



Identification of Cervical Epidural Space: A Comparison Study between Contrast Spread and Loss of Resistance Techniques

Yakov Perper

Funding: The author(s) received no specific funding for this work.

Potential competing interests: The author(s) declared that no potential competing interests exist.

Abstract

Background and objectives: Early epidural space identification is critical to the efficacy and safety of cervical epidural steroid injections (CESI). Currently, the accepted method for epidural space recognition is the loss of resistance technique (LORT). I hypothesized that the contrast spread technique might recognize epidural space concurrently with or sooner than LORT and that smaller needles might be employed with the fluoroscopy-only method but not with LORT. To test my hypotheses, I conducted a comparison study.

Methods: The study participants were patients from my practice with a clinical diagnosis of cervical radiculitis divided into two groups of 20 each, who underwent CESI with either an 18G or a 25G Tuohy needle. All CESIs were performed utilizing the fluoroscopy-only method. Then, LOR was tested using an Epidrum device that was observed for 30 seconds; if the Epidrum deflated, the result was positive.

Results: LOR was positive in 12 out of 20 patients in the 18G group and 2 out of 20 in the 25G group. The 95% confidence interval test for proportion revealed a statistically significantly lower rate for epidural space detection by LORT in both groups: [0.385, 0.815] in the 18G and [-0.031, 0.231] in the 25G group. Statistical significance of the

difference between groups in LOR accuracy rate (60% vs. 10%) was confirmed by z-test for independent proportions: $z = 3.31$ ($p < 0.001$), Cohen's $h = 1.13$.

Conclusion: Fluoroscopy only method might be a safer alternative to LORT as it employs a different concept, might recognize epidural space sooner, and favors smaller needles.

Clinical trial registration: NCT05260294

Keywords: Fluoroscopy only method; cervical epidural steroid injection; contrast spread technique; loss of resistance technique; epidural space identification

Introduction

Early epidural space identification is critical to the efficacy and safety of cervical epidural steroid injections^[1]. It is paramount in the prevention of serious complications such as postdural puncture headache (PDPH) and spinal cord damage. Currently, the accepted method for epidural space recognition is the loss of resistance technique^[2]. With this technique, needle advancement and epidural space identification are performed with LOR guidance. Fluoroscopy is not mandated by a procedural standard of care guidelines, is optionally employed for needle navigation toward the epidural space, and is *obligatory* (two appropriate planes are required) for the confirmation of the proper epidural spread after LOR is achieved^[3]. I perform all epidural injections, including cervical, thoracic and lumbar, using the “fluoroscopy only”^[4] method, navigating the needle from the skin toward the epidural space paramedially under anterior-posterior (AP) and contralateral oblique fluoroscopy (CLOF)^{[5][6]} and employing contrast spread technique (CST)^{[7][8]} for epidural space identification. I hypothesized that the contrast spread technique (CST) might recognize epidural space concurrently with or sooner than LORT. I also suggested that LOR becomes significantly less reliable with a 25G needle compared to an 18G Tuohy needle. To test my hypotheses, I conducted a comparison study.

Methods

The study participants were patients of Astoria Pain Management, New York, USA (age 28–72 years) with a clinical diagnosis of cervical radiculitis. The Canadian SHIELD Ethics Review Board approved this study (July 18, 2019. REB tracking number: 19-06-002), conducted from August 19, 2019, to October 8, 2019. There was no funding for this study. Patients were eligible for the study if they met the criteria for cervical ESI, which included clinical and recent MRI findings confirming the diagnosis of cervical radiculitis and inadequate pain relief with conservative care for more than 3 months. Other criteria were if the procedure was covered by medical insurance, and if they signed informed consent. Patients were

excluded from the study if they were taking anticoagulants or had serious comorbidities such as congestive heart failure or uncontrolled diabetes. Fifty-four patients underwent cervical ESI during the research period; a total of 45 patients agreed to participate, and 40 completed it. Among the patients who dropped out of the study, three had vascular uptake and the procedure was aborted, one refused to continue with the injection due to pain and anxiety (we did not provide sedation for cervical ESIs in the study), and on one occasion, a 20G Tuohy needle was employed in error.

The patients were divided into two groups of 20 each and underwent CESI with either an 18G or a 25G Tuohy needle. Patient selection for the 18G and 25G groups was not random. For example, the preference was given for a 25G needle when the procedure was performed at the C5-6 level ($25G/18G = 15/4$) and for an 18G ($18G/25G = 16/5$) when the needle was inserted at C6-7 or C7-T1 level (Table 1) as an epidural space at the C5-6 spinal segment is narrower compared to the lower levels. The smaller needles were also favored for females ($25G/(25G+18G) = 17/24$) vs. males ($25G/(25G+18G) = 3/16$) (Table 1) because the average female neck is smaller, and the cervical spinal spaces are lesser compared to the male neck^[9].

Table 1. 18G and 25G needles selection between sex and cervical levels.

	Male	Female	C5-6	C6-7	C7-T1
18G	13	7	4	14	2
25G	3	17	15	5	0

The skin was anesthetized with 1% lidocaine in the 18G group but not in the 25G group. All CESIs were performed utilizing the fluoroscopy only method (FOM) when the needle was navigated from the skin toward the epidural space paramedially under anterior-posterior and contralateral oblique fluoroscopy, and the contrast spread technique was employed for epidural space identification^[6]. With the needle positioned at the ventral interlaminar line (VILL)^[10], I incrementally injected contrast, no more than 0.1 ml at a time, monitoring cautious needle advancement through the ligamentum flavum until the epidural spread appeared on the screen^[11]. After radiological confirmation of the epidural spread, LOR was tested using an Epidrum® device (Exmoor Innovations Ltd., Somerset, UK) (Figure 1). I utilized the Epidrum device as I consider it an objective and reproducible method for epidural space identification independent of the provider's skill with the LORT, and because its success rate is comparable to the results attained by trained anesthesiologists employing the LOR syringe^{[12][13][14]}. Subsequently, accompanied by the radiology assistant, I observed the Epidrum for 30 seconds or more; if the Epidrum deflated, the result was positive. However, if the device remained inflated, the result was reported as negative. The collected data was then analyzed.



Figure 1. Epidrum.

The Epidrum is still inflated after 30 seconds. The result is negative.

Results

Performing statistical analysis for the study results was a challenging process.

There were three investigations:

1. Within group 1; 18G (LORT vs. CST),
2. Within group 2; 25G (LORT vs. CST); and
3. Between groups 1 and 2 (LORT 1 vs. LORT 2).

The t-test could not be employed to test the hypothesis for any of the three experiments because the results were presented as proportions, not means.

Additionally, I could not use the Chi-squared or Z-tests for LORT vs. CST within groups 1 or 2 because the CST detection rate was 100% in both groups (i.e., the failure rate was 0). Therefore, I employed the Confidence Interval Test for a Proportion to estimate the confidence interval (CI) between LORT and CST within groups 1 and 2. The 95% CI was [0.385, 0.815] for group 1 (LORT 60%; 18G) and [-0.031, 0.231] for group 2 (LORT 10%; 25G), confirming that LORT had a statistically significantly lower rate of epidural space detection than CST within each group (Table 2).

Table 2. The 95% confidence interval test for proportions of epidural space detection by LORT within 18G and 25G groups.

	x	n	p	Margin of error for 95% CI	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
LORT 18G	12	20	60	0.215	0.385	0.815
LORT 25G	2	20	10	0.131	-0.031	0.231

The rate of epidural space detection by CST in both groups is 100%. The 95% confidence interval test for proportions confirmed that epidural space detection by LORT is significantly lower compared to the CST. x —positive results, n —number of patients, p —percentage of positive results.

The Z-test for Independent Proportions was utilized to compare the epidural space detection between LORT 1 (group 1; 18G) and LORT 2 (group 2; 25G). Since CST detected 100%, it was employed as a benchmark to conduct a hypothesis test of proportion, using $H_0: p = 1$; $H_a: p < 1$. There was a statistically significant difference between the proportions of epidural space detection by LORT with 18G compared to 25G needles: $z = 3.31$, $p < 0.001$, Cohen's $h = 1.13$ (Table 3).

Table 3. The z-test for independent proportions for the difference in the epidural space detection by LORT between 18G and 25G groups.

	x	n	p
LORT 18G	12	20	60
LORT 25G	2	20	10

Significance level	Pooled proportion	z	p-value	Effect size Cohen's h
0.05	0.35	3.31	0.0009	1.13

CST=20 (100%) was employed as a benchmark. Since p -value: $0.0009 < 0.05$, H_0 was rejected. As Cohen's $h > 0.8$, the difference in LORT detection rate between 18G and 25G needles is large. x —positive results, n —number of patients, p —percentage of positive results.

Discussion

The study findings confirmed that CST could recognize epidural space concurrently with or sooner than LORT. I postulated that the force generated by the syringe plunger pushes the contrast matter inside the epidural space as soon as the needle tip enters it. This is probably because the density of the epidural space is significantly less than that of the ligamentum flavum, and the epidural space is potentially expandable^[1]. Similar mechanics are employed with LORT. However, with LORT, instead of visualization of the injected air or saline, the provider is testing a tactile sense of change in the resistance at the tip of the plunger. Therefore, to achieve LOR, the needle bevel has to be introduced inside the epidural space at a certain depth, which can be more than what is needed for the contrast, air, or saline to gain access inside it. As soon as the tip of the needle enters the epidural space, the injected contrast appears on the screen of the

monitor as an epidurogram. This is why LOR may be recognized simultaneously with visualized contrast spread but never precedes it. However, the contrast spread might be identified before LOR no matter which needle is used.

The main objective of the LORT is the LOR. The purpose of CST is the contrast spread beyond the VILL. This could explain why CST might be safer. When the focus is on the loss of resistance, there is always a possibility of needle penetration beyond the dura, even in the hands of an expert. With attention to the contrast spread, this chance is much smaller, simply because there is no need for needle advancement with the beginning of the ventral dye distribution. **In other words, while LORT can be false negative, CST, theoretically, cannot be.** Contrast injection through the needle positioned inside the epidural space can result in either an epidural spread, vascular opacification, or a combination of both. Moreover, the visual assessment of the image on the screen of the C-Arm monitor is more informative than the tactile sense at the tip of the LOR syringe.

It is empirically established that larger needles are more reliable with LORT. The majority of providers employ 18G or 20G epidural needles, fewer employ 22G, and almost none 25G. It was difficult to find 25G Tuohy needles for the study. Nevertheless, it was surprising to see such a remarkable difference in the results between the 18G and 25G needle groups. This phenomenon could be explained by the effect of the perceived resistance with different gauge needles on the sensitivity of the LORT^[15]. The higher the resistance, the lower the sensitivity of the test. The resistance might be calculated with the Poiseuille equation, also known as Poiseuille law, a statement in physics that describes the relationship between the velocity of the steady flow of a fluid through a narrow tube (such as a blood vessel or a catheter) and the applied pressure, tube radius, tube length, and the coefficient of viscosity^[16].

$$\text{Resistance} = \frac{8 \times \text{length} \times \text{viscosity}}{\pi \times (\text{radius})^4}$$

Figure 2. Poiseuille's equation.

Poiseuille's law can be successfully applied to air/fluid flow through the epidural/spinal needle. Based on the equation, the resistance is inversely related to the fourth power of the radius (Figure 2). The inner diameter of the 18G Tuohy needle is twice and half that of 25G: ≈ 1 mm vs. ≈ 0.4 mm. Thus the resistance sensed by the physician performing the procedure with LORT using a 25G needle is ≈ 40 times higher than if he would have performed the same injection with an 18G needle.

A smaller needle is less painful and can result in fewer complications. A larger needle predisposes patients to develop epidural hematomas^[17] or PDPHs^[18]. A smaller needle has a shorter bevel and thus has to penetrate the epidural space less for epidural access. This may be advantageous in situations in which the epidural space is narrow, such as at the cervical spine. Also, it might permit needle placement at higher cervical levels that are inaccessible with traditional

techniques employing larger needles. Thus, it might ease the access to the targeted area of the patient's pathology eliminating the need for more complicated techniques, such as transforaminal or catheter-directed CESIs.

Both techniques may be combined when the physician draws contrast instead of air or saline, making it possible to test the tactile sense of LOR simultaneously with the visual assessment of the radiographic contrast spread^[19]. However, in such instances, the physician must be aware of altered resistance inside the LOR syringe and epidural needle as the viscosity of the contrast is much greater than that of air or saline.

I found FOM much less stressful than LORT. I attributed this to the higher degree of certainty with this technique, and the better knowledge of, and control over the needle tip positioning it provides. Since the summer of 2014, I have performed more than 2,200 cervical ESIs with FOM. The most frequent complication was accidental intravascular penetration observed during contrast injection. However, the number of vascular penetrations decreased dramatically after the replacement of the 25G Quincke cutting-point needles (BD, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA) with the 25G AccuTarg curved tip short-bevel spinal needles (Hakko Co., Ltd. Chikuma-Shi, Nagano, Japan). There were few timely recognized subdural placements. There was not a single case of intrathecal spread or spinal cord needle penetration.

Limitations and critique

The study was performed by one physician, at one location, and on a small sample of patients.

Contrast injection before LOR testing might render LOR less reliable. This is probably due to the increased resistance as the contrast is more viscous than traditionally employed air or saline. Needle flushing with normal saline before testing LOR might alleviate this problem.

Some experts would not trust the efficacy of the Epidrum device in LOR^[20]. The author was looking for an objective way of epidural space identification independent of his skill in LOR and had chosen the Epidrum device to diminish bias. Perhaps, a better study design would be to investigate how often contrast enters the epidural space without perceived LOR assessed by the LOR syringe at or beyond VILL. Although the results can differ from the presented study, it would not alter the tendency. The detection rate of the epidural space by LOR will remain the same or lower compared to the contrast spread technique and the gap between the two techniques will increase with the reduction in the needle's inner diameter.

Also, one might critique the study for improper terminology. In the study, resistance is tested when the needle tip has been already positioned inside the epidural space. It is different from the traditional LORT when a physician is continuously or intermittently testing pressure at the syringe plunger while advancing a needle through dense tissues until the resistance changes/decreases, thus detecting the appearance of the epidural space. So, it is proper to state that the presence or absence of the low resistance, distinctive to the epidural space, rather than LOR, was tested in the study. However, this departure is not principal because improved sensitivity of the test would change the results but not key findings of the study.

It is important to differentiate between the contrast spread technique and the fluoroscopy-only method. While the term “CST” is employed solely for the process of epidural space identification (compared to the LOR), the term “FOM” is utilized for the procedure of needle depth recognition (visualization) from the skin toward the epidural space, with or without CST, during an epidural injection (compared to the LORT).

What is crucial, what distinguishes this study, is that:

- a) Fluoroscopy only method is a novel technique, different from the traditional LORT, different from any other technique previously described in the literature on interlaminar epidural injections;
- b) It employs a different concept that consists of the combination of fluoroscopic visualization and control over the needle navigation toward the epidural space utilizing AP and CLOF (on rare occasions, ipsilateral oblique fluoroscopy), and then, radiographic recognition (on the screen of the monitor) of the needle entrance inside it (CST). LORT, on the other hand, employs a tactile sense of resistance at the tips of the fingers and utilizes contrast injections for needle tip visualization if there is doubt regarding location^[21], and for epidural space confirmation^[3].

Conclusion

In CST, the recognition of the needle entry into the epidural space can occur concurrently with or before LOR. 25G epidural/spinal needles could be used safely with FOM but not with LORT as the sensitivity of the LOR decreases significantly with this needle size, rendering the technique dangerously risky. FOM might be a safer alternative to LORT as it employs a different concept, might recognize epidural space concurrently with or sooner, and because smaller needles pose less risk of complications. Further evidence is necessary to explore my findings.

Acknowledgments

This research would not be possible without 20 years of inspiration, education, and professional guidance from the Spine Intervention Society. I am also grateful to the London Pain Forum Winter Symposiums for creating a stimulating and open-minded learning environment that led me to the discoveries presented in this paper. Finally, I thank Qeios for providing a platform for an Open Peer Review of this article^[22].

Yakov Perper, MD

References

1. ^{a, b}Hoffmann VL, Vercauteren MP, Vreugde JP, Hans GH, Coppejans HC and Adriaensen HA. Posterior epidural space depth: safety of the loss of resistance and hanging drop techniques. *Br. J. Anaesth.* 1999; 83 (5); 807-9.
2. [^]Bogduk N, ed. *Practice Guidelines for Spinal Diagnostic and Treatment Procedures.* 2nd ed. San Francisco:

International Spine Intervention Society; 2013.

3. ^{a, b}International Spine Intervention Society. *Cervical interlaminar epidural access. In: Bogduk N, ed. Practice Guidelines for Spinal Diagnostic and Treatment Procedures. 2nd ed. San Francisco: International Spine Intervention Society; 2013.*
4. [^]Doan L, Patel H, Aronova Y, Gharibo C. *Variations in Interlaminar Epidural Steroid Injection Practice Patterns by Interventional Pain Management Physicians in the United States. Pain Physician. 2018 Sep; 21 (5):493-499.*
5. [^]Whitworth M. *Puttlitz line: A rapid and reproducible fluoroscopic needle endpoint for cervical interlaminar epidural steroid injections. AAPM meeting abstracts. Pain Med. 2008 Jan; 9:136–7.*
6. ^{a, b}Furman M, Jasper NR, Lin HW. *Fluoroscopic contralateral oblique view in interlaminar interventions: A technical note. Pain Med. 2012; 13(11):1389–96.*
7. [^]Perper Y. *Contrast spread technique. Pain Med. 2015; 16(4):827–8.*
8. [^]Perper Y, Ivanov Y, Serebnitsky S. *Algorithm for Performing Cervical Epidural Steroid Injections with Contrast Spread Technique. J. Orthop. Trauma Surg. Rel. Res. Vol. 15, Issue 3, 27-32.*
9. [^]Vasavada A, Danaraj J, Siegmund G. *Head and neck anthropometry, vertebral geometry and neck strength in height-matched men and women. J. Biomech. 2008;41(1):114-21.*
10. [^]Gill J, Aner M, Simopoulos T. *Intricacies of the contralateral oblique view for interlaminar epidural access. Pain Med 2013;14(8):1265-6.*
11. [^]Perper Y. *YouTube video: "Contrast Spread Technique: Evolution." Available at: https://youtu.be/GZ_DGtxHrBQ*
12. [^]Kartal S, Kosem B, Kilinc H, Kosker H, Karabayirli S, Cimen NK, Demircioglu RI. *Comparison of Epidrum, Epi-Jet, and Loss of Resistance syringe techniques for identifying the epidural space in obstetric patients. Niger J Clin Pract. 2017 Aug; 20(8):992-997.*
13. [^]Kim SW, Kim YM, Kim SH, Chung MH, Choi YR, Choi EM. *Comparison of loss of resistance technique between Epidrum and conventional method for identifying the epidural space. Korean Journal of Anesthesiology. 2012; 62(4): 322–6.*
14. [^]Sawada A, Kii N, Yoshikawa Y, Yamakage M. *Epidrum: a new device to identify the epidural space with an epidural Tuohy needle. J Anesth. 2012 Apr; 26(2):292-5.*
15. [^]Landers M. *Letter to the Editor Regarding a Recent Article: Cervical Epidural Depth: Correlation Between Cervical MRI Measurements of the Skin-to-Cervical Epidural Space and the Actual Needle Depth During Interlaminar Cervical Epidural Injections. Pain Med. 2019 Sep;20(9):1845-1848. Volume 20, Issue 9, September 2019, Pages 1845–1848.*
16. [^]*Poiseuille's law." Merriam-Webster.com Medical Dictionary, Merriam-Webster. Available from <https://www.merriam-webster.com/medical/Poiseuille'slaw> (accessed 12 Jan. 2022).*
17. [^]Bautista A, Chang Chien G, Abd-Elsayed A. *Identification and Management of Iatrogenic Complications in Interventional Pain Management. In: Abd-Elsayed A. Pain: A Review Guide. Springer, 2019; chapter 276, p.1290.*
18. [^]Weji BG, Obsa MS, Melese KG, Azeze GA. *Incidence and risk factors of postdural puncture headache: prospective cohort study design. Perioper Med (Lond). 2020 Nov 9;9(1):32.*
19. [^]Kim Y, Kim D, Park J, Choi J, Kim J, Bae H, Joo E, Suh J. *Method to reduce the false-positive rate of loss of resistance in the cervical epidural region. Pain Res Manag. 2016; 2016: 9894054. Published online 2016 Mar 29.*

20. [^]Le Guen M, Charvet A, Leone M, Fischler M. Epidrum is an unreliable device for identifying the thoracic epidural space. *Eur J Anaesthesiol.* 2018 Sep;35(9):716-717.
21. [^]Petrolla J, Puttlitz K, Klein M, Furman M. Cervical interlaminar epidural steroid injection, paramedian approach. In: Furman M, Lee T, Berkwits L. ed. *Atlas of Image-Guided Spinal Procedures.* 1st ed. Elsevier, 2013; chapter 29, p.255.
22. [^]Yakov Perper. (2022). Identification of Cervical Epidural Space: A Comparison Study Between Contrast Spread and Loss of Resistance Techniques. *Qeios.* doi:10.32388/AVGB3C.2