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Introduction

- Superior Cluneal Nerve Entrapme Syndrome (SCNES) is a known ca of low back pain (LBP)^{1,2} in adults but has rarely been documented i adolescents and young adults.
- **SCNES** has been treated effective with surgical nerve decompression in adults.

Hypothesis

Surgical decompression will effectively treat chronic LBP in adolescents with SCNES.

Methods

 Retrospective review of pediatric patients undergoing cluneal nerve decompression (CND) by a single pediatric orthopedic surgeon from **January 2017 to December 2020.**

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References:

1. Chiba Y, Isu T, Kim K, et al. Association between intermittent low-back pain and superior cluneal nerve entrapment neuropathy. *J Neurosurg* Spine. 2016;24(2):263-267. doi:10.3171/2015.1.SPINE14173 2. Kuniya H, Aota Y, Kawai T, Kaneko K ichiro, Konno T, Saito T. Prospective study of superior cluneal nerve disorder as a potential cause of low back pain and leg symptoms. *J Orthop Surg Res.* 2014;9(1):139. doi:10.1186/s13018-014-0139-7 3. Isu T, Kim K, Morimoto D, Iwamoto N. Superior and Middle Cluneal Nerve Entrapment as a Cause of Low Back Pain. Neurospine. 2018;15(1):25-32. doi:10.14245/ns.1836024.012

Superior Cluneal Nerve Entrapment Syndrome is a Cause of Chronic Pain in Adolescents

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| Age (years) | Sex | Body Mass Index | Athlete | Pain Score | Pain Chronicity |
|----------------|-----|--------------------|---------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 16 | Μ | 29 | Yes | 5 | < 1 year |
| 18 | Μ | 35 | - | - | > 1 year |
| 23 | Μ | 36 | _ | 6 | < 1 year |
| 17 | F | 44 | No | 8 | < 1 year |
| 14 | F | 41 | No | 4 | < 1 year |
| 16 | F | 47 | Yes | - | < 1 year |
| 19 | F | 23 | - | 5 | > 1 year |
| 14 | F | 27 | - | 9 | < 1 year |
| 20 | F | 35 | - | ⁽⁾⁾⁾ 4 | < 1 year |
| 16 | F | 37 | No | 5 | < 1 year |
| 18 | F | 22 | Yes | 3 | > 1 year |
| 15 | F | 24 | Yes | 4 | < 1 year |
| 17 | Μ | 25 | - | 9 | < 1 year |
| 16 | F | 15 | No | - | < 1 year |
| 16 | F | 18 | Yes | 7 | > 1 year |
| 17 | Μ | 23 | Yes | 8 | > 1 year |
| 14 | F | 30 | Yes | 7 | > 1 year |
| 16 | F | 28 | Yes | 7 | < 1 year |
| 16 | F | 19 | Yes | 4 | > 1 year |
| 16 | F | 31 | - | - | < 1 year |
| 13 | F | 29 | Yes | 4 | < 1 year |
| 18 | F | 20 | - | 5 | < 1 year |
| 17 | F | 21 | Yes | 9 | < 1 year |
| 15 | F | 21 | No | 5 | > 1 year |

Results

- (N=24)
- **8 patients had chronic pain > 1 year**
- follow-up.
- subjectively reported worse pain.
 - injury to the superior cluneal nerve.



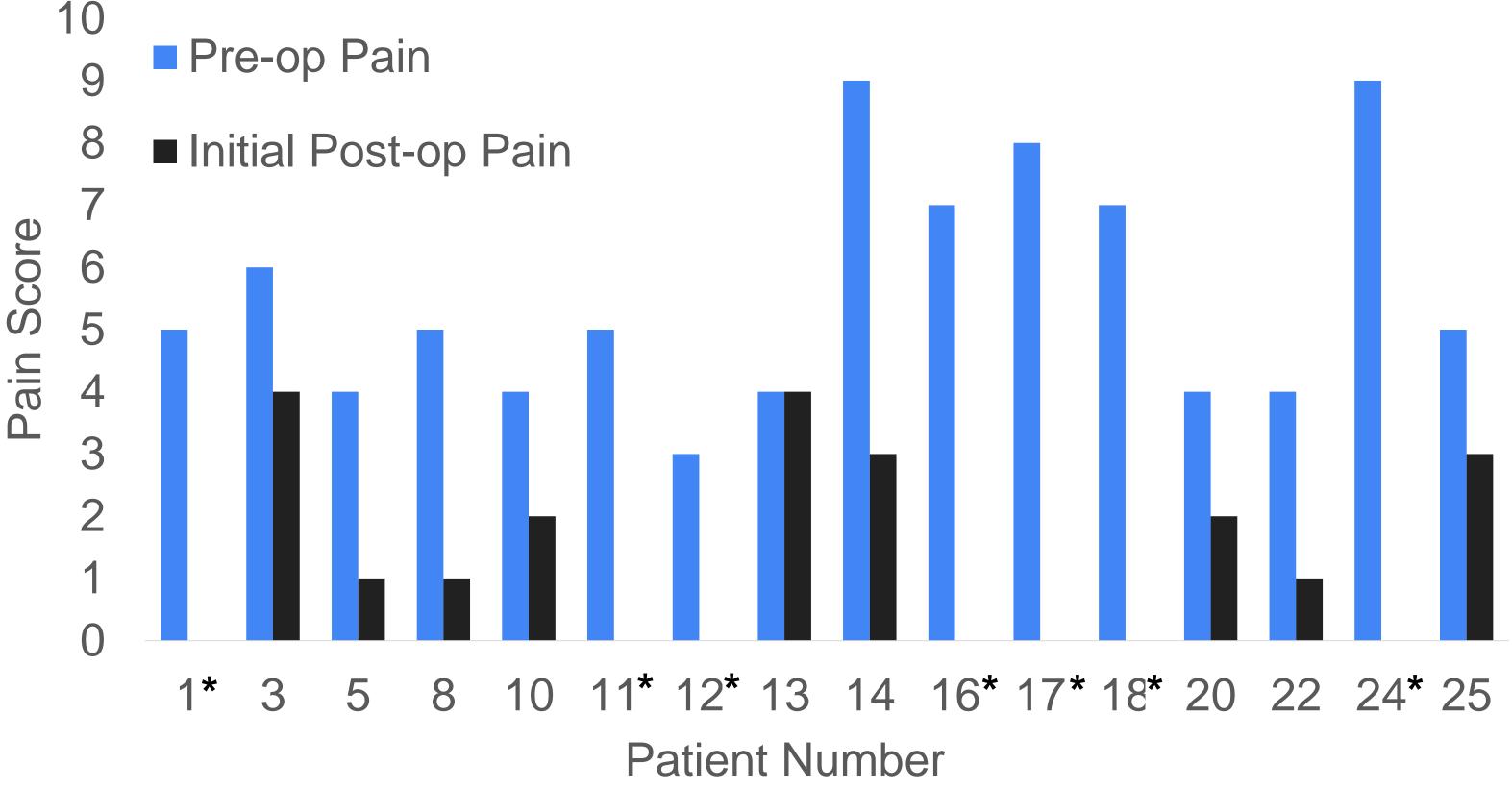


Figure 1. Patients with missing data were excluded from figure. * Patients with initial Post-op Pain score of 0

Conclusion

SCNES.

Median Age 16 (range 13-23), 5 Male, 19 Female

All but one of the 16 subjects with both pre- and post-op data had improved pain on initial post-op

At latest follow-up, 1 patient subjectively reported the same pain prior to surgery and 2 **Complications included numbress in 8 patients** mainly around the incision site, but some from

PRE AND POST-OP PAIN SCORES

Surgical decompression is an effective treatment for chronic LBP in adolescents with