



Retrospective Review of Real-World Outcomes Across Multiple Health-Related Domains Following 60-Day Peripheral Nerve Stimulation Used for Shoulder Pain

A Valimahomed, MD¹, D Dickerson, MD², H Vucetic, MD³, J Rutledge, MD⁴, CA Zurn, MS⁵, ND Crosby, PhD⁵, JW Boggs, PhD⁵

¹Gramercy Pain Center, Holmdel, NJ; ²NorthShore University Health System, Skokie, IL; ³University Hospital Lake Health Pain Management, Willoughby, OH; ⁴American Pain Consortium, Lafayette, IN; ⁵SPR Therapeutics, Cleveland, OH

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BACKGROUND

- Shoulder pain is one of the most common musculoskeletal complaints in primary care.¹
- Short-term (up to 60 days) peripheral nerve stimulation (PNS) has demonstrated safety and efficacy for treating chronic shoulder pain in clinical trials.²
- Recent studies and guidelines have highlighted the importance of assessing multiple health-related domains to provide a more comprehensive assessment of patient response to pain treatments compared to pain relief alone.^{3,4}
- The present study evaluates improvement across multiple domains following 60-day PNS treatment used for shoulder pain in routine clinical practice in the United States.

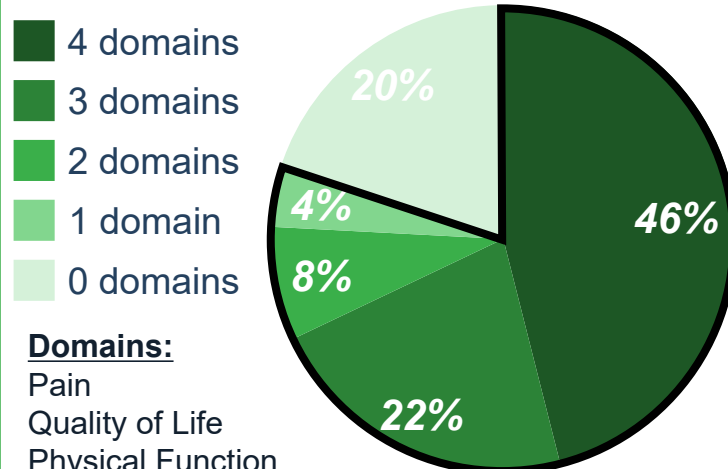
METHODS

- Anonymized data were reviewed retrospectively from a national real-world database.
- Patients were included if they previously received 60-day PNS for shoulder pain and had end of treatment (EOT) data in all four domains: **percent pain relief**, and patient global impression of change (PGIC) in **quality of life**, **physical function**, and **sleep**.
- Responders were defined as patients reporting $\geq 50\%$ pain relief or clinically significant improvement (PGIC ≥ 1) in QoL, function, or sleep, respectively at EOT.



RESULTS & DISCUSSION

80% (527/658) of patients responded in at least one domain of health at the end of treatment.



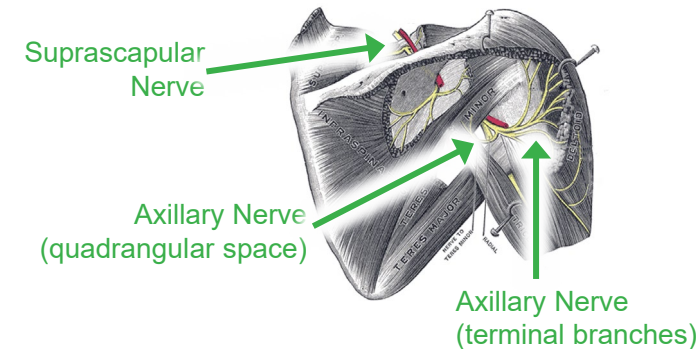
Domains:

- Pain
- Quality of Life
- Physical Function
- Sleep

Holistic responders: patients who respond in all 4 domains.

- The average age of patients was 68 ± 14 years.
- While safety was not directly analyzed here, published studies indicate the most common events are skin irritation due to adhesive bandages, pain or discomfort due to stimulation, and pain due to the lead placement procedure.

The **axillary** and **suprascapular** nerves were the most common nerve targets.



Majorities of patients responded in each individual domain



CONCLUSIONS

- This retrospective cohort study found that 80% of patients achieved significant improvement in at least one health-related domain following 60-day PNS treatment used for shoulder pain.
- Concurrent response across multiple domains in a majority of patients demonstrates the potential for this minimally invasive pain treatment to contribute to multi-dimensional improvement in many patients.

REFERENCES

- Mazzola et al., 2020; 2. Wilson et al., 2020; 3. Levy et al., 2023; 4. Pilitsis et al., 2021
- Support for this study was provided by SPR Therapeutics. AV, DD, HV, and JR are consultants to SPR Therapeutics. CZ, NC, and JB are employees of SPR Therapeutics.