Spinal cord stimulation indications

- Indications for percutaneous and paddle leads for patients with chronic spinal pain: a systematic review
- A Cost Effectiveness Analysis of Spinal Cord Stimulation versus Conventional Medical Management for the Treatment of Low Back Pain Using Data from DISTINCT RCT and Medical Claims from a U.S. Commercial Payer Database
- Spinal Cord Stimulation - Device Revision After Weight Loss in a Patient on Chronic Semaglutide - A Case Report
- Acupoint sensitization: bond of disease diagnosis and therapy
- Severe Whip-Like Cervical Tics as an Indication For Thalamic Deep Brain Stimulation: Report of Two Cases
- Spinal Cord Stimulation Guidelines and Consensus Statements: Systematic Review and Appraisal of Guidelines for Research and Evaluation II Assessment
- German National Guidelines for Epidural Spinal Cord Stimulation for the Treatment of Chronic Pain
- An Evidence-Based Consensus for the Use of Neurostimulation for the Treatment of Non-Surgical Low Back Pain: The NEURON Group

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see Spinal cord stimulation for walking restoration.

SCS is a minimally invasive and reversible intervention for chronic pain. On the basis of the current literature, SCS may be an alternative treatment strategy in refractory angina pectoris and peripheral vascular disease patients, presenting a low surgical risk profile. However, further clinical trials with larger sample sizes and extended follow-up are required to confirm this finding [1)].

Addressing psychological issues before SCS implantation can reduce the failure rate of SCS [2)].

Chronic pain

see Spinal cord stimulation for chronic pain.

Refractory Angina Pectoris

Spinal Cord Stimulation for Refractory Angina Pectoris

Effectiveness

Results suggest that younger age is associated with greater long-term effectiveness of spinal cord stimulation and therefore age may influence the success of SCS therapy with older patients having a greater tendency to failure. Earlier intervention may be beneficial in these chronic pain patients [3)].

1)

Kinfe TM, Pintea B, Vatter H. Is Spinal Cord Stimulation Useful and Safe for the Treatment of Chronic Pain of Ischemic Origin? A Review. Clin J Pain. 2016 Jan;32(1):7-13. doi: 10.1097/AJP.0000000000000229. PubMed PMID: 25760739.

2) Paroli M, Bernini O, Carolis G, Tollapi L, Bondi F, Martini A, Dario A, Paolicchi A. Are Multidimensional Pain Inventory Coping Strategy Profiles Associated with Long-Term Spinal Cord Stimulation Effectiveness? Pain Med. 2017 May 26. doi: 10.1093/pm/pnx106. [Epub ahead of print] PubMed PMID: 28549170.

3) Strauss I, Taha K, Krishna V, Hodaie M. Younger age predicts greater effectiveness of spinal cord stimulation for chronic pain. Acta Neurochir (Wien). 2016 Mar 11. [Epub ahead of print] PubMed PMID: 26969075.