

## Appendix E6. Epidural Steroid Injections for Sacroiliac Pain

Author, Year Title	Study Design	Country Setting	Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria	Number of Treatment and Control Subjects (number approached, number eligible, number enrolled)	Type of Intervention (experimental & control groups, dose, duration of treatment)	Subject Characteristics	Other Patient Characteristics (expectations of treatment benefit, confidence in clinician, worker's compensation status, ongoing litigation, smoking status, other treatments received)
Luukkainen, 2002	RCT	Finland Single center Rheumatology clinic	18-70 years of age; pain >3 months in sacroiliac joint region; positive results on one of the following: Gaenslen's test, Patrick's test, thigh flexion test; no signs of infection or neoplasm; no radiological signs of sacroiliitis; no signs of spondyloarthropathy; imaging findings not specified	Not reported	Approached: Not reported Eligible: Not reported Randomized: 24 (13 vs. 11) Analyzed: 24	A: Periarticular sacroiliac joint injection with 60 mg methylprednisolone (1.5 ml) and 20 mg/ml lidocaine (1.5 ml) (n=13)  B: Periarticular sacroiliac joint injection with 20 mg/ml lidocaine (1.5 ml) (n=11)	A vs. B: Age (mean): 50 vs. 49 years Male: 23% vs. 36% Race: Not reported Duration of symptoms (years): 5.4 vs. 4.4 Baseline pain (median, 0-100 VAS): 53 vs. 53 Baseline function: Not reported	A vs. B: Treatments prior to intervention: Not specified Treatments following intervention: Not specified Other patient characteristics: Not reported

## Appendix E6. Epidural Steroid Injections for Sacroiliac Pain

Author, Year Title	Number and Frequency of Injections Number of Levels Provider Experience	Imaging Guidance	Type of Comparison	Results	Duration of Followup	Loss to Followup	Compliance to Treatment	Adverse Events and Withdrawal due to Adverse Events	Sponsor	Quality Rating
Luukkainen, 2002	Number of injections: Single injection Number of levels: Sacroiliac Provider experience: Not reported	No use of imaging guidance reported	Periarticular sacroiliac joint injection with local anesthetic	A vs. B: <u>Pain</u> Improvement in pain (median, 0- 100 VAS): -40 vs. -13 at 1 m (p=0.046)	1 month	Not reported	Appears complete	Not reported	Not reported	Fair

m=month; RCT=randomized controlled trial; SIJ=sacroiliac joint; VAS=visual analogue scale

**Please see Appendix C. Included Studies for full study references.**