

HERNIATED DISK

What is a herniated disk?

A herniated disk is a disk that has bulged out from its proper place in your back. Disks are small, circular cushions between the bones of the spine (vertebrae). Normally, disks act as shock absorbers to cushion your vertebrae from each other as you move. A herniated disk may press on nearby nerves and cause severe pain.

How does it occur?

When a disk is damaged, the soft rubbery center of the disk squeezes out through a weak point in the hard outer layer. A disk may be damaged by:

- a fall or accident
- repeated straining of your back
- a sudden strenuous action such as lifting a heavy weight or twisting violently

A herniated disk may also happen spontaneously without any specific injury.

What are the symptoms?

If your herniated disk is in your back, your symptoms may develop gradually or begin suddenly. Symptoms include:

- back pain
- numbness, tingling, pain, or weakness in one or both legs (this is called sciatica)
- changes in bladder and bowel habits.

Symptoms of a herniated disk in your neck may also develop gradually or suddenly. You may wake up and feel a sudden aching. Or you may have a twisted neck that you cannot straighten without extreme pain. You may also have numbness, tingling, or weakness in one or both arms.

How is it diagnosed?

Your healthcare provider will review your symptoms and ask about the history of your pain. Then he or she will examine your spine and test the movement and reflexes in your arms and legs. Your provider may want you to have one or more of the following tests:

- X-rays of your spine
- magnetic resonance imaging, also called MRI (an image of your spine and herniated disk generated by sound waves)

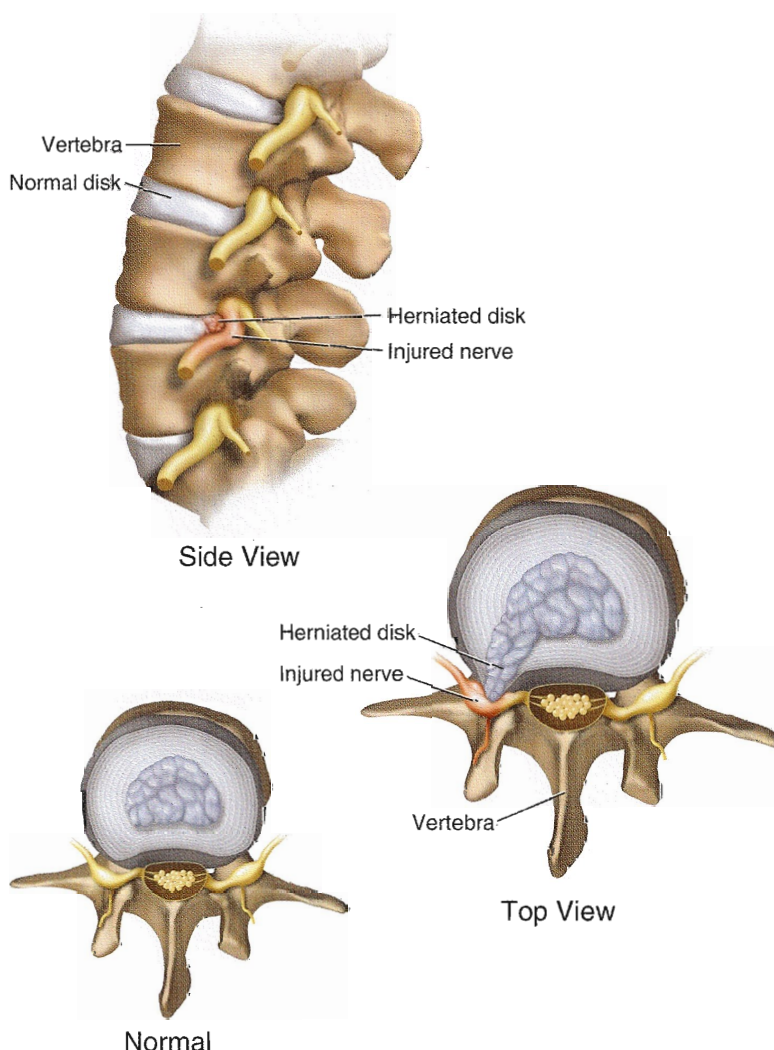
- CT scan (computerized X-ray images of your spine)
- electromyography (tests of electrical activity in your muscles)
- myelography (injection of dye into the fluid around the spinal cord that can be seen on X-rays)
- diskography (injection of dye into a disk and X-rays taken)

How is it treated?

In most cases, treatment without surgery will relieve your pain.

For a herniated disk in your back, your healthcare provider may recommend bed rest for 1 to 2 days. You may lie flat on your back on a firm mattress or on an ordinary bed with a stiff board under the mattress.

HERNIATED DISK



Your provider may suggest putting a pillow under your knees when you lie on your back. You may also lie on your belly with a pillow under your chest or on your side with a pillow between your legs. Use the position that is most comfortable for you.

Other treatments your provider may recommend for your back are:

- anti-inflammatory drugs
- prescription pain relievers
- muscle relaxants
- hot or cold packs
- traction
- back massage
- physical therapy
- steroid injections into the space near the herniated disk to control pain and inflammation

Treatment for a herniated disk in your neck may include:

- hot or cold packs
- anti-inflammatory drugs
- muscle relaxants
- prescription pain relievers
- a neck collar or neck brace to relieve muscle spasms
- neck and shoulder massage
- traction, which is the process of putting bones or muscles under tension with a system of weights and pulleys to keep them from moving or to relieve pressure on them

As your pain lessens, your healthcare provider will want you to begin a physical therapy program in which you will do exercises to strengthen your back muscles and joints. Stabilization exercises are also used to treat herniated disks. This therapy involves learning how to control the movement of your spine in all recreation and work activities.

If you continue to have symptoms, you may need to have surgery. However, most people who have herniated disks do not need surgery.

How long will the effects of a herniated disk last?

The initial intense pain should go away within a few weeks, but some pain may remain for a few months. You may be prone to backaches throughout your life and therefore

must remember to protect your spine when lifting or being physically active.

If the weakness and numbness in your legs continue or if you lose control of your bowel or bladder function, contact your healthcare provider immediately.

How can I take care of myself?

Practice correct posture when you are walking, sitting, standing, lying down, or working.

When lifting heavy objects, don't bend over from your waist. Kneel or squat down by the object, while keeping your back as straight as possible. Use your thigh muscles to do the lifting. Avoid twisting.

When you stand, always stand up straight with your shoulders back, abdomen in, and the small of the back flat. When standing for long periods, move around frequently and shift your weight from one foot to another while standing as straight as possible.

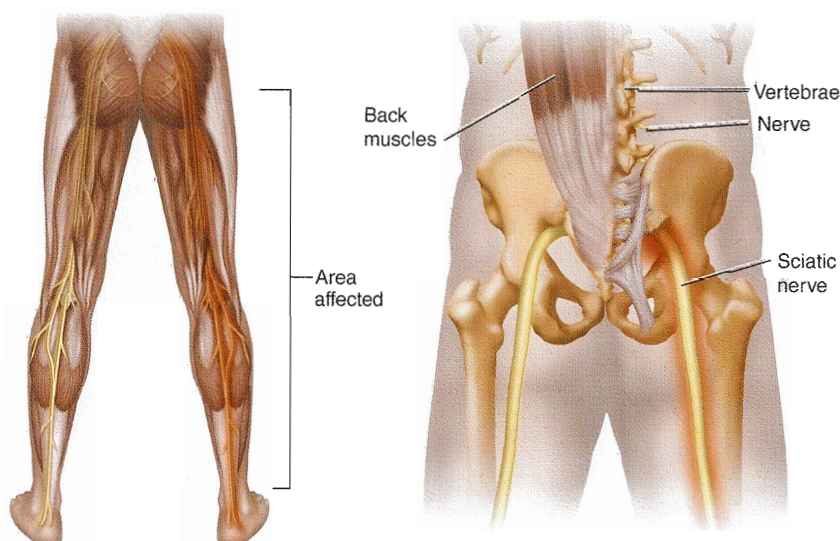
When you sit, have your feet flat on the floor or elevated. Get up every 20 minutes or so and stretch. Sit in a chair that has good back support.

Sleep on a firm mattress or one with a bed board under it. Lie on your side with your knees bent or on your back with a small pillow under your head and another pillow under your knees.

When can I return to my sport or activity?

The goal of rehabilitation is to return you to your sport or activity as soon as is safely possible. If you return too soon you may worsen your injury, which

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could lead to permanent damage. Everyone recovers from injury at a different rate. Return to your sport will be determined by how soon your herniated disk recovers, not by how many days or weeks it has been since your injury occurred. In general, the longer you have symptoms before you start treatment, the longer it will take to get better.

It is important that your herniated disk has fully recovered before you return to any strenuous activity and that you have been seen by your healthcare provider. You must be able to perform all of your rehabilitation exercises without pain. You must have full range of motion of your back and neck and have

no shooting pain into your legs or arms. You must be able to run, jump, and twist without any pain.

What can be done to help prevent a herniated disk?

Herniated disks can often be prevented by keeping your weight down, eating a proper diet, and exercising to keep your muscles firm. Strong, flexible muscles can stabilize your spine and protect it from injury. This includes keeping your stomach muscles strong. Walking and swimming are two good exercises for strengthening and protecting your spine.

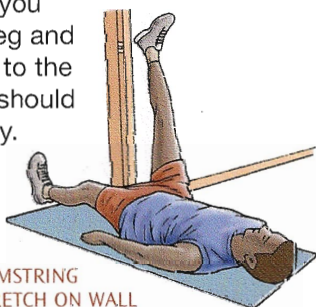
HERNIATED DISK REHABILITATION EXERCISES

1. HAMSTRING STRETCH ON WALL: Lie on your back with your buttocks close to a doorway, and extend your legs straight out in front of you along the floor. Raise one leg and rest it against the wall next to the door frame. Your other leg should extend through the doorway.

You should feel a stretch in the back of your thigh. Hold this position for 15 to 30 seconds. Repeat 3 times.

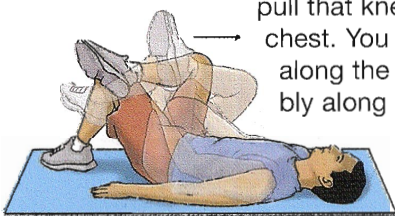
HAMSTRING STRETCH ON WALL

Now do the same stretch using your other leg.



2. GLUTEAL STRETCH: Lying on your back with both knees bent, rest the ankle of one leg over the knee of your other leg. Grasp the thigh of the bottom leg and pull that knee toward your chest. You will feel a stretch along the buttocks and possibly along the outside of your hip on the top leg.

Hold this for 15 to 30 seconds. Repeat 3 times.

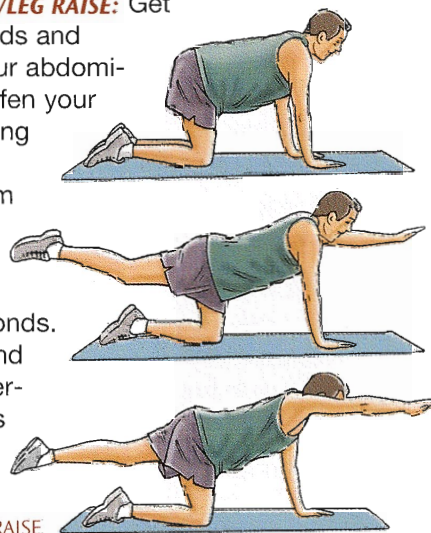


GLUTEAL STRETCH

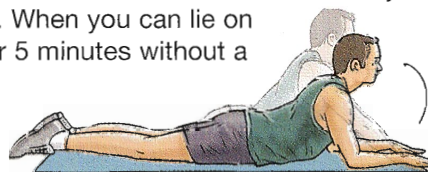
3. QUADRUPED ARM/LEG RAISE: Get

down on your hands and knees. Tighten your abdominal muscles to stiffen your spine. While keeping your abdominals tight, raise one arm and the opposite leg away from you. Hold this position for 5 seconds. Lower your arm and leg slowly and alternate sides. Do this 10 times on each side.

QUADRUPED ARM/LEG RAISE



4. EXTENSION EXERCISE: Lie face down on the floor for 5 minutes. If this hurts too much, lie face down with a pillow under your stomach. This should relieve your leg or back pain. When you can lie on your stomach for 5 minutes without a pillow, then you can continue with the rest of this exercise.

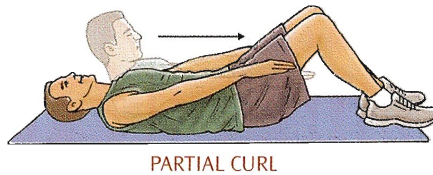


EXTENSION EXERCISE

After lying on your stomach for 5 minutes, prop yourself up on your elbows for another 5 minutes. Lie flat again for 1 minute, then press down on your hands and extend your elbows while keeping your hips flat on the floor. Hold for 1 second and lower yourself to the floor. Repeat 10 times. Do 4 sets. Rest for 2 minutes between sets. You should have no pain in your legs when you do this, but it is normal to feel pain in your lower back. Do this several times a day.

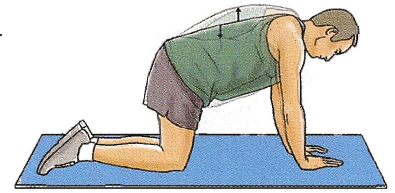
Do the following, partial curl exercises only when you no longer have pain in your buttocks or legs.

5. PARTIAL CURL: Lie on your back with your knees bent and your feet flat on the floor. Tighten your stomach muscles and flatten your back against the floor. Tuck your chin to your chest. With your hands stretched out in front of you, curl your upper body forward until your shoulders clear the floor. Hold this position for 3 seconds. Don't hold your breath. It helps to breathe out as you lift your shoulders up. Relax. Repeat 10 times. Build to 3 sets of 10. To challenge yourself, clasp your hands behind your head and keep your elbows out to the side.



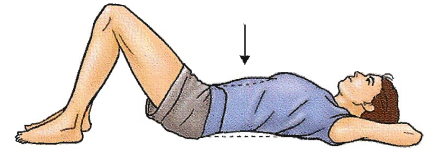
PARTIAL CURL

6. CAT AND CAMEL: Get down on your hands and knees. Let your stomach sag, allowing your back to curve downward. Hold this position for 5 seconds. Then arch your back and hold for 5 seconds. Do 3 sets of 10.



CAT AND CAMEL

7. PELVIC TILT: Lie on your back with your knees bent and your feet flat on the floor. Tighten your abdominal muscles and push your lower back into the floor. Hold this position for 5 seconds, then relax. Do 3 sets of 10.



PELVIC TILT

If you have a herniated disk, you should limit driving and other sitting activities to no more than 30 minutes at a time. Walking is also good exercise for you.

BACK