

Multiple Years of Relief of Neuropathic Ankle and Foot Pain Following 60-Day Peripheral Nerve Stimulation:

A Cross-sectional Survey

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INTRODUCTION

- Lower extremity neuropathic pain can impair mobility and quality of life, and the varied etiology can make finding treatments capable of sustained relief challenging[1]
- 60-day peripheral nerve stimulation (PNS) has shown effectiveness in treating pain across multiple body regions, including recent real-world evidence of long-term relief of shoulder or low back pain[2,3]
- The present survey study builds on these results by investigating the potential long-term benefits of 60-day PNS used for neuropathic pain of the ankle and foot.



METHODS

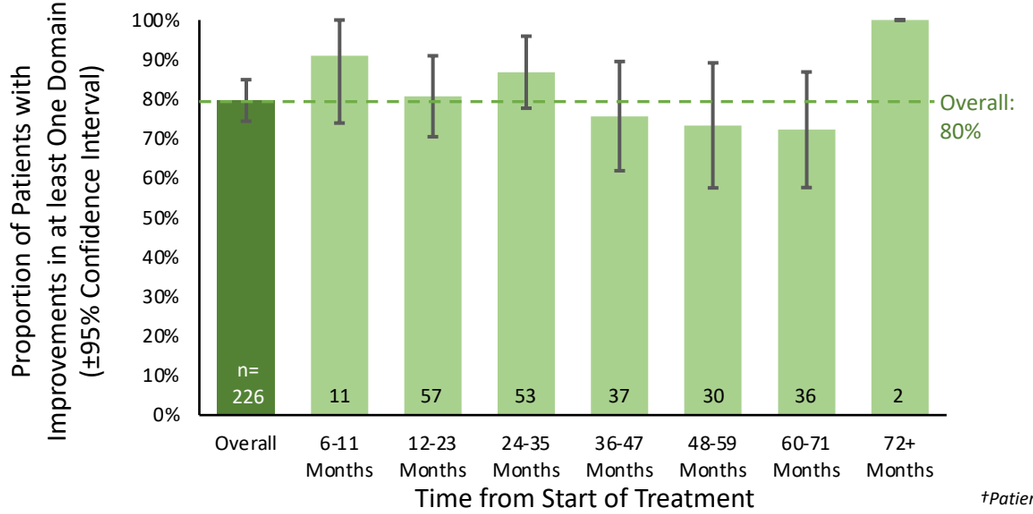
- IRB-approved cross-sectional follow-up survey of patients who:
  - had neuropathic pain of the ankle/foot and were previously treated with percutaneous 60-day PNS
  - were at least 6 months from the start of treatment
  - responded with ≥50% pain relief and/or improved quality of life (Patient Global Impression of Change [PGIC]) at the end of treatment (EOT)
  - did not have documented confounding factors contributing to pain at baseline (e.g., fibromyalgia, acute post-operative pain, etc.)
  - opted-in during treatment to share data with the device manufacturer



- **Online survey:** Eligible participants received an invitation & multiple email, SMS, and/or phone call reminders to complete the survey; 38% (n=226/608) of survey recipients provided responses
- **Key outcomes:** Patient-reported percent pain relief, average and worst pain scores, and patient global impression of change (PGIC) in quality of life, physical function, mood, and sleep
- Participants also reported medication use for their neuropathic pain since completing the percutaneous 60-day PNS treatment

RESULTS

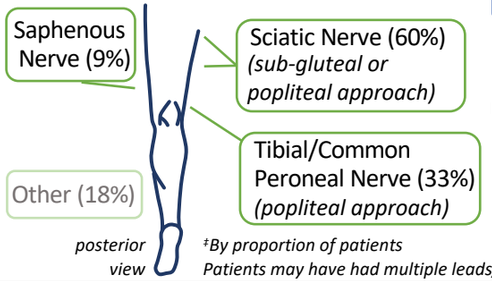
Overall, **80%** of patients reported substantial (≥50%) reduction in pain and/or improvements in Quality of Life, Physical Function, Sleep and/or Mood, and the response rate was relatively consistent across follow-up timepoints



Demographics and Pain History (N=226)	
Age (years, ±SD)	57 (±16)
Sex, % (n)	
Female	61% (137)
Male	39% (88)
Prefer Not to Answer	<1% (1)
Cause of Neuropathic Pain, % (n)†	
Injury	50% (113)
Surgery	32% (72)
Nerve Entrapment	17% (38)
Diabetes	6% (14)
Infection	2% (5)
Autoimmune	2% (4)
Not Sure	9% (21)

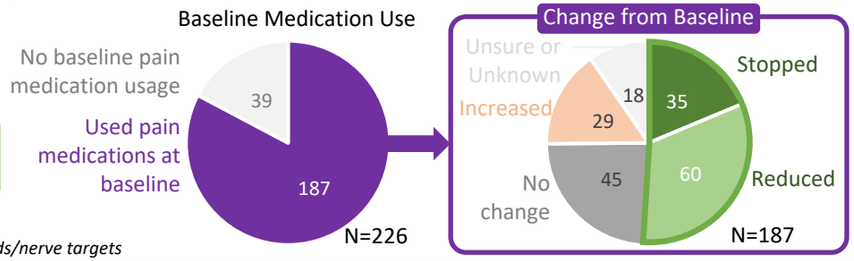
†Patients had the ability to make multiple selections as applicable

Common nerve targets included‡



‡By proportion of patients
Patients may have had multiple leads/nerve targets

A majority of patients taking pain medications at baseline (51%) reported reducing or stopping their medications at follow-up



SAFETY

As a follow-up survey, safety was not directly assessed for this study.

CONCLUSIONS

These data suggest that percutaneous 60-day PNS can provide durable relief and reduced medication use for patients with neuropathic pain in the ankle or foot and who previously responded to PNS treatment at 2 months (EOT), with benefits up to six years from treatment

REFERENCES AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

1. O'Connor et al., *Pharmacoeconomics* 2009. 2. Sheth et al., *Pain Ther* 2026. 3. Vorenkamp et al, *Pain and Therapy* 2025

This work was supported by SPR. Disclosures: MA, SP, NS, and SS have consulted for SPR. WJH, AW, and JWB are employees of SPR. The authors are grateful for the dedication and effort of the Clinical Affairs team at SPR, including Aaron Thornton, Rachel Sweeterman, Kyra Lance, and Lauren Easley.