Predictors of suboptimal pain relief following spinal cord stimulation - A retrospective study

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Introduction/Aim: Spinal cord stimulation (SCS) is a long term therapy for certain chronic pain conditions where conservative modalities of pain management have failed. This is a retrospective study to assess the failure rate of SCS therapy in the cohort of patients over the past 5 years in our Institution and the identifiable factors that might have contributed to the failure.

Methods: The neuromodulation program registry will be screened for SCS implantation records and patient contact details. The parameters like demographics, smoking history, duration of chronic pain and opioid dose prior to SCS, indication, implantation details will be obtained from the records. The patients will be telephonically contacted to assess the degree of pain relief immediately following the procedure, the continuity of pain relief and the current degree of pain relief in relation to initial relief. The patients will be asked to rate the overall Global impression of Change in a 7 point scale. Based on this information, they will be categorized in to positive responders (>50% pain relief) and negative responders (<50% pain relief). The incidence of failure with SCS therapy and the factors predicting treatment failures are the primary outcomes of the study. The change in global health status and the incidence of adverse effects are the secondary outcomes.

Results/Conclusion: 65 patients were identified by the screening of the Neuromodulation registry and are being contacted telephonically to assess the outcome of treatment. The results of the study and conclusion will be presented in the meeting.

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Exploring the movement of knowledge among health care providers using the echo chronic pain model in Ontario

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Introduction/Aims: The ECHO Ontario Chronic Pain Program is a telementoring (telehealth) platform, which supports health care providers (HCPs; spokes) in managing their own patients with chronic pain in their home communities, using the expertise of subspecialists (hub). The aims for this project include understanding: a) if HCPs have increased knowledge and skills in pain management and opioid stewardship, b) whether ECHO’s community of practice model impacted HCPs’ knowledge sharing and c) how HCPs in this program gained...