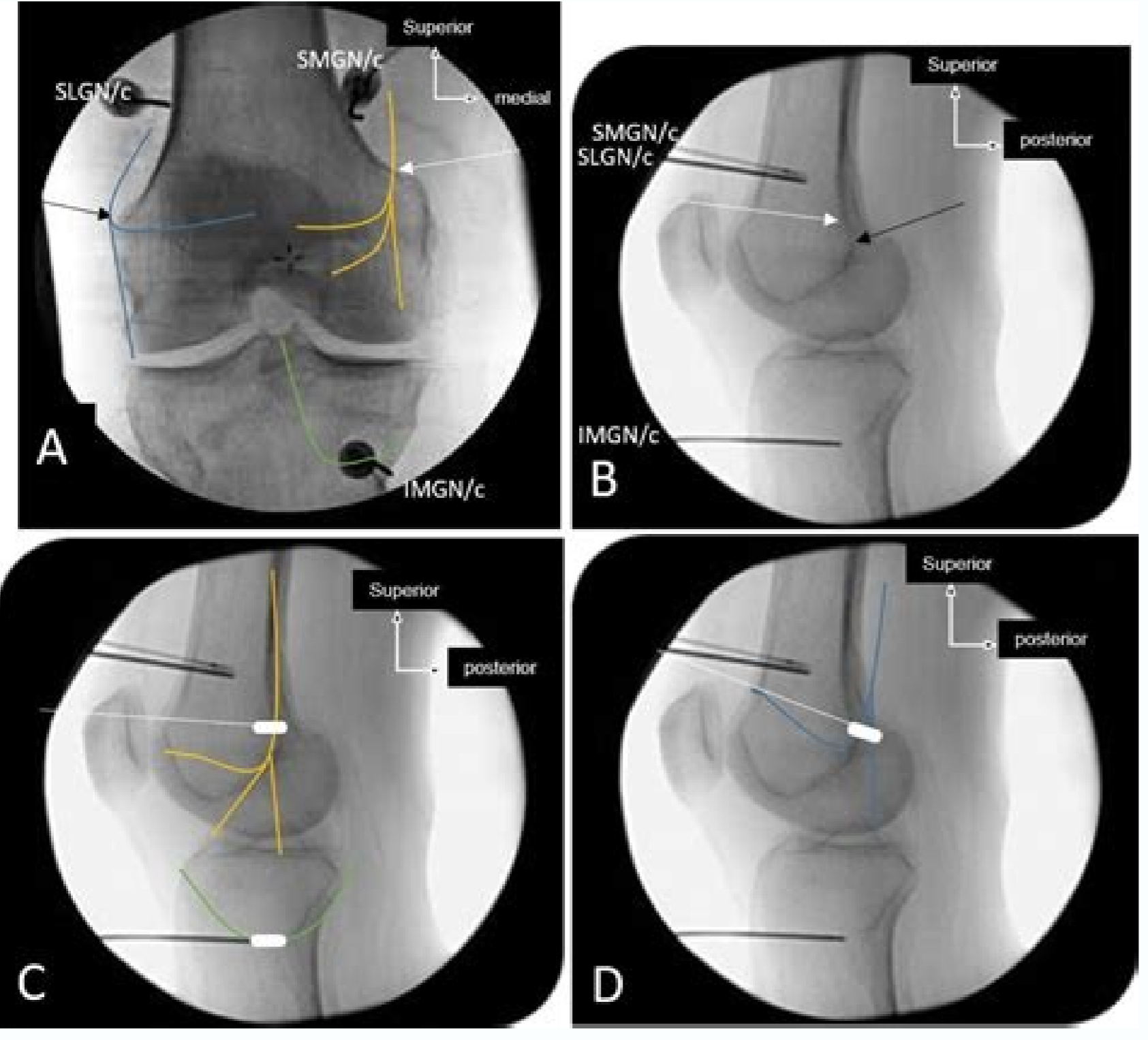
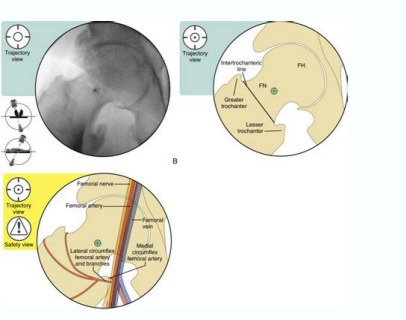
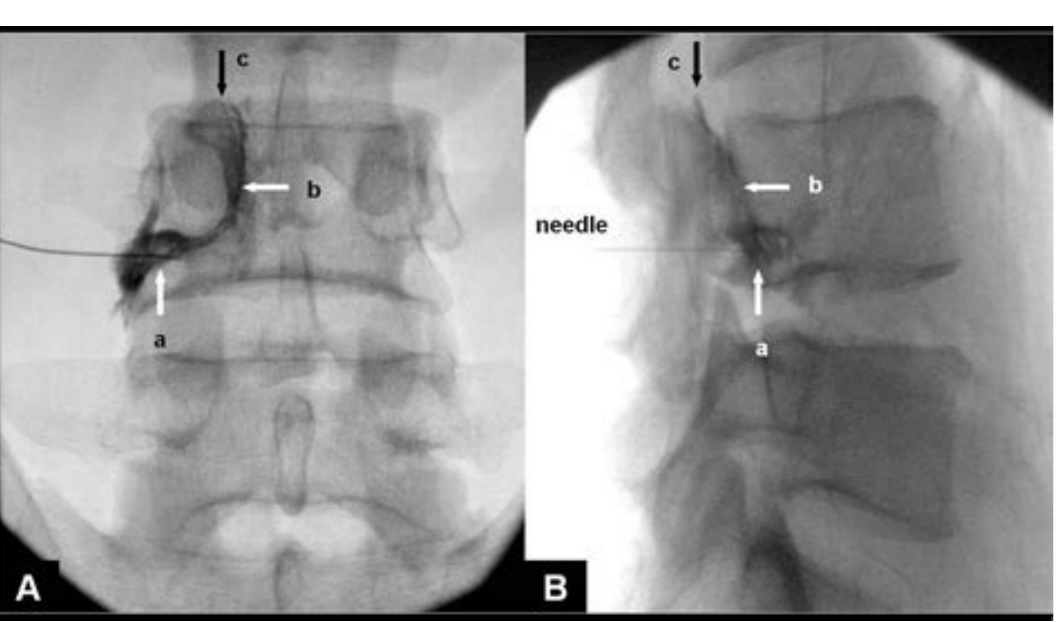


What is fluoroscopic guided injection

I'm not robot!



Fluoroscopy is a type of imaging that uses X-rays to produce real-time, moving images of structures inside your body. The same technique is used to let doctors see a needle as it's inserted into your body. In interventional pain management therapies, fluoroscopic-guided injections ensure the needle is placed on or near a specific nerve. For regenerative therapies, fluoroscopy allows your doctor to place the needle at damaged tissues in a joint. What procedures are performed using fluoroscopic-guided injections? Two basic types of procedures are done using fluoroscopic-guided injections: injections of medications and treatments such as ablation, which uses a hollow needle to administer radiofrequency waves. While numerous procedures fall into these two categories, they're all primarily performed to relieve chronic pain, reduce inflammation, and help restore normal movement. These are a few examples of procedures that use fluoroscopic-guided injections: Radiofrequency ablation, Radiofrequency neurotomy, Nerve blocks, Epidural steroid injections, Facet joint injections (joints in the spine), Joints outside the spine are typically treated for degenerative diseases like osteoarthritis. These injections contain substances that promote healing, such as platelet-rich plasma (PRP) and alpha-2 macroglobulin (A2M). When the goal is to relieve chronic pain, your doctor at Deschutes Surgery Center targets nerve, and the injections contain a local anesthetic and a steroid. The anesthetic medication quickly but temporarily alleviates your pain, while steroids reduce inflammation and deliver longer-lasting pain relief. What should I expect during a fluoroscopic-guided injection? Fluoroscopic-guided injections are done with a local anesthetic to minimize your discomfort and a sedative, when needed, to help you relax and tolerate the procedure. It's often important for you to be awake during the procedure so that you can give your doctor immediate feedback on your pain. During your procedure, you'll lie on an X-ray table while your doctor at Deschutes Surgery Center administers your injection. Although you may feel slight discomfort, most patients describe it as feeling pressure as the needle is inserted. After your procedure, you'll stay in the surgery center for a short time, then you'll go home. Whether you can return to your normal activities, or your activities are restricted, depends on the type of procedure performed. If you need a fluoroscopic-guided injection, you can depend on the experienced team at Deschutes Surgery Center. Contact them at Central Oregon Spine & Sports. Fluoroscopically-guided injections are a non-operative, conservative method of treatment for ongoing and chronic back pain or joint pain. These injections are outpatient procedures that can help relieve pain quickly by reducing inflammation in the affected area. Read on to find out why fluoroscopically-guided injections can be an extremely effective non-operative method of treating back or joint pain. Accuracy delivers medicine more precisely. Fluoroscopy is a type of imaging that shows a continuous X-ray image as a procedure is performed. The use of fluoroscopy helps improve accuracy by allowing a physician to guide the injection needle to a precise location under direct visualization. This means that the administering physician is able to inject an inflammation-reducing steroid and anesthetic with maximum accuracy. Who can get fluoroscopically-guided injections? These steroid injections are used for difficult-to-reach areas of the body such as the spine, shoulder, hip, and sacroiliac joint. They can help treat conditions like hip arthritis, lumbar spine arthritis, lumbar disc herniation, sciatica, piriformis syndrome, sacroiliac joint (SI) issues, shoulder arthritis, and rotator cuff issues. A steroid injection typically includes a corticosteroid (such as dexamethasone, triamcinolone or methylprednisolone) and an anesthetic agent for numbing (such as lidocaine). Here's what else you should know. If your orthopedic provider recommends a fluoroscopically-guided injection, then you'll be scheduled with an interventional specialist who will place a needle precisely in the affected area and deliver a mixture of medication including a steroid and anesthetic. Pain relief following these injections is typically within one to two weeks and, when coupled with physical therapy and/or oral medications, can be quite effective in reducing a patient's pain. Although complications from these injections are very rare, it is important to know that complications such as infections and bleeding can occur. Your orthopedic provider can help you determine if a fluoroscopically-guided injection is the best method of treatment for your particular back or joint pain. Alicia Lazeski, MD, of OrthoCarolina Ballantyne and OrthoCarolina Rock Hill is fellowship-trained in physiatry and interventional spine and is board-certified in physical medicine and rehabilitation. OrthoCarolina Ballantyne offers a fluoroscopic suite especially for fluoroscopically-guided injections that can accommodate any patient but is particularly convenient to those close to the Ballantyne and Pineville areas. Fluoroscopic Guided Hip Injection This non-operative, outpatient procedure is designed to provide relief for patients with arthritis of the hip joint. The technique allows the physician to inject numbing and anti-inflammatory medications with maximum accuracy. Preparation The physician swabs the front of the hip and injects a numbing medication. A special X-ray device called a fluoroscope is positioned over the hip. Injecting the Dye To make sure the medicine injection is in the hip joint, the physician first uses an injection of dye. The dye shows up on the fluoroscope image. If the dye pools in the soft tissue at the front of the hip joint, the physician adjusts the needle placement. Finding the Target Area Fluoroscopic Guided Hip Injection When the dye reaches the target area - the space inside the joint - the physician is ready to inject the medication. Injecting the Medication Fluoroscopic Guided Hip Injection The rear of the syringe is removed from the needle and a syringe filled with medication is attached. The physician injects the medication into the joint. End of Procedure The needle is removed and a small bandage is applied. The numbing medication will provide short-term pain relief, while the anti-inflammatory medication will aid in long-term relief. An arthrogram is the injection of a contrast agent or radiology dye into the problem joint. This examination provides additional detail regarding the interior of the joint and a series of X-ray images can be taken. You are taken to a changing area where lockers are provided for your belongings. After changing into an exam gown or robe, you are taken to the radiology procedure room. The radiologist will explain the procedure, answer any questions, and have you sign a consent form. Your skin will be cleaned with an antiseptic and the area will be numbed with a local anesthetic. A needle will be placed in the joint space guided by an X-ray machine. With the needle in the correct place, the contrast dye is injected. A number of X-ray images will be taken and you may be asked to move the affected joint. This part of the procedure will take up to 30 minutes. FLUOROSCOPIC GUIDED INJECTIONS A fluoroscopic guided injection involves injecting medicine directly into the joint. It is used primarily for therapeutic reasons combining a corticosteroid and numbing agent. These injections can help diagnose the source of pain, as well as alleviate the discomfort. HOW THE INJECTION IS PERFORMED? Similar to an Arthrogram, you will be brought to a radiology procedure room. You will be asked to change into an exam gown and robe. Here the physician will explain the procedure and answer any remaining questions. You will be asked to lie on your back on the x-ray table. The area will be well-prepped and cleansed for the procedure. The physician numbs a small area of skin with an anesthetic (numbing medication). After the area is numb the physician uses x-ray guidance (fluoroscopy) to direct a very small needle into the joint. The fluoroscope is an x-ray machine that allows the physician to see an x-ray image while performing the injection. Once the correct position is confirmed, the anesthetic and steroid will be injected, and the needle is removed. AFTER THE INJECTION You may be asked to remain resting on the table and then asked to move the area of usual discomfort to try to provoke the usual pain. On occasion, you may feel numb or experience a slight weak or odd feeling in your leg for a few hours after your injection, this feeling will diminish once the numbing medication begins to wear off. The medical assistant will get you up and moving and take you back to the locker area and ask you to wait 10 minutes in the waiting room before proceeding out. It may be helpful for you to track your pain over the next few weeks to discuss at your next visit. If the area is uncomfortable within the first two to three days after the injection, apply an ice or cold pack to the general area of the injection site. This may provide pain relief and be more beneficial than applying heat. On the day after your injection, you may return to your regular activities. Rehabilitation Physicians, PC is a leader in fluoroscopic interventional pain management. We have fluoroscopic interventional procedure suites conveniently located at our Novi office. The services we provide in our suites include fluoroscopic epidural and joint injections. Fluoroscopic guided injections are done using a visually aided computer system and x-ray technology, which allows the successful delivery of medication to the correct area. Understanding Your Interventional Procedure Therapeutic Injections Under Fluoroscopy or Ultrasound What is an interventional procedure under fluoroscopy or ultrasound? Your doctor has prescribed a minimally invasive injection to help relieve your pain. The injections are done either under fluoroscopy or ultrasound so that the physician doing the procedure is able to visualize the specific area being injected. These injections are meant to be both diagnostic and therapeutic. Diagnostic in the sense that if you feel better, your doctor knows that the injection they ordered treated the problem causing your pain. They are therapeutic in that they do not merely mask pain but actually treat the condition causing the pain. However, they do not change the underlying anatomy. The medication used is a steroid which reduces inflammation thereby decreasing pain. Some injections also use local anesthetic such as lidocaine. How do I prepare for the procedure? What steps will be taken before the procedure? - Your doctor has ordered a joint, bursa or epidural injection after a thorough examination and review of your records. Your medication list will be reviewed and discussed. You will be given a prescription form which lists the medications that need to be discontinued and the appropriate time they need to be stopped before the procedure. Please discuss with your doctor if you have or take: Blood thinners Aspirin Any active infections or are on antibiotics Open sores, wounds or rashes History of cancer/chemotherapy Liver disease Low platelets Rheumatologic conditions such as rheumatoid arthritis or lupus Any medications you take that might lower platelets or predispose you to infection *The above will be reviewed with you again on the day of your procedure You may have blood work ordered or need imaging such as an MRI done before the procedure. Your doctor will discuss this with you at the time the injection is ordered so this can be done prior to your injection appointment. Depending on your procedure you may need a driver. Generally, this applies to people getting cervical epidural steroid injections and those getting conscious sedation such as Valium. We do offer conscious sedation for appropriate patients. This can be discussed with your doctor at the time the injection is ordered. Please inform your physician if you have had fevers, infections, or antibiotic treatment within 4 weeks of your injection. You must be healthy to have any procedure. Potential Risks - Below are potential side effects. Some risks are specific to certain procedures. The risks include but are not limited to: Bleeding Infection Allergic reaction Spinal headache Facial flushing The day of the procedure: Please shower to make sure the area being injected is clean. This decreases risk of infection. You may eat your normal diet before and after the procedure. You will first meet with the injecting physician who will explain the procedure. Risks and benefits will be reviewed. Any further questions will be addressed. You will be awake during the procedure. Conscious sedation in the form of oral medication, such as Valium, is available and can be addressed when the procedure is initially ordered. Unless otherwise directed, please take all of your medications on the day of the procedure, especially blood pressure medications. The procedures take between 5-30 minutes. After the procedure, some people have immediate pain relief, generally from the local anesthetic. Other injections may take an average of 2-4 days before relief is noticed, as the steroid can take that long to decrease inflammation which then decreases pain. In some instances there is increased discomfort for a day or two until the steroid starts to work. You will be given specific discharge instructions after the procedure either by a physician or a nurse. You may take a shower to keep the area clean after the injection. Do not soak in a bath, hot tub, or in a pool. Do not use heat for 24 hours after the procedure as this can increase risk of infections. Specific instructions will be given to restart any medications that were discontinued prior to the procedure. Please follow up with the doctor who ordered your procedure within 2-4 weeks. For more information or to schedule an appointment, please call (248) 893-3200. Our Location Find us on the map Hours of Operation Our Regular Schedule Wednesday: Thursday:

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