

PBK THERAPY IN FAILED BACK SURGERY SYNDROME (FBSS): CASE REPORT
C. Angeletti, C. Guetti, L. Merola, A. Paladini, A. Piroli, F. Marinangeli, A. Ciccozzi, I. Marsili, G. Varrassi.

University of L'Aquila, Chair of Anaesthesiology and Reanimation

The reported case shows the effectiveness of a treatment with PBK (PhyBack Biomedical System) of FBSS. This technique was developed in the last 25 years and employs low voltage electric impulses, administered by means of skin electrodes, with the aim to get bio-humoral reaction, of physiological nature, in various tissues, in vivo.

A female subject, 53 years old, came to out observation with recurrent lumbar-sacral pain, of clear radicular origin, which, from the rachides, irradiated to her lower limbs, prevailing on her right side. The patient referred to have been submitted to a discectomy intervention approximately to years before the present algological visit.

Her pain did not seem to respond to the “conventional” anti pain treatments, that have been applied until that moment. The level of pain intensity was referred as pain 7 at rest (0 = no pain, 10 = not supportable pain). After “informed consensus”, two complete cycles of PBK treatments were proposed to the patient (PhyBack Biomedical System), during the next month, consisting in 20 sessions, approximately 20 minutes each, 5 days per week, in an ambulatory service. The administered program consisted in three stimulation components, applied in a sequence and denominated “Decontracturant, Antiphlogistic, Microcircle”. Moreover two blood samplings were done before and after the PBK cycle (initial T and final T) for the VEGF dosage.

All observed functional levels resulted meaningfully improved during the therapeutic month: resting VAS showed a remarkable decrease passing from 7 to 0 at rest, while similarly meaningful was the decrease during movement, passing from 10 to 2, with consequent improvement of ROM (Range Of Motion), humour, sleeping duration and patient's satisfaction level. The VEGF dosage showed a slow, continuous increase of tested values. No appreciable collateral effect was shown by the patient.

This reported clinical case shown the optimal profile of effectiveness and safety of the examined new methodics, PBK, in terms of positive results, analgesia and functional recovery of the studied patient, which showed an evident “failed back surgery syndrome”.

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