



TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA TODAY

ARE OUR TREATMENT CHOICES STILL THE BEST WE HAVE?

Devi Ariani Sudibyo¹, Hanik Badriyah Hidayati¹, Isti Suharjanti²

¹Neurology Staff, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Airlangga / Dr. Soetomo General Academic Hospital, Surabaya, Indonesia
²Neurology Staff, Dr. Soetomo General Academic Hospital, Surabaya, Indonesia

Introduction

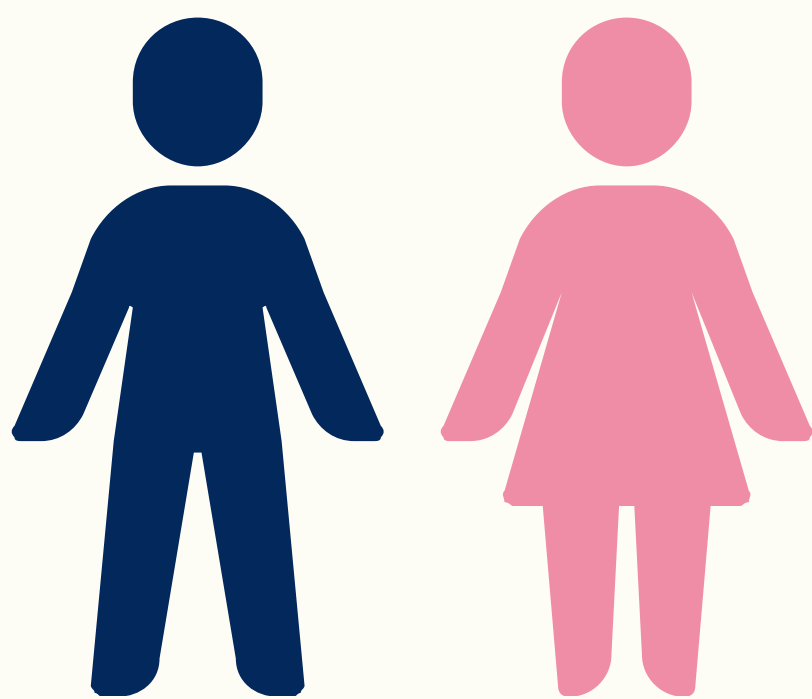
Trigeminal neuralgia (TN) is a chronic pain condition that significantly impairs quality of life, particularly in older adults, and poses diagnostic and therapeutic challenges worldwide. These challenges are often amplified in low- and middle-income countries due to limited access to advanced diagnostics and specialized care. This study aims to evaluate the current pharmacological treatments for TN, considering their effectiveness and variability in clinical outcomes, in order to inform more personalized therapeutic strategies.

Methods

Descriptive observational analysis was used, utilizing secondary data on Trigeminal Neuralgia from the electronic medical record at the Neurology Outpatient Clinic of Dr. Soetomo General Academic Hospital, Surabaya, from January 1 to December 31, 2024. Trigeminal neuralgia severity was assessed using the Numeric Pain Rating Scale (NPRS).

Results

42 PATIENTS



59%
17%

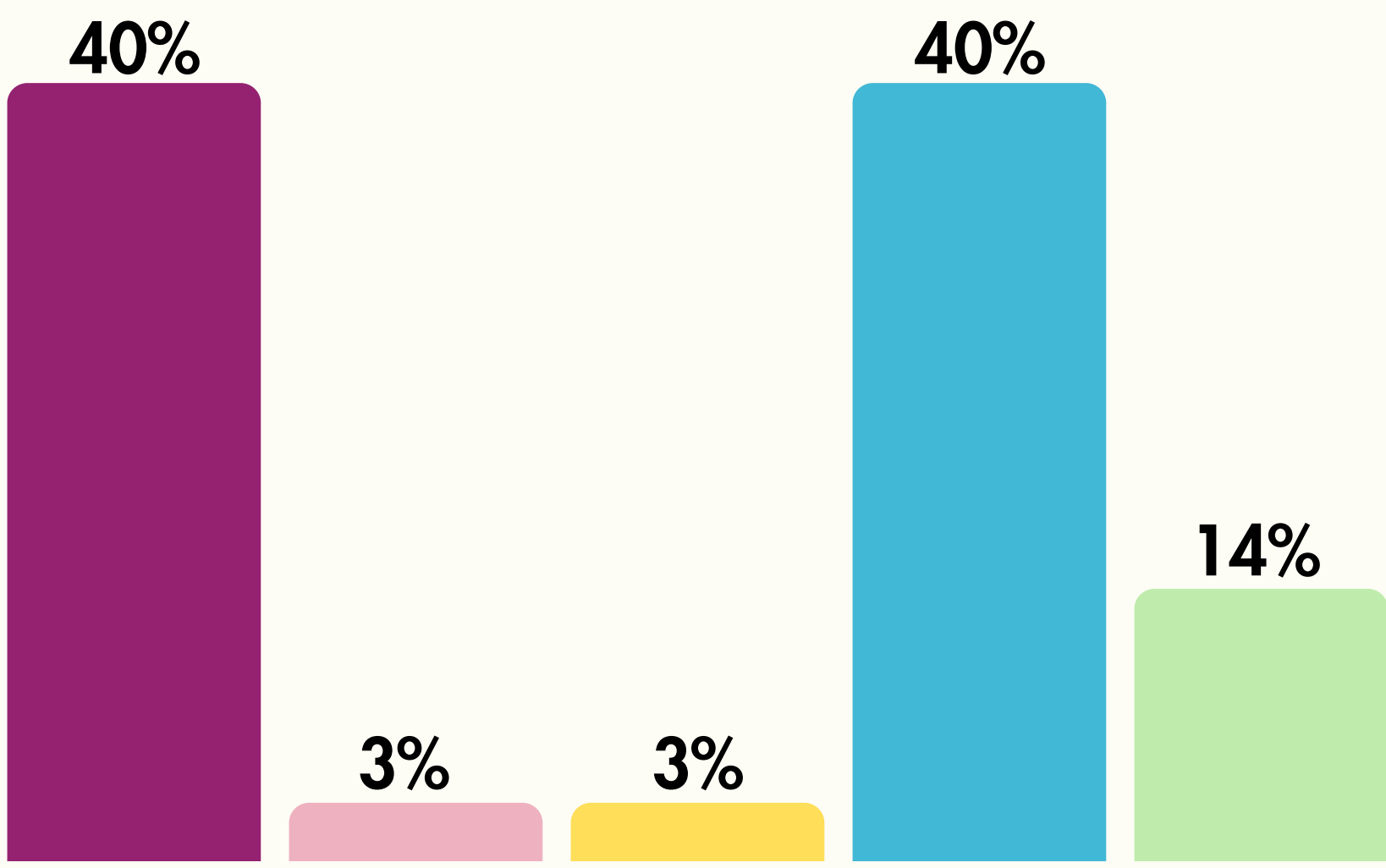
24-45 YEARS OLD (14%)
46-65 YEARS OLD (74%)
>65 YEARS OLD (12%)

Carbamazepine Gabapentin

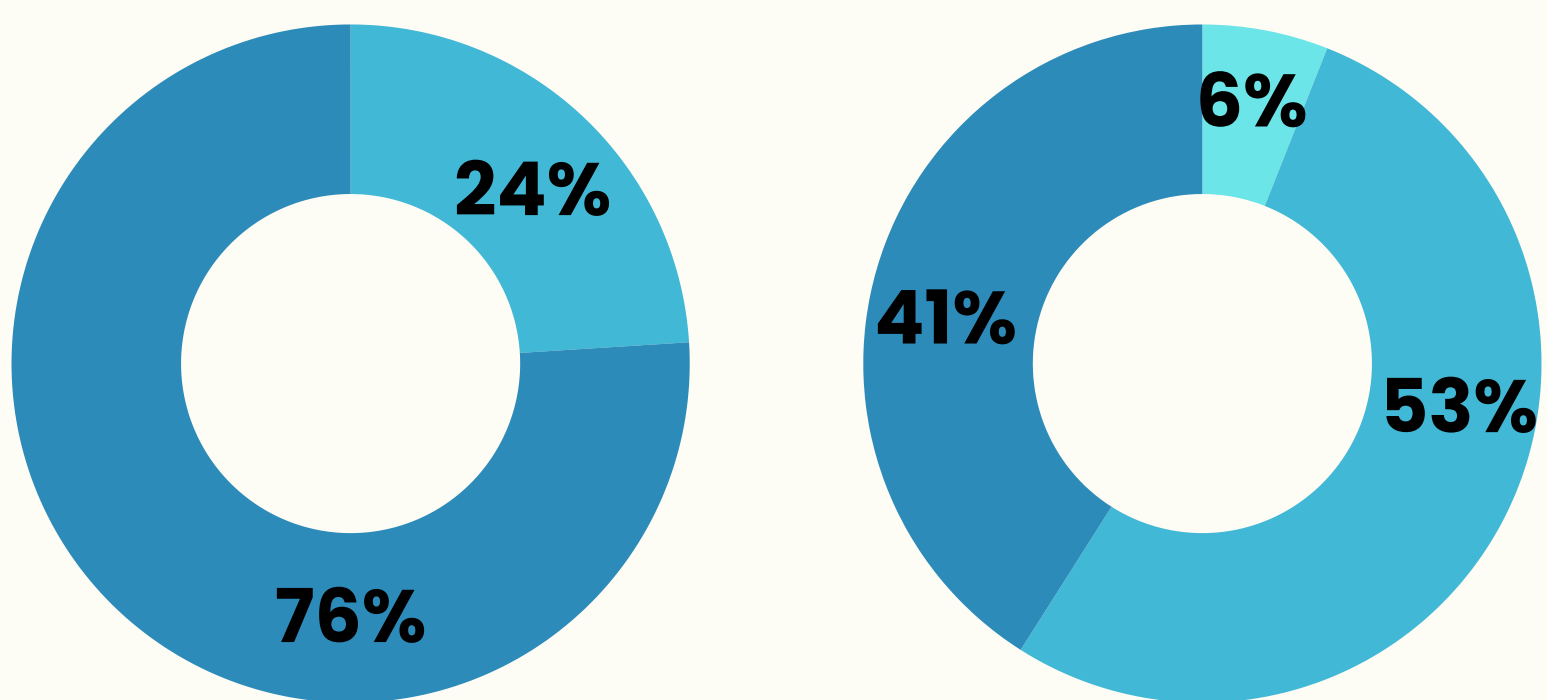
Pregabalin

Carbamazepine + Other Medications

Other Combinations



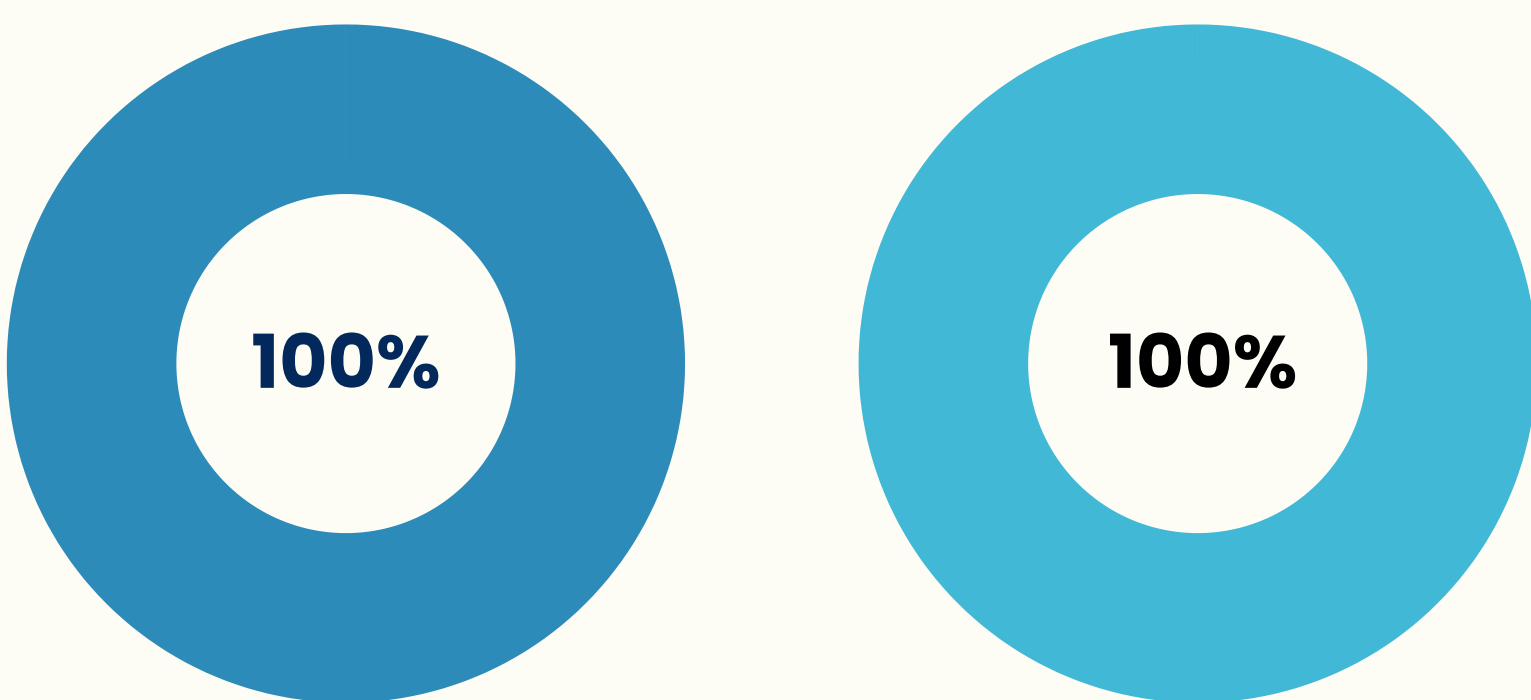
Carbamazepine



Before

After

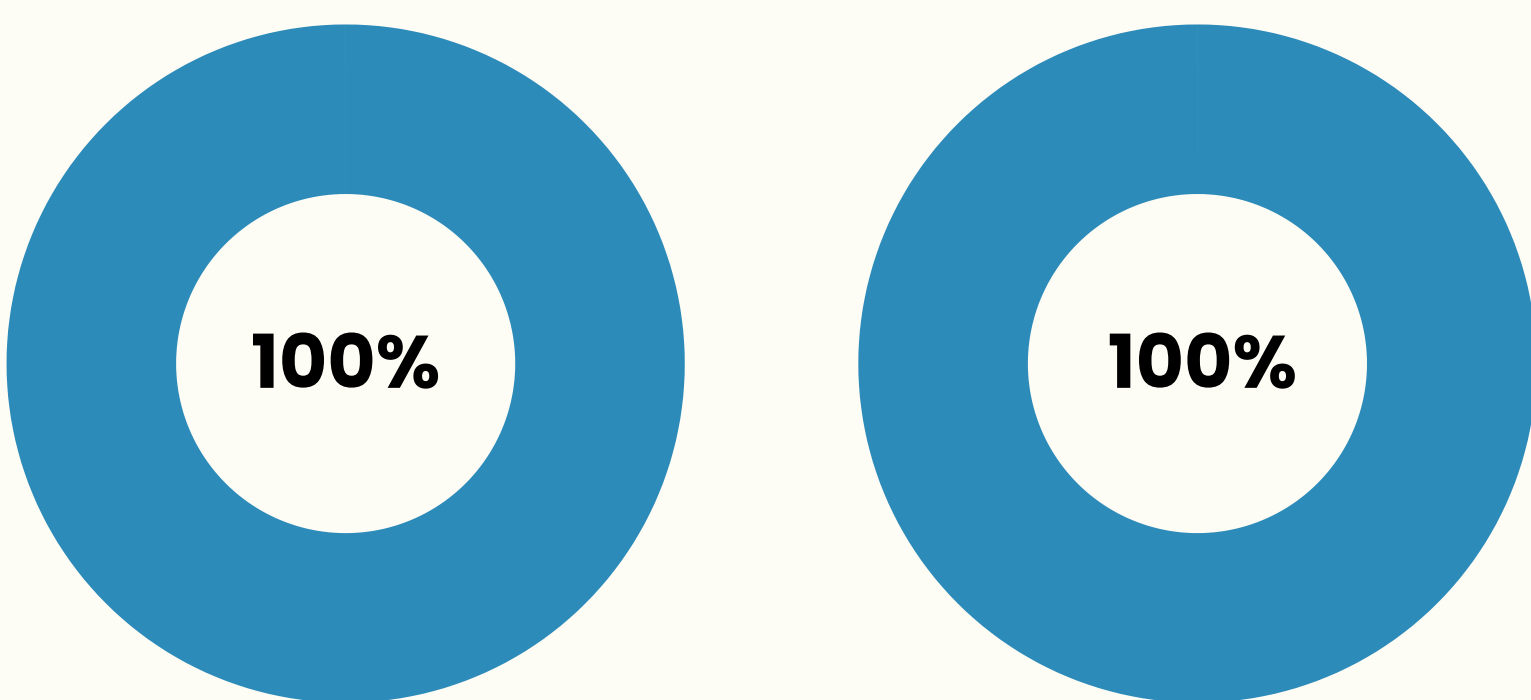
Gabapentin



Before

After

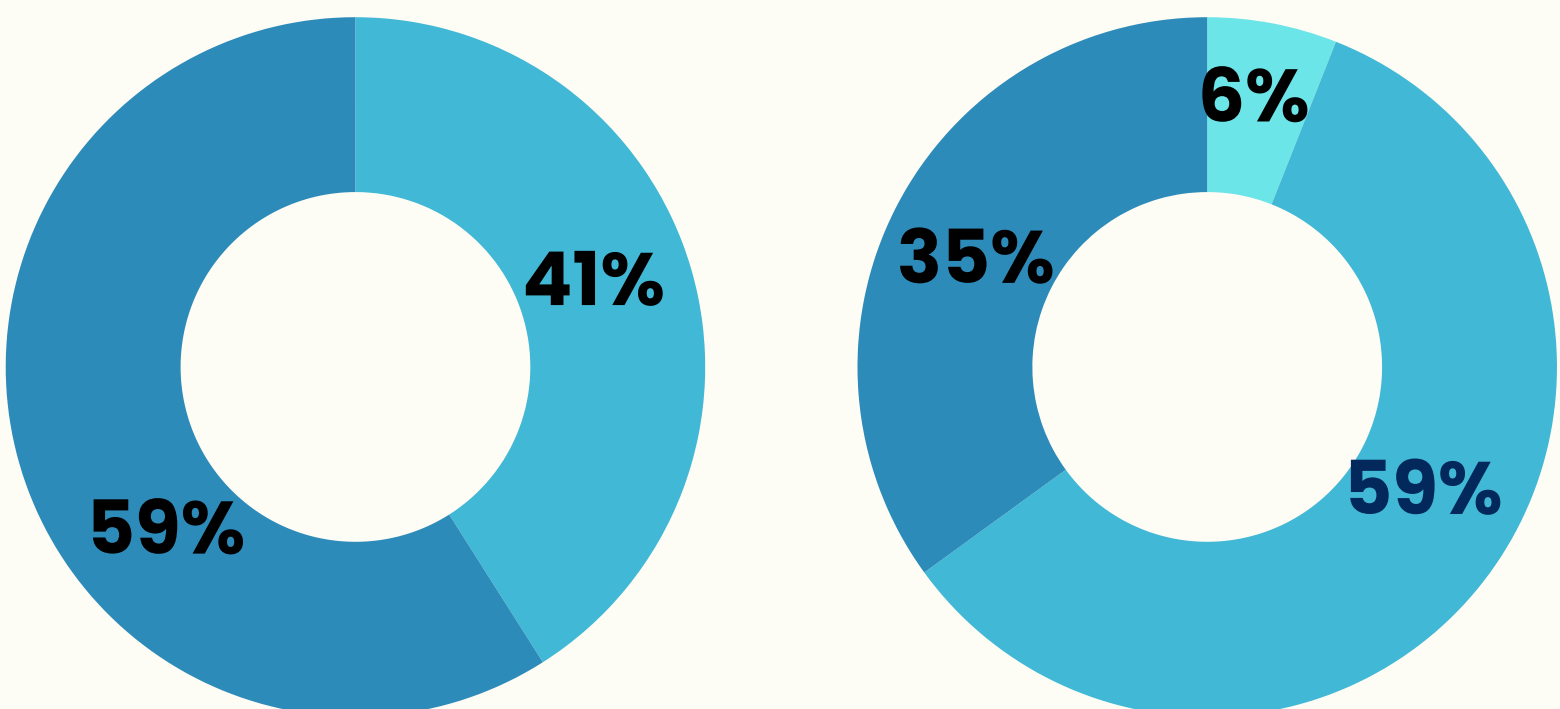
Pregabalin



Before

After

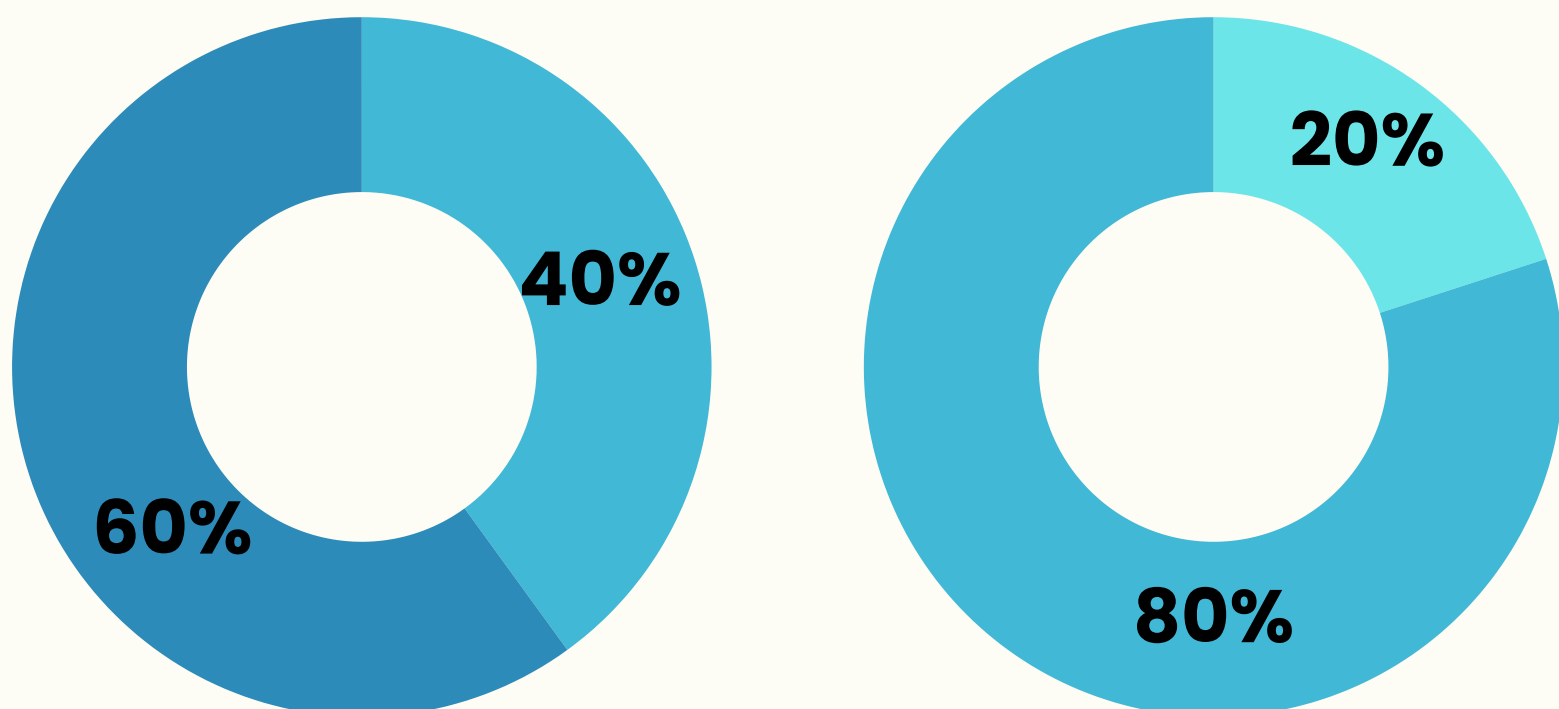
Carbamazepine + Other Medications



Before

After

Other Combinations



Before

After

● MILD (NPRS 1-3) ● MODERATE (NPRS 4-6) ● SEVERE (NPRS 7-10)

Conclusion

Carbamazepine, alone or combined with other treatments, was the most commonly used and effective therapy, while gabapentin showed moderate improvement, and pregabalin had a limited effect on pain reduction.

[DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST : NONE

References:
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