



Relief from diabetic nerve pain is just a step away

FDA-approved treatment for painful diabetic peripheral neuropathy (DPN)

Spinal Cord Stimulation (SCS)

Find lasting relief from diabetic nerve pain with SCS



If common treatments, like topical creams and prescription medications, haven't provided effective, lasting relief from the pain and discomfort of diabetic peripheral neuropathy (DPN), your doctor may recommend you consider spinal cord stimulation (SCS).



SCS works by using mild electrical pulses generated by a small, implanted device to interrupt pain signals.



+90%
IMPROVED

In a clinical study spanning three years, over 90% of DPN patients reported sustained, long-term improvement using Boston Scientific's SCS therapy.¹

YOU CAN TRY IT OUT FIRST

A pain physician can determine if SCS may be the right therapy for you. To help you decide, you can take a trial first to see how SCS helps you manage your symptoms. The trial usually lasts a few days and is completely reversible.

Take the next step:



Talk to your doctor about how Boston Scientific's SCS might help you



Find more information at Pain.com/DPN and learn if SCS may be right for you



Talk to a Patient Education Specialist to find answers to all your questions about SCS. Call 877.473.0844
M-F, 6am to 5pm PT

VISIT PAIN.COM/DPN

to learn more about managing diabetic pain with SCS

Reference: 1. Chaiban G, et al. Real-World Outcomes in Patients Using SCS for Treatment of Painful Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy (DPN) [Abstract]. Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of the North American Neuromodulation Society, January 13-15th, 2023. N=24 @ 1 year, N=16 @ 2 years, and N=12 @ 3 years, ongoing study.

Indications for Use: The Boston Scientific Spinal Cord Stimulator (SCS) Systems* are indicated as an aid in the management of chronic intractable pain of the trunk and/or limbs including unilateral or bilateral pain associated with the following: Failed Back Surgery Syndrome, Complex Regional Pain Syndrome (CRPS) Types I and II, Intractable low back pain and leg pain, Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy of the lower extremities, Radicular pain syndrome, Radiculopathies resulting in pain secondary to failed back syndrome or herniated disc, Epidural fibrosis, Degenerative disc disease (herniated disc pain refractory to conservative and surgical interventions), Arachnoiditis, Multiple back surgeries.

The Boston Scientific Spectra WaveWriter™, WaveWriter Alpha™ and WaveWriter Alpha™ Prime SCS Systems are also indicated as an aid in the management of chronic intractable unilateral or bilateral low back and leg pain without prior back surgery.

*The Boston Scientific Spinal Cord Stimulator (SCS) Systems include the following: Precision™ System, Precision Spectra™ System, Precision Novi™ System, Precision Montage™ MRI System, Spectra WaveWriter™ System, WaveWriter Alpha™ System, WaveWriter Alpha™ Prime System. **Note:** CRPS I was previously referred to as Reflex Sympathetic Dystrophy (RSD) and CRPS II was previously referred to as causalgia.

The mySCS™ Go Therapy Controller is intended to communicate with and control the compatible Boston Scientific Stimulator.

Contraindications: The Boston Scientific Spinal Cord Stimulator systems are not for patients who are unable to operate the system, have failed trial stimulation by failing to receive effective pain relief, are poor surgical candidates, or are pregnant.

Warnings: With all medical procedures, there are risks associated with the procedure and the use of the device. Patients implanted with Boston Scientific Spinal Cord Stimulator systems without ImageReady™ MRI Technology should not be exposed to Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI). Exposure to MRI may result in dislodgement of the stimulator or leads, heating of the stimulator, severe damage to the stimulator electronics and an uncomfortable or jolting sensation. As a Spinal Cord Stimulation patient, you should not have diathermy as either a treatment for a medical condition or as part of a surgical procedure. Strong electromagnetic fields, such as power generators or theft detection systems, can potentially turn the stimulator off, or cause uncomfortable jolting stimulation. The system should not be charged while sleeping. The Boston Scientific Spinal Cord Stimulator system may interfere with the operation of implanted sensing stimulators such as pacemakers or implanted cardiac defibrillators.

Advise your physician that you have a Spinal Cord Stimulator before going through with other implantable device therapies so that medical decisions can be made and appropriate safety measures taken. Patients using therapy that generates paresthesia should not operate motorized vehicles such as automobiles or potentially dangerous machinery and equipment with the stimulation on. Stimulation must be turned off first in such cases. For therapy that does not generate paresthesia (i.e. subperception therapy) it is less likely that sudden stimulation changes resulting in distraction could occur while having stimulation on when operating moving vehicles, machinery, and equipment. Be sure to talk with your doctor so that you thoroughly understand all of the risks, precautions, and benefits associated with the use of the device and what indicates, and contraindicates, certain patients—as well as the risks and precautions for the procedure. For complete indications for use, contraindications, warnings, precautions, and side effects, call 866.360.4747 or visit Pain.com.

Caution: U.S. Federal law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician.

Scan with your
mobile device.



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