

The Pain Clinic - Patient Information - Sacroiliac Joint Injections

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Why do I need this injection ?

- Your doctor thinks that you have back or leg pain caused by inflammation of the sacroiliac joints. These joints can cause low back pain and referred pain to the legs.
- Sacroiliac joint inflammation can show up on x-rays, MRI scans and Bone scans. It is usually associated with blood test abnormalities.

What is a sacroiliac joint injection and how does it work ?

- The sacroiliac joint is a large joint joining the iliac bone to the sacrum. You have two joints, one on each side.
- The aim of a sacroiliac joint injection is to get a small amount of local anaesthetic and steroid (triamcinolone) inside the joint using a fine needle.
- This produces an anti-inflammatory effect inside the joint, reducing pain.
- There may be also a reduction in the painful muscle spasm around the joint through dorsal horn mechanisms in the spine.

How long will the pain relief last for ?

- It is not possible to answer this question on an individual basis.
- Pain relief can be as follows:-
 - The injection eliminates the pain never to return again
 - The injection reduces the pain for several weeks, the pain returning but not as bad.
 - The injection reduces the pain for several weeks, but it returns as bad as ever afterwards.
- Sacroiliac joint injections can be used in two ways:-
 1. As a diagnostic tool to confirm whether the joints are the cause of the pain.
 2. As a treatment for back pain repeated intermittently.

How is the injection performed ?

Question	Answer
Is the treatment done as a day case ?	Yes
Is a hospital in-patient bed needed ?	No
Is a driver required to take me home afterwards ?	Yes
Does the treatment require x-ray guidance ?	Yes
Do I need to fast for 4 hrs before hand ?	No
Can I take my normal medications with sip of water ?	Yes
If I am diabetic - do I need separate instructions ?	No
Is an intravenous cannula needed for this treatment ?	No
Is intravenous sedation needed for this treatment ?	No

- The injection is performed with you lying face down. The area to be injected is cleaned with anti-septic solution, and the skin in the area numbed with some local anaesthetic - this stings a little at first.
- Using x-ray guidance, a fine needle is inserted into the affected sacroiliac joint. A small amount of local anaesthetic and depot steroid triamcinolone is then injected.

What happens after the injection ?

- You will normally be able to get up off the x-ray table by yourself and walk unaided.

- Pain relief may occur in the following ways:-
 - Immediate relief which lasts for several weeks.
 - Worse for a while, and then relief which lasts for several weeks.
 - No change for several days, and then slowly improves for several weeks.

What are the side effects of the treatment ?

- Temporary numbness in the leg(s) - only occurs if the local anaesthetic spills from the front of the sacroiliac joint to the sciatic nerve - usually wears off in a few hours.

What are the risks and complications of the treatment ?

- Local soreness / bruising at the injection site - usually settles in a few days.
- No pain relief - the commonest complication would be that the treatment did not help the pain. The causes of this include incorrect placement of the needle, and wrong diagnosis i.e. the pain had some other cause.
- Worse Pain - like any other treatment, the pain can be worse afterwards rather than better. The commonest reason for this is increased muscle spasm in the area of the injection. The needle has to pass through some of the spinal muscles to get to the joints. These occasionally react by going in to spasm, but in most cases this resolves spontaneously.
- Infection - introduction of infection can cause a sacroiliac joint abscess. Infection can be minimised by performing the procedure under sterile conditions. Sometimes infection can spread through the blood to the sacroiliac joint from other distant sites. The injection should therefore not be done when there is overt infection elsewhere in the body. Diabetics are more prone to staphylococcal infections generally.
- Anaphylaxis - severe allergic reaction to the components in the injection mixture - more common to local anaesthetics but rare with lignocaine. Please tell your consultant before the treatment about all of your drug allergies.

Should you have any further questions, then please discuss them with your consultant prior to starting the treatment.

For more information please go to www.PainClinic.org