Percutaneous Discectomy is a minimally invasive, highly effective treatment for back pain caused by herniated discs and protruding discs. It is designed to alleviate pressure on a compressed nerve by directly excising the disc that is compressing it. Percutaneous discectomy is generally performed in an outpatient setting.

**Advantages**
- Minimally invasive nature of percutaneous discectomy provides comparable outcomes to more invasive procedures such as open surgery. It permits patients to return to work or normal daily activities much sooner compared to traditional open surgery.
- Smaller incisions allow faster recovery and lower risk of complications due to its minimally invasive nature.

**Mechanical disc decompression with Dekompressor®** utilizes a Dekompressor, a device that is specifically engineered to extract the disc material through an introducer needle and to reduce the disc herniation significantly. The Dekompressor can be used for herniated discs in the lumbar spine and is designed to achieve an equally effective outcome in patients with small disc herniations. The small diameter of the probe used in percutaneous discectomy instrumentation is 1 millimeter, which allows the doctor to select the size of the percutaneous incision to only a few millimeters. A smaller incision reduces the risk of surgical effects to the nerve root and other structures, reduces blood loss, lowers the probability of infection, and results in less scarring and pain post-surgery. Moreover, the specialized angle of approach used in percutaneous discectomy decreases the risk of damaging adjacent ligaments and muscles. Collectively, these advantages result in fewer postoperative complications.

In addition, according to a review article, individuals who receive percutaneous discectomy report high patient satisfaction due to less tissue disruption and the absence of postoperative pain.

**Common Disc Problems**
- Lumbar disc herniation (LDH) is a leading cause of low back pain, affecting millions of people worldwide. LDH occurs when a herniated disc presses on a nerve root, causing pain, numbness, and weakness in the lower extremity.
- Cervical disc herniation (CDH) is less common but can cause similar symptoms, affecting the neck and upper extremities.
- Sacroiliac joint pain is a less common cause of low back pain, often linked to trauma, osteoarthritis, or overuse.

**Who is the Right Patient?**
- Percutaneous Discectomy is widely accepted as a treatment for patients with small contained herniations in whom open surgical discectomy would otherwise be necessary. It is not suitable for patients with large herniations or those with neurologic deficits from the herniated disc.

**INDICATIONS**
- Indications for percutaneous disc decompression include:
  1. Unilateral leg pain greater than back pain.
  2. Sensation changes such as numbness, tingling, or weakness in the legs.
  3. Weakness in the legs or difficulty with walking.
  4. Irritation or pressure on the sciatic nerve.
  5. Significant improvement in pain after spinal injection with local anesthetic.

**WHAT DO I DO WHEN I GO HOME?**
- After medical staff has determined you have recovered enough to go home, you will be discharged. A responsible adult will need to drive you home. Plan on driving/being driven up to three days after your procedure to reduce your risk of falling or falling over.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION:**
- Contact the Interventional Pain Physicians or visit their website for more detailed information on the procedure and postoperative care.

**LOGO**
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- Logo - INTERVENTIONAL PHYSICIAN
- Logo - ALTERNATIVE MEDICAL SERVICES

**ORDERING INFORMATION:**

**PERCUTANEOUS DISC DECOMPRESSION**
- Relieve pain caused by herniated discs and protruding discs.

**PERCUTANEOUS DISC DECOMPRESSION**
- A device designed to reduce pressure on a compressed nerve by directly excising the disc that is compressing it.

**INTERVENTIONAL DISC DECOMPRESSION**
- A procedure involving the use of a Dekompressor to remove the herniated disc material.

**ENDOSCOPY**
- A minimally invasive procedure that allows access to the spine for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes.

**CANNULA**
- A thin, flexible tube used to introduce a surgical instrument into the spine for access and treatment.

**Percutaneous Discectomy**
- A surgical procedure involving the removal of one or two grams of disc material to reduce the pressure on a compressed nerve.

**COMMON DISC PROBLEMS**
- Lumbar disc herniation
- Cervical disc herniation
- Sacroiliac joint pain

**THE PROCEDURES**
- Mechanical disc decompression with Dekompressor®
- Laser disc decompression
- Mechanical disc decompression with Laser nucleoplasty

**CLINICAL RESULTS**
- Percutaneous disc decompression has been shown to be an equally effective procedure to traditional open surgery, due to its minimally invasive nature.

**BACK PANEL (MAIL PANEL)**
- **Percutaneous lumbar disc decompression (PLD)**
- **Lumbar disc herniation**

**FRONT PANEL**
- **Mechanical disc decompression with Dekompressor®**

**PAGE 1 PANEL**
- **Mechanical disc decompression with Laser nucleoplasty**

**PAGE 2 PANEL**
- **Laser disc decompression**
- **Mechanical disc decompression with Laser nucleoplasty**

**INSIDE SPREAD PANELS**
- **Interventional Pain Physicians**
- **American Society of Interventional Pain Physicians**
- **Percutaneous lumbar disc decompression**
- **Lumbar disc herniation**
- **Percutaneous disc decompression**
- **Lumbar disc herniation**

**RAW TEXT**
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