

**SELF-CARE AND SELF-MANAGEMENT**

Integrated MSK Service Website: <https://sussexmskpartnershipcentral.co.uk/>

**OUTCOME MEASURES**

- MSK-HQ
- STarT Back Tool

**Lumbar radiculopathy**

Radicular leg pain

**Lumbar canal stenosis**

Referral reason / Patient presentation	Lumbar radiculopathy Radicular leg pain
Primary Care Management	<p><b>Please note:</b> Many patients will get better within 6-12 weeks. Try to manage them in primary care.</p> <p><b>Assessment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- History</li> <li>- Examination and Assessment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess for myotomal weakness, absent reflexes and loss of sensation</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Nerve root tension / signs (SLR, PKB)</li> <li>- Perform a bio-psychosocial assessment</li> </ul> <p><b>Diagnostics / Imaging:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b><u>None indicated</u></b></li> </ul> <p><b>Management (including condition-specific self-care options):</b></p> <p><b>If no significant motor loss (MRC grade 4 or above) consider:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reassure patient</li> <li>- Patient information / exercise sheet</li> <li>- Advise patient to keep mobile / activity modification</li> </ul> <p><b>Pharmacology management according to NICE guideline CG173</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Key principles of care:</u> When agreeing a treatment plan with the person, take into account their concerns and expectations, and discuss: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the severity of the pain, and its impact on lifestyle, daily activities (including sleep disturbance) and participation</li> <li>- the underlying cause of the pain and whether this condition has deteriorated</li> <li>- why a particular pharmacological treatment is being offered</li> <li>- the benefits and possible adverse effects of pharmacological treatments, taking into account any physical or psychological problems, and concurrent medications</li> <li>- the importance of dosage titration and the titration process, providing the person with individualised information and advice</li> <li>- coping strategies for pain and for possible adverse effects of treatment</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Non-pharmacological treatments, for example, physical and psychological therapies (which may be offered through a rehabilitation service) and surgery (which may be offered through specialist services).</li> <li>- For more information about involving people in decisions and supporting adherence, see Medicines adherence (NICE clinical guideline 76).</li> <li>- <u>Treatment:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Offer a choice of amitriptyline, duloxetine, gabapentin or pregabalin as initial treatment for neuropathic pain (except trigeminal neuralgia).</li> <li>- If the initial treatment is not effective or is not tolerated, offer one of the remaining 3 drugs, and consider switching again if the second and third drugs tried are also not effective or not tolerated.</li> <li>- Consider tramadol only if acute rescue therapy is needed (but not for long term use)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Refer to Physiotherapy</p>

<p><b>Thresholds for Primary Care to initiate a referral</b></p> <p><i>See Documents – Pages 8-9</i> 1. Advice and Guidance Process</p>	<p><b>Please note:</b> some motor and/or sensory loss can be managed within primary care</p> <p><b>If significant functional impairment or severe unremitting and uncontrolled pain, consider urgent referral to Physiotherapy or contact MSK service for clinical advice.</b></p> <p><b>Refer to Advanced Practitioner (ICATS) URGENT only if:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Major myotomal weakness</li> <li>2. MRC grade scale for muscle strength drops to 3/5 or below</li> <li>3. Loss of multi-segmental sensation</li> </ol> <p><b>Refer to Advanced Practitioner (ICATS) routinely if</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Persistent pain</li> <li>- Unresponsive to previous conservative management for the current episode</li> </ul> <p><b>Refer to Physiotherapy for all other</b></p> <p><b>Note: if you are concerned please follow Advice and Guidance process to contact the MSK Service. Email: <a href="mailto:Brighton.mskpartnership@nhs.net">Brighton.mskpartnership@nhs.net</a></b></p>
<p><b>Management Pathway for the Integrated MSK Service</b></p> <p><i>See Documents Page 8-9</i> 3. Lumbar Tranforaminal Epidural Injections</p> <p>4. Consent - Posterior Lumbar Surgery</p> <p>5. Consent – Anterior Lumbar Surgery</p>	<p><b>1 Patient information</b></p> <p><b>2 Assessment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- History</li> <li>- Examination</li> <li>- Perform a bio-psychosocial assessment</li> <li>- Working / differential diagnosis</li> </ul> <p><b>3 Diagnostics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MRI or NCS as appropriate if pain / loss of movement / loss of function</li> </ul> <p><b>4 Management:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Self management including patient education, advice, signposting, support from GP re medication</li> <li>• Analgesia modification</li> <li>• Review MRI scan or NCS report</li> <li>• Consider referral to General Physiotherapist (option to self-refer)</li> <li>• Consider referral to pain clinic referral which could include direct listing for a pain procedure</li> <li>• Consider referral to tertiary pain clinic (e.g. spinal cord stimulator)</li> <li>• Consider surgery as relevant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patient needs and wants surgery, is fit for surgery and is appropriate surgical candidate, fitness for surgery, pre-operative assessment, and discharge planning undertaken - refer to spinal/ Neurosurgery (depending on local arrangements)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>4 Outcome tools</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MSK-HQ</li> </ul> <p><b>5 Rehabilitation services provided post-operatively by:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>General Physiotherapy</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Thresholds for referral for Intervention</b></p> <p>Offer patient choice of provider</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Persistent pain</li> <li>- Unresponsive to previous conservative management for the current episode</li> <li>- Progressive neurological deficit</li> <li>- Uncertainty regarding appropriate treatment i.e. injection and/or surgery</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Complex presentation</li> <li>- Major myotomal weakness</li> </ul> <p>Offer patient choice of provider if patient needs and wants surgery, is fit for surgery and is appropriate surgical candidate.</p>
<b>Management pathway for Specialist In-patient care</b>	<p><b>Surgery as appropriate</b></p> <p><b>Spinal decompression surgery</b>  <i>See Documents – Pages 8-9</i>  2. <i>Risks of Spinal Surgery</i>  4. <i>Consent - Posterior Lumbar Surgery</i>  5. <i>Consent – Anterior Lumbar Surgery</i>  6. <i>Information and Guidance for Patients Following Lumbar Spinal Surgery</i>  7. <i>Lumbar Spine Surgery</i></p>

Referral reason / Patient presentation	Lumbar canal stenosis
<b>Primary Care Management</b>	<p><b>Primary Care Management</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Claudication symptoms when walking or standing</li> <li>• Exclude vascular aetiology</li> <li>• Typical describe claudication type symptoms of unilateral or bilateral leg pain and paraesthesia which increases with walking and eases within a few minute of sitting</li> <li>• Clinical examination often normal although patient can have report symptoms on sustained extension</li> <li>• Normal neurological examination should not stop onward referral is the patient describe their symptoms are having major impact on quality of life</li> <li>- Mix of vascular risk factors – consider ABPI</li> </ul>
<b>Thresholds for Primary Care to initiate a referral</b>	<p><b>Refer to Advanced Practitioner (ICATS) if</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• symptoms impacting of quality of life and vascular aetiology has been excluded</li> </ul> <p><b>Refer to Physiotherapy if:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• symptoms are mild and vascular aetiology has been excluded</li> </ul>
<b>Management Pathway for the Integrated MSK Service</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exclude possible vascular cause</li> <li>• Determine impact on symptoms of patients quality of life</li> <li>• MRI is investigation of choice</li> <li>• Lateral canal stenosis: consider injection if radicular leg pain symptoms primary cause of impact on quality of life</li> </ul> <p><b>If suspected CES follow pathway (see page 2)</b></p>
<b>Thresholds for referral for Intervention</b>	<p>Symptoms impacting on quality of life</p> <p>SDM process on benefits v non operative treatment at in short (1 year, medium 4 years ) favour surgery but are not maintained at 8 years</p>
Offer patient choice of provider <b>Management pathway for Specialist In-patient care</b>	<p>Decompressive surgery  Spinal spacer</p> <p><i>See Documents – Pages 8-9</i>  2. <i>Risks of Spinal Surgery</i>  6. <i>Information and Guidance for Patients Following Lumbar Spinal Surgery</i>  7. <i>Lumbar Spine Surgery</i></p>

## Documents

### 1. Advice and Guidance Process



Advice and Guidance  
process.pdf

### 2. Risks of Spinal Surgery



Risks of spinal  
surgery\_final.docx

### 3. Lumbar Tranforaminal Epidural Injections



Lumbar  
Tranforaminal Epidur

### 4. Consent - Posterior Lumbar Surgery



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mbar-surgery.pdf

### 5. Consent – Anterior Lumbar Surgery



Consent-anterior-lum  
bar-surgery.pdf

### 6. Information and Guidance for Patients Following Lumbar Spinal Surgery

<https://sussexmskpartnershipcentral.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Information-and-Guidance-for-Patients-Following-Lumbar-Spinal-Surgery-BSUH.pdf>

### 7. Lumbar Spine Surgery



Lumbar-spine-surger  
y.pdf

## **Spine Pathway group 4<sup>th</sup> December 2013**

Dr Peter Devlin (GP, BICS)

Kieran Barnard (ESP Physiotherapist, SCT / BICS)

Chris Mercer (Consultant Physiotherapist, WSHT)

Jonathan Hearsey (ESP Osteopath, BICS)

Johan Holte (Consultant Physiotherapist, BICS)

Ian Francis (Consultant Radiologist, MIP)

Zoe Hall (Physiotherapist, SCT)

Robert Slater (Orthopaedic Consultant, MTW)

Carol Kinsella (Clinical Manager, MTW)

Matthew Daly (ESP Physiotherapist, ESHT)

**Spine Pathway group 5<sup>th</sup> August 2014**

Dr Peter Devlin (GP, BICS)

Kieran Barnard (ESP Physiotherapist, SCT / BICS)

Jonathan Hearsey (ESP Osteopath, BICS)

Kasia Kaczmarek (Integrated Care Manager, BICS)

Natalie Blunt (Service Manager, BICS)

Johan Holte (Consultant Physiotherapist, BICS)

Sally York (ESP, BICS), Hilary O'Connor (ESP, BICS)

Stephen Daly (ESP, Horder Healthcare)

Matthew Carr (MSK Operations Manager, Horder Healthcare)

Simon Thorpe (Consultant in anaesthetics and Pain Medicine, BSUH)

Steven Ward (Consultant in anaesthetics and Pain Medicine, BSUH)

Di Finney (Rheumatology Consultant Nurse, BICS / SCT)

Karen Eastman (Clinical Director, NSH Horsham & Mid Sussex CCG)

Richard Bell (Service Manager, SCT)

Laura Finucane (Consultant Physiotherapist, SCT)

Zoe Hall (Physiotherapist, SCT)

Farid Ibrahim (Consultant in anaesthetics and Pain Medicine, BSUH)

Hugh Maurice (Orthopaedic Consultant, SASH)

**Spine Pathway group 5<sup>th</sup> September 2018**

Johan Holte (Consultant Physiotherapist, HERE)

Sean Case (Advanced Practitioner, HERE)

Karen Cox (Advanced Practitioner Nurse, HERE)

Laura Finucane (Consultant Physiotherapist, HERE)

Zoe Hall (Advanced Practitioner, SCFT)

Ben Hodgson (Advanced Practitioner, HERE)

Andrew Kemp (Advanced Practitioner, HERE)  
Andy Laing (Advanced Practitioner, BSUH)  
Lisa Marshall (Advanced Practitioner, HERE)  
Hilary O'Connor (Advanced Practitioner, HERE)  
Gillian Pink (Advanced Practitioner, HERE)  
Matthew Prout (Advanced Practitioner, HERE)  
Elaine Sawyer (Advanced Practitioner, SCFT)  
Toby Smith (Advanced Practitioner, SCFT)  
David Stanley (Advanced Practitioner, SCFT)  
Claire Wright (Advanced Practitioner, SCFT)

**Spine Pathway group 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2018**

Johan Holte (Consultant Physiotherapist, HERE)  
Sean Case (Advanced Practitioner, HERE)  
Karen Cox (Advanced Practitioner Nurse, HERE)  
Gareth Florida-Jones (Advanced Practitioner, SCFT)  
Zoe Hall (Advanced Practitioner, SCFT)  
Ben Hodgson (Advanced Practitioner, HERE)  
Andrew Kemp (Advanced Practitioner, HERE)  
Olly Peck (Advanced Practitioner, SCFT)  
Owen Rist (Osteopath, Here)  
Toby Smith (Advanced Practitioner, SCFT)  
Ram Vundavalli (Neuro-radiologist, MIP)