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SPINAL CORD STIMULATION FOR CHRONIC PAIN

1 message

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SPINAL CORD STIMULATION FOR CHRONIC PAIN

Spinal cord stimulation (SCS) is a pain management technique used to treat chronic pain that has not adequately responded to other conservative treatments. It involves the implantation of a small device that delivers electrical impulses to the spinal cord to alleviate pain. Here are some key points about spinal cord stimulation for chronic pain:

1. Procedure: Spinal cord stimulation involves a two-step procedure. During the trial phase, a temporary lead (thin wire with electrodes) is placed through a needle into the epidural space near the spinal cord. Patients undergo a trial period of about 1 to 2 weeks, during which the electrical stimulation is adjusted to determine its effectiveness in reducing pain. If the trial is successful in providing pain relief, the permanent implantation is performed. This involves placing a small battery-powered device called a pulse generator beneath the skin, typically in the buttock or abdomen. The leads are then connected to the pulse generator.

2. Mechanism of Action: Spinal cord stimulation works by modifying the pain signals traveling to the brain. The electrical stimulation from the implanted device interferes with and masks the pain signals, replacing or overpowering them with a gentle tingling sensation called paresthesia. This helps to reduce the perception of pain.

3. Indications: Spinal cord stimulation is primarily used in patients with chronic pain conditions that have not responded to conservative treatments such as medications, physical therapy, or injections. It has been shown to be effective in treating a variety of chronic pain conditions, including failed back surgery syndrome, complex regional pain syndrome, neuropathic pain, and certain types of peripheral vascular disease-related pain.

4. Patient Selection: Not all patients are suitable candidates for spinal cord stimulation. A thorough evaluation by a pain management specialist is necessary to determine eligibility. Candidates typically have chronic pain that has been present for at least six months and have exhausted other conservative treatment options. A psychological evaluation may also be recommended to assess the patient's expectations, coping skills, and overall mental health.

5. Effectiveness: Spinal cord stimulation has demonstrated effectiveness in providing significant pain relief and improving quality of life in many patients. Studies have shown that it can lead to a 50-70% reduction in pain intensity in properly selected patients. However, outcomes can vary, and the effectiveness of SCS may depend on factors such as the underlying pain condition, patient expectations, medical history, and individual response to the trial phase.

6. Risks and Considerations: Spinal cord stimulation is generally considered to be a safe procedure, but like any surgical intervention, it carries some risks. Potential complications include infection, bleeding, lead migration or breakage, spinal fluid leakage, and device-related issues such as battery failure or discomfort due to the implanted hardware. It is important to discuss these risks and potential benefits with a pain management specialist before undergoing spinal cord stimulation.

7. Follow-Up and Maintenance: After the implantation, patients receive follow-up care to monitor the effectiveness of the stimulation and to make any necessary adjustments in the device settings. Regular maintenance visits are scheduled to evaluate the battery life, check the leads, and address any concerns.

Spinal cord stimulation can be an effective treatment option for chronic pain that has not responded to other therapies. However, it is important to consult with a pain management specialist to determine if spinal cord stimulation is suitable for your specific condition and to discuss the potential risks, benefits, and expected outcomes.

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