

WE684 Efficacy and safety of repeated Thermocoagulation in drug resistance Trigeminal Neuralgia patients

Henna-Kaisa Jyrkkänen¹, Sara Matikka², Katja Luostarinen¹, Mette Nissen¹, Mikael Von und Zu Fraunberg³, Jukka Huttunen¹

1 Kuopio University Hospital, Neurocenter, Kuopio, Finland, 2 University of Eastern Finland, Kuopio, Finland, 3 Oulu University Hospital, Neurosurgery. Oulu, Finland

Background and Aims

Trigeminal neuralgia (TN) is a painful condition characterized by paroxysmal, recurrent, electric shock-like pain in the face. Electrocoagulation is established treatment method for drug resistant and chronic idiopathic TN.

Aim of this study was to evaluate outcomes and complications after Gasserian Ganglion electrocoagulation for chronic idiopathic TN.

Material

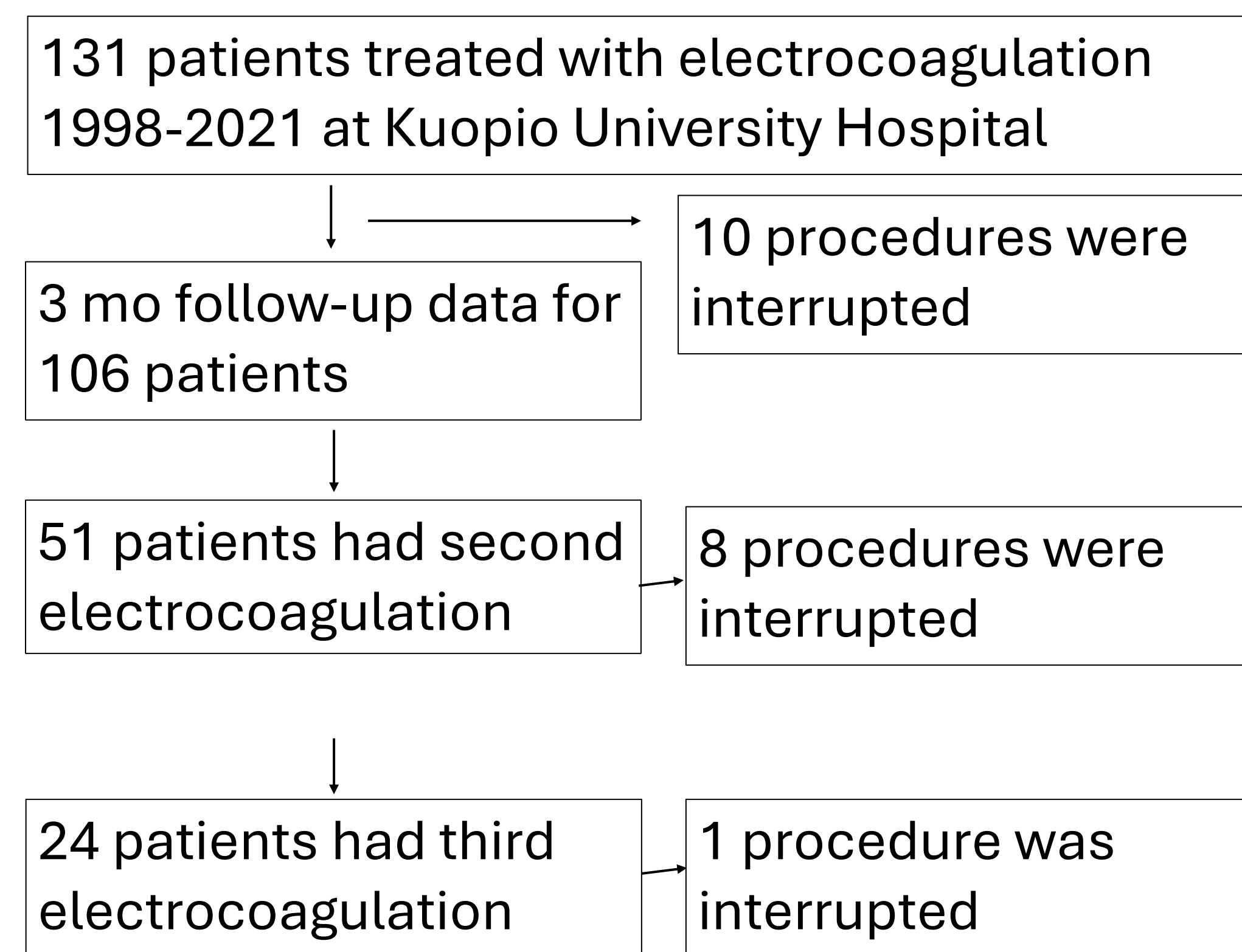


Fig 1. Patient records were collected from the medical records of KUH based on the ICD-10 diagnosis code G50.0 (trigeminal neuralgia) and NOMESCO (Nordic Medico-Statistical Committee) procedure code AAH30 (thermal destruction of cranial nerve).

Results

Table 1: Etiologies

Idiopathic	86 (66%)
Classic/Vascular	25 (19%)
Secondary	18 (14%)
Multiple Sclerosis	9 (7%)
Stroke	3 (2%)
Dental operation	5 (4%)
Meningeoma	1 (0,8%)

Conclusions

Electrocoagulation is effective and safe procedure for treatment of drug-resistance idiopathic Trigeminal Neuralgia on selective patients. On KUH cohort, the treatment outcomes and complication rates for primary interventions was in line with existing literature. Secondary operations were beneficial for most patients. However, after tertiary procedures more than 50% of patients were non-responders. Number of complications was acceptable after primary and secondary procedures. After third operation more than half of patients suffered from complications. Based on the analysis, repeat procedures should be carefully considered. When decision to reoperate is being made, the above-mentioned benefit-risk-ratios should be discussed with patient.

Table 2: Baseline data

Number of Patient	131
Female	71 (54%)
Male	60 (46%)
ASA Classification	I 36 (29%) II 29 (24%) III 58 (47%)
Average age of when symptoms started	57 y (21-87)
Average age at time of electrocoagulation	65y (24-91)
Side of pain	Right 74 (56%) Left 57 (44%)

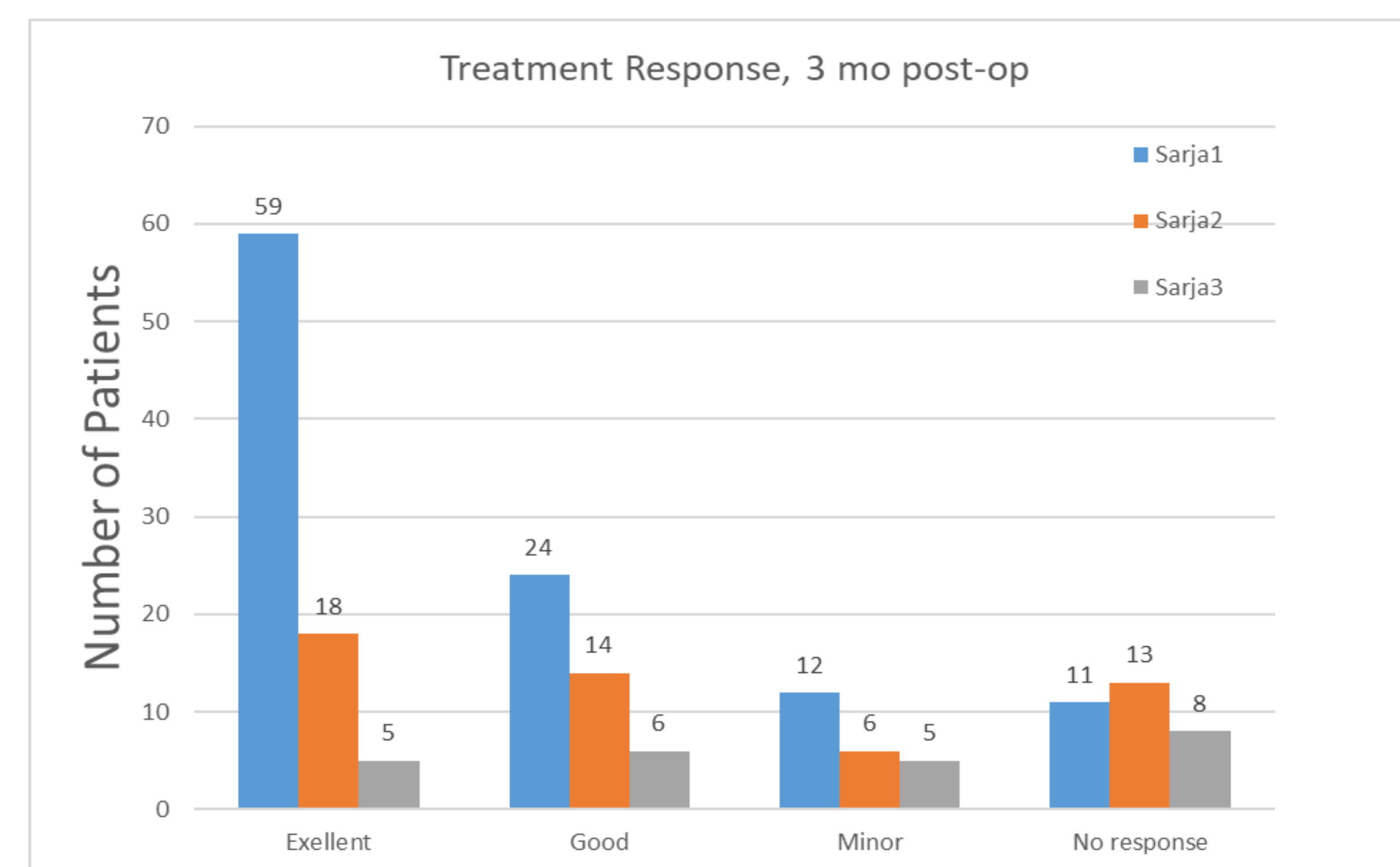


Fig 1: Treatment response three months after primary, second or third electrocoagulation.

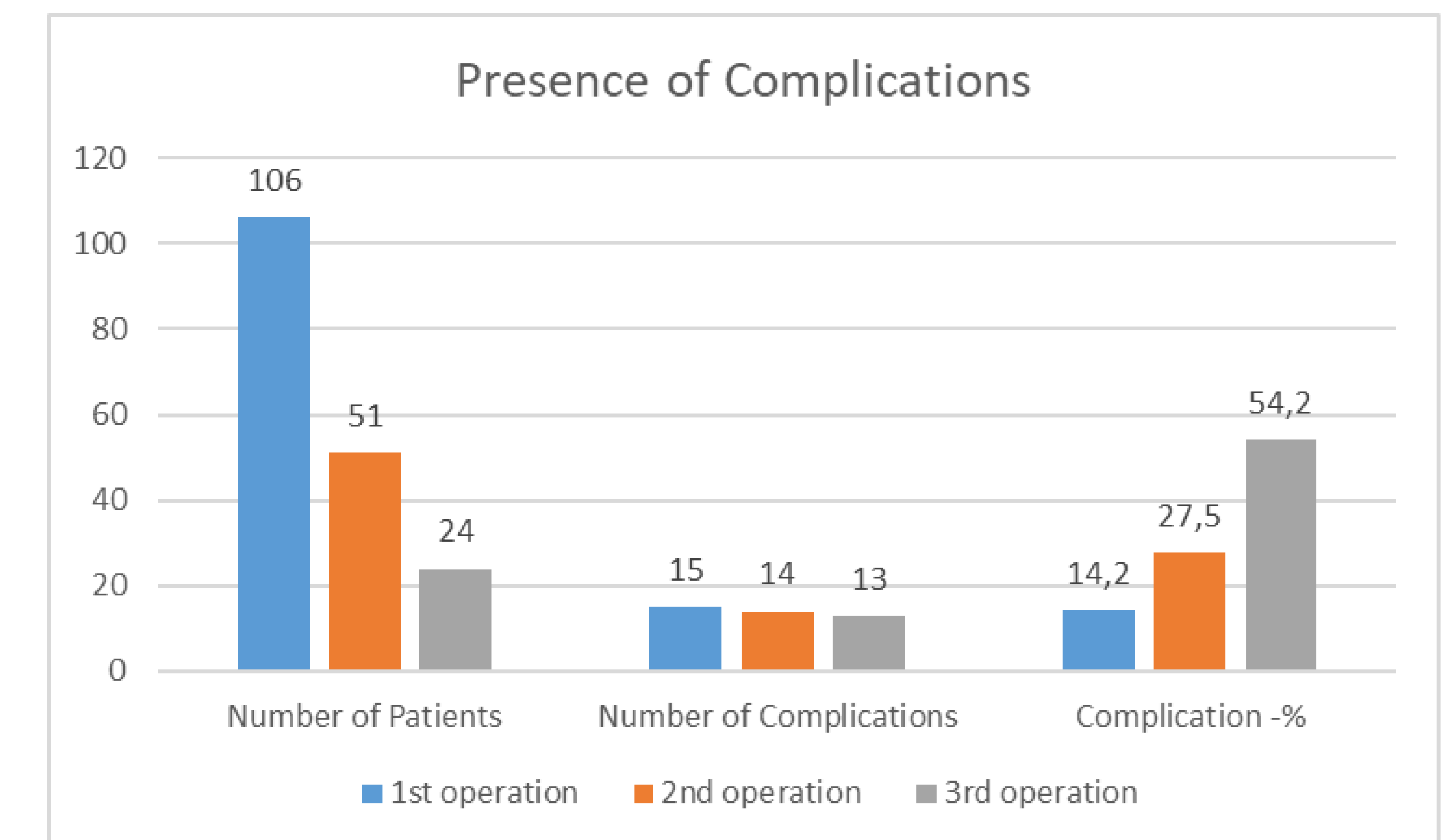


Fig 2: Number of complication and complication percent after primary, second and third electrocoagulation.

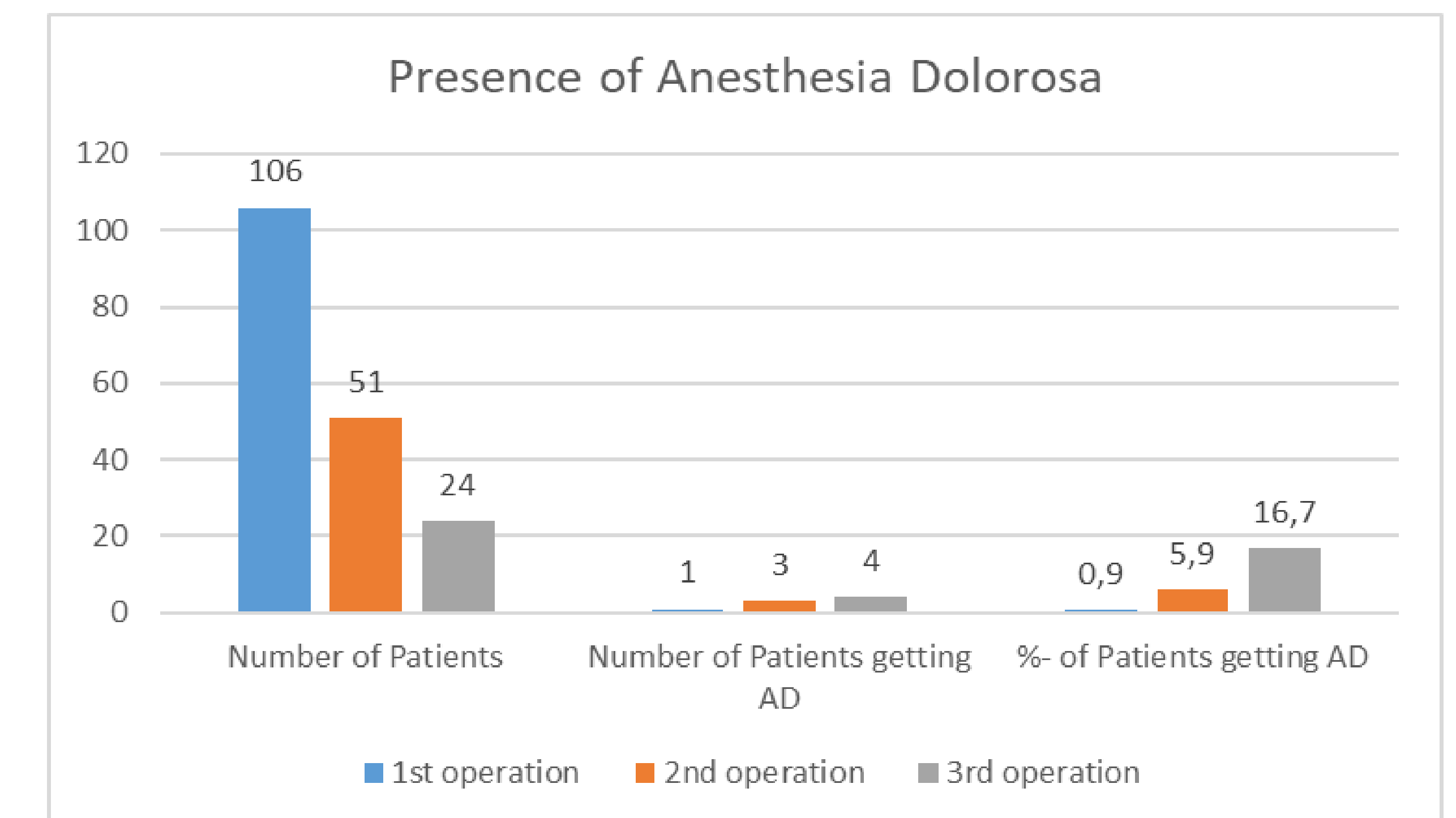


Fig 3: Number and percentages of presence of anesthesia dolorosa after primary, second and third electrocoagulation.