

查詢或預約，歡迎聯絡我們

射頻治療

最佳的慢性痛症治療方法

Radiofrequency
For Chronic pain



What is Radiofrequency Lesioning ?

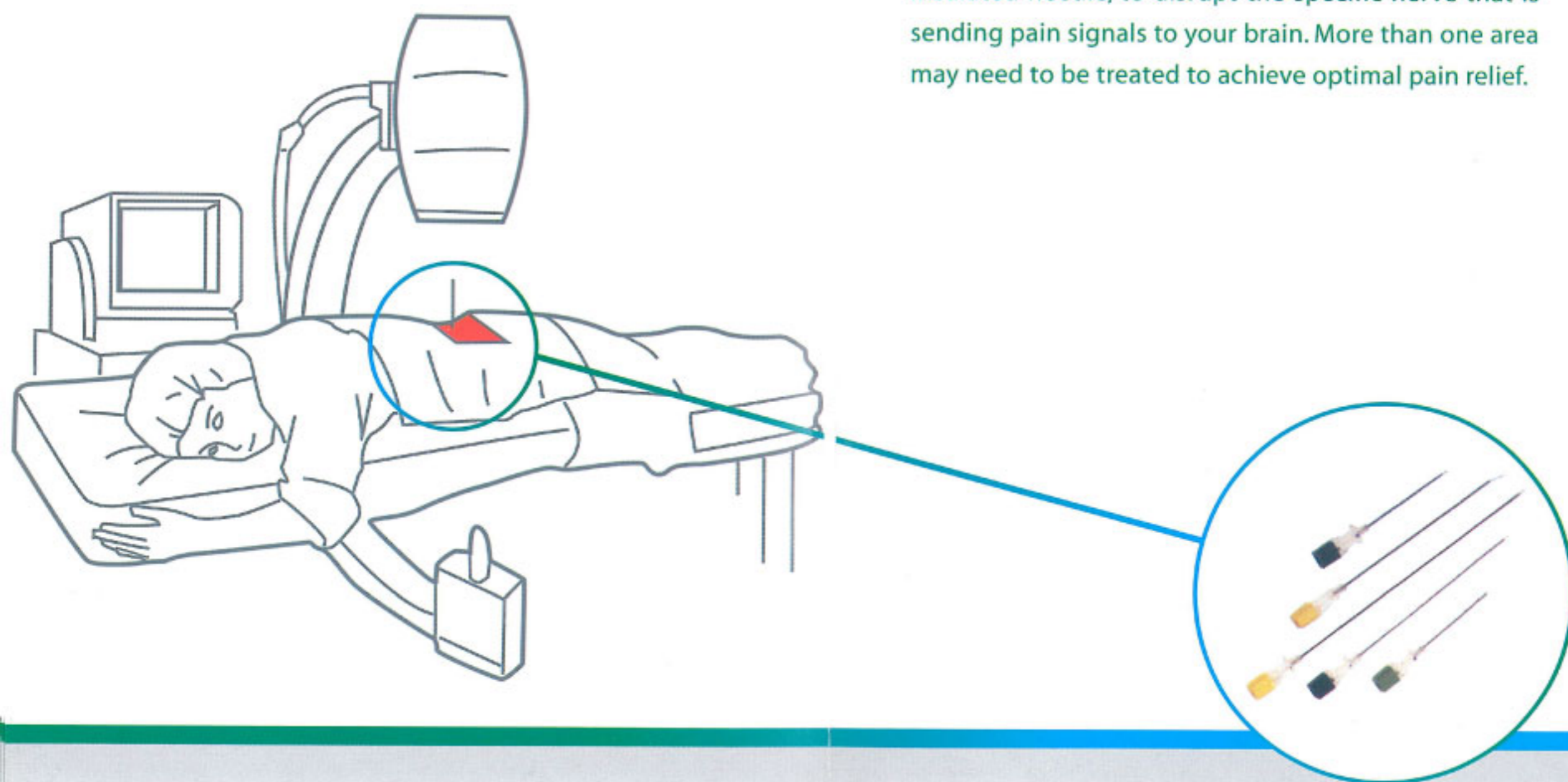
Radiofrequency Lesioning is a proven means of effectively providing lasting relief from chronic pain.

Radiofrequency Lesioning is performed by a pain specialist, typically in a hospital or a surgical center, on an outpatient basis.

Following the administration of a local anesthetic, your physician will use an X-ray to guide a small insulated needle into the general area where you are experiencing pain.

Then your physician will stimulate the nerves near the tip of the needle to make sure it is correctly placed. When the correct site has been located, Radiofrequency Lesioning treatment will begin.

During treatment, a Radiofrequency Generator transmits a small radiofrequency current through the insulated needle, to disrupt the specific nerve that is sending pain signals to your brain. More than one area may need to be treated to achieve optimal pain relief.



Am I a candidate for Radiofrequency Lesioning?

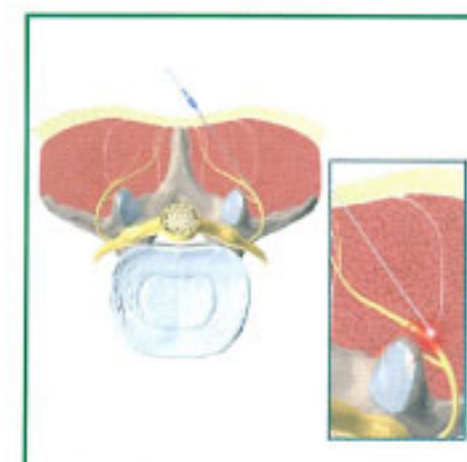
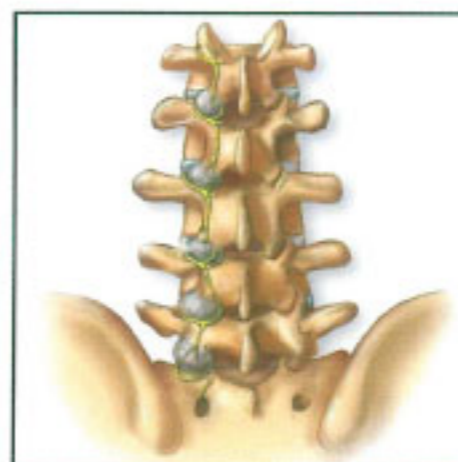
If you have chronic pain, only your physician can decide whether this procedure is right for you. Your physician may use nerve blocks to see if you might respond to Radiofrequency Lesioning.



How long does pain relief last after Radiofrequency Lesioning?

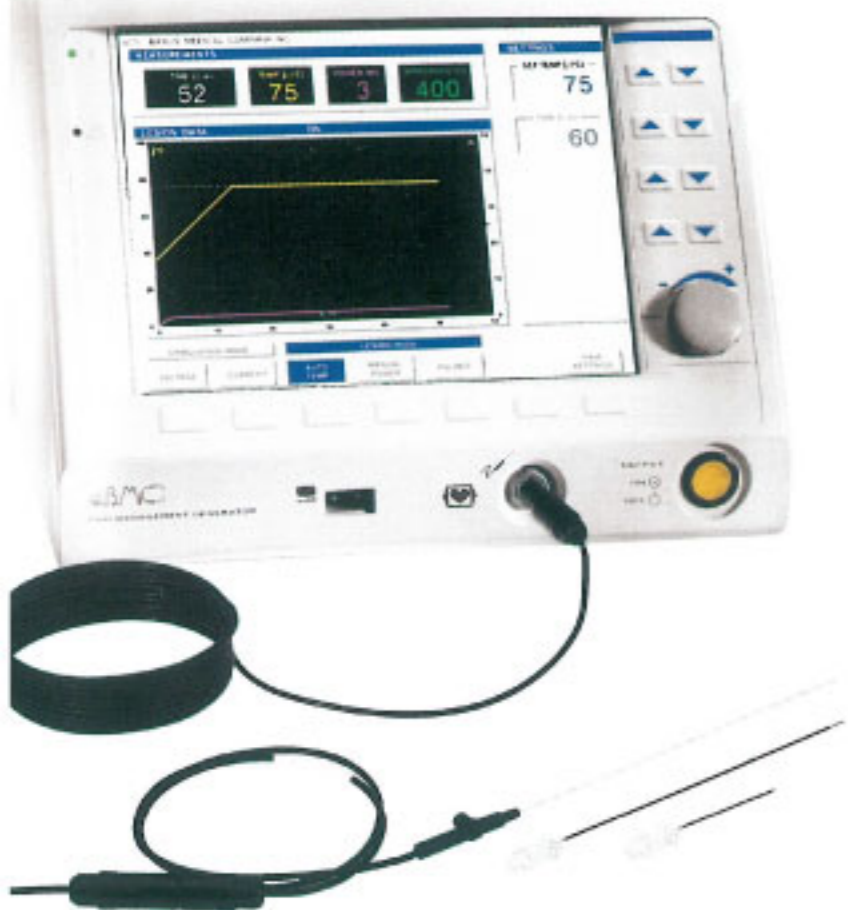
Unlike surgery, there is no incision and the procedure is not particularly painful. A local anesthetic and a mild sedative are often used before the procedure to reduce any discomfort during treatment.

You may experience some discomfort at the site of Radiofrequency Lesioning. However, this discomfort usually subsides and can be treated with medication during this short period of time. Most people can return to work one or two days after the procedure*.



Are there any risks associated with Radiofrequency Lesioning

As with any medical procedure, however minor, there are certain risks involved. Please consult your physician for more details on Radiofrequency Lesioning treatment.



What do I do after the procedure?

Because the procedure is minimally invasive, recovery can be fairly quick for most patients. However, you may be groggy from the sedative used during the procedure; and therefore require a responsible adult to drive you home afterwards.

After the procedure patients will normally be sore at the treatment site, but should expect to feel some pain relief within 1-2 weeks. You should rest, avoid sitting and driving for long periods of time in the first week of your recovery. Your doctor may also prescribe a brace and other methods, such as physical therapy, that should be followed to prevent injury.

* Results may vary depending on the individual

Glossry

CHRONIC PAIN

Type of pain that may last from a few months to many years. Chronic pain may range from sharp to dull, and change frequently.

LESION

Change in the structure of tissue. In this case, a lesion is formed as a result of a radiofrequency current. The formation of the lesion is painless.

LOCAL ANESTHETIC

Drug that is used to produce a loss of sensation without a loss of consciousness.

NEEDLE

Slender hollow instrument used to introduce material into the body.

NERVE

Cordlike bundles of fibers made up of neurons through which sensory stimuli and motor impulses pass between the brain or other organs.

NERVE BLOCK

During a nerve block a small amount of anesthetic is injected onto a nerve to temporarily block pain messages.

PAIN SIGNAL

Electrical impulse transmitted by a nerve to your brain to give the sensation of pain.

RADIOFREQUENCY

CURRENT High frequency energy that is directed through the insulated needle. This energy is an alternating current at a radio wave frequency.

RADIOFREQUENCYGENERATOR

Device that produces an alternating current at a radio wave frequency.

RADIOFREQUENCY LESIONING

The process of forming lesions using a radiofrequency current.

REGENERATE

Involves the growth of new tissue.

SEDATIVE

Drug that calms, moderates, or tranquilizes nervousness or excitement.

If you want to find more information, please find your doctors or visit the following website:

www.baylismedical.com