

DISEASES & CONDITIONS

Herniated Disk in the Lower Back

A herniated disk is a condition that can occur anywhere along the spine, but most often occurs in the lower back. It is sometimes called a bulging, protruding, or ruptured disk. It is one of the most common causes of lower back pain, as well as leg pain, or sciatica.

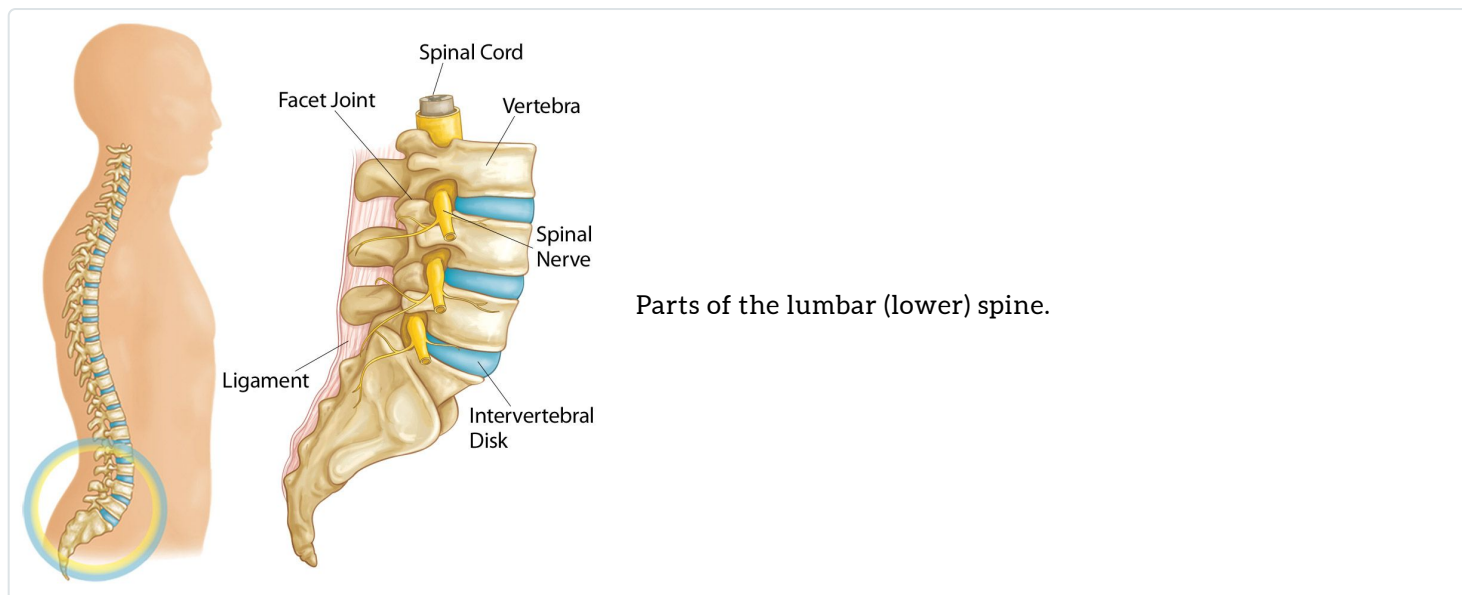
Between 60 and 80% of people will experience low back pain at some point their lives. Some of these people will have low back pain and leg pain caused by a herniated disk.

Although a herniated disk can be very painful, most people feel much better with just a few weeks or months of nonsurgical treatment.

Anatomy

Your spine is made up of 24 bones, called vertebrae, that are stacked on top of one another. These bones connect to create a canal that protects the spinal cord.

Five vertebrae make up the lower back. This area is called your lumbar spine.



Other parts of your spine include:

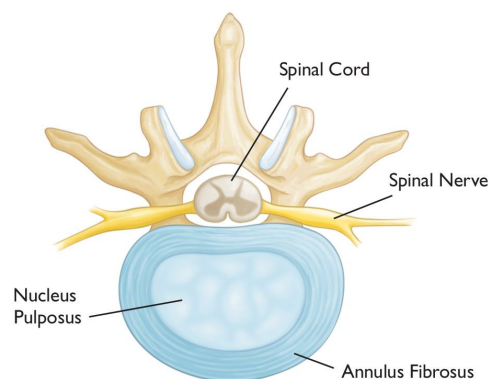
Spinal cord and nerves. These electrical cables travel through the spinal canal carrying messages between your brain and muscles. Nerve roots branch out from the spinal cord through openings in the vertebrae called foramen.

Intervertebral disks. In between your vertebrae are flexible intervertebral disks. These disks are flat and round, and about a half inch thick.

Intervertebral disks act as shock absorbers when you walk or run. They are made up of two components:

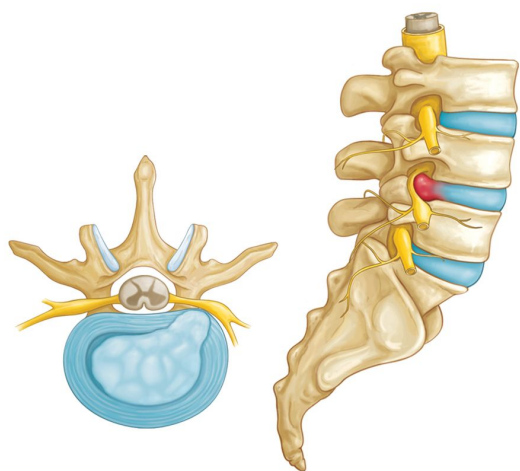
- **Annulus fibrosus.** This is the tough, flexible outer ring of the disk.
- **Nucleus pulposus.** This is the soft, jelly-like center of the disk.

Healthy intervertebral disk (cross-section view).



Description

A disk begins to herniate when its jelly-like nucleus pushes against its outer ring due to wear and tear or a sudden injury. This pressure against the outer ring may cause lower back pain.



In a herniated disk, the soft, jelly-like center of the disk can push all the way through the outer ring. (Side and cross-section views shown.)

If the pressure continues, the jelly-like nucleus may push all the way through disk's outer ring or cause the ring to bulge. This puts pressure on the spinal cord and nearby nerve roots. Not only is this a mechanical compression of the nerves, but the disk material also releases chemical irritants that contribute to nerve inflammation. When a nerve root is irritated, there may be pain, numbness, and weakness in one or both of your legs, a condition called sciatica.

Watch: [Herniated Disk in the Lower Back Animation](#)

(/contentassets/6c78376fbbf74ffea886e8434e576223/vpl_0076_001_herniated-disk.mp4)

Cause

A herniated disk is most often the result of natural, age-related wear and tear on the spine. This process is called disk degeneration.

In children and young adults, disks have high water content. As people age, the water content in the disks decreases and the disks become less flexible. The disks begin to shrink and the spaces between the vertebrae get narrower. This normal aging process makes the disks more prone to herniation.

A traumatic event, such as a fall, can also cause a herniated disk.

Risk Factors

Certain factors may increase your risk of a herniated disk. These include:

Gender. Men between the ages of 20 and 50 are most likely to have a herniated disk.

Improper lifting. Using your back muscles instead of your legs to lift heavy objects can cause a herniated disk. Twisting while you lift can also make your back vulnerable. Lifting with your legs, not your back, may protect your spine.

Weight. Being overweight puts added stress on the disks in your lower back.

Repetitive activities that strain your spine. Many jobs are physically demanding. Some require constant lifting, pulling, bending, or twisting. Using safe lifting and movement techniques can help protect your back.

Frequent driving. Staying seated for long periods, plus the vibration from the car engine, can put pressure on your spine and disks.

Sedentary (not active) lifestyle. Regular exercise is important in preventing many medical conditions, including a herniated disk.

Smoking. It is believed that smoking lessens the oxygen supply to the disk and causes more rapid degeneration. Learn more: [Smoking and Musculoskeletal Health\(/en/staying-healthy/smoking-and-musculoskeletal-health/\)](#)

Symptoms

In most cases, low back pain is the first symptom of a herniated disk. This pain may last for a few days, then improve. Other symptoms may include:

- **Sciatica.** This is a sharp, often shooting pain that extends from the buttock down the back of one leg. It is caused by pressure on the spinal nerve.
- Numbness or a tingling sensation in the leg and/or foot
- Weakness in the leg and/or foot
- Loss of bladder or bowel control. This is extremely rare and may indicate a more serious problem called cauda equina syndrome. This condition is caused by the spinal nerve roots being compressed. **It requires immediate medical attention.**

Doctor Examination

Medical History and Physical Examination

After discussing your symptoms and medical history, your doctor will perform a physical examination. The exam may include the following tests:

- **Neurological examination.** A neurological examination will help your doctor determine if you have any muscle weakness or loss of sensation (feeling). During the exam, the doctor will:
 - Check muscle strength in your lower leg by assessing how you walk on both your heels and toes. Muscle strength in other parts of your body may also be tested.
 - Detect loss of sensation by checking whether you can feel a light touch on your leg and foot.
 - Test your reflexes at the knee and ankle. These may sometimes be absent if there is a compressed nerve root in your spine.
- **Straight leg raise (SLR) test.** This is a specialized test to predict if a disk herniation is present, especially in younger patients. During the test, you lie on your back and your doctor carefully lifts your affected leg. Your knee stays straight. If you feel pain down your leg and below the knee, it is a strong indication that you have a herniated disk.



Clinical photo of a doctor performing the straight leg raise test.

Reproduced from JF Sarwak, ed: *Essentials of Musculoskeletal Care*, ed. 4. Rosemont, IL, American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons, 2010.

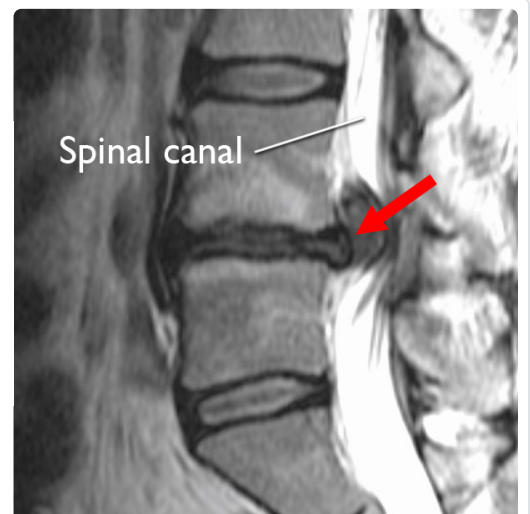
Imaging Studies

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan. MRI scans provide clear images of the body's soft tissues, including intervertebral disks. Your doctor may order an MRI scan to help confirm the diagnosis and to learn more about which spinal nerves are affected.

If you are unable to tolerate an MRI scan, a computerized tomography (CT) scan, or a CT myelogram may be ordered instead.

MRI scan shows a herniated disk in the lower back (arrow). The disk is bulging out toward the spinal canal, putting pressure on the spinal cord and nerve roots.

Reproduced from Truumees E, Prather H (eds): *Orthopaedic Knowledge Update 5*. Rosemont, IL. American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons, 2017, pp. 243-251.



Treatment

For most patients, a herniated lumbar disk will slowly improve over a period of several days to weeks. Typically, most patients are free of symptoms by 3 to 4 months. However, some patients do experience episodes of pain during their recovery.

Nonsurgical Treatment

Initial treatment for a herniated disk is usually nonsurgical.

Nonsurgical treatment may include:

Rest. One to 2 days of bed rest will usually help relieve back and leg pain. Do not stay off your feet for longer, however. When you resume activity, try to do the following:

- Take rest breaks throughout the day, but avoid sitting for long periods.
- Make all your physical activity slow and controlled (steady), especially bending forward and lifting.
- Change your daily activities to avoid movements that can cause further pain.

[Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs \(NSAIDs\)](#)/en/treatment/what-are-nsaids/). Anti-inflammatory drugs such as ibuprofen or naproxen can help relieve pain.

Physical therapy. Specific exercises will help strengthen your lower back and abdominal muscles.

Epidural steroid injection. An injection of a cortisone-like medicine into the space around the nerve may provide short-term pain relief by reducing inflammation.

There is good evidence that epidural injections can successfully relieve pain in many patients who have not been helped by 6 weeks or more of other nonsurgical care.

There is some data to suggest that epidural steroid injection within 3 months of surgery can slightly increase your risk of infection. Discuss these risks with your surgeon.

It is important to note that these nonsurgical treatments do not heal the herniated disk. Rather, they can help relieve your symptoms while your body works to heal the disk. In many cases, the disk herniation naturally dissolves over time and is reabsorbed by the body.

Surgical Treatment

Only a small percentage of patients with lumbar disk herniation require surgery. Spine surgery is typically recommended only after a period of nonsurgical treatment has not relieved painful symptoms, or for patients who are experiencing the following symptoms:

- Muscle weakness
- Difficulty walking
- Loss of bladder or bowel control

Microdiscectomy. The most common procedure used to treat a single herniated disk is microdiscectomy. The procedure is done through a small incision at the level of the disk herniation and often involves the use of a microscope.

The herniated part of the disk is removed along with any additional fragments that are putting pressure on the spinal nerve.

A larger procedure may be required if there are disk herniations at more than one level.

Rehabilitation. Your doctor or a physical therapist may recommend a simple walking program (such as 30 minutes each day), along with specific exercises to help restore strength and flexibility to your back and legs.

To reduce the risk of repeat herniation, you may be prohibited from bending, lifting, and twisting for the first few weeks after surgery.

Considerations

With both surgical and nonsurgical treatment, there is up to a 20 to 25% chance that the disk will herniate again in your lifetime.

The risk of nonsurgical treatment is that your symptoms may take a long time to go away. Patients who try nonsurgical treatment for too long before electing to have surgery may experience less improvement of pain and function than those who elect to have surgery earlier. Studies suggest that at around 9 to 12 months, the surgical outcomes (results) are not as beneficial as if you have surgery prior to 9 months. Your doctor will talk with you about how long you should try nonsurgical measures before considering surgery.

Surgical risks. There are minor risks associated with every surgical procedure. These include bleeding, infection, and reaction to anesthesia.

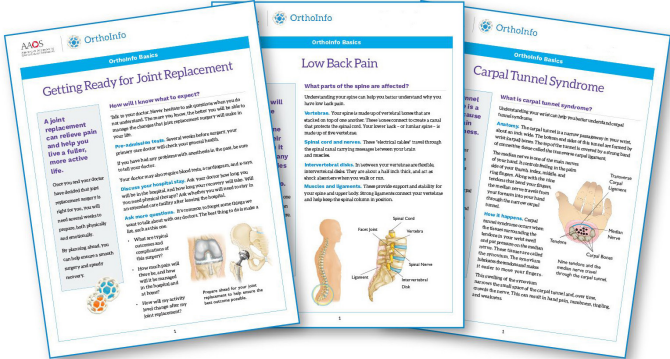
Specific complications from surgery for a herniated disk include:

- Nerve injury
- Infection
- Tear of the sac covering the nerves (this is called a dural tear)
- Hematoma (a pooling of blood outside of blood vessels) causing nerve compression
- Recurrent disk herniation (the disk herniates over and over)
- Need for further surgery

Outcomes

Overall, the results of microdiscectomy surgery are generally very good. Patients tend to see more improvement of leg pain than back pain. Most patients are able to resume their normal activities after a period of recovery following surgery. Typically, the first symptom to improve is pain, followed by overall strength of the leg, and then sensation.

In recent years, there has been extensive research on the treatment of disk herniation. Your doctor will be able to talk with you about the advantages and disadvantages of both surgical and nonsurgical treatment.



Information on this topic is also available as an OrthoInfo Basics PDF Handout.

For more information:

Basics Handouts
 (/en/about-orthoinfo/OrthoInfo-Basics/basics-handouts/)

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