

## JOINT DYSFUNCTION – LOW BACK & PELVIS

**Causes:** Joint dysfunction, commonly presenting as joint pain or discomfort, can occur in joints of lumbar facet and sacroiliac joints. The pain can refer from the cartilaginous tissues linking the bones or associated structures.

**Symptoms:** Symptoms include pain and discomfort locally and referred. Slight swelling and redness can also occur. People may also report restricted motion.

**Examples:** *Facet joint irritation, sacroiliac joint dysfunction.*

### **How our experts can help:**

Depending on the findings of the history and patient examination, the chiropractor will recommend an individualized plan of management. The treatment options may include:

- Patient education and reassurance
- Manipulation
- Soft tissue therapy of associated structures
- Modalities including electrical stimulation, acupuncture, ultrasound etc.
- Rehabilitation and exercises
- Ergonomic and lifestyle changes
- Referral and co-management (e.g. trauma or dislocation)

## NERVE ENTRAPMENT – LOW BACK & PELVIS

Neurological conditions can present in many forms either a pinched nerve or stemming from the central nervous system or metabolic/endocrine disease. Chiropractors are extensively trained in the assessment and diagnosis of such conditions, and are able to refer to an appropriate healthcare provider when needed or for additional imaging.

**Causes:** Nerve entrapment (or “pinched nerve”) can occur when pressure is applied to a nerve by a structure or tissue including disc, bone, cartilage, muscles or tendons. Yet, entrapment can also be secondary to other factors such as pregnancy due to the increase in water retention and swelling. Pain associated with bending and twisting of the lower back may cause a disc injury leading to nerve impingement.

**Symptoms:** Signs and symptoms can include:

- Sharp, shooting, aching or burning pain
- Numbness or decreased sensation
- Tingling or “pins and needles” sensations
- Muscle weakness

*Examples: Disc bulge, disc herniation, piriformis syndrome or sciatica.*

**How our experts can help:**

Depending on the findings of the history and patient examination, the chiropractor will recommend an individualized plan of management. The treatment options may include:

- Patient education and reassurance
- Soft tissue therapy
- Modalities including electrical stimulation, acupuncture, ultrasound etc.
- Rehabilitation and exercises
- Ergonomic and lifestyle changes
- Referral and co-management if needed

## STRAIN – LOW BACK & PELVIS

Strain is an injury to a muscle or tendon that may present in small or larger tears or stretching of the fibres.

**Causes:** A muscle strain can be caused by a trauma or accident, muscle overuse or due to dysfunctional movement. Strains can be either acute or chronic, and typically happens as a result of the muscle or tendon being stretched or torn.

**Symptoms:** Signs and symptoms can vary depending on the mechanism of injury, or if it is an acute strain versus a chronic strain. However, common symptoms include pain, swelling, muscle spasms and limited range of motion.

*Examples: QL strain, psoas strain, gluteal strain.*

**How our experts can help:**

Depending on the findings of the history and patient examination, the chiropractor may recommend patient reassurance, manual therapies, modalities and lifestyle recommendations including rehabilitation. However, the plan of management will be individualized to the patient's needs and examination findings. The treatment options may include:

- Patient education and reassurance
- Mobilization of related joints if dysfunction is present
- Soft tissue therapy
- Modalities including electrical stimulation, acupuncture, ultrasound etc.
- Rehabilitation and exercises
- Ergonomic and lifestyle changes

## SPRAIN – LOW BACK & PELVIS

Sprain is an injury to a ligament that may present in small or larger tears or stretching of the fibres.

**Causes:** A ligament sprain can be caused by a trauma or accident, overextension of the ligament or severely stressing the joint. Strains can be either acute or chronic.

**Symptoms:** Signs and symptoms can vary depending on the mechanism of injury, or if it is an acute sprain versus a chronic strain. However, common symptoms include pain, swelling, muscle spasms and limited range of motion. Some people may also hear or feel a “pop” around the joint.

**Examples:** *Sacroiliac joint sprain.*

### How our experts can help:

Depending on the findings of the history and patient examination, the chiropractor may recommend patient reassurance, manual therapies, modalities and lifestyle recommendations including rehabilitation. However, the plan of management will be individualized to the patients’ needs and examination findings. The treatment options may include:

- Patient education and reassurance
- Manipulation or mobilization of related joints if dysfunction is present
- Soft tissue therapy
- Modalities including electrical stimulation, acupuncture, ultrasound etc.
- Rehabilitation and exercises
- Ergonomic and lifestyle changes

## JOINT DEGENERATION – LOW BACK & PELVIS

**Causes:** Typically, joint degeneration can occur in most people as they age. At times, degeneration can be referred to as “wear and tear”. Degeneration of the joint surface, for example, can be accompanied by an overgrowth of bone, narrowing of the joint space and deformity of the joint. Osteoarthritis is a form of joint degeneration and may present in numerous joints of the body including the spine.

There are various factors that have been associated with joint degeneration, such as osteoarthritis, including heredity, injury, fractures and overuse. However, certain conditions can also play a role including metabolic disorders and gout.



**Symptoms:** The presentation of signs and symptoms can vary greatly depending on the affected joint and area of the body. Generally symptoms may include:

- Pain and discomfort
- Swelling and tenderness to touch
- Joint may be warm to touch
- Shooting pain, numbness or weakness as bony structures push on nerve roots
- Prolonged joint stiffness which may follow activity
- Pain worsened by activity or when weight-bearing
- Limitation of motion
- When progressed, crepitus (e.g. creaking or cracking)

**Examples:** *Stenosis, osteoarthritis.*

**How our experts can help:**

Depending on the findings of the history and patient examination, the chiropractor will recommend an individualized plan of management. The treatment options may include:

- Patient education and reassurance
- Mobilization of the joint, or associated joints
- Soft tissue therapy
- Modalities including electrical stimulation, acupuncture, ultrasound etc.
- Rehabilitation and exercises
- Ergonomic and lifestyle changes
- Referral and co-management (e.g. trauma or dislocation)