNIATED DISC PAIN



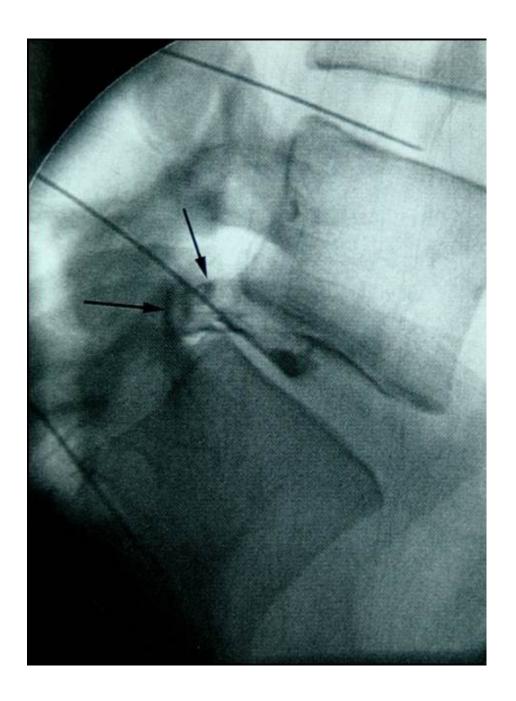


EPIDURAL INJECTION FOR PAIN



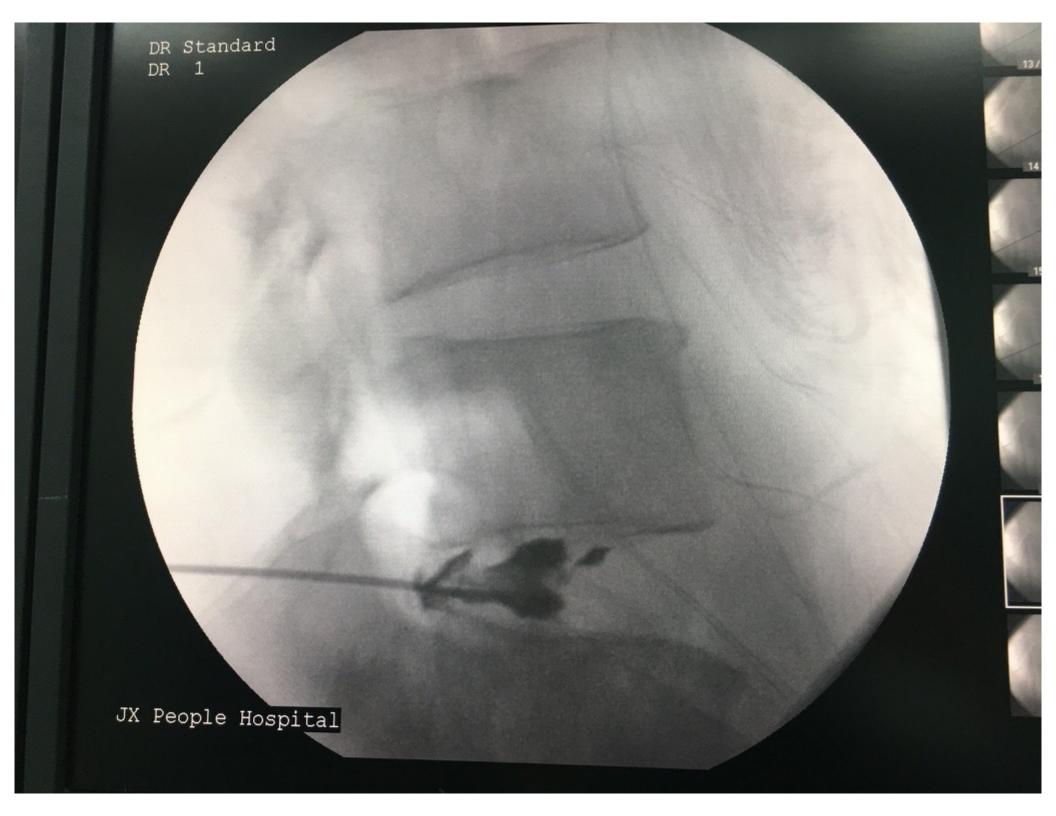


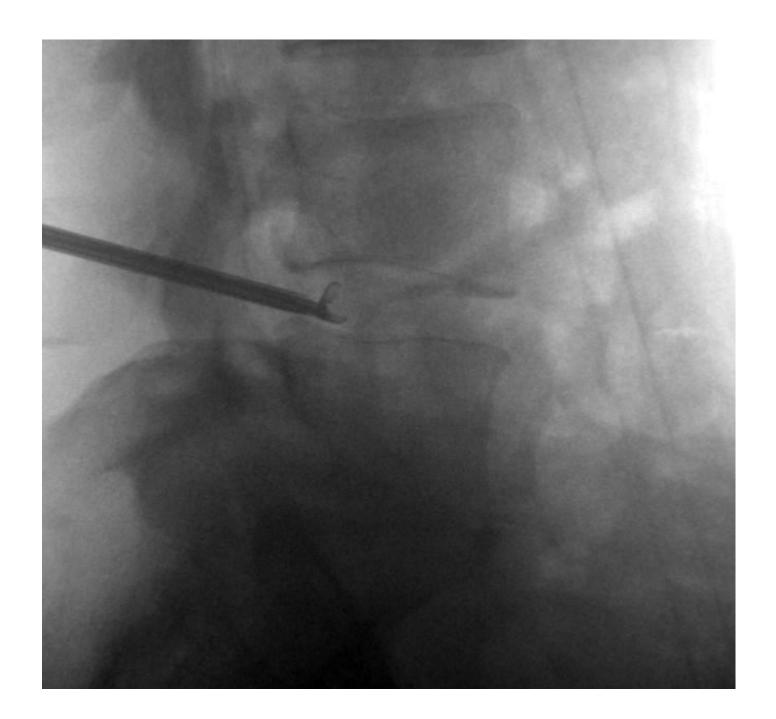
DISCOGRAPHY



ENDOSCOPY DISCECTOMY

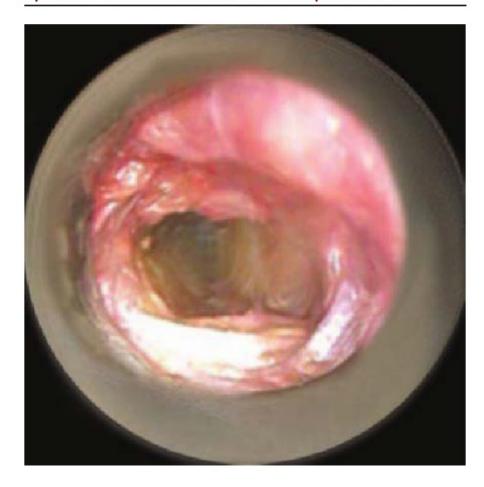






DISC HERNIATION CAVITY CREATION

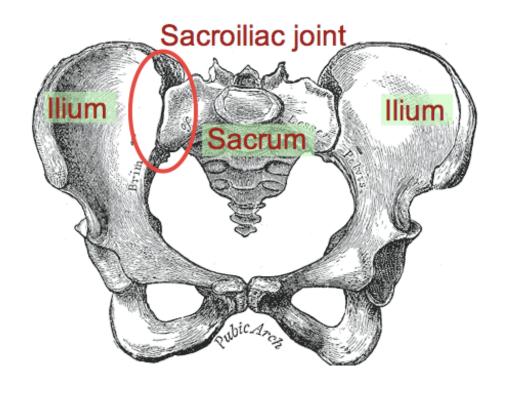
Figure 6: Decompression of Intervertebral Discs and Spinal Canal Visualised with Endoscopic Control





SACROILIAC JOINT PAIN

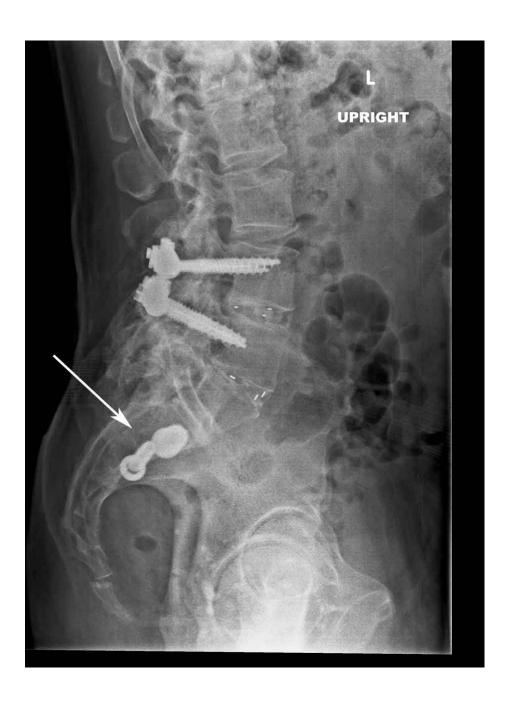
Buttock & Hip Pain Radiates to Groin



SI JOINT FUSION



SI JOINT FUSION



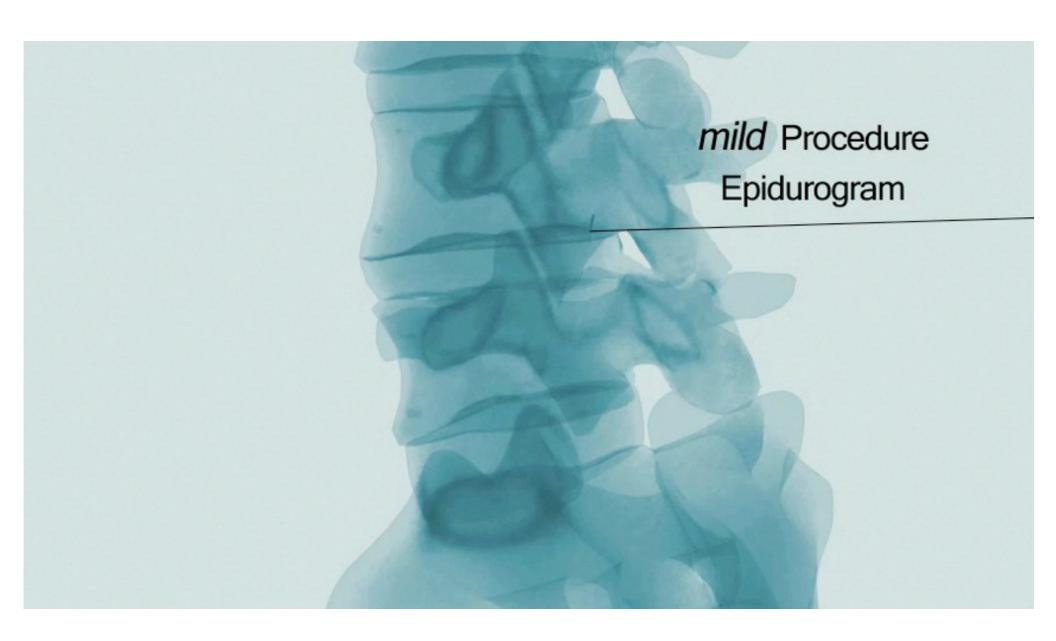
MILD VS. OPEN SURGERY—BENEFITS TO PATIENTS

Ultra Minimally-Invasive Approach Results in Shorter Treatment Time and Low Complication Rate

	mild Patients	Open Surgery*
	N≈350	N=394
Intra-Operative Blood Transfusion	0%	10%
Post-Operative Blood Transfusion	0%	5%
Dural Tear	0%	9%
Anesthesia Time—Median	Local / MAC	2 Hours
Hospital Days—Average	< 24 Hours	3.5 Days



MILD



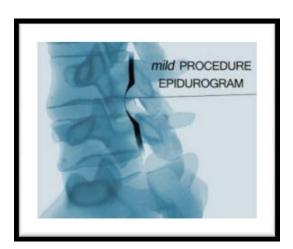
MILD — MINIMALLY INVASIVE LUMBAR DECOMPRESSION

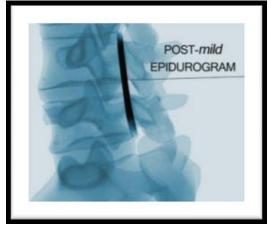


Debulk The Ligamentum Flavum

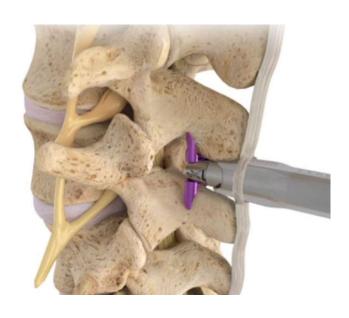
treats LSS by debulking the ligamentum flavum and portions of the lamina to restore space in the spinal canal.

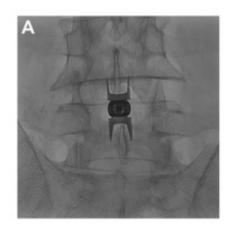
The restoration of space in the canal can be confirmed during the procedure utilizing the epidurogram.

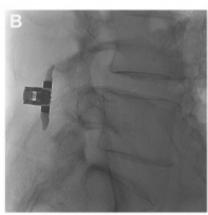




SPINAL STENOSIS





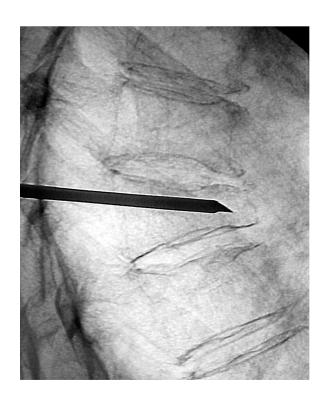


VERTEBRAL COMPRESSION FRACTURES

Options:

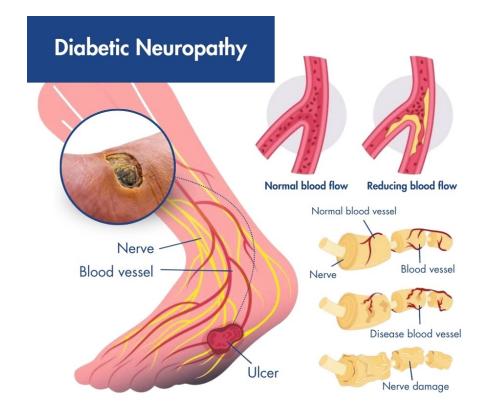
- Vertebroplasty
- Kyphoplasty
- Vertebral Augmentation

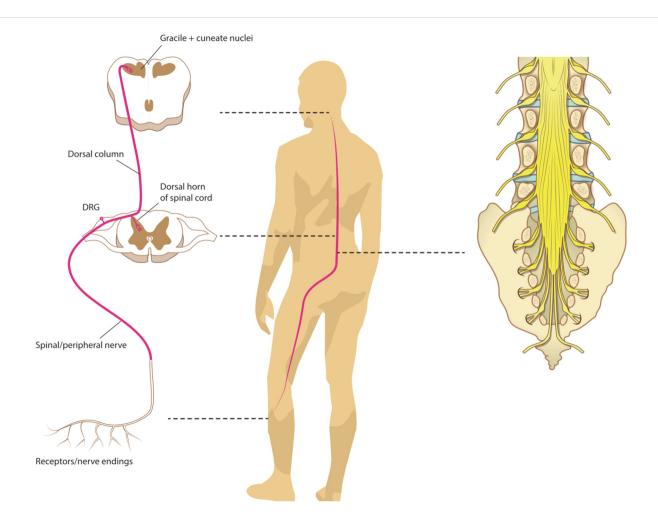
All variations of the same concept.



PAINFUL NEUROPATHY — DIABETES

Approximately one in five people with diabetes develop painful diabetic neuropathy (pDPN), with estimates ranging from 15% to 30% in the US. This means that out of the millions affected by diabetes, a significant portion will experience the debilitating pain associated with pDPN.





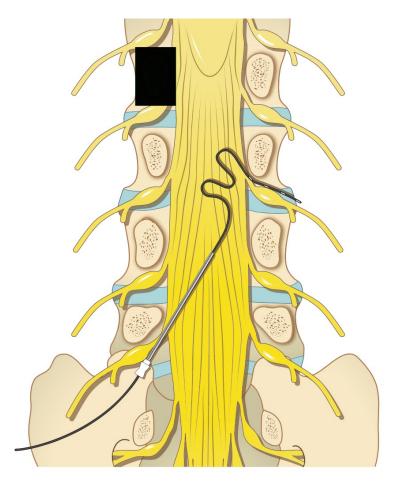
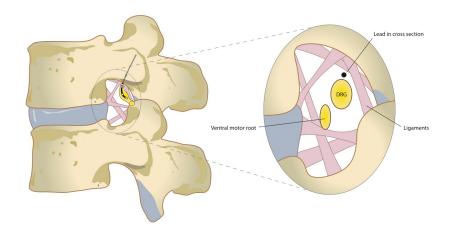


Figure 2. The narrow, flexible dorsal root ganglion (DRG) stimulation lead is maneuvered via an epidural needle into the vertebral foramen to appose the DRG. An S-shaped strain relief loop is placed in the epidural space, and tissue anchors (not pictured) are employed.

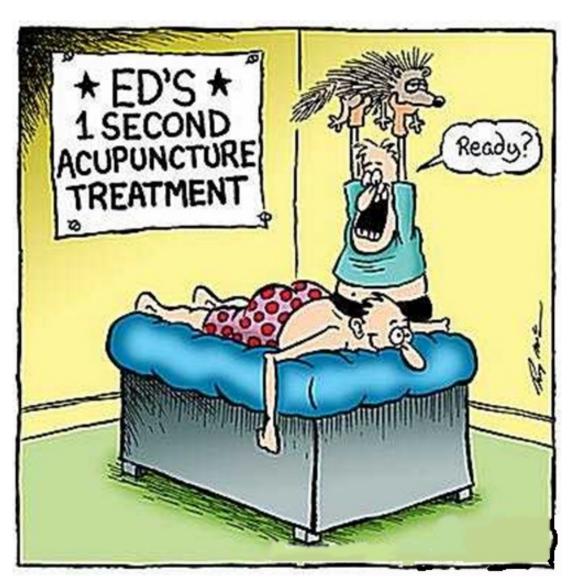


DORSAL ROOT GANGLION SCS





QUESTIONS?





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Q & A

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