

112. Study on Deep Somatic Pain with Special Reference to Referred Pain experienced during Osteovenography of the Spine

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A study was made of series of 56 patients with low back condition, including 64 laminae in terms of referred pain, experienced during the osteovenography. The 40 cc of 76% Urographin was injected through the spinous process over the affected vertebra within 2 minutes.

1) The referred pain was reproduced in 8 cases among 20 patients with the spondylolysis, in 6 among 17 of low back pain and in 13 cases among 27 of the protruded disk.

2) A majority of the cases experienced the pain characterised by dull, aching one.

3) The duration of the pain was less than 5 minutes in most of the cases, except for that of spondylolysis, in which the retention of the opaque media was demonstrated in 30 minutes postvenographically.

4) The pattern of the pain distribution was mapped, namely, L-5 referred to the buttock, posterior aspect of the thigh, lateral aspect of the lower leg and coccygeal area, L-4 to the buttock, posterior aspect of the thigh and coccygeal region. L-3 referred to the groin anterior aspect of the lower leg, and L-2 referred to the groin, anterior aspect of the thigh, the knee and medial aspect of the thigh.

5) These patterns were characterized by their segmental distribution, overlapping as well as the radiation to the lower extremity. It was considered that the recurrent menigeal nerve seemed to play an important role in causing such pain pattern.