



# 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

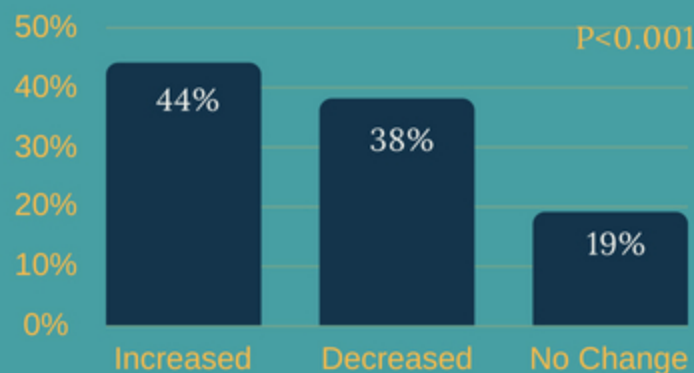
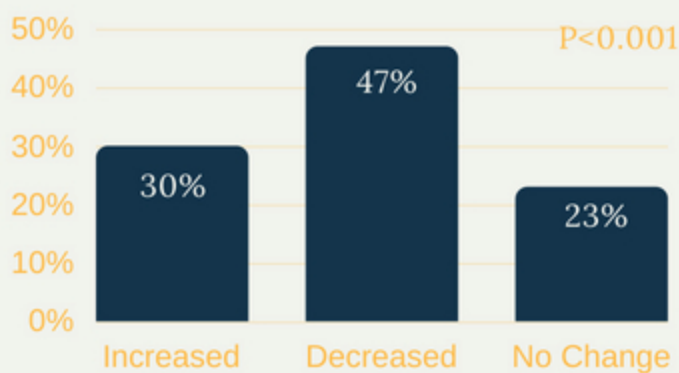
## SCS STIMULATION OUTCOMES & OPIOID USAGE



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



MED at 1 Year in Patients Who Underwent SCS Explant



## 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  $\geq 90$  mg/d)
- Tobacco use
- Cerebrovascular disease



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



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<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29244102>

