# The Leeds Teaching Hospitals Trust experience of spinal cord stimulation: a retrospective evaluation in chronic pain conditions

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> The Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust

### 1. Introduction

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Spinal cord stimulation (SCS) is used to help treat chronic ne	europathic pain.
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Prospective research shows SCS is effective and safe.

Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust implants approximately 180 patients/year.

Aim: This was a retrospective evaluation undertaken in the Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust that aimed to assess the efficacy and complications associated with SCS in failed back surgery syndrome (FBSS) and chronic visceral pain.

# 3. Results

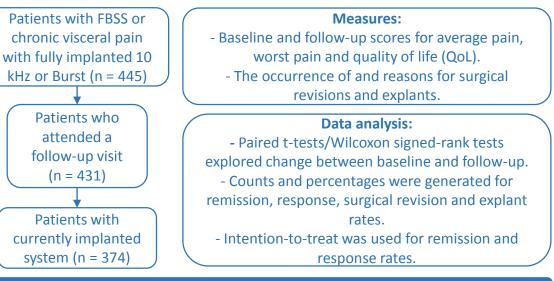
a.		Average pain (VAS, cm)	Worst pain (VAS, cm)	QoL (EQ-5D-3L)
	Baseline	7.31 (1.54)	8.85 (1.23)	-0.02 (0.37)
	Follow-up	* 4.97 (2.31)	* 6.81 (2.42)	* 0.27 (0.44)
	Mean (SD) change	-2.35 (2.36)	-2.05 (2.33)	0.29 (0.44)

Remission (0-3cm average pain VAS) occurred in 23% (98 of 421) of patients. ≥50% reduction in average pain occurred in 27% (108 of 398) of patients.

53 patients (of 374, 14%) underwent a revision. IPG or anchor site pain was the most common reason for revision (n = 27).

51 (of 445, 11%) patients had an explant. Insufficient pain relief was the most common reason for explant (n = 42), followed by infection (n = 8) and requiring an MRI (n = 2). IPG site pain was cited as a secondary influential factor for explantation in seven cases.

#### 2. Materials and methods



## 4. Discussions

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This retrospective evaluation showed SCS was effective at reducing pain and improving QoL in FBSS and chronic visceral pain.

Assessment of surgical revisions and explants suggests this treatment is safe in these pain conditions.

# 5. Conclusions

By using real-world data in a retrospective evaluation from a teaching hospital, it is hoped findings will broaden insight into the clinical practice of SCS in FBSS and chronic visceral pain.

