Chronic facial pain

Chronic facial pain is considered one of the conditions that affect the quality of daily life of patients significantly and makes them seek medical help. Intractable facial pain with failed trials of medical treatment and other pain management therapies presents a challenge for neurologists, pain specialists, and neurosurgeons.

see Persistent idiopathic facial pain.

To prospectively compare facial pain outcomes for patients having either a repeat microvascular decompression (MVD) or Percutaneous balloon compression trigeminal rhizotomy

A prospective cohort study of 110 patients with trigeminal neuralgia recurrence who had either redo MVD (n=68) or PBC (n=42) from July 2010 until September 2016. The mean follow-up was 45.6 months.

After redo MVD, 65 patients (95.6%) experienced immediate relief of pain. After PBC, 34 patients (81%) were immediately relieved of their neuralgia. After 1 month, the clinical effect of redo MVD was better than PBC (p<0.01). Patients who had redo MVD more commonly were pain free off medications (93.4% at 1 year, 78.2% at 4 years) compared with the PBC patients (85.1% at 1 year, 59.3% at 4 years). However, mean length of stay was longer (p>0.05). Patients after PBC who occurred developed herpes simplex (35.7%), facial numbness (76.2%), annoying dysesthesia (21.4%) more frequently compared with patients after redo MVD who occurred developed herpes simplex (14.7%), facial numbness (8.8%), hypoesthesia (5.9%) (p<0.05). The symptoms recurred respectively in 15 patients (22.1%) and 19 patients (45.2%) after redo MVD and PBC within the entire 6-year follow-up period.

For the patients with trigeminal neuralgia recurrence, redo MVD was a more effective procedure than PBC. The cure rate and immediate relief of pain were better, and the incidence of complications was lower.

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