MINIMALLY INVASIVE TECHNIQUES

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Since the late 20th, minimal invasive techniques for spinal pain have developed.
- Radiofrequency ablation
- Endoscopy
- Video assisted procedure
Further technology designed for minimally invasive procedures will inevitably lead to further application;
Decompressive Neuroplasty
- Racz, Navi catheter
- Percutaneous balloon compression (ZiNeu™)
Percutaneous disc decompression
- Nucleoplasty
- Yes disc, L-disQ
Endoscopy ; Epiduroscopy
- Epiduroscopic laser neural decompression
- Percutaneous endoscopic lumbar discectomy
- Transforaminal epiduroscopic laser annuloplasty
Percutaneous disc decompression
- Nucleoplasty
- Yes disc, L-disQ

1. Epidural adhesiolysis
   ① Epidural lysis
   ② Epidural neuroplasty
   ③ Epidural neurolysis
   ④ Percutaneous neuroplasty
   ⑤ Percutaneous adhesiolysis
   ⑥ Decompressive neuroplasty
Developed by Dr. Gabor Racz in 1989
Epidural neuroplasty in patients with spinal pain resulted in reduced pain at one month after the procedure, and that these improvements were maintained at 12 months after epidural neuroplasty [1-4] Effects of transforaminal balloon treatment [5]

2. Percutaneous disc decompression
   ① Nucleoplasty
   ② Device; Yesdisc, L-disQ
3. Endoscopy: Epiduroscopy

i. Epiduroscopic laser neural decompression[6]
ii. Percutaneous endoscopic lumbar discectomy[5]

iii. Transforaminalepiduroscopic laser annuloplasty

References