

Modern SCS Technology Maintains Clinical Effects of the Therapy Long-Term: Results from a Spanish Case Series

¹Abejon D, ²Manola L. ¹H.U. Puerta de Hierro, Madrid, Spain; ²Boston Scientific Neuromodulation, Europe. Presented at the 2009 International Neuromodulation Society (INS) 9th World Congress.

Purpose

 To demonstrate advanced spinal cord stimulation (SCS) technology can be used to treat back and leg pain in failed back surgery syndrome (FBSS) patients.

Methods

- Observational case series from Spain
- 19 FBSS patients (following a successful test procedure) received an SCS system
- Precision PlusTM SCS stimulator and 2 LinearTM percutaneous leads
- Followed at 1, 3, 6, and 12 months

Results

- 17/19 (89%) reported stable paresthesia coverage >80% in both back and legs over the 12 month period (2 lost therapeutic pain relief at 12 months)
 - Median VAS score decreased from a baseline of 8.5 to 4
 - 14/17 (74%) reported >50% relief of pain at 12 months follow-up
 - 16/17 (84%) were satisfied with therapy 12 months after receiving the SCS implant

Author Conclusions

- SCS is significantly more successful than repeated operations, by multiple outcome measures, in carefully screened and selected patients with FBSS.
- Patients randomized to SCS achieved success (as measured by at least 50% pain relief and patient satisfaction with treatment) more often than those who crossed over to SCS after reoperation.



Poster Presentation

Failed Back Surgery Syndrome

Discussion Points

- Using Precision Plus with SmoothWave[™] Technology and narrowly spaced (1mm) contacts implanted in parallel at T8-T9, it may be possible to achieve and maintain long-term pain relief in both back and legs for FBSS patients.
- Tight contact spacing is the gold standard for precisely targeting pain.

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Neuromodulation

25155 Rye Canyon Loop Valencia, CA 91355 USA

866.360.4747 Toll-free 877.464.2940 Fax ControlYourPain.com