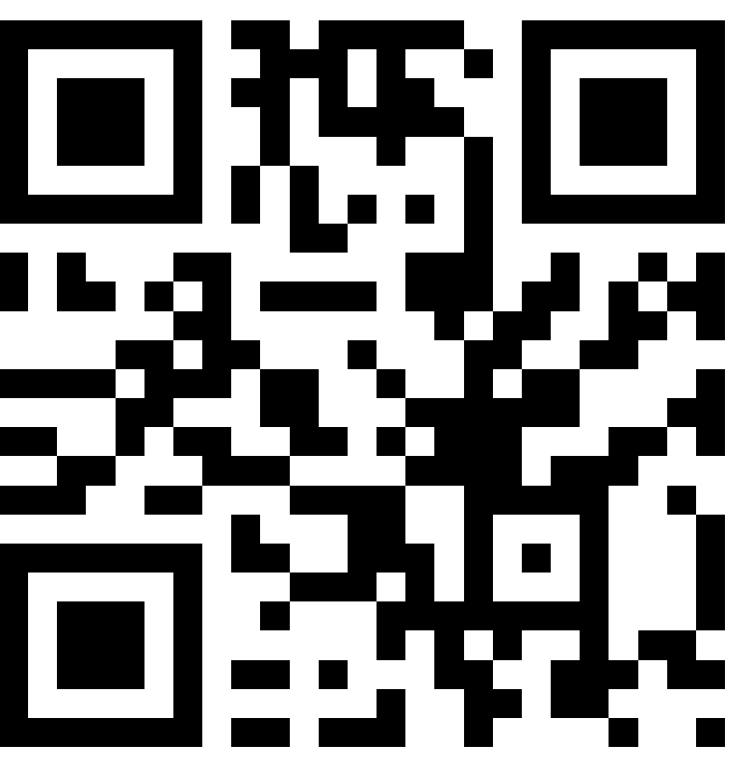




60-day PNS for Pain Management in a Medicare-Eligible Population: Real-World Outcomes from a Retrospective Analysis

JM Hagedorn, MD¹, KV Slavin, MD^{2,3}, MA Huntoon, MD^{4,5}, ND Crosby, PhD⁵, JW Boggs, PhD⁵

¹Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN; ²Department of Neurosurgery, University of Illinois at Chicago; ³Neurology Section, Jesse Brown Veterans Administration Medical Center, Chicago, IL; ⁴Department of Anesthesiology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA; ⁵SPR Therapeutics, Cleveland, OH



BACKGROUND

- 78% of Medicare beneficiaries may experience chronic pain and over half report that pain limits activities of daily living.¹
- The most common locations of pain include the knees, hips, or feet (79%), back (75%), and shoulder, hands, or arms (69%).¹
- Studies have suggested that percutaneous PNS treatment via implanted leads for up to 60 days can produce significant pain relief.²⁻⁶
- This study is a secondary analysis of the elderly (≥65) Medicare-eligible cohort from a recent retrospective real-world study⁷ of 6160 patients evaluating 60-day PNS.

METHODS

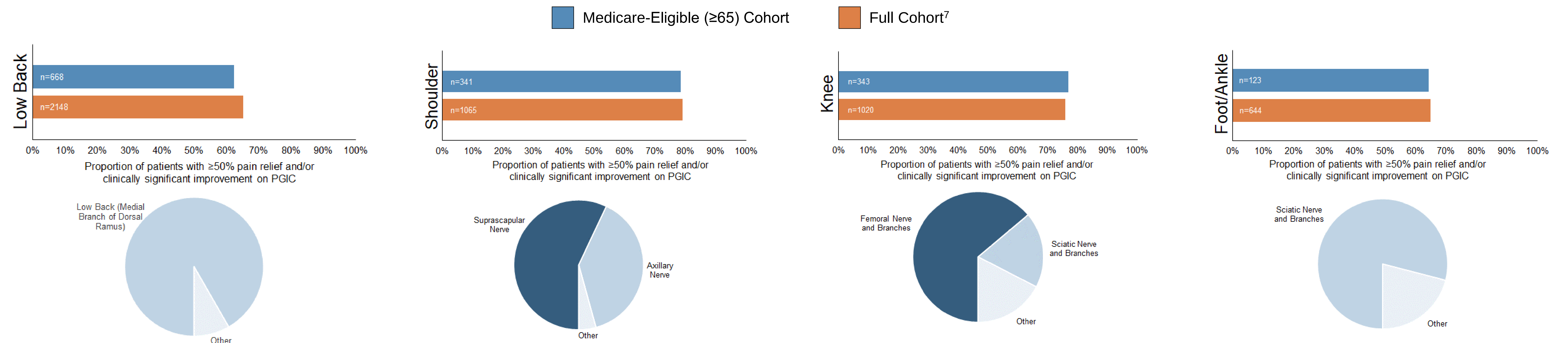
- IRB-approved retrospective analysis of anonymized outcomes from 1763 patients ≥65 years of age who were implanted with a 60-day percutaneous PNS system between August 2019 and August 2022, opted-in to provide data, and had baseline pain ≥4/10.
- The proportion of patients with ≥50% pain relief and/or clinically significant improvement in quality of life (≥ 1) measured by Patient Global Impression of Change (PGIC) was evaluated.



RESULTS & DISCUSSION

- Mean population age was 74.9 years (SD 7.2 years). Overall, 39% of patients received one implanted lead and 61% received two leads.
- 70% of patients** (1226/1763, 95%CI: 67-72%) across all nerve targets were responders at end of treatment (EOT) with ≥50% pain relief and/or clinically significant improvement in quality of life. Mean percent pain relief among responders was 67% (SD 24%).

Responder Rates and PNS Targets for Common Locations of Pain Among Medicare-Eligible Patients



- The total rate of reported medical events in the product complaint database for this Medicare-eligible cohort (≥65) was 4.0%, with the most frequent event being skin irritation (e.g., potentially due to bandages or adhesives). These rates were similar to the previously published full study cohort (6.0%, n=6160).⁷

CONCLUSIONS

- This retrospective analysis supports recent prospective studies demonstrating that 60-day percutaneous PNS can provide significant relief across various body regions and pain conditions.
- These results support 60-day PNS as a safe and effective option for chronic pain management in the elderly Medicare-eligible population that expands the non-opioid treatment options available to them and can help improve quality of life.

REFERENCES

- Chronic Pain in the Medicare Population, 2020, Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey; 2. Gilmore et al., 2021; 3. Gilmore et al., 2020; 4. Wilson et al., 2014; 5. Deer et al., 2021; 6. Chae et al., 2013; 7. Huntoon et al., 2023
- Support for this study was provided by SPR Therapeutics. MH, NC, and JB are employees of SPR Therapeutics.