



COMPREHENSIVE CENTERS FOR PAIN MANAGEMENT

CC4PM: *Diagnostic & Interventional Pain Management*

CC4PM's goal is to utilize the most minimally invasive pain management remedy necessary for each patient. We offer a wide variety of diagnostic and interventional treatment options, including:

Fluoroscopy:

CC4PM utilizes Fluoroscopy to provide real time or "live" x-ray imaging during many medical procedures. Discogram: A test in which contrast fluid is injected into a disc in the spine, helping pinpoint what is causing back or leg pain. An image of the disc is taken, showing where and how the disc is damaged.

Functional Anesthetic Discogram (F.A.D.):

This is the most comprehensive test available for axial, or low, back pain. F.A.D. is performed by inserting a thin flexible catheter into the nucleus of each suspected disc. We are then able to isolate the source of low back pain by selectively anesthetizing the discs in sequence.

Epidural Injections/Blocks:

When inflammation within the spinal column causes nerve root irritation and swelling, doctors sometimes administer a potent anti-inflammatory medication to reduce inflammation and ease pain.

Trigger Point Injection/ Nerve Blocks:

The cause of muscle pain or spasms may be one or more trigger points, which are specific sites on the muscles that cause pain when pressure is applied to them. The physician will find the trigger point, and then do a series of injections with various medications to best relieve the pain.

Sympathetic Nerve Block:

The sympathetic nerves run on the front surface of the spinal column. A sympathetic nerve block involves injecting numbing medicine around these nerves in the neck or back that have been injured.

Facet Joint Injection:

If the source of pain is in the facet joints, where the vertebrae connect to one another, a facet joint injection may be performed. Medication is injected directly into the joint capsule to block nerves to the facet to relieve pain.

IDET ("Intradiscal Electrothermal Therapy"):

This is a significant medical advancement in the treatment of contained herniated discs. After a local anesthetic is given, a needle will be inserted into the center of the herniated disc. The needle emits radio waves that dissolve excess tissue, reducing the size of the bulge.

enSpire™ Interventional Discectomy System:

A new technique for the surgical removal of herniated disc material that is pressing on the surrounding nerves or spinal cord. With this needle-based procedure, our physicians may achieve results similar to those achieved with surgical discectomy, but with minimal tissue disruption or scarring.

TruFUSE® Facet Fusion Technique:

The wearing down of the facet joints, which are the large joints that connect each vertebrae to another, can be caused by degenerative joint disease such as osteoarthritis. One surgical solution for such conditions is the TruFUSE® procedure to relieve and stabilize the affected facet joint.

M.I.L.D.® ("Minimally Invasive Lumbar Decompression"):

Lumbar Spinal Stenosis (LSS) is a narrowing of the lower spinal canal that causes pressure on the nerves. M.I.L.D. is a groundbreaking procedure for the treatment of LSS that safely and therapeutically reduces pain and improves mobility while maintaining the spine's structural stability.

Balloon Kyphoplasty:

Is a treatment that can repair Vertebral Compression Fractures, which are primarily caused by osteoporosis. Orthopaedic balloons are used to lift and position the fractured bone; after the balloon is removed, the cavity that has formed is filled with a special cement to support the surrounding bone and prevent further collapse.

Radiofrequency (RF) Lesioning or Ablation (RFA):

RF is used to interrupt pain signals by heating up and destroying specific nerve tissue. The RF energy is applied through a small needle the physician places in the painful area.

Spinal Cord Stimulation:

SCS, an implantable medical device, is very effective in treating chronic pain that is due to nerve damage or neuropathy. After a trial procedure has been successful, "leads" are inserted into the epidural space, and conduct electrical current that masks or blocks the pain signals to the brain.

Intrathecal Drug Delivery - IDD - (implantable programmable pain pump):

This implantable medical device can be effective at treating intractable chronic pain caused by injury, inflammation, or disease. After a trial procedure, a catheter is placed in the intrathecal space of the spine and then connected to a pump that has a reservoir that holds very concentrated medication. This pump comes in various sizes and dosing technologies.