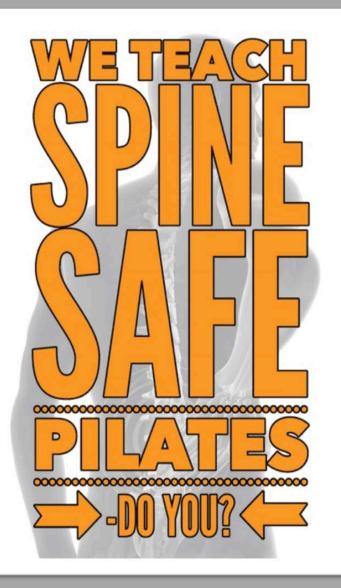
Sciatica -Symptom or Condition?

Tracey Gjertsen BSc MCSP



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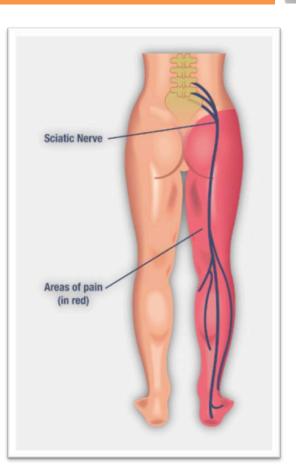


Aims

- What is Sciatica?
- The anatomy of the Sciatic Nerve
- What are the causes of Sciatica?
- What can we do about it?
- Red Flags, Contraindications and Precautions

What is Sciatica?

- Irritation of the Sciatic Nerve
- Pain, burning, tingling, numbness, weakness anywhere along it's path



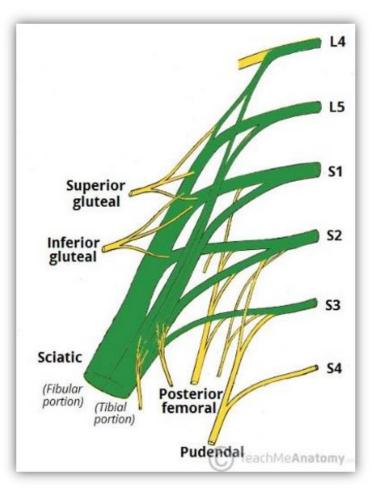


Features of the Sciatic Nerve

- Longest and thickest nerve in the body
- 2 Nerves contained in a single sheath
- Tibial Nerve and Common Peroneal Nerve



Origins of the Sciatic Nerve



- Lumbo-Sacral Plexus L4-S3
- Greater Sciatic Foramen
- Close Association with Pudendal Nerve



Innervation



Tibial Nerve

Peroneal Division

•Long Head Biceps Femoris

Semi Membranosus

Semi Tendinosus

•Adductor Magnus

•Short Head Biceps Femoris

Innervation



Tibial Division

•Gastrocnemius

•Soleus

•Popliteus

- •Flexor Digitorum Longus
- •Flexor Hallucis Longis
- Posterior Tibialis

Peroneal Division

- Peroneus Longus, Brevis & Tertius
- Extensor Digitorum Longus
- Extensor Hallucis Longus
- Tibialis Anterior

Innervation



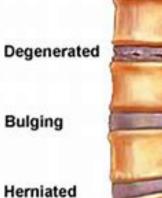
- Further division gives rise to the medial and lateral plantar nerves and the deep Peroneal Nerve
- Supply the intrinsic muscles of the foot

Causes of Sciatica

- Intervertebral Disc Bulge or Herniation
- Degenerative Disc Disease
- Facet Joint Degeneration
- Spondylosis
- Spinal Stenosis
- Spondylolisthesis
- Piriformis Syndrome
- Altered neural tension



Intervertebral Disc Disorders



Thinning

Normal

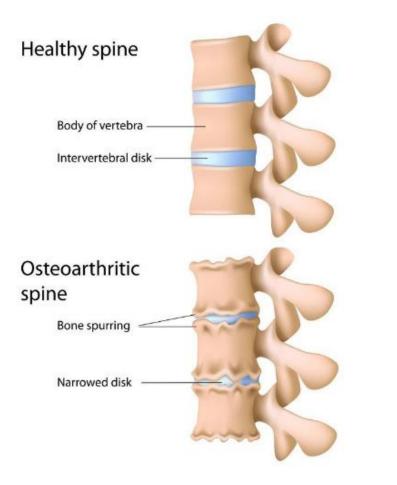
Osteophyte Formations and Degeneration



- Bulge
- Herniation
- Degeneration
- Thinning



Degenerative Change



- Facet Joint Syndrome
- Spondylosis
- Osteoarthritis



Spinal Stenosis

Narrowing of the Spinal Canal

Scoliosis

- Calcified Ligaments
- •Cartilage from arthritic joints
- •Bone Spurs
- •Spondylolisthesis



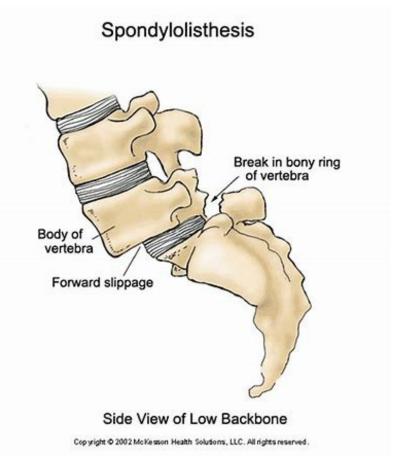


Spondylolisthesis

Vertebral Misalignment

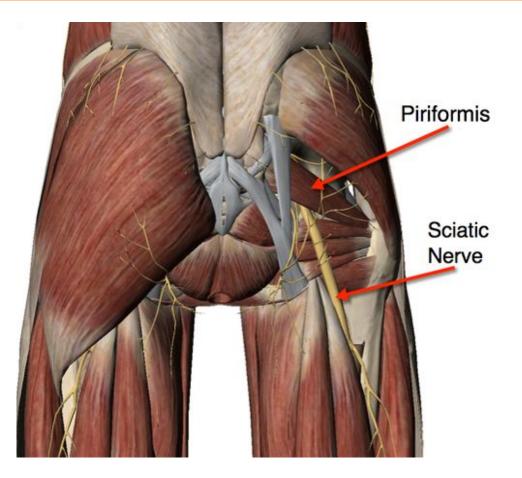
•Usually L5 on S1





Piriformis Syndrome



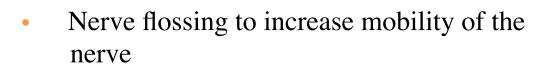


Causes of Piriformis Syndrome

Spasm of the Piriformis Muscle may have a variety of causes:

- Anatomical Variation
- Leg length discrepancy
- Rotation of Pelvis
- Route of the Sciatic Nerve
 - •Pelvic Instability
- SIJ Instability
- Gluteal weakness
- •Pelvic Floor Dysfunction
- •Trauma

Adverse Neural Tension









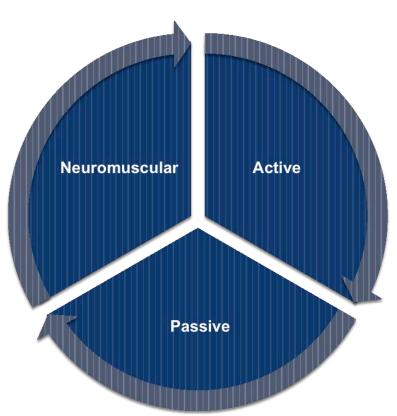
What can you do to help?

- Restore spinal mobility within pain free range
- Improve Lumbopelvic Stability
- Re-educate functional movement patterns
- Strengthen lengthened, weak muscles
- Restore appropriate nerve tension

The Theory of Spinal Stability



- Active System
 muscle, fascia, joints, ligaments
- Passive System
 - discs, bones
- Neuromuscular
 - functional movement, forward feed



Active Stability System

Myofascial Slings

•Primary

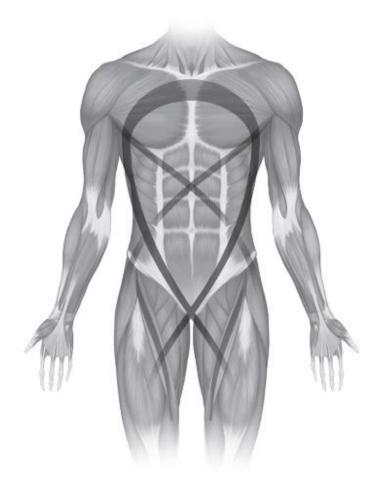
•Posterior oblique

•Anterior oblique

Longitudinal

•Lateral





Red Flags



Cauda Equina is a medical emergency and requires immediate medical attention.

Symptoms are:

- •Weakness in both legs
- •Loss of continence or retention of urine
- •Numbness or pins and needles in the saddle area

Other Red Flags

•Unremitting back pain particularly with a previous history of cancer

Contraindications

- Worsening unremitting back pain
- Foot drop or leg weakness
- Inability to perform normal activities
- An increase in pain in clients with Osteoporosis
- Recent trauma
- Infection



Precautions & Yellow Flags

- Unsupported forward flexion
- Worsening pain during or after exercise
- Psychosocial Factors
- Depression
- Disproportionate attitude to pain



Course Dates 2018

- Edinburgh 6/7/8 April 2018
- April 6 (evening only), April 7 (start 11am)
- Surrey 21/22 April 2018
- **Glossop** 5/6 May 2018
- Lowestoft 15/16 September 2018
- Lincoln 22/23 September 2018
- **Taunton** 20/21 October 2018

SpineSafe Pilates is a prerequisite to the Level 4 Pilates qualification should you wish to progress to this

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