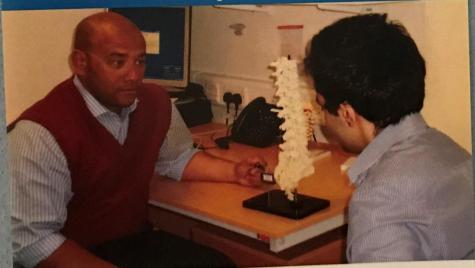


University Teaching Trust

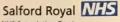
safe • clean • personal

Spinal cord stimulation for chronic pain









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Your spinal cord stimulation procedures and beyond







NICE HTA 59



Spinal cord stimulation for chronic pain of neuropathic or ischaemic origin Technology appraisal guidance

Published: 22 October 2008 (Reviewed with no changes 2013)

nice.org.uk/guidance/ta159

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Spinal cord stimulation is recommended as a treatment option for adults with chronic pain of neuropathic origin who:

- continue to experience chronic pain (measuring at least 50 mm on a 0–100 mm visual analogue scale) for at least 6 months despite appropriate conventional medical management, and
- who have had a successful trial of stimulation

Novel 10-kHz High-frequency Therapy (HF10 Therapy) Is Superior to Traditional Low-frequency Spinal Cord Stimulation for the Treatment of Chronic Back and Leg Pain

The SENZA-RCT Randomized Controlled Trial

Leonardo Kapural, M.D., Ph.D., Cong Yu, M.D., Matthew W. Doust, M.D., Bradford E. Gliner, M.S., Ricardo Vallejo, M.D., Ph.D., B. Todd Sitzman, M.D., M.P.H., Kasra Amirdelfan, M.D., Donna M. Morgan, M.D., Lora L. Brown, M.D., Thomas L. Yearwood, M.D., Ph.D., Richard Bundschu, M.D., Allen W. Burton, M.D., Thomas Yang, M.D., Ramsin Benyamin, M.D., Abram H. Burgher, M.D.

(Anesthesiology 2015; 123:851-60)

What We Already Know about This Topic

- Spinal cord stimulation (SCS) often relieves radicular pain but is relatively poorly effective for the treatment of back pain
- High-frequency SCS may improve the efficacy of SCS for the treatment of low back pain

What This Article Tells Us That Is New

- This randomized trial involving 198 participants demonstrated that high-frequency spinal cord stimulation (SCS) was superior to conventional SCS for the treatment of back pain and leg pain
- The effects of high-frequency stimulation relative to conventional stimulation persisted for 12 months





Dorsal root ganglion stimulation yielded higher treatment success rate for complex regional pain syndrome and causalgia at 3 and 12 months: a randomized comparative trial

Timothy R. Deer^{a,*}, Robert M. Levy^b, Jeffery Kramer^c, Lawrence Poree^d, Kasra Amirdelfan^e, Eric Grigsby^f, Peter Staats^g, Allen W. Burton^h, Abram H. Burgherⁱ, Jon Obray^j, James Scowcroft^k, Stan Golovac^l, Leonardo Kapural^m, Richard Paiciusⁿ, Christopher Kim^a, Jason Pope^a, Thomas Yearwood^o, Sam Samuel^p, W. Porter McRoberts^q, Hazmer Cassim^r, Mark Netherton^s, Nathan Miller^t, Michael Schaufele^u, Edward Tavel^v, Timothy Davis^w, Kristina Davis^c, Linda Johnson^c, Nagy Mekhail^p



Timetable for SCS

Appointment with doctor

Wait of a few weeks

Appointment with the nurse specialist

Wait of up to 12 weeks

Appointment with the psychologist

Wait of a few weeks

Final appointment with the doctor – consent and MRSA

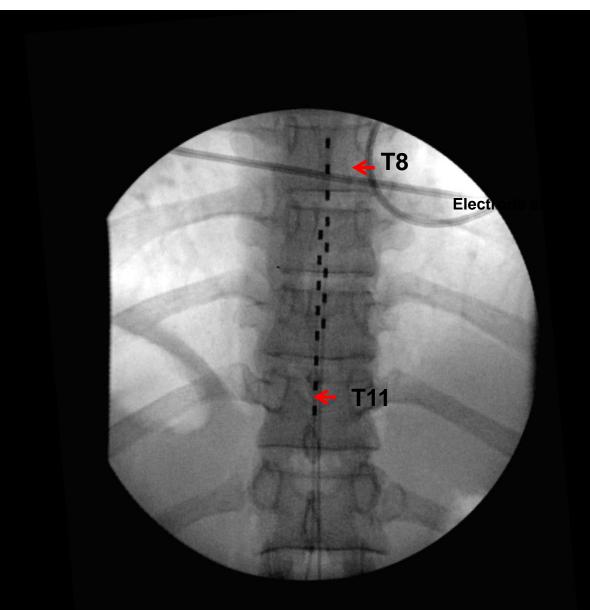
Wait of a few weeks

- Trial lasts 10 days
- End of Trial assessment

2 Week wait

Insertion of battery or removal of wires

Spinal Cord Stimulation for Neuropathic Pain NICE Guidance HTA59



Spinal Cord Stimulation for Neuropathic Pain NICE Guidance HTA59





Our Units Research

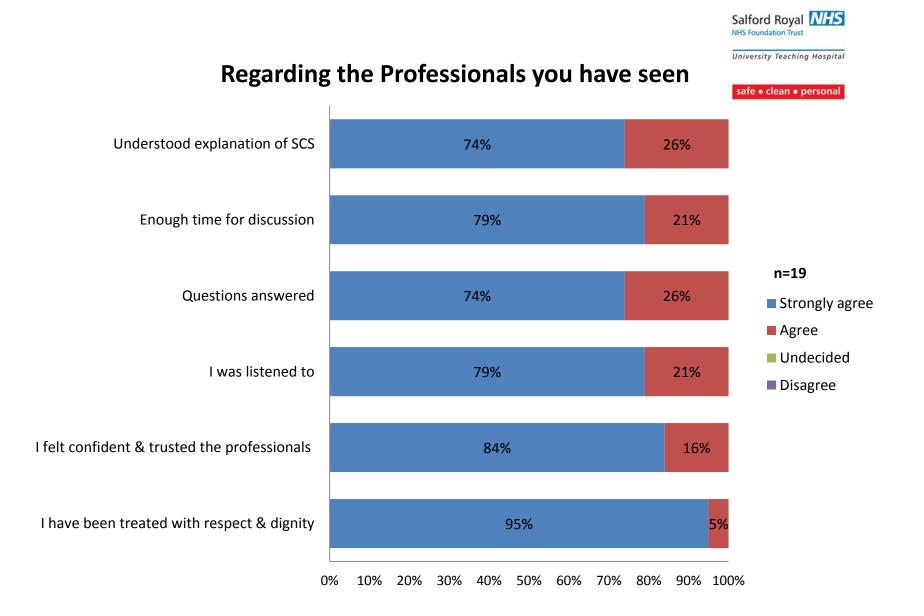
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Microbiological Evaluation of the Extension Wire and Percutaneous Epidural Lead Anchor Site Following a "2-Stage Cut-Down" Spinal Cord Stimulator Procedure

Abdul Ghaaliq Lalkhen, MSc, FFPMRCA, FRCA; Mahindra Chincholkar, FFPMRCA, FRCA; Jiten Patel, MB, ChB

The Manchester and Salford Pain Centre, Salford Royal NHS Foundation Trust, Manchester, U.K.

Lalkhen, Abdul Ghaaliq, Mahindra Chincholkar, and Jiten Patel. "Microbiological Evaluation of the Extension Wire and Percutaneous Epidural Lead Anchor Site Following a "2-Stage Cut-Down" Spinal Cord Stimulator Procedure." Pain Practice (2016).

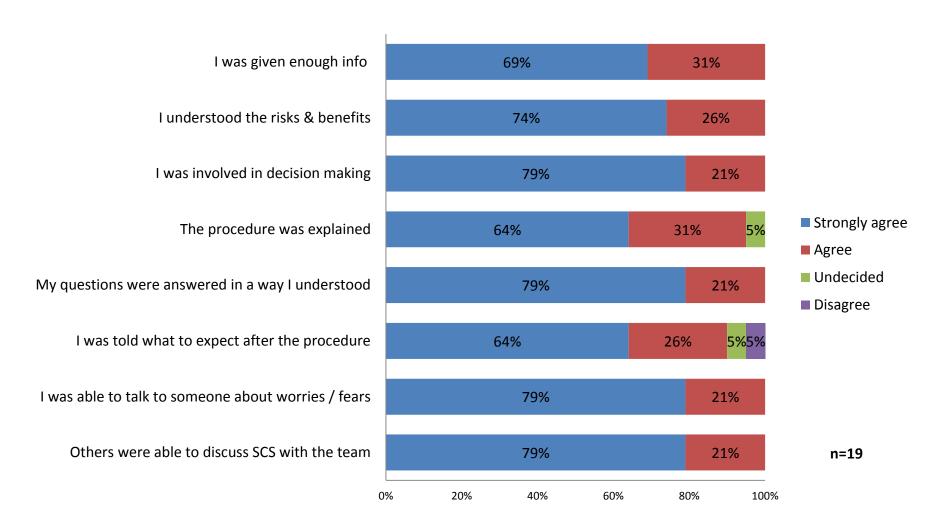


Patient Satisfaction

Patient Satisfaction



Information & Decisions



Patient Satisfaction



After the procedure

