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Pulsed Electromagnetic Field Therapy for Pain Management in Interstitial Cystitis/Bladder Pain Syndrome: A Proof-of-Concept Case Series

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Abstract

Objective: To evaluate the efficacy of pulsed electromagnetic field (PEMF) therapy for symptom and pain management in women with non-bladder centric interstitial cystitis/bladder pain syndrome (IC/BPS).

Methods: Women with non-bladder centric IC/BPS and a numeric rating scale score for pelvic pain ≥ 6 underwent twice-daily 8-minute full body PEMF therapy sessions for 4 weeks. The primary outcome metric was a reduction in pelvic pain score ≥ 2 points. A 7-day voiding diary (collected at baseline and conclusion), 3 validated symptom scores, and the Short Form-36 Quality of Life questionnaire

(completed at baseline, conclusion of treatment, and 8-week follow-up), were used to assess secondary outcomes. Treatment effects were analyzed via Wilcoxon-signed rank test; P < .05 was considered significant.

Results: The 4-week treatment protocol was completed by 8 of 10 enrolled patients, and 7:8 (87.5%) had a significant reduction in pelvic pain (-3.0 points, P = .011) after 4 weeks. There was also a significant decrease in scores on all validated IC/BPS questionnaires, daily number of voids, and nocturia symptom score (P < .05). Significant increases in several quality-of-life questionnaire subscores were also identified at 4 weeks (P < .05). At 8-week post-therapy, the positive effects were somewhat attenuated, yet 4:8 patients (50%) continued to have significant pain reduction (P = .047). No adverse events or side effects were reported.

Conclusion: Whole body pulsed electromagnetic field therapy is an alternative treatment option for women with chronic bladder pain syndrome that warrants investigation through comparative trials.

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