



TREATMENT OF CHRONIC OSTEOARTHRITIC HIP PAIN: COMPARISON OF NEUROLYSIS OF THE OBTURATOR NERVE WITH PHENOL AND LIDOCAINE BLOCKADE

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INTRODUCTION

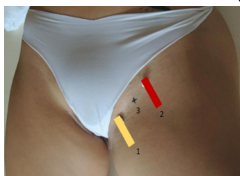
Hip osteoarthritis is a degenerative disease of the synovial joints, manifested clinically by pain and compromised joint amplitude. The treatment of OA is basically symptomatic, aiming at pain relief and minimizing loss of function. When the clinical treatment fails, the surgical approach with hip arthroplasty may be indicated. In patients without clinical or socioeconomic conditions for surgical accomplishment, the blocking of the obturator nerve can be tried as palliative analgesic therapy. A longer duration of blockade can be achieved by using drugs capable of damaging nerve axons. With the use of lidocaine or phenol we can cause nerve destruction (neurolysis) over a period of time.

OBJECTIVES

Comparison between the results of the treatment of patients with the application of phenol or lidocaine in the obturator nerve that presented failures in conservative treatment.

METHODS

Study with a series of patients with hip OA, resistant to conservative treatment, randomized in two groups and submitted to the application of phenol (group 1) or lidocaine 1% (group 2) in the obturator nerve. They were evaluated in terms of pain intensity via the visual analogue scale (VAS), pressure dolorimetry, and quality of life by the WOMAC questionnaire. The quantitative variables were evaluated with the mean and standard deviation, while the categorical variables evaluated the percentages. The ANOVA test was used for repeated measurements, in order to document the evolution of the values of these variables. The level of significance is 0.05.



Anterior obturator nerve localization
1- tendon adductor long
2- femoral artery pulse
3- local needle insertion

RESULTS

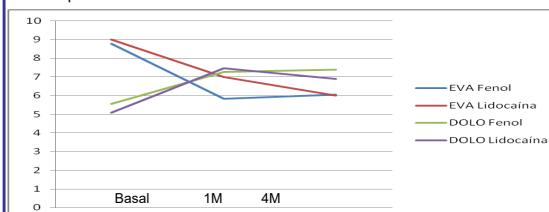
	All	phenol	lidocaine
n	44	22	22
Man (%)	22	11	11
Age	54,58 ± 15,67	55,95 ± 16,79	53,22 ± 14,72
Classification	47,72% class 3	11 class 3 (50%)	10 class 3 (55,5%)
OA severity	52,27% class 4	11 class 4(50%)	12 class 4 (54,5%)

biodemographic data

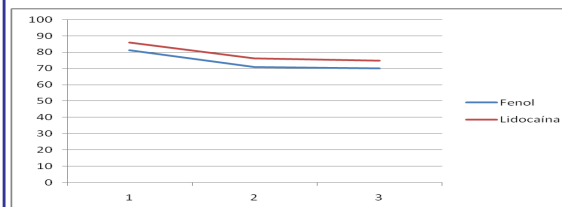
ANOVA

Variation	SQ	gl	MQ	F	P value	F critical
Sample	6.8181	82	6.8181	1.0526	0.3068	3.9163
Column	212.46	2	106.23	16.402	4.67E-	
Interactions	9.1363	164	4.5681	0.7053	0.4958	
Within	816.09	126	6.4769			
Total	1044.5	151				

Results pain level



Temporal evolution of pain and pressure dolorimetry



WOMAC evolution

CONCLUSION

The blockade of the obturator nerve with lidocaine or phenolization are efficient in the treatment of chronic pain in the hip OA, however there is no significant difference between the procedures in long-term.

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