

CURIOUS CONFLUENCE: A CASE OF CONJOINED LUMBAR NERVE ROOTS
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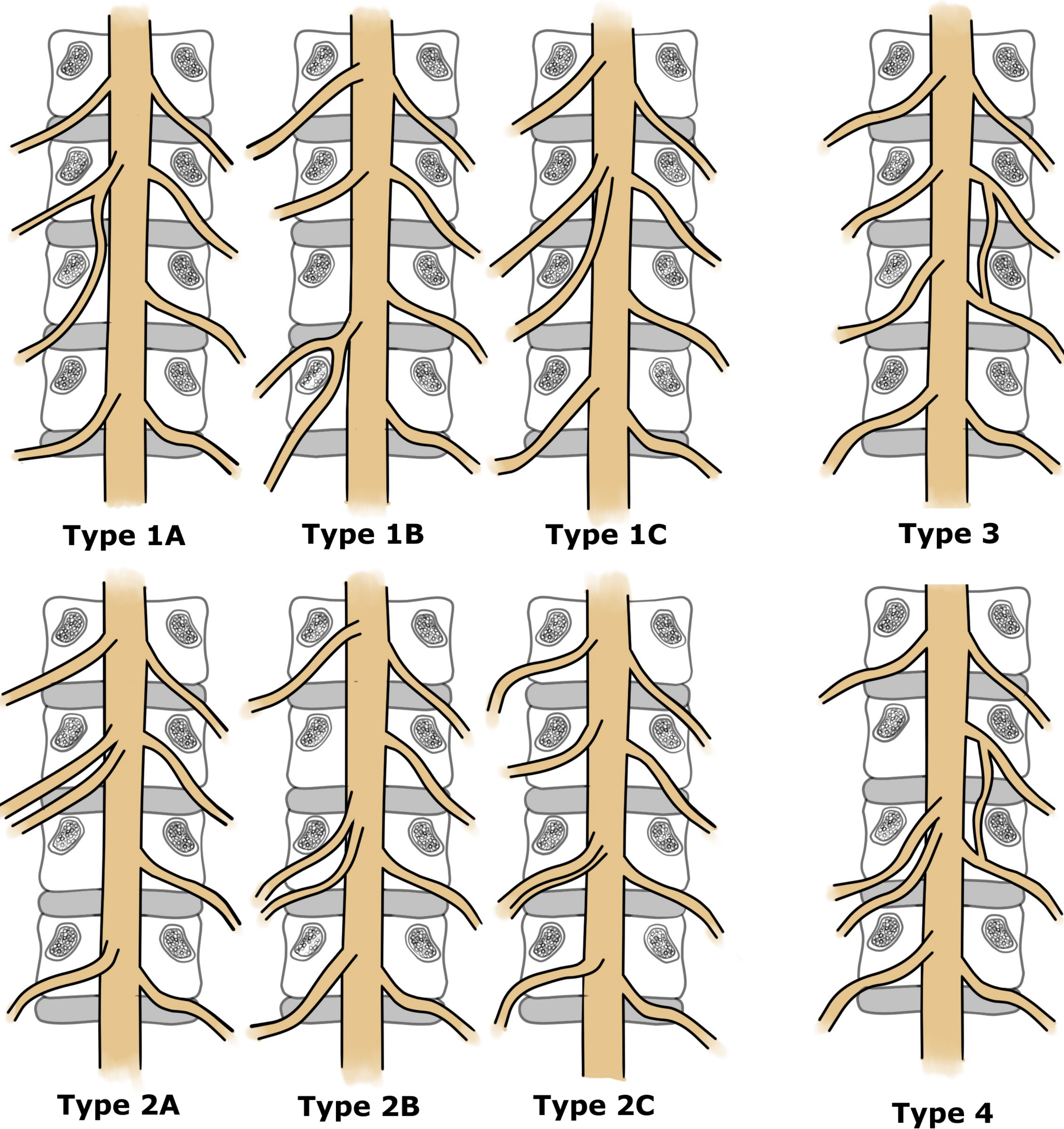
INTRODUCTION
Conjoined lumbosacral nerve roots (CLNRs) are adjacent nerve roots that share a dural envelope during their course from the dural sac. Appropriate recognition of CLNRs can significantly impact the management of refractory low back pain.

MATERIALS AND METHODS
Informed consent was obtained from the patient to access medical records and present de-identified information for educational purposes.

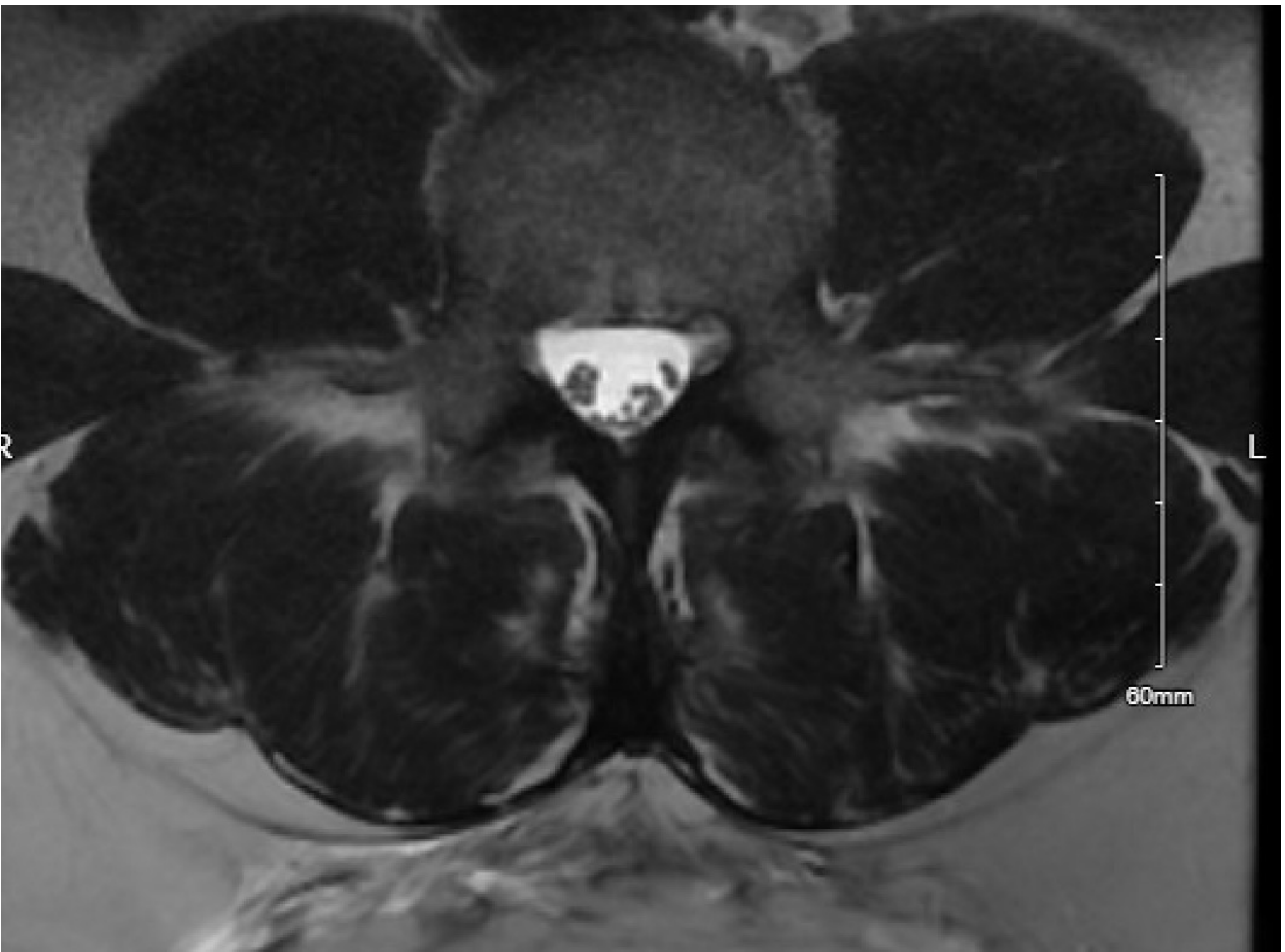
CASE REPORT
A 40-year-old female with a history of asthma, chronic back pain, and seizure disorder was seen at the Pain Clinic for one year of right leg numbness and pain. Her symptoms began in May 2024 following the birth of her son, which required an emergency c-section with a combined spinal epidural for anesthesia. Notably, she had a prior history of sciatica and right-sided pain and weakness, for which she underwent multiple MRI scans dating back to 2018. Her previous symptoms had resolved with physical therapy and exercise until the new symptoms appeared.

DISCUSSION
CLNRs are an unrecognized cause of failed back syndrome. Cannon et al. described four types. MRI, especially coronal views, aids diagnosis. Recognizing CLNRs is vital, as they may alter responses to interventions or surgery . For patients with refractory low back pain, thorough physical and radiological evaluation is essential to improve outcomes.

Conjoined Lumbar Nerve Roots are an unrecognized cause of failed back syndrome.



For Full Abstract,
Figures, and
References



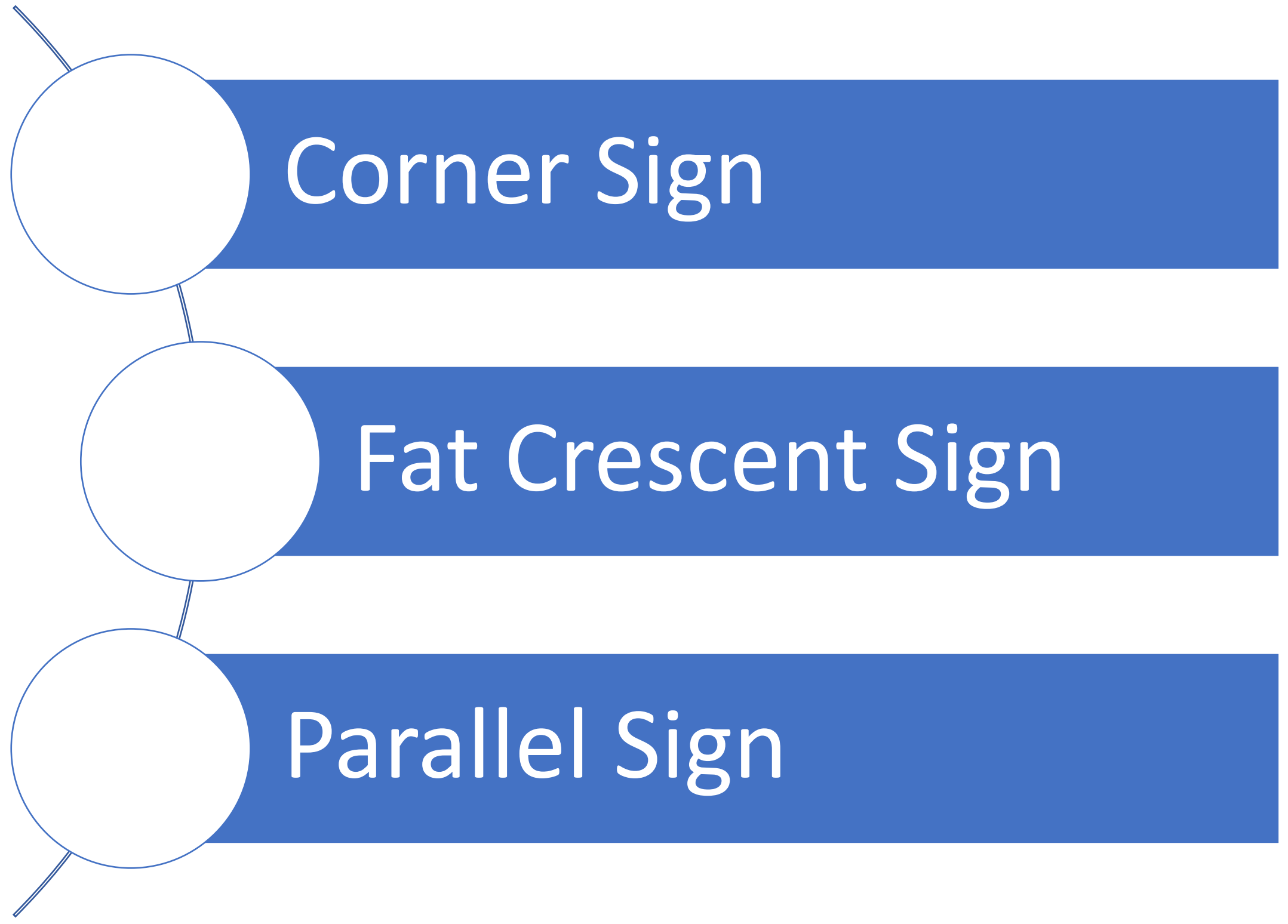
Recognizing CLNRs is vital, as they may alter responses to interventions or surgery.

WIDE
VARIABILITY
in incidence

2% CT
Diagnosis

up to 14%
Cadaveric

For patients with **refractory low back pain**, thorough physical and radiological evaluation is essential to improve outcomes.



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