Percutaneous Laser Disk Decompression: A Review of the Literature

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Sciatica, which is usually caused by herniation of an intervertebral disk, is a common problem with an annual incidence of 5 per 1000. In 60%–80% of patients experiencing their first episode of radicular pain, the symptoms recede to a nondisabling level within a period of 6 weeks. The remaining group of patients qualifies for (surgical) intervention. Because of the considerable morbidity and convalescence period inherent to conventional lumbar disk surgery, there has been an ongoing search for less-invasive methods of treatment.

Percutaneous laser disk decompression (PLDD) is one of the so-called “minimally invasive” treatment modalities for contained lumbar disk herniation. The treatment is performed percutaneously, so morbidity is expected to be lower and convalescence period postulated to be shorter than for conventional surgery. Because of the minimally invasive nature and the fact that return to work is usually possible within a few days after treatment, PLDD appears to be an interesting alternative to conventional surgery; however, considerable skepticism still greets PLDD. Opponents usually dismiss PLDD as being an experimental treatment with unproven efficacy, whereas those advocating the use of PLDD tend to present it as some kind of miracle treatment. In this review, we try to establish a balanced view on the current position of PLDD in the range of treatment modalities for lumbar disk herniation.

History

Treatment Principle of PLDD
The treatment principle of PLDD is based on the concept of the intervertebral disk being a closed hydraulic system. This system consists of the nucleus pulposus, containing a large amount of water, surrounded by the inelastic annulus fibrosus. An increase in water content of the nucleus pulposus leads to a disproportional increase of intradiskal pressure. In vitro experiments have shown that an increase of intradiskal volume of only 1.0 mL causes the intradiskal pressure to rise by as much as 312 kPa (2340 mmHg). On the other hand a decrease of intradiskal volume causes a disproportionally large decrease in intradiskal pressure. The radicular pain that characteristically accompanies lumbar disk herniation is the result of nerve root compression by the herniated portion of nucleus pulposus. A reduction of intradiskal pressure causes the herniated disk material to recede toward the center of the disk, thus leading to reduction of nerve root compression and relief of radicular pain. In PLDD, this mechanism is exploited by application of laser energy to evaporate water in the nucleus pulposus. Laser energy is delivered by a laser fiber through a hollow needle placed into the nucleus pulposus. The needle is placed into the intervertebral disk under local anesthesia. Apart from evaporation of water, the increase in temperature also causes protein denaturation and subsequent renaturation. This causes a structural change of the nucleus pulposus, limiting its capability to attract water and therefore leading to a permanent reduction of intradiskal pressure by $\leq 57\%$.

Technique of PLDD
Sixteen clinical trials were included in this review, representing a total of 1579 patients (Table 1). Trials were only included if they provided enough information on techniques used in the procedure (laser type, parameters used, etc) and no additional techniques such as endoscopy were used. Clinical trials were only included when they addressed the outcome of PLDD.

The basic technique of PLDD is the same for all trials. The procedure is conducted under local anesthesia of the skin and underlying muscles. After assessment of the correct disk level by using fluoroscopy, a hollow needle is inserted 10 cm from the midline, pointing toward the center of the disk. When the needle is in place, its correct position is verified by using biplanar fluoroscopy, sometimes in combination with CT imaging. A laser fiber (0.4 mm) is inserted through the needle into the center of the nucleus pulposus (Fig 1). Laser energy is then delivered into the nucleus pulposus to vaporize its content and reduce intradiskal pressure (Fig 2A–D).

Although the techniques used in the different studies are based on the same basic principles, there is a considerable degree of variation in the way PLDD is performed.

Differences can be found in the choice of laser type and laser parameters used (Table 2), and imaging techniques used during the procedure. All but one trial used fluoroscopy as the main imaging method for needle placement. Two studies used additional CT imaging both for assessment of the desired needle tract and for verification of its correct position. One trial
tive diskitis. Travenously during needle placement to reduce the risk of in-
application. On CT or MR images obtained at various points during laser
laser energy depended on the amount of vaporization as seen
studies that used additional CT or MR imaging, the amount of
of laser energy was delivered into the nucleus pulposus. In
processes that occur intradiskally. In all studies using fluoros-
copy as the sole imaging technique, a predetermined amount
were conducted “blind” or by using direct monitoring of the
procedure. The actual treatment can
depended solely on MR imaging, both for needle placement
and for monitoring the procedure. The actual treatment can be conducted “blind” or by using direct monitoring of the
processes that occur intradiskally. In all studies using fluoroscopy as the sole imaging technique, a predetermined amount of laser energy was delivered into the nucleus pulposus. In studies that used additional CT or MR imaging, the amount of laser energy depended on the amount of vaporization as seen on CT or MR images obtained at various points during laser application.

In 2 studies prophylactic antibiotics were administered in-
travenously during needle placement to reduce the risk of in-
fec tious diskitis. The inclusion and exclusion criteria used within the differ-
tent studies showed similarities. First, the presence of a radi-
ologically confirmed herniated disk with corresponding radic-
ular symptoms was required in all studies for a patient to
qualify for inclusion. Patients with severe neurologic
symptoms, such as cauda equina syndrome, severe para-

**Criteria for Patient Selection**

The inclusion and exclusion criteria used within the differ-
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ologically confirmed herniated disk with corresponding radic-
ular symptoms was required in all studies for a patient to
qualify for inclusion. Patients with severe neurologic
symptoms, such as cauda equina syndrome, severe para-

**Table 1: Clinical studies included in this review**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference No.</th>
<th>Number of Patients</th>
<th>Successful Outcome</th>
<th>Complications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>20 77 59–95</td>
<td>0 0 Case series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>128 76 70–82</td>
<td>2 1.2 Case series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6 86 60–100</td>
<td>1 12.5 Case series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>44 72 59–85</td>
<td>1 1.8 Case control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>265 76 72–80</td>
<td>5 0.97 Case series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9 64 33–95</td>
<td>0 0 Case series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>57 70 58–82</td>
<td>0 0 Case series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>31 67 50–84</td>
<td>0 0 Case series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>37 74 60–88</td>
<td>4 8 Case series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>86 67 80–94</td>
<td>0 0 Case series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>147 75 69–81</td>
<td>1 0.51 Case series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>115 78 71–85</td>
<td>1 0.8 Case series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>32 92 83–100</td>
<td>1 2.8 Case series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>86 * * *</td>
<td>14 9.6 Case series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>34 85 73–97</td>
<td>0 0 Case series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>66 73 63–84</td>
<td>0 0 Case series</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In this trial, each patient was assigned to 1 of 3 groups: 1) those who met all selection criteria for PLDD (leg pain, positive physical examination finding such motor, sensory, or reflex deficits, and/or straight leg raise, contained disk herniation confirmed by diskography); 2) those who did not meet the selection criteria (had a normal physical examination, the presence of stenosis, spondylolysis, extruded disk fragment, leakage of diskographic dye from the outer annulus, multiple prior lumbar surgeries; or 3) those who could not be assigned to either of the first 2 groups for reasons such as diskography not being performed or inadequate physical examination data recorded in the chart. In group 1, 29 of 41 patients (70.7%; CI, 57%–85%) had successful outcomes. In group 2, 12 of 42 patients (29%; CI, 12%–42%) had successful outcomes. In group 3, 45 of 81 patients (56%; CI, 45%–66%) had successful outcomes. In group 4, 20 of 45 patients (44%; CI, 30%–59%) had successful outcomes.

**Treatment Outcome: Success Rates and Complications**

Success rates in the larger studies varied from 75% (95% confidence interval [CI], 69%–81%) to 87% (95% CI, 80%–94%). The definition of “successful outcome” varied strongly between the different studies, depending on the outcome measures used. The duration of follow-up ranged from 3 to 84 months. Because of insufficient improvement of symptoms or recurrent herniation, 4.4% to 25% of patients received additional surgical treatment. In most cases, surgery revealed the presence of free fragments in the spinal canal.

The most frequently described complication of PLDD is (spondylo-) diskitis, both aseptic and septic. The reported frequency of diskitis varies from 0% to 1.2%. Aseptic diskitis is the result of heat damage to either the disk or the adjacent vertebral endplates. To avoid this complication, careful monitoring of patient complaints during the procedure is necessary, with adjustment of laser power, pulse rate, or pulse interval when heat sensations occur. The goal of laser disk decompression is to selectively decrease the amount
of nucleus pulposus tissue, while leaving the annulus fibrosus and surrounding tissues unaffected. Therefore, the extent of heat penetration is to be kept as low as possible. The main determinants for heat penetration are water absorption, which varies with laser wavelength, and the duration of application of laser energy. For example, in case of a 980-nm diode laser, the initial power setting is 4 W, whereas the average power in trials by using a 1024 nm Neodymium-YAG laser is 17 W. In all but one trial laser energy was delivered in pulses, ranging from 0.1s to $10^3$ seconds with intervals of $0.5^5,14,25$ seconds. Pulsed delivery of laser energy is used to allow dissipation of heat generated by a single pulse before administration of the next pulse, thereby avoiding excessive heating of surrounding tissues. When a patient experiences heat sensations during treatment, the use of longer pulse intervals or lower power settings are effective means for decreasing heat penetration. In this fashion, an excessive build-up of heat can be countered before causing structural damage to the surrounding tissues.

Septic diskitis can occur as a result of inoculation of micro-

Table 2: Laser types and parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference No.</th>
<th>Laser Type</th>
<th>Wavelength (nm)</th>
<th>Power (W)</th>
<th>Pulse Duration (s)</th>
<th>Pulse Interval (s)</th>
<th>Total Energy (J)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Diode laser</td>
<td>980</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.1–1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1650–2300</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nd:YAG</td>
<td>1064</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.5–1.0</td>
<td>4.0–10.0</td>
<td>1200–2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Nd:YAG</td>
<td>1064</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1250–4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>KTP</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Nd:YAG</td>
<td>1064</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>4.0–5.0</td>
<td>1000–1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Nd:YAG</td>
<td>1064</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0–5.0</td>
<td>1200–1600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>KTP</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1200–1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Nd:YAG</td>
<td>1064</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>572–1298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>CO$_2$</td>
<td>10200</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Ho:YAG</td>
<td>2100</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Nd:YAG</td>
<td>1320</td>
<td>17–24</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>1200–1400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Ho:YAG</td>
<td>2100</td>
<td>0.8 J at 8 Hz</td>
<td>5.0 s after each 100 J</td>
<td>1200–1600</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Ho:YAG</td>
<td>2100</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>KTP</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Ho:YAG</td>
<td>2100</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Nd:YAG</td>
<td>1064</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
organisms during needle placement. To avoid this complication, severe sterility during the intervention is mandatory. The use of additional antibiotic prophylaxis may further reduce the risk of septic diskitis.11,12

A special note must be made on the trial that used a CO2 laser for PLDD.16 CO2 laser beams cannot be administered through a glass fiber. Therefore, in the study involved, a CO2 laser beam was delivered into the disk by means of a fixed metal cannula. Four cases of thermal nerve root damage occurred due to heating of the cannula, presenting a total complication frequency of 8%.16 In 3 patients (6%), signs of nerve root damage were transient and resolved over a period of 1–5 months. One patient (2%) suffered persistent pain without further neurologic involvement.16 The high complication rate for CO2 lasers can be attributed to the use of these fixed cannulae, so this rate is not representative for PLDD in routine clinical practice.

Discussion

No randomized, controlled trials were available. Almost all trials were case series, with a relatively low strength of evidence. Furthermore, the sample size in most trials was relatively small, resulting in broad 95% CIs that made interpretation of success rates difficult. Generalization of the results into general practice remains difficult, because of the different inclusion and exclusion criteria, laser types, and outcome measures used and the large variation in duration of follow-up. These individual differences impair the mutual comparability of the studies and, more important, limit the possibilities for a valid comparison to studies evaluating the outcome of conventional surgical treatment for lumbar disk herniation.

Despite the fact that PLDD has been around for almost 20 years, scientific proof of its efficacy still remains relatively poor, though the potential medical and economic benefits of PLDD are too high to justify discarding it as experimental or ineffective on the sole basis of insufficient scientific proof. Well-designed research of sufficient scientific strength, comparing PLDD to both conventional surgery and conservative management of lumbar disk herniation, is needed to determine whether PLDD deserves a prominent place in the treatment arsenal for lumbar disk herniation.

References