





Sciatica review team

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Nerve root pain

- <5% of cases of back pain</p>
- Sharp, shooting or burning pain radiating down posterior leg in segmental distribution
- Leg pain>back pain
- Aggravated by coughing or sneezing
- Associated with numbness or paraesthesia
- Examination- SLR, slump test, neurological deficit



Importance of sciatica to the NHS

Common

Lifetime prevalence Sweden 5.3% men, 3.7% women

Disabling

After 1 year 30% persistent, troublesome symptoms

Costly

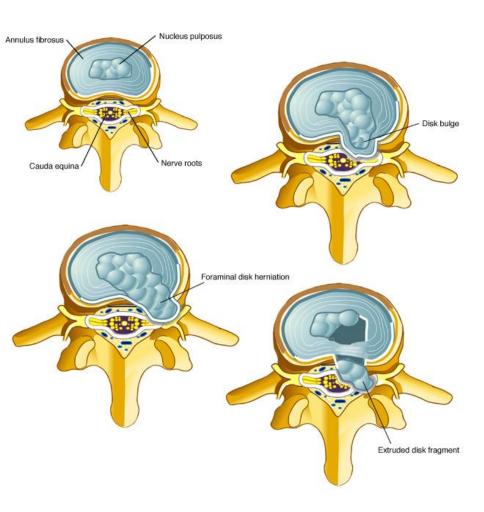
5-15% treated by disc surgery Netherlands (1991)

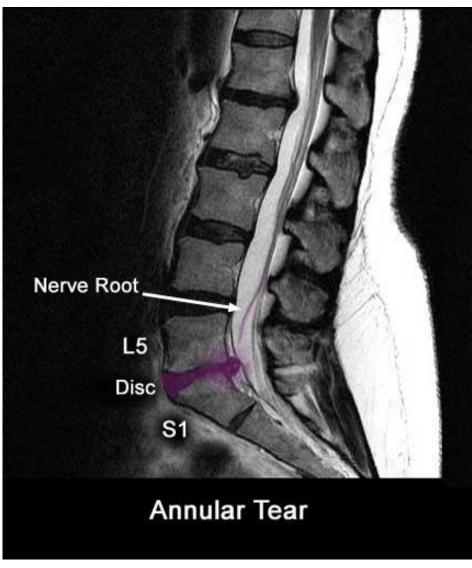
- US\$128M hospital care
- US\$730M absenteeism
- US\$708M disablement





Prolapsed Intervertebral Disc







Non-surgical treatments

- Main aim is pain reduction in acute phase
- Lack of evidence from previous systematic reviews
 - Bed rest compared to keeping active (equivocal)
 - NSAIDs (no evidence of efficacy)
 - Intra-muscular steroid (no evidence of efficacy)
 - Traction (no evidence of efficacy or effectiveness)
 - Spinal manipulation (some evidence of effectiveness)
 - Epidural steroids (moderate evidence of short-term efficacy)



Surgery

- Cauda equina absolute indication
- In 2005/06 8,683 lumbar discectomies performed in England
- Cochrane review
 - Surgical discectomy better than chemonucleolysis, which is better than placebo
 - No difference between microdiscectomy & standard discectomy, but both better than percutaneous discectomy
- Mortality 0.3%; infection 3%; ineffective 10-20%



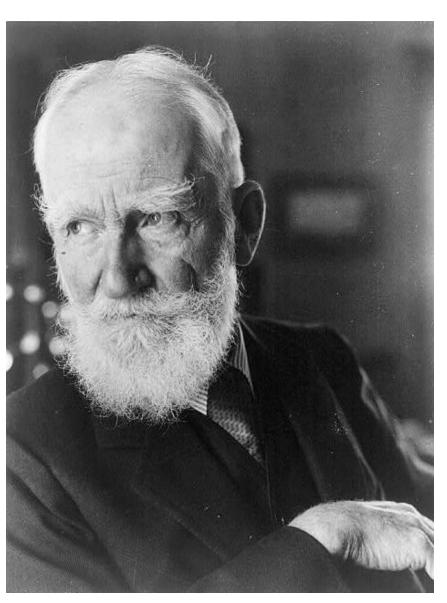
Dutch guidelines



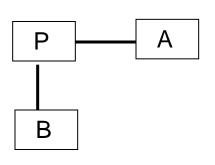
- Explain & reassure
- Advice to keep active; bed rest does not result in faster recovery
- Analgesic ladder (paracetamol; NSAIDs; tramadol or codeine; morphine)
- Urgent surgical referral (cauda equina; acute severe weakness; progressive weakness)
- Refer if intractable radicular pain >6-8 weeks

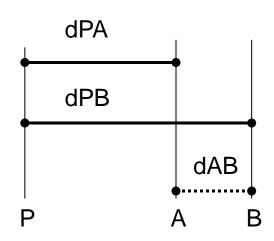
The Doctor's Dilemma

"It does happen exceptionally that a practising doctor makes a contribution to science...but it happens much oftener that he draws disastrous conclusions from his clinical experience because he has no conception of scientific method, and believes, like any rustic, that the handling of evidence and statistics needs no expertness."



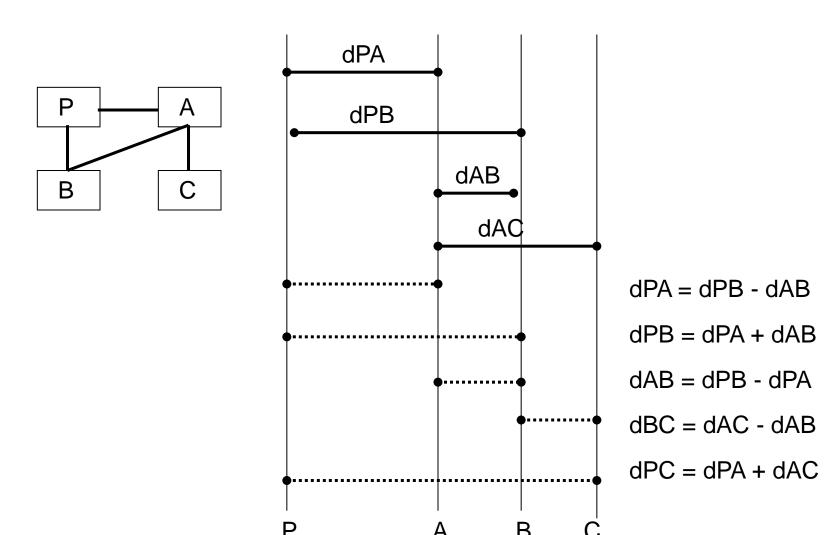
Mixed Treatment Comparisons 1





dAB = dPB - dPA

Mixed Treatment Comparisons 2



Results of MTC with random effects model

Comparison	Mean	95% Crl	
Methotrexate vs. placebo	-0.33	-0.73	0.06
Anti-TNFα vs. placebo	-0.35	-0.75	0.04
Anti-TNFα + methotrexate vs. placebo	-0.60	-1.06	-0.10
Anti-TNFα vs. methotrexate	-0.02	-0.42	0.37
Anti-TNFα + methotrexate vs. methotrexate	-0.27	-0.53	0.03
Anti-TNFα + methotrexate vs. anti-TNFα	-0.24	-0.70	0.26
P (placebo is best)	1%		
P (methotrexate is best)	1%		
P (anti-TNFα is best)	8%		
P (anti-TNFα + methotrexate is best)	90%		

Heterogeneity

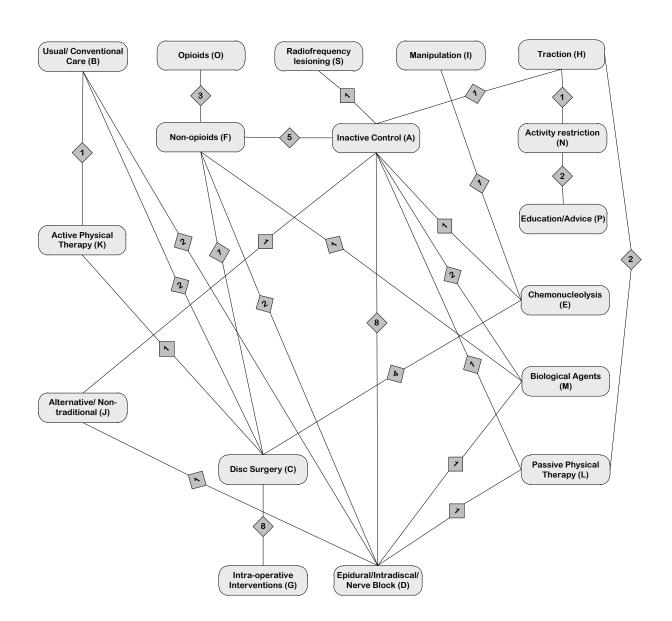


The clinical effectiveness and costeffectiveness of management strategies for sciatica: systematic review and economic model

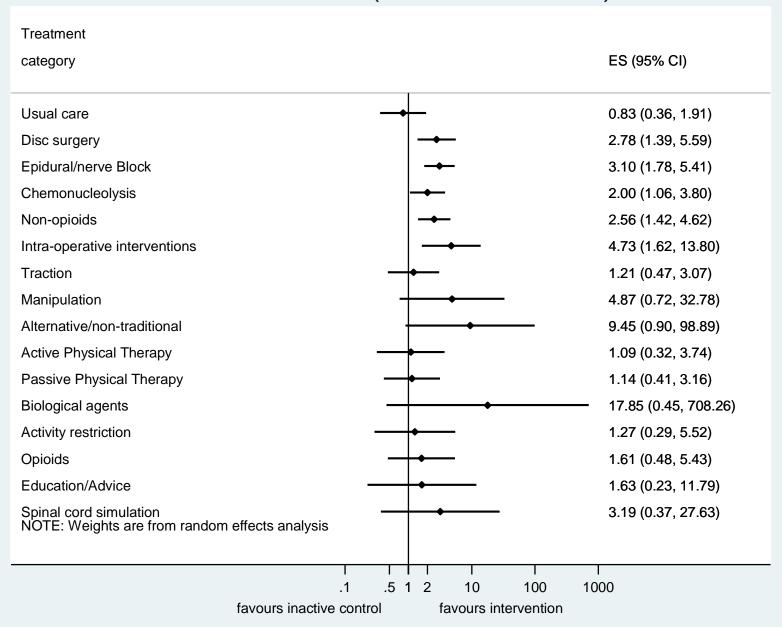
R Lewis, N Williams, HE Matar, N Din, D Fitzsimmons, C Phillips, M Jones, A Sutton, K Burton, S Nafees, M Hendry, I Rickard, R Chakraverty and C Wilkinson



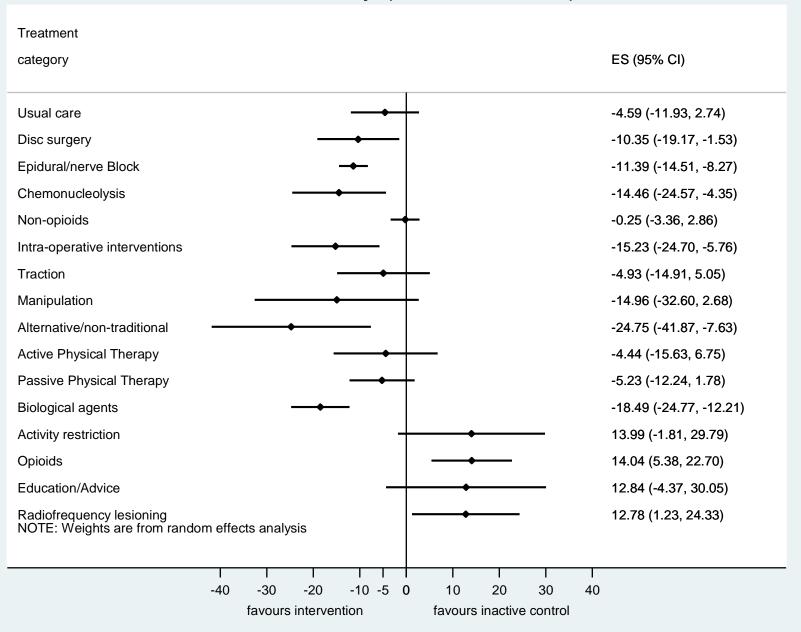
Fig: Pain MTC networks for all studies (The number did not change for RCTs



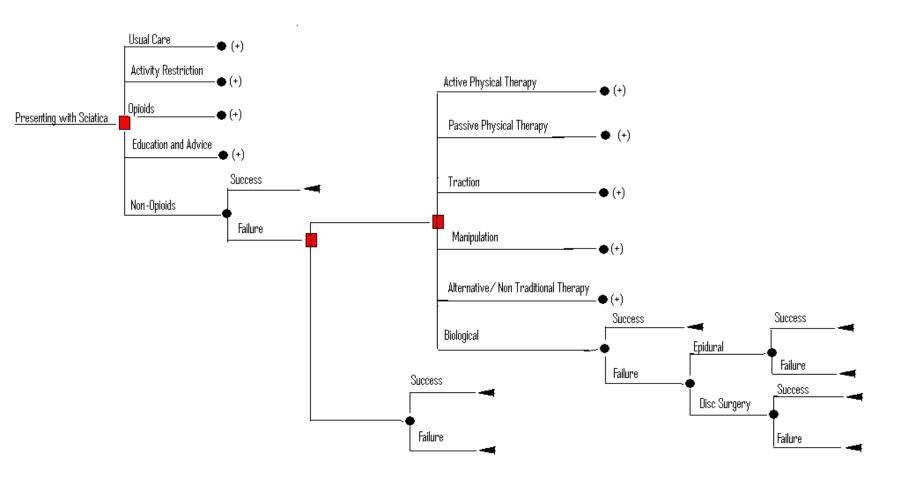
Global effect (RCTs/Q-RCTs)



Pain intensity (RCTs/Q-RCTs)



Decision tree for economic model



Economic model

1st treatment pathway probability of success

Non-opioids 0.613

2nd treatment pathway

Non-opioids/biological/epidural/disc surgery 0.996

3rd treatment pathway

Disc surgery 0.633

- 4 treatment strategies cost-effective
 - Non-opioids/alternative
 - Non-opioids/alternative/epidural
 - Non-opioids/alternative/epidural/disc surgery
 - Non-opioids/biological/epidural/disc surgery

Effective treatments

non-opioid medication

disc surgery

epidural injections





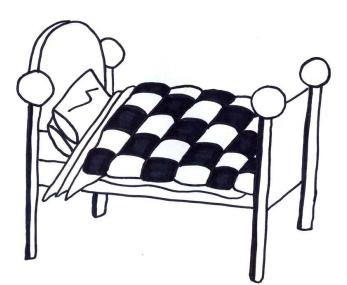


Ineffective treatments

Opioids



Bed rest



Possible effective treatments

Acupuncture

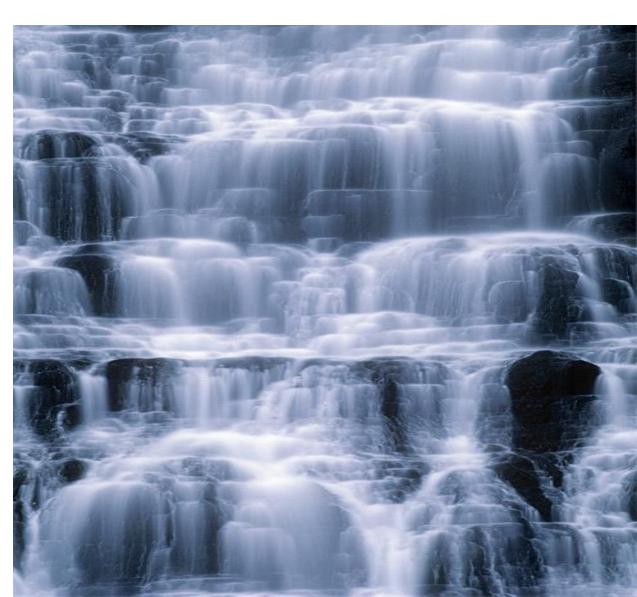


Biological agents

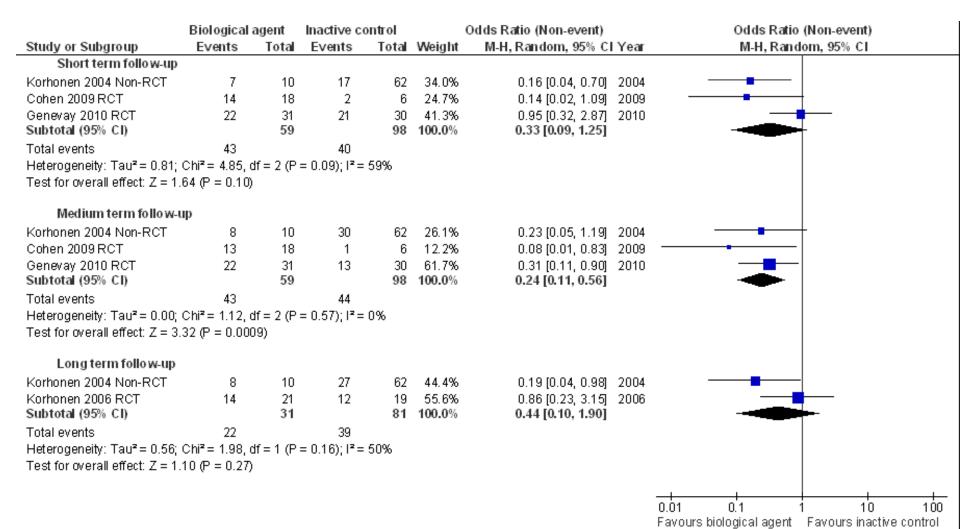


Stepped care

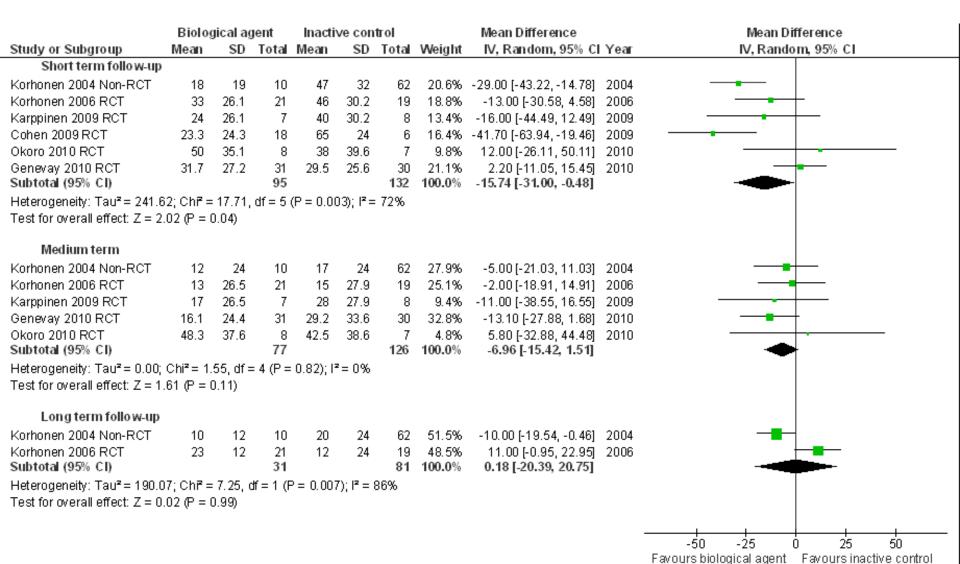
 Stepped care better than direct referral for surgery



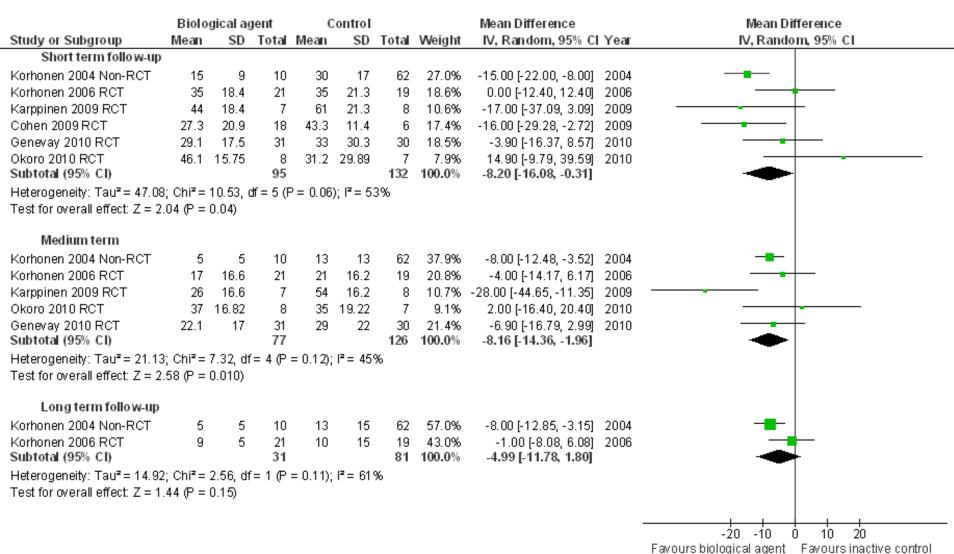
Global effects: biological agent versus placebo



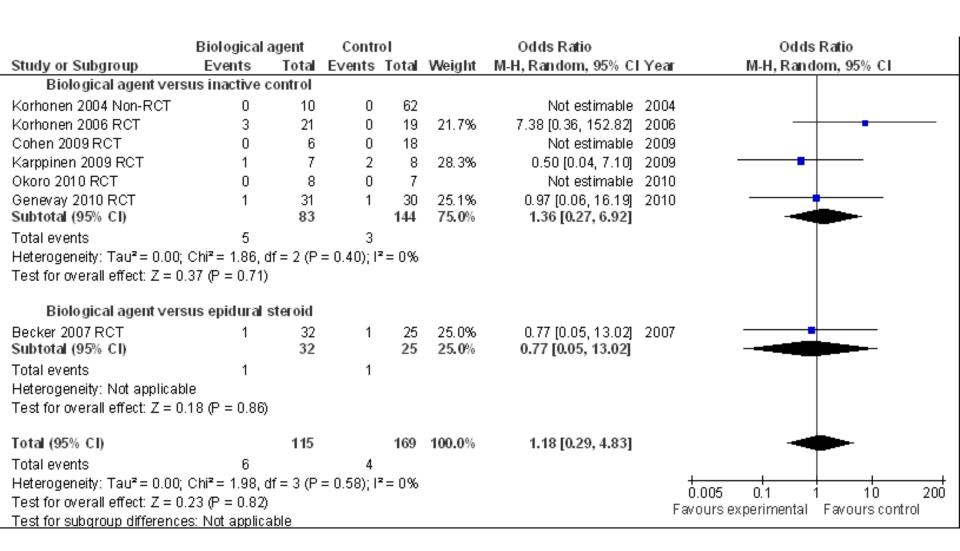
Leg pain intensity: biological agent versus placebo



Oswestry Disability Index: biological agent versus placebo



Total number of adverse effects: biological agent versus placebo



Number of discectomies: biological agent versus placebo

	Biological	agent	Contr	ol		Odds Ratio		Odds Ratio	
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% CTY	'ear	M-H, Random, 95% CI	
Biological agent vers	sus inactive o	control							
Korhonen 2004 Non-RCT	1	10	15	62	12.0%	0.35 [0.04, 2.98] 2	004		
Korhonen 2006 RCT	8	21	8	19	34.6%	0.85 [0.24, 3.00] 2	006		
Karppinen 2009 RCT	1	7	1	8	6.3%	1.17 [0.06, 22.94] 2	009		
Genevay 2010 RCT	6	31	13	30	42.2%	0.31 [0.10, 0.99] 2	010		
Okoro 2010 RCT	1	8	0	7	4.9%	3.00 [0.10, 86.09] 2	010		
Subtotal (95% CI)		77		126	100.0%	0.54 [0.26, 1.14]		→	
Total events	17		37						
Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0.00; Chi² = 2.76, df = 4 (P = 0.60); I² = 0%									
Test for overall effect: $Z = 1$.	.61 (P = 0.11)								
							0.01	0.1 1 10 100	
								biological agent Favours control	

Any questions?

