

Ozone Therapy and Aquatic Rehabilitation Exercises to Overcome the Lumbar Pain Caused by Facet Joint Syndrome – Case Report

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Purpose: Facet joint syndrome (FJS) is an arthritis-like condition of the spine that can be a significant source of low back pain (LBP). Ozone therapy (OT) could be an additional treatment method. We evaluated the therapeutic results of percutaneous injection of ozone to ablate acute LBP caused by FJS.

Methods: A 73-year-old Caucasian woman was treated by OT: one ozone injection (20 µg/mL) per week for 3 weeks under ultrasound guidance. After a break of 1 week, she performed exercises for aquatic rehabilitation (twice a week for 4 weeks).

Results: The outcome measure was pain relief for ≥6 months according to the Numeric Rating Scale (NRS), Oswestry Disability Index (ODI), and Brief Pain Inventory (BPI) test. From baseline to 1 month after OT, a reduction in pain was documented and the result was maintained at 6-month follow-up.

Conclusion: OT followed by aquatic exercises could be efficacious against the LBP caused by FJS.

Keywords: ozone, low back pain, Oswestry Disability Index, spine, injection

Introduction

Low back pain (LBP) is a common health problem in the workplace. In fact, LBP is the most common musculoskeletal complaint in the general population, and almost everyone will experience LBP at least once in his/her life. Moreover, it is the most common cause of disability in individuals younger than 45 years.¹

LBP management is dependent upon its etiology, pain duration, presence of radiculopathy as well as the findings of radiology or physical examination.² The differential diagnosis has a fundamental role in achieving therapeutic success.³ Moreover, the findings of diagnostic imaging, such as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), often do not correlate with the subjective symptoms of LBP.^{4,5}

Facet joint syndrome (FJS) is a common cause of LBP. FJS has been shown to be the culprit in 15–45% of patients with LBP: typically, there is more discomfort while leaning backward than while leaning forward.^{6–8} FJS is a painful irritation of the posterior part of the lumbar spine and swelling from the surrounding structures, and can cause pain due to irritation of nerve roots. Selective anesthesia of the medial branch of the dorsal primary ramus of the spinal nerve innervating the facet joint can be undertaken to diagnose FJS.⁹ Often, the diagnosis is confirmed by local anesthetic blocks of facet joints or medial branches to elicit rapid relief from

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pain.^{10,11} This procedure can be undertaken under fluoroscopic or computed-tomography guidance, but the latter is associated with radiation exposure, scarce availability, and high costs. Conversely, ultrasound does not involve radiation, is not expensive, and is readily available (but operator-dependent).⁷

Low threshold, rapidly adapting mechanosensitive receptors provide facet joints with the ability to transmit proprioceptive information in addition to nociceptive information. Facet joints have rich innervation represented by nociceptive fibers that have central roles in pain transmission if they are excited. Chemical stimulation or mechanical stimulation of these receptors has been shown to elicit pain in the back and/or legs.^{1,12,13} A common medical approach for lumbar pain from FJS is anti-inflammatory drugs, myorelaxants, “lumbar corsets”, and rehabilitation but, in many cases, the lumbar pain remains.^{1,2,14,15}

Recently, ozone therapy (OT) based on intraarticular injection of ozone has shown good efficacy in lumbar-disk herniation if more conservative management fails or anti-inflammatory agents are contraindicated.^{16,17}

Alexander et al showed that 80% of patients had good outcomes after ozone injection in herniated cervical disks.^{18,19} The efficacy of OT is poor in patients who have large herniation of lumbar disks but good in those with small/minimal herniation of disks.

Case Report

Ethical Approval

This case report fulfilled the obligations set by the Helsinki Declaration 1975 and its later amendments. The patient gave written informed consent after receiving detailed information on the study’s aims and procedures, the risks involved, and was enlightened about the variable therapeutic outcomes. The patient also provided written informed consent for her data to be used for publication. No institutional approval was required to publish the case details.

Presentation

A 73-year-old Caucasian woman was treated at the Rehabilitation Unit of D’Annunzio University of Chieti (Chieti, Italy). She had a diagnosis of acute LBP for left FJS with respect to L1–L5 and S1. Before OT, for 4 months she took tapentadol (prolonged release; 50 mg/day) and pregabalin (75 mg/day) for referred lumbar pain.

The patient did not have allergies. She did not have sacroiliitis, bone lesions, bleeding disorders, local infection, thrombocytopenia, recent myocardial infarction/stroke, or a pacemaker. She was not taking anticoagulants or antiplatelet therapy and had not undergone spinal surgery previously.

Clinical data were collected at baseline T0 (before treatment), T1 (after 2 weeks of treatment), T2 (after 1 month of treatment), T3 (after 2 months of treatment), and T4 (after 6 months of treatment). She presented for physical examination due to para-spinal tenderness and pain that increased upon hyperextension, rotation, and lateral bending of the lumbar spine; neurologic deficits were not observed.

Pain Scales

Three scales were used for LBP evaluation. The Numeric Rating Scale is a unidimensional measure of pain intensity from 0 (no pain) to 10 (high pain intensity) using a horizontal bar or line.²⁰

The Brief Pain Inventory (BPI) is used to measure pain intensity and interference of pain in the everyday activities of the patient.²¹

The Oswestry Disability Index is a self-completed questionnaire comprising 10 topics (pain intensity; lifting; ability to care for oneself; ability to walk; ability to sit; sexual function; ability to stand; social life; sleep quality; ability to travel). Each question is scored on a scale of 0 (indicating the least amount of disability) and 5 (indicating most severe disability). The scores for all questions answered are summed and then multiplied by two to obtain the index: 0–20% denotes minimal disability; 21–40% represents moderate disability; 41–60% indicates severe disability; 61–80% denotes crippling back pain; 81–100% indicates the patient is bed-bound or has exaggeration of symptoms.²²

Imaging

After physical examination, MRI of the lumbar spine demonstrated FJS (L5–S1) but also revealed an arthrogenous cyst of the left facet of L5–S1 compressing the root of S1 (Figure 1). Her medical records and imaging records were reviewed, and MRI data compared with radiographs.

Ozone (OT) for medical use was obtained from an ozone generator. The latter was composed of a high-voltage tube through which molecular oxygen was passed, and divided into molecules to generate ozone.²³ OT comprised one session per week for 3 weeks. Each injection was 20 cm³ of ozone (20 µg/mL). Injections were

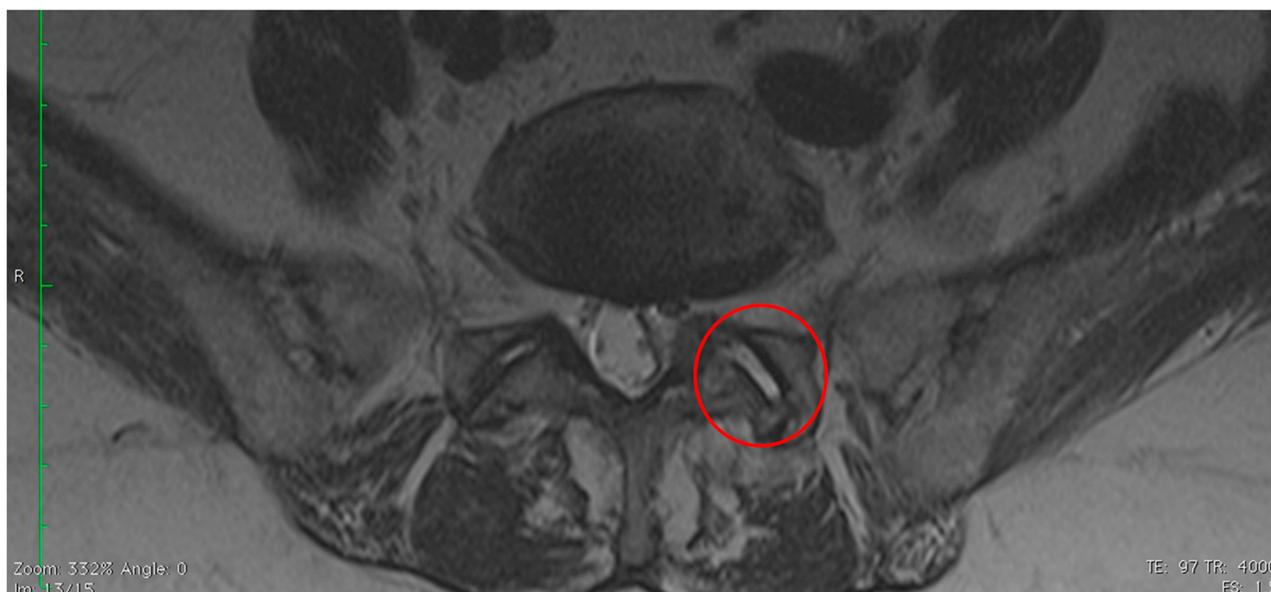


Figure 1 MR at baseline (T0). Image of the lumbar spine in T2 sequences; red circle highlights the L5-S1 facet joint with evidence of osteoarthritis with effusion.

delivered under ultrasound guidance by two very experienced ultrasonographers. A linear probe (6.0–13.0 MHz) and convex probe (3–5.5 MHz) were employed to locate the left zygapophyseal joint between L5 and S1 accurately.

Injections were done with a 23-G spinal needle for entering the facet joint. A 18-G needle was used to aspirate ozone. A 24-G hypodermic needle was used for skin infiltration with ozone under ultrasound guidance.

The lumbar space to be punctured was submitted to an antiseptic procedure with gauzes soaked profusely in 70%-proof alcohol. Circular centrifugal movements from the center of the region to be punctured to the periphery were made, 3–5-times consecutively.

The patient lay prone on a bed. Once the entry site had been selected, the skin was marked at this position and local anesthetic infiltrated into the skin and superficial muscles. Then, the spinal needle was inserted vertically through this point until it reached the bone. Once it entered the joint, a “giving way” sensation was perceived. Some minor

manipulation was needed to reach the joint space. The intra-articular location of the needle tip was confirmed by rotating the patient and observing the needle tip moving together with the facet joint. Post-procedurally, the patient was monitored for 20 min and then discharged home.

At 1 month after treatment, the patient was directed to a rehabilitation program. This involved aquatic rehabilitation for strengthening lumbar muscles and stabilizing pelvic muscles. Each session lasted 60 min and was done twice a week for 4 weeks in total.²⁴

Overall, one adverse event was reported: ecchymosis at the injection site after the second session of OT that resolved spontaneously in 10 days. At T4, MRI of the lumbar region was done (Figure 2).

Results

After the first two sessions of OT, the patient stopped taking medications because of improvement in pain symptoms. Data from T0 to T2 show that she experienced

Table 1 Pain Scales During the Evaluation Times

Evaluation Times	NRS at Rest	NRS at Movement	BPI – Pain	BPI – Mood	BPI – Sleep	BPI – Work	ODI
T0 At baseline	7	8	7	6	5	9	54
T1 after two weeks	3	5	3	4	3	5	45
T2 after one month	2	1	1	0	0	0	14
T3 after two months	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T4 after six months	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Abbreviations: NRS (0–10), Numeric Rating Scale; BPI, Brief Pain Inventory; ODI (0–100%), Oswestry Disability Index.

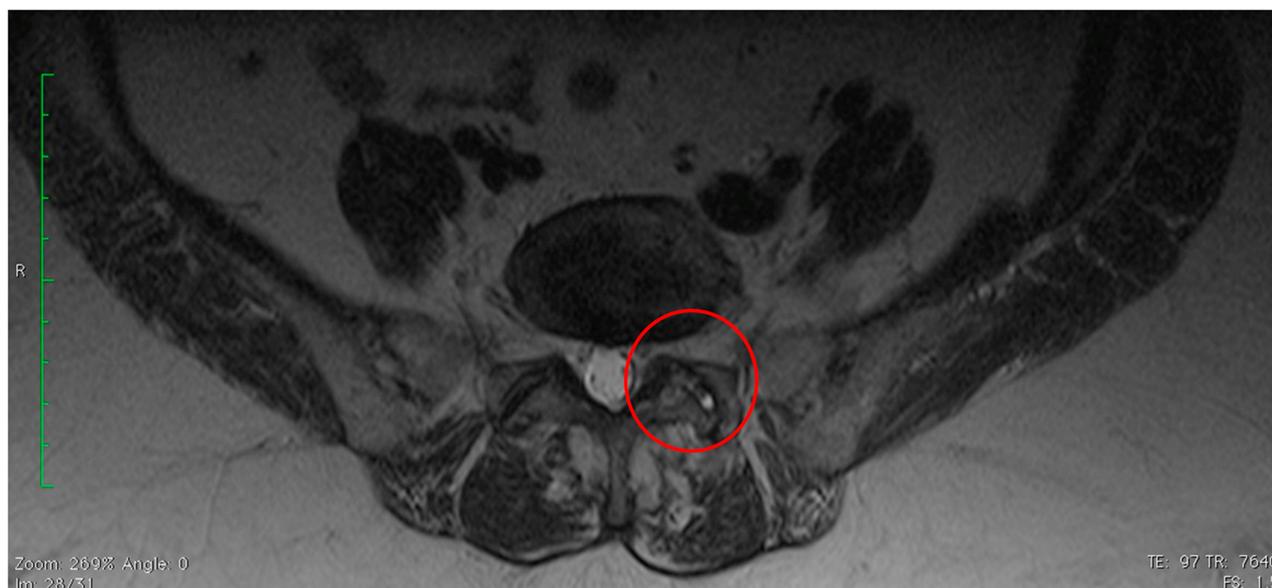


Figure 2 MR after 6 months (T4). Image of the lumbar spine in T2 sequences; red circle highlights the L5-S1 facet joint with evidence of osteoarthritis without effusion.

a reduction in pain and a good result was maintained at follow-up (Table 1).

Discussion

We found that OT in FJS elicited encouraging results. After the first two sessions of OT, our patient stopped taking medications for LBP. Furthermore, the pain resolved at the end of rehabilitation and improvement was maintained at follow-up (T4). She did not experience side effects related to OT, which was conducted according to aseptic procedures.

The efficacy of OT against musculoskeletal disease has been shown in several studies.^{17–19} OT could be efficacious against spinal-degeneration diseases as well as acute and chronic inflammation.⁶ In LBP due to lumbar-disk herniation or FJS, OT could be an efficacious and valid alternative to conservative treatments that have failed.^{25–27} In FJS, the synovial villi within facet joints can become inflamed or trapped between articular processes, thereby producing pain, and OT can help to reduce such pain.

Ozone appears to interact with cytokines to generate an anti-inflammatory response that may contribute to pain. The painkilling effect of OT on osteoarthritis has been postulated to elicit some histologic changes. Some authors have reported a direct effect on the proteoglycans that make up the pulpous nucleus of vertebral disks.²⁸ Exposure of the latter to ozone may result in cellular degeneration of the matrix which, in turn, is replaced by fibrous tissue with a consequent reduction in disk volume. Furthermore, ozone could have analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects by the reaction of reactive oxygen

species with polyunsaturated fatty acids, lipid oxidation products, and anti-oxidants, which should counteract the pain induced by local C-nociceptors.²⁹

Based on clinical practice and according to the principle of “hormesis” (ie, the beneficial effect of low-level exposure to an agent that is harmful at high levels),³⁰ ozone at a low dose is a strong oxidant gas with antiseptic, immunomodulatory, analgesic, and anti-inflammatory properties.³¹ A mechanism of action has been proposed to explain the efficacy of ozone. First, ozone reduces the number of inflammatory components: ozone interrupts the inflammatory cascade by altering the breakdown of arachidonic acid so that production of pro-inflammatory prostaglandins is disrupted.²⁶ Then, distension and inflammation of the synovial capsule cause blood stasis, which leads to tissue hypoxemia. However, by applying ozone, the oxygen concentration increases and causes hyperoxygenation of the area of interest.²⁶ In addition, ozone allows stimulation of the repair process, promoting fibroblastic activity and inducing collagen deposition.²⁵

Importantly, rehabilitation with aquatic exercises also contributed to the maintenance of the outcomes obtained with OT. Aquatic exercises are efficacious in conservative treatment of LBP.²⁴ Aquatic exercises are often used in LBP management because they have important benefits compared with ground-based exercise and can help with balance, mobility, and pain control.³² Exercises in warm water can facilitate muscle relaxation, and water buoyancy reduces joint loads.³²

Conclusion

OT followed by aquatic exercises could be efficacious against the LBP caused by FJS.

Disclosure

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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