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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCUTANEOUS PROCEDURES (NERVE BLOCK, KYPHOPLASTY) AND SPINAL INFECTION

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The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between percutaneous procedures (nerve block and kyphoplasty) or open surgeries and spinal infections using the 5-year large unit national dataset. This study used disease codes (ICD-10: International Classification of Disease) and operation fee codes (national medical insurance) registered in the National Health Insurance Review & Assessment Service for the 5 years from January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2011. Using the above disease codes, the number of each percutaneous procedure, open surgery, and the number of lumbar infections were investigated by regional and national units, and the relationship between procedures or open surgeries and lumbar infection was compared statistically. Lumbar infection showed a gradually growing annual trend, with a 3-fold increase in 2011 compared to 2007. Percutaneous procedures (nerve blocks) increased by approximately 2.6 times over 4 years. Kyphoplasty tended to decrease each year. Open surgeries (posterior fusion, discectomy, and laminectomy) were at a similar level each year. Lumbar infection and percutaneous procedures were positively correlated, and a negative correlation was observed between kyphoplasty and open surgeries. The incidence of lumbar infection was

higher in large cities than provinces and increased 2-3 times in 2011 compared to 2007 in all regions. There was no significant difference in the number of open surgeries for the 5 years studied, but the number of percutaneous procedures (nerve blocks) increased each year, showing an approximate 4-fold increase in 4 years. Lumbar infection showed a positive correlation with percutaneous procedures, and kyphoplasty and open surgeries were negatively correlated. Therefore, since selective nerve block procedure is also considered an important factor affecting the growing trend of lumbar infections, attention should be given to prevent spinal infections when performing selective nerve root block procedures by updating axenic conditions, environment and disinfectant materials.

Biography

Kwang Bok Lee has completed his MD from Chonbuk National University Medical School and Hospital, South Korea. He has worked as a Professor at the same university. He has published more than 88 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as a Director in the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery at Chonbuk National University Hospital.

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