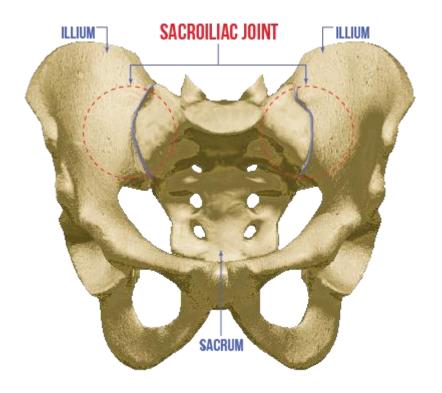


## **About Sacroiliac Joint Dysfunction**



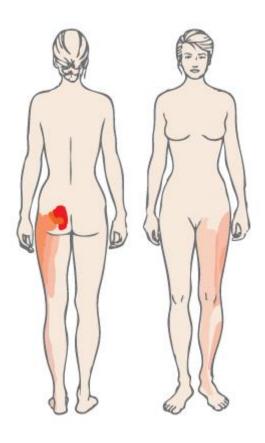
Approximately 25 percent of low back pain patients have their Sacroiliac Joint as a pain generator. Additionally, about 40 to 60 percent of patients who have had previous lumbar fusions have their Sacroiliac Joint as a pain generator. <sup>1,2,3</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Cohen SP. Sacroiliac Joint Pain: A Comprehensive Review of Anatomy, Diagnosis, and Treatment. Anesth Analg. 2005;101(5):1440-53.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> DePalma MJ, et al. Etiology of Chronic Low Back Pain in Patients Having Undergone Lumbar Fusion. Pain Med. 2011;12(5):732-9.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Liliang, PC, Lu K, Liang CL, Tsai YD, Wang KW, and Chen HJ. Sacroiliac Joint Pain After Lumbar and Lumbosacral Fusion: Findings Using Dual Sacroiliac Joint Blocks. Pain Med. 2011;12(4):565-70.





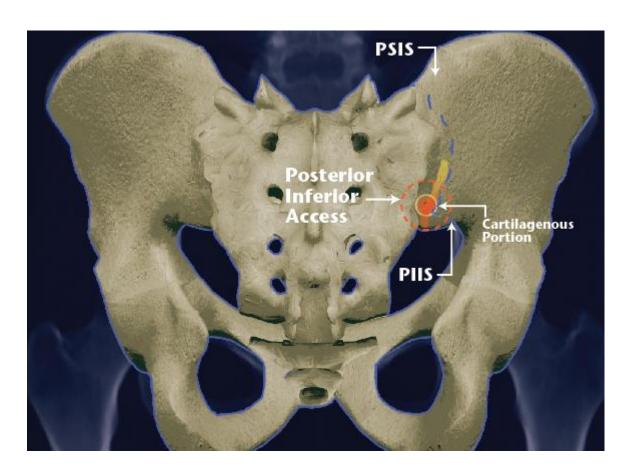
1, 2

SIJ pain is typically felt in the upper buttock over the Sacroiliac Joint but can radiate pain similar to a pinched nerve in the lower lumbar spine.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Adapted in part from Frymoyer JW et al. Raven Press; The Adult Spine Principles and Practice 1991.Ch. 101, pp. 2115-16, "The Sacro Iliac Joint Syndrome"

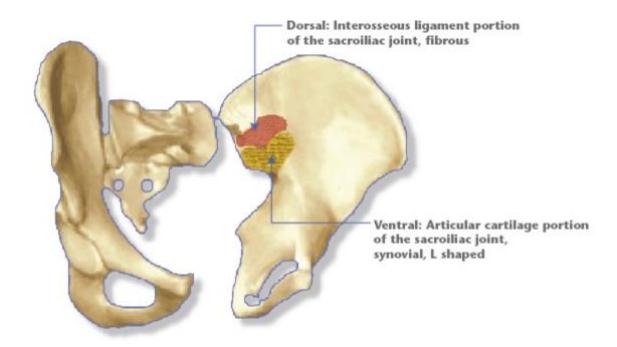
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Adapted in part from Wurff, Pvd, Buijs EJ, and Groen GJ. Intensity Mapping of Pain Referral Areas in Sacroiliac Joint Pain Patients. Journal of Manipulative and Physiological Therapeutics. 2006;29(3):190-195.





POSTERIOR INFERIOR ACCESS





## **CARTILAGE IDENTIFICATION**