



## Neuropathic pelvic pain – a personal experience

In many years of practice, I have learnt a great deal from listening carefully to my patients' experiences in illness. I therefore thought my account of an encounter with neuropathic pain might be helpful to others. I write under a *nom de plume*, because these facts are very personal!

I had an incision of the bladder neck for increasing urinary difficulty with a small prostate 10 years ago. This was followed by 6 months of severe non-bacterial prostatitis. That settled, but reappeared repeatedly in the past few years as increasing urinary difficulty developed again. When conservative measures failed to control both problems, I thankfully agreed to the offer of a transurethral prostatectomy.

I accepted that there would be considerable discomfort for the first 10 days after surgery, but expected that it would then rapidly diminish in intensity. It did not. Instead, I continued to have severe burning lower abdominal pain (like a brazier in my pelvis) which was referred to the midshaft of the penis (like having an Allis clamp applied to that part of my anatomy). The pain was aggravated by any physical activity, straining at stool, and especially by riding in a car. The relationship between the onset of pain and any activity was not immediate. A short car ride was slightly uncomfortable, but severe pain would be experienced a few hours later and last through the night. It

was not controlled with tramadol and paracetamol, resulting in a spiral of sleep loss, anxiety and a loss of perspective on occasion. There were also periods of what I can only call neuropathic storm, when the pain became very severe for no apparent reason.

There was a sympathetic/motor element to this. When the pain was uncontrolled, urethral sphincter spasm made micturition difficult and there was also a blurring of my ability to interpret sensory messages from my pelvis. It was therefore difficult to decide whether the pain came from the bladder or the rectum, and whether rectal discomfort indicated the need to defaecate or to pass flatus; and it could take many minutes between the urge to pass flatus and the ability to do so, because of anal sphincter spasm. There was an extraordinary relationship between pain and position when lying down, the pain being aggravated by lying on either side or lying prone and the most comfortable position being flat on my back. As a result of all this, for 3 months I led the life of an invalid, spending most of every day in bed, and the rest of the time sitting at my computer, thankfully with a writing project which helped to keep me sane. I made two catastrophic attempts to go back to work. Sexual activity ceased completely.

When I read a *CME* edition on pain, I suspected that my pain might be neuropathic. My medical attendants had not previously seen neuropathic pain appear so soon after surgery, but were prepared to start treatment on the assumption that

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the recurrent prostatitis of previous years had predisposed me to this condition. The first attempt to deal with it as such with gabapentin (Neurontin) and tramadol led to urinary retention and the need for catheterisation. That intervention increased the pain.

I was therefore started on pregabalin (Lyrica) 75 mg bd and Tramacet 1 - 2 tablets 8-hourly. The results have been extraordinary. I was pain free within 24 hours, normal libido was restored, and I was back at work in 5 days.

I have found that I need to take the pregabalin 8-hourly and not 12-hourly to maintain adequate control of symptoms. The expected duration of treatment is, of course, very uncertain, but it has been life-changing to be free of pain and back to normal activities again.

I wish to thank my medical team, who listened and responded to me throughout a very difficult period of my life.

A 65-plus colleague

## Some aspects of medical insurance in Russia

**To the Editor:** All Russian citizens, including pensioners and the unemployed, have a right to free medical insurance. The decision which diagnostic and therapeutic measures to cover is made by an insurer on the basis of the Medico-Economic Standards issued by the Ministry of Health, which specifies a list of measures to be taken in certain diseases and pathological conditions. In many cases the measures listed in the Standards do not suffice, and the patient is liable for additional payment.

Sometimes medical institutions meet the needs of indigent people and perform some procedures free of charge or for a reduced price. Such an individual approach can have negative consequences, however, as sometimes a patient who should be entitled to free treatment is manipulated towards payment of a bribe.

For some people free medical insurance is provided by their employer, who has a special contract with the insurer. This group also includes pensioners who had worked at certain institutions or factories. Medical insurance obtained through an employer is often better than the standard cover. A smaller but growing group of Russians are privately insured and make payments to the insurer themselves. The mechanism of private medical insurance has not been finalised so far, however, and a patient can face an unexpected payment refusal.

A special group comprises so-called VIPs, influential persons from administration or affiliated structures. By order of the hospital administration, diagnostic procedures and treatment are performed for them preferentially and free of charge. Managers of enterprises sponsoring the hospital often have similar status. The proportion of VIP patients appears to be decreasing, at least in central Moscow hospitals and clinics.

What is necessary for improvement of the health care system in Russia? The most important goal in the first phase must be extermination of bribery and gifts from patients as well as from pharmaceutical and other firms.

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