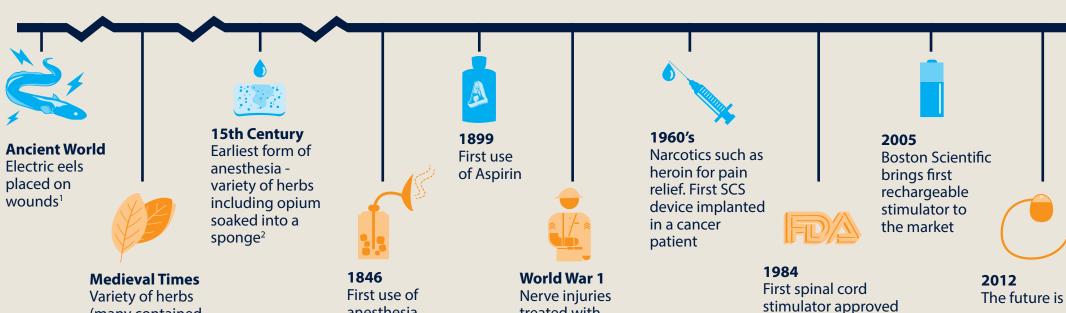
# Innovations in pain management





(many contained opiates)1

anesthesia

for surgery

treated with

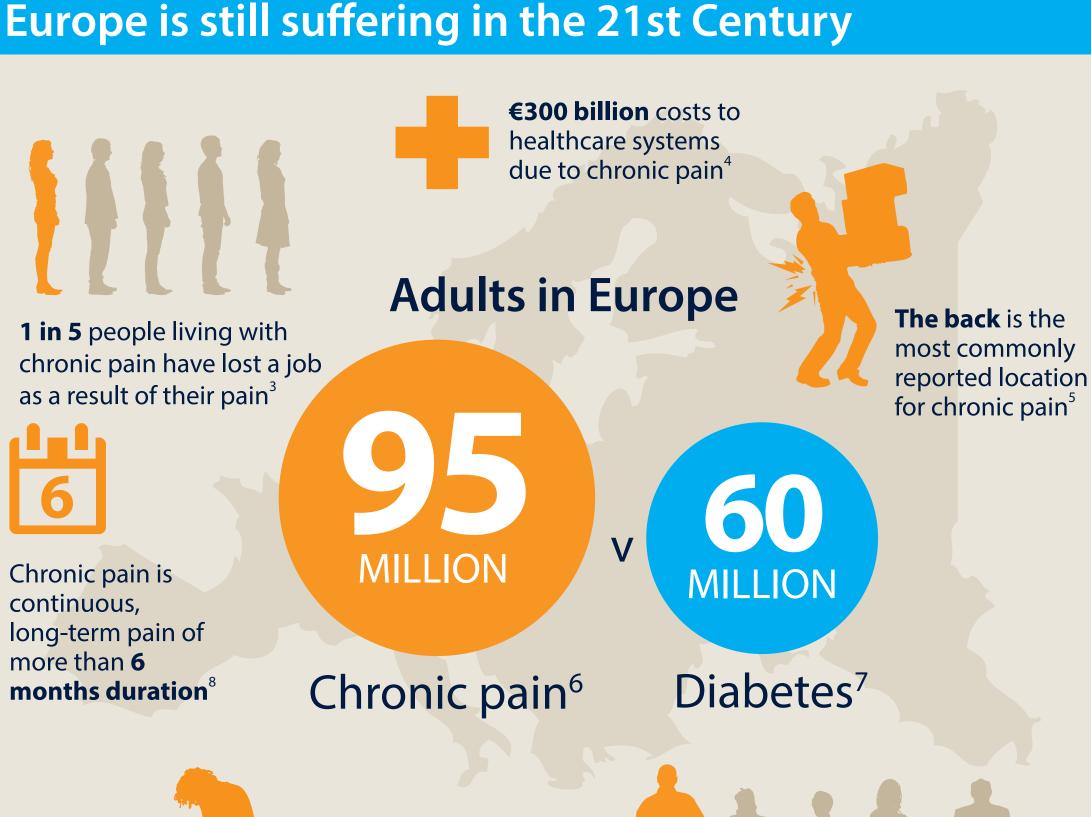
arteries and procaine

restriction of the

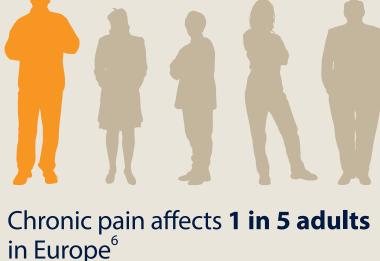
The future is SCS

by FDA for treatment

of chronic pain







Is pain management stuck in the dark ages?



for an average of **4½** years<sup>5</sup>

with chronic pain

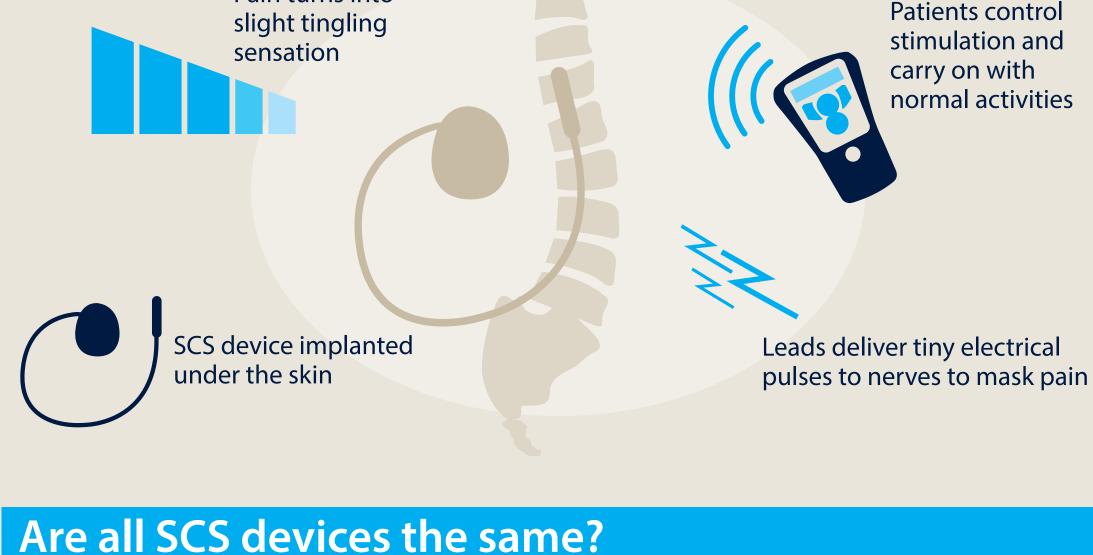


with pharmacological treatment<sup>5</sup> What is spinal cord stimulation?



despite treatment<sup>5</sup>

### Pain turns into



SCS system<sup>8</sup>

### A rechargeable system requires between 2.6 and 4.2 fewer pulse generator replacements Rechargeable for battery depletion than a non-rechargeable





Costs for a rechargeable can be offset 4.1 years after implant<sup>8</sup> On average, over a 15 year period, a

rechargeable system could allow treatment of

6 more new patients annually compared with



a non-rechargeable system<sup>9</sup>





76% of patients have a good experience with SCS<sup>5</sup>



80.5% of patients

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- These figures are calculated using a fixed budget health economics model over a 15 year period based on Belgian reimbursement pricing (2010) for a typical non-rechargeable IPG with a median battery longevity of three years based on published literature. 10. American Association of Neurological Surgeons, 2008. Available at:
- http://www.aans.org/Patient%20Information/Conditions%20and%20Treatments/Spinal%20Cord%20Stimulation.aspx Accessed October 2012 Van Buyten et al. The restore rechargeable, implantable neurostimulator: handling and clinical results in a multicentre study. Clin J Pain 2008;24:325-34 **Disclaimer**

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