INJECTION THERAPY OF THE UPPER AND LOWER EXTREMITIES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM

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Disclosures: None

Objectives:

Identify indications, contraindications, risks, benefits, materials and proper injection techniques.

Identify common conditions of the upper and lower extremities that may benefit from injection therapy.

Obtain and document informed consent.

Demonstrated beginning competencies regarding the location and identification of important functional anatomical landmarks.

Demonstrate beginning competencies regarding the proper location for correct needle placement for injection therapy.



Goals of Treating of Musculoskeletal Problems

- Restore musculoskeletal tissue to its' normal healthy status
 - Predominantly for acute trauma/ younger patients
- Decrease symptoms of pain, stiffness, weakness
- Increase function: improved range of motion; strength; endurance
 - Improve ADL's- walking, standing, steps, getting out of chair; bathing, dressing, eating
 - Thereby improving quality of life
- Avoid toxic side effects of treatment
 - All treatments need a risk/benefit analysis
 - Vioxx, Bextra- example
 - Nsaids- 16,500 deaths secondary to GI bleeds; Singh,1999;J Rheum

COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

NONPHARMACOLOGIC

PHARMACOLOGIC

NJECTIONS- are only part of comprehensive management program when addressing musculoskeletal problems.

Depending on the patient, problem and its phase (acute, subacute, chronic)

COMPLIMENTARY/ ALTERNATIVE

SURGICAL



NONPHARMACOLOGIC

PATIENT EDUCATION- SELF MANAGEMENT- handouts, websites (aaos,acr,arthritis foundation,niams) self help (arthritis foundation (800-283-7800), modify aggravating factors (work ergonomics, sports)

DIET/ NUTRITION- weight loss if appropriate, proper nutrition

EXERCISE- relative rest (sports, work), aerobic (walking, swimming), stretching, strengthening (correct muscle imbalance), endurance, posture/balance; pt/ot (ionto/phonophoresis, tens)

LOCAL MODALITIES/ ASSISTIVE DEVICES- ice, heat, massage, splints, braces, crutches, walkers, canes, proper footwear, orthotics, grabbing tools, hand bars, elevated toilet seats, etc.



websites - aaos; acr; arthritis.org (arthritis foundation)

arthritis foundation (800-283-7800)- local chapter info:

arthritis self help course arthritis support groups taking control of arthritis course pamphlets, books, newsletter, video's computer "connect and control" program



SAVE ON PRESCRIPTIONS, MEDICAL BILLS & DOCTORS.

PEPPER

HAY FEVER

Vinegar, honey, tea relieve symptoms!

BACK PAIN

Take aspirin and herbal tea!

CHOLESTEROL

Low-fat foods that work best!

DIABETES

Use Sage tea and Ginseng for relief!

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

Garlic will drop those numbers!

BURNS

Treat with aloe, potatoes, vitamins!

ASTHMA

Breath easier with vitamins & caffeine!



Cheap, easy-to-use and found in supermarkets!

COLDS

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Banish with pepper, and chicken soup!

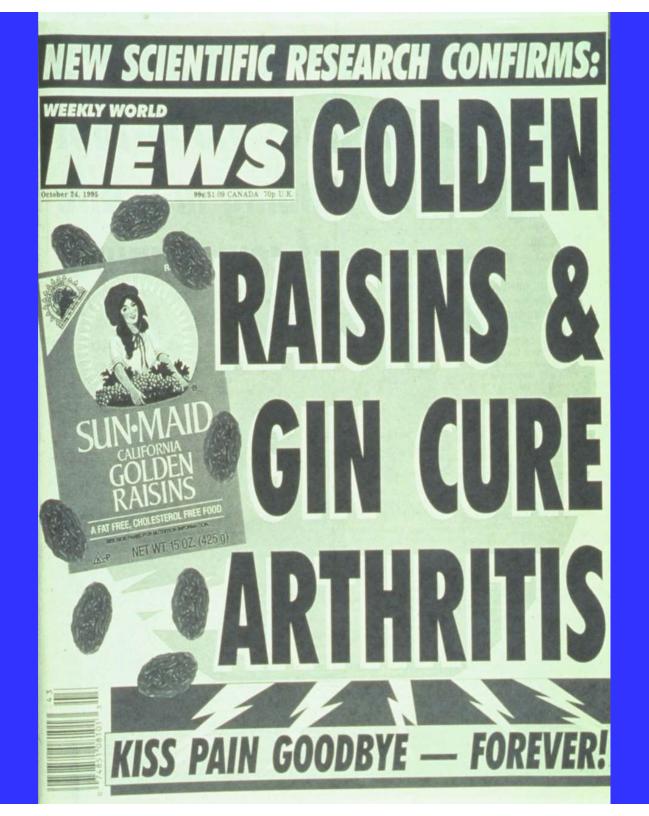
DEPRESSION

Say goodbye to the blues with spices!

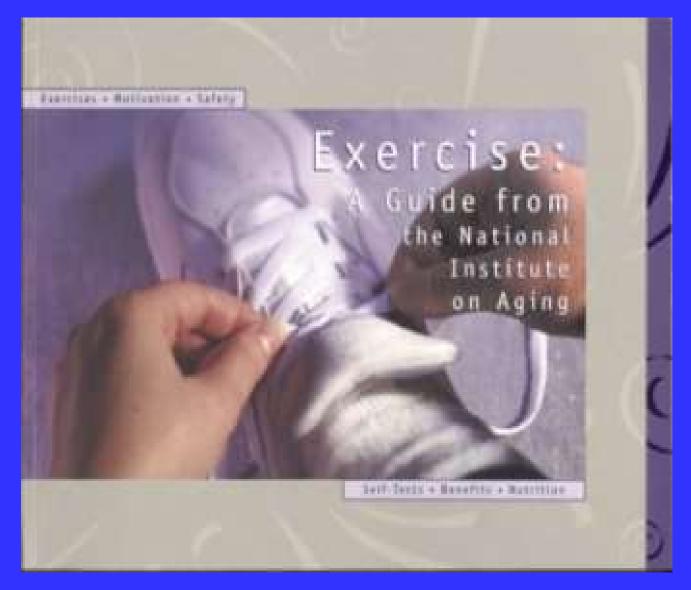
ARTHRITIS

NUSSELMANS Vinegar

Vinegar makes aches disappear!



IF YOU DON'T USE IT YOU WILL LOSE IT



http://www.niapublications.org/exercisebook/exercisebook.asp http://www.nia.nih.gov/

PHARMACOLOGIC

TOPICAL- capsaicin, methylsalicilate, diclofenac

ORAL- acetaminophen (apap), nsaids (non selective), cox-2 specific, opiods

INJECTIONS- lidocaine, corticosteroids, viscosupplementation

COMPLIMENTARY/ ALTERNATIVE

Glucosamine/chondroitin, vitamin supplementation, tai-chi, yoga, accupuncture

The healing process is complex and more likely in a healthy environment. For this, a balanced lifestyle addressing mind, body and spirit is needed. For the mind a healthy attitude and balanced emotional health. For the body, proper diet, exercise, healthy sleep habits, as well as avoidance of smoking, excess alcohol use and being overweight. lastly appropriate spirituality.

SURGERY

INJECTION THERAPY

CONTROVERSIAL

EVIDENCE BASED MEDICINE

INJECTION THERAPY INCLUDED IN THE PRACICE GUIDELINES OF:
AMERICAN COLLEGE OF RHEUMATOLOGY
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ORTHOPEDIC SURGEONS
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF NEUROLOGY
AMERICAN PAIN SOCIETY

national guideline clearinghouse: www.guideline.gov

PRACTICE BASED EXPERIENCE- surveys

90% OF ORTHOPEDISTS USE CORTICOSTEROID INJECTIONS 95% OF RHEUMATOLOGISTS USE CORTICOSTEROID INJECTIONS

INDICATIONS FOR INJECTIONS FOR VARIOUS MUSCULOSKELETAL SOFT TISSUE PAIN SYNDROMES

JOINT- osteoarthritis, gout, pseudogout, rheumatoid arthritis

BURSA- subacromial, olecranon, trochanteric, pesanserine, prepatellar

PERI-TENDINOUS- tennis elbow (leteral epicondylitis), golfers elbow (medial epicondylitis), trigger finger, DeQuervains'

FASCIA- plantar fascitis

NEURAL TUNNELS- carpal tunnel, tarsal tunnel

CONTRAINDICATIONS

HYPERSENSITIVITY TO MEDICATION

INFECTION PRESENT- septic joint/bursa, cellulitis

INACCESSABLE TISSUE

ANTICOAGULANT THERAPY

JOINT PROSTHESIS

RISKS OF STEROID INJECTION THERAPY

Injection therapy is only one part of a comprehensive management program

RARE- shouldn't occur if following protocols and guidelines (no more than 2-4 injections into weight bearing joint per year, no injections into tendon bodies)

HYPERSENSITIVITY

INFECTION- less than 0.001%

STEROID ARTHROPATHY

TENDON RUPTURE

RISKS OF STEROID INJECTION THERAPY CONTINUED

WILL OCCUR- more patient education required

VASO-VAGAL REACTION- ptn lightheaded after injection

STEROID FLAIR- post injection pain for a few days (2-5%)

SUBCUTANEOUS ATROPHY/ HYPOPIGMENTATION-

more likely when injections are superficial (ie. DeQuervains')

FACIAL FLUSHING

TEMPORARY INCREASE IN BLOOD GLUCOSE IN DIABETICS

BENEFITS OF JOINT INJECTION & ASPIRATION

DIAGNOSTIC:

JOINT FLUID ASPIRATION AND ANALYSIS
LOCAL INJECTION OF LIDOCAINE TO CONFIRM DX

THERAPEUTIC:

IMPROVEMENT OF PAIN AND FUNCTION

SOME PATIENTS RESPOND:
WITH FASTER, GREATER, LONGER RESPONSE
THAN WITHOUT INJECTION

POST INJECTION INSTRUCTIONS & INFORMED CONSENT

MAY BE PAINFUL FOR 1-2 DAYS

SHOULD RELATIVELY REST JOINT FOR 1-2 DAYS

MAY APPLY ICE FOR 20-30 MINUTES, 2-3 TIMES DAILY, DAY OF INJECTION

MAY TRY NSAIDS/APAP (if no contraindications)

CALL OFFICE IF HAVING SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS

MAY BE A WHILE BEFORE **MAXIMUM** BENEFIT IS SEEN:

REVIEW PATIENT EDUCATION - THERAPEUTIC LIFESTYLE CHANGES

- ACTIVITY MODIFICATION

- PREVENT REOCCURANCE

INFORMED CONSENT - VERBAL - WRITTEN

MATERIALS

- EQUIPMENT- betadine, alcohol swabs, syringes (10cc, 3cc, 1cc), needles (20g. 11/2"-2"; 25g. 5/8"-11/2"; 30g. 1/2"), gloves (nonsterile/sterile), mosquito clamp
- ANESTHETIC- lidocaine 1-2%, lasts 1-2 hours, bupivacaine (marcaine) 0.5% lasts 2-6 hours works by stabilizing neuronal membrane, blocking conduction
- CORTICOSTEROID- triamcinolone acetonide (TAC, kenalog) 10- 40mg methylprednisolone acetate (depo-medrol) 10-80mg betamethasone (celestone) 1-6mg dexamethasone (decadron) 2-8mg appears to work as an antiinflammatory by stabilizing the phospholipid membrane, thereby preventing the production of arachadonic acid and the inflammatory cascade

VISCOSUPPLEMENTATION- HYALGAN; SYNVISC; ORTHOVISC; EUFLEXXA; SUPARTZ

INJECTION APPROACH; FOUR E's

- ENGAGE- connect with patient in your own special way, shake hands, "smile with your eyes"
- EMPATHY- impart empathy and caring in both body language and vocal inflection, patients perception is their reality
- ENLIST- have patient participate in decision making, especially with invasive procedures such as injections, having the patient understand risk/benefit ratio
- EDUCATE- have patient understand what they can do to influence their disease state.

INJECTION TECHNIQUE

STERILE DRAW UP OF MEDICATION

PATIENT POSITION

ANATOMICAL LANDMARKS OUTLINED

TISSUE TO AVOID- (think if any neuro/ vascular structures present)

PREP- betadine, alcohol wipe, local anesthetic (lidocaine, ethylchloride)

NEEDLE INSERTION- angle, depth

DEPOSITION OF MEDICATION- bolus, peppering

OBSERVE PATIENT- watch for vaso-vagal reaction, apply gentle "healing" massage and range of motion, re-examine patient after 5- 10 minutes

Technique is dependent on tissue being injected

JOINT FLUID ANALYSIS Liquid biopsy of the joint

COLOR- clear yellow suggests non inflammatory, non infectious; cloudy suggests inflammatory; purulent suggests infectious

CRYSTALS- gout, pseudgout (calcium pyrophosphate defeciency disease, cppd)

CULTURE- GRAM STAIN- infection

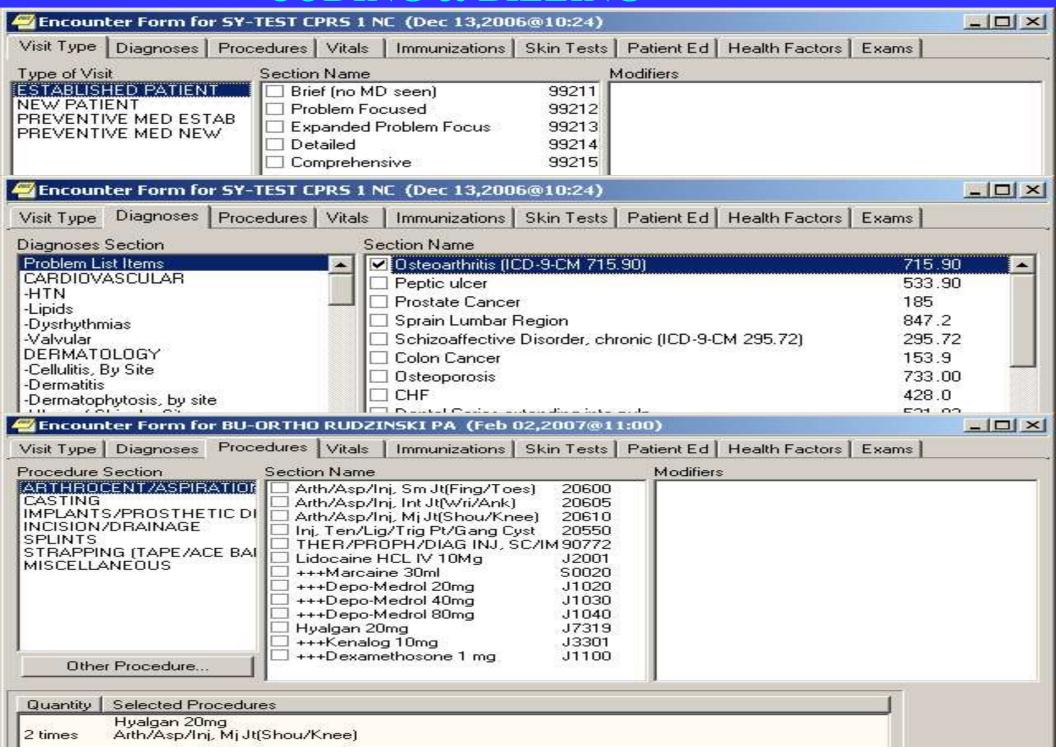
CELL COUNT- WBC COUNT-

less than 2,000 suggests non infectious, non inflammatory; traumatic, osteoarthritis

2,000- 50,000 suggests inflammatory; gout, pseudogout, rheumatoid arthritis

greater than 50,000 suggests septic joint

CODING & BILLING



COMPARING OFFICE-BASED PROCEDURES

Procedure	CPT code	Medicare reimbursement*	Estimated physician time (minutes)	Initial cost of equipment	Reimbursement per hour (not including nursing or overhead costs)
Flexible sigmoidoscopy	45330	\$103	20-30**	\$3,000- \$7,000	\$206-\$309
Colposcopy	57452	\$120	20-25**	\$3,000- \$5,000	\$288-\$360
Colposcopy with biopsy	57455	\$148	25-30**	\$3,000- \$5,000	\$296-\$355
Exercise treadmill	93015	\$103	20-30**	\$5,000- \$10,000	\$206-\$309
Epidermal shave biopsy <= 0.5 cm	11300	\$55	10-15	Supplies only	\$220-\$330
Excisional biopsy <= 0.5 cm	11400	\$108	20-30**	Supplies only	\$216-\$324
Joint injection, small joint (e.g., finger, toe)	20600****	\$50	5	Supplies only	\$600
Joint injection, medium joint (e.g., elbow, wrist)	20605***	\$55	5	Supplies only	\$660
Joint injection, large joint (e.g., shoulder, knee, hip)	20610***	\$67	5	Supplies only	\$804

^{*}Based on Arizona carrier data.

^{**}Usually requires nursing time in addition to physician time.

^{***}Combine with J3301, triamcinolone acetonide (Kenalog) injection. Medicare will reimburse \$1.60 per 10 mg of Kenalog; most injections require 20-40 mg.

TREAT HOLISTICALLY CRAFT MANAGEMENT PLAN WITH RISK/BENEFIT ASSESMENT SPECIFIC FOR THAT PATIENT EMPHASIZE LOCAL TREATMENT FOR A LOCAL PROBLEM

