Spinal Cord Stimulation after Failed Back Surgery Syndrome: Predictors for Long-Term Treatment Success and Evaluation of Patient Satisfaction

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Objectives

For patients who undergo lumbar spine surgery there is a risk of 10 to 40% for developing Failed Back Surgery Syndrome (FBSS). Spinal Cord Stimulation (SCS) is a treatment option. The aim of the study is to assess the long term (24-87 months) patient satisfaction and Patients' Global Perceived Effect, and to asses predictors for success in FBSS patients treated with SCS.

Methods

- Patient data from the national ProMISe database for SCS
- Telephone interview (time period 24-87 months)
- Failure defined as explantation of the SCS device
- Informed Consent obtained of all patients

Results

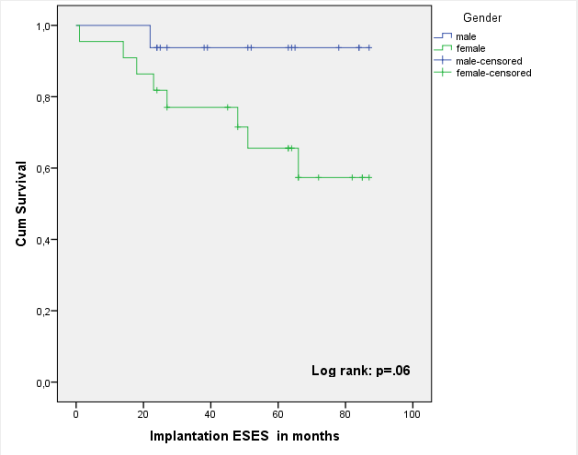
- **38 patients received a definitive device**
- **31 of the patients are still successful at the time of the telephone interview (time period 24-87 months)**

Predictors for increased probability of explantation

- **Female *p*=0.06, Severe (>7 NRS) pain *p*= 0.04, Anxiety *p*= 0.006**

Patient satisfaction

- **53 % of the patients fully recovered or much improved on Patients' Global Perceived Effect**
- **60 % of the patients were satisfied and would recommend the therapy to other patients**



Conclusion

Spinal Cord Stimulation in FBSS patients was long-term successful in 82 %. Predictors for explantation are female gender, anxiety and severe pain level at baseline. We did not find predictors for success of treatment.

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