SCS INTERVENTION DECREASED OR STABILIZED OPIOID USAGE AT 1-YEAR POST-IMPLANT

#NANRFS: Visual Abstract Series

Observational, retrospective study assessing opioid usage before & after SCS implant, as well as risk factors predicting SCS explant

SCS implant patients from 2010 to 2014

N = 5476

Cerebrovascular disease, tobacco use, and opioid dosage of at least 90mg/d were significant predictors of explant

SCS STIMULATION OUTCOMES & OPIOID USAGE

Morphine Equivalent Dose (MED) at 1 Year in Patients with Continued SCS Therapy

ELEVATED OPIOID DOSE WITH UPWARD TRAJECTORY IN YEAR BEFORE SCS IMPLANT

Increased risk of SCS explant with:
- Higher no. of unique pain drug classes
- High dose opioid use (MED level ≥90 mg/d)
- Tobacco use
- Cerebrovascular disease

EARLIER CONSIDERATION OF SCS BEFORE HIGH-DOSE OPIOIDS HAS THE POTENTIAL TO IMPROVE OUTCOMES IN COMPLEX CHRONIC PAIN

Created by #NANSRFS