CRYONEUROLYSIS

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CHATTANOOGA, TN

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THE IOVERA SYSTEM IS...

•A handheld cryoneurolysis device that works by applying targeted cold to a peripheral nerve, temporarily destroying the pain-transmitting components nerve.

• The effect of lovera is immediate and can last up to 90 days.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Vascular or skin reactions to cold

- Cryoglobulinemia
- Paroxysmal cold hemoglobinuria
- Cold urticaria
- Raynaud's disease
- Open and/or infected wounds at or near treatment site



SUNDERLAND NERVE INJURY CLASSIFICATION

Conduction block (neurapraxia)
Axonal injury (axonotmesis)
Type 2 + Endoneurium injury
Type 3 + Perineurium injury
Type 4 + Epineurium injury (neurotmesis)

AXON DEGENERATION



2nd degree nerve injury results in degeneration of peripheral nerve

- 2 weeks: Axon and myelin degeneration
- 4 weeks: Axon and myelin sheath regeneration begins
- 8 weeks: Newly regenerated axon to original state

SAFETY: EFFECT ON ADJACENT TISSUES

Short intense cooling spares surrounding tissues; minimal to no damage

- Blood vessels
- Hair follicles, sebaceous glands, or sweat glands
- Muscle tissue
- Fat cells

CRYONEUROLYSIS SAFETY SUMMARY

Mechanism of action is well understood

• Nerves reliably degenerate and then regenerate

- Decades of safe clinical experience
 - Used for chronic and postsurgical pain since 1970

 Nearby structures appeared normal, and small arterioles near treatment site stayed patent, even after multiple treatments

METHOD OF OPERATION



HANDPIECE



- Cordless, handheld
- Single push-button control
- LCD display guides setup and treatment
- Charges on dock between treatments
 ~2 hours from zero charge to full charge Treat ~5 knees before battery runs down

SMART TIPS

- Closed-end needles
- Pre-programmed treatment algorithms
- Snaps on to Handpiece
- Intergrated skin warmer for dermal protection
- Sterile, single patient use



NITROUS OXIDE CARTRIDGE

- Cartridge contents are highly pressurized
- Ship via ground <u>only</u>
- Provides up to 14 cycles



PATIENT SELECTION

Ideal Candidates

- Patients with identifiable, localized focal pain innerved by accessible peripheral nerve(s)
- Normal nerve anatomy within treatment location
- Able to tolerate treatment positioning and duration

Non-ideal Candidates

- Patients with complex pain conditions, eg, fibromyalgia
- Prior local trauma
- Depressed mental state

SUPPLIES

- lovera system with
- Marking pen
- Flexible ruler
- Measuring tape
- Ultrasound with liner array trasducer
- Nerve stimulator
- Topical skin antiseptic
- Gloves
- Local anesthetic and/or ethyl chloride spray
- Bandages



IDENTIFY AND MARK TARGET NERVES: ANTERIOR FEMORAL CUTANEOUS NERVE (AFCN)

AFCN Anatomic Landmarks

- Measure distance between center of patella and inguinal crease in cm
 - a. Locate center of patella
 - b. Hold zero point of tape measure at center of patella
 - c. Extend tape measure to inguinal crease
- 2. Calculate 1/3 of total measurement
- 3. Mark thigh at this calculated 1/3 point from center of patella



IDENTIFY AND MARK TARGET NERVES: ANTERIOR FEMORAL CUTANEOUS NERVE (AFCN)

Draw the AFCN treatment line

4. Draw vertical lines from medial and lateral patellar borders up to points level with calculated 1/3 mark

Draw a horizontal line between these
 vertical lines

6. This is the AFCN treatment line



IDENTIFY AND MARK TARGET NERVES: INFRAPATELLAR BRANCHES OF THE SAPHENOUS NERVE (ISN)

ISN Anatomic Landmarks

- 1. Find and mark inferior pole of patella
- 2. Find and mark most inferior point of tibial tuberosity

Draw the ISN Treatment Line

- 1. Draw a horizontal line 5cm medially from inferior pole of patella
- 2. Draw a horizontal line 5cm medially from inferior point of tibial tuberosity
- 3. Draw a vertical line between these 2 horizontal lines
- 4. This is the ISN treatment line



PATIENT PREPARATION

Patient Position

- Supine, leg extended
- Maintain same position during measurement, marking, and treatment

Skin Prep

Skin antiseptic, betadine, alcohol

DERMAL ANESTHESIA

Ethyl chloride spray

• <u>Spray only until skin blanches</u>

and/o

Lidocaine wheals

- Shallow injections into dermis along treatment line
- Massage into tissue if skin raised due to injection
- Helpful tip-1-10 bicarb decreases burn from lidocaine

SET PATIENT EXPECTATIONS

Sensation Type

- Burning
- Tingling
- Pins & Needles

Intensity Level

- Mild
- Moderate
- Strong

TREATMENT

- Press and release button to begin
- Skin warmer should contact skin throughout cycle
- A tone, green checkmark, and LCD message in cycle is complete
- Remove Smart Tip from patient
- Insert in next treatment location, overlap one needle

ALTERNATIVE BERNARD METHOD

- Localize and mark nerve with stimulator
- Prep and administer local anesthetic
- Confirm and document with USG
- Deliver treatment
- Clean and bandage

NERVE LOCALIZATION

ELECTRIC STIMULATION

Variable strength adjust as needed Start lateral with LFCN March .5cm medial to branches of AFCN Continue distal to branches of saphenous Try it on yourself first Be persistant- distance from nerve emergence to targe differ Constant communication with your patient





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USG CONFIRMATION









ADVANTAGES TO LOCALIZATION METHOD

• More nerves treated 5-6 vs 3

• LFCN, 2 - 3 branches of AFCN, and 2 branches of saphenous

• Vs. AFCN and 2 branches of saphenous

• One treatment cycle per nerve vs. field block

- Quicker treatment start to finish
- Less bruising

LOCALIZATION METHOD BY THE NUMBERS

- We timed 20 consecutive patients
 - Localize and mark < 2min
 - Prep and administer local <1 min</p>
 - Confirm and document with USG < 30 sec
 - Treat 5-6 nerves <6 minutes
 - Clean and bandage <30 sec</p>
 - Total <10 minutes per patient</p>

PROCEDURE NOTE

Document informed consent

Document procedure

Document each individual nerves treated

Document Ultrasound confirmation

QUESTIONS

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