TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA - EPIDEMIOLOGY FORECAST TO 2022
Trigeminal neuralgia or *tic douloureux* is a chronic nerve disorder characterized by severe facial nerve pain, which is abrupt, sporadic, burning, stabbing, and electric-shock–like in nature, and that lasts for a while. The pain usually occurs on one side of the face; however, both sides may be affected, but not at the same time. Trigeminal neuralgia occurs when the normal function of the trigeminal nerve or fifth cranial nerve is disrupted due to irritation or damage of the nerve. The exact cause is unknown; however, it is presumed that the majority of cases of trigeminal neuralgia occur when a blood vessel presses against the root of the fifth cranial nerve, causing deterioration of the protective coating around the nerve (the myelin sheath) (Krafft, 2008; NINDS, 2006).

The condition is more common in women compared with men and most commonly affects people ages 50 years and older. Epidemiological data pertaining to the morbidity associated with trigeminal neuralgia are scarce and limited. Based on data available from epidemiological studies, globally the diagnosed incidence of trigeminal neuralgia varied between 4.3 cases per 100,000 person-years in Rochester, Minnesota, US, and approximately 28.9 cases per 100,000 person-years in the Netherlands (Dieleman et al., 2008; Katusic et al., 1991). The total lifetime prevalence of trigeminal neuralgia in people ages 18–65 years ranged from 0.1% in Norway to 0.3% in Germany (Mueller et al., 2011; Sjaastad and Bakketeig, 2007).

Though the condition is not life-threatening, the pain associated can be debilitating, causing significant loss of quality of life and decrease in activity levels.

This report provides an overview of the risk factors and the global and historical trends for trigeminal neuralgia in the seven major markets (7MM) (US, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, UK and Japan). In addition, the report includes a 10-year epidemiological forecast (2012–2022) of diagnosed incident cases and total prevalent cases of trigeminal neuralgia segmented by age (ages 50–85+ years) and sex in these markets. Furthermore, the 10-year epidemiological forecast of the incident and prevalent cases of trigeminal neuralgia in the 7MM was accomplished using studies that provided diagnosed incidence and total lifetime prevalence data of trigeminal neuralgia, which were representative of the disease epidemiology in each market.
As shown in first figure, GlobalData epidemiologists forecast that the diagnosed incident cases of trigeminal neuralgia in the 7MM will grow at 16.70% over the next decade, from 98,804 cases in 2012 to 115,275 cases in 2022. Comparably, GlobalData’s epidemiological analysis forecasts that the total prevalent cases of trigeminal neuralgia in the 7MM will grow at 15.0% over the next decade, from the estimated 842,086 cases in 2012 to 968,360 cases in 2022 as shown in second figure. This increase in the number of incident and prevalent cases of trigeminal neuralgia in the 7MM can be attributed to changing population demographics in the respective markets rather than an actual forecast increase in the incidence and prevalence of trigeminal neuralgia.
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Introduction

2 Introduction

2.1 Catalyst

Trigeminal neuralgia, also called tic douloureux, is a chronic nerve disorder characterized by severe facial nerve pain (Krafft, 2008; NINDS, 2006). The condition is more common in women compared with men and most commonly affects people ages 50 years and older. Globally the diagnosed incidence of trigeminal neuralgia varies between 4.3 cases per 100,000 person-years in Rochester, Minnesota, US, and approximately 28.9 cases per 100,000 person-years in the Netherlands (Dieleman et al., 2008; Katusic et al., 1991). The total lifetime prevalence of trigeminal neuralgia in people ages 18–65 years ranged from 0.1% in Norway to 0.3% in Germany (Mueller et al., 2011; Sjaastad and Bakketeig, 2007). Though the condition is not life-threatening, the pain associated can be debilitating, causing significant loss of quality of life and a decrease in activity levels (Krafft, 2008; NINDS, 2006).

- This report provides an overview of the risk factors and the global and historical trends for trigeminal neuralgia in the seven major markets (7MM) (US, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, UK and Japan). In addition, the report includes a 10-year epidemiological forecast (2012–2022) of diagnosed incident cases and total prevalent cases of trigeminal neuralgia segmented by age (ages 50–85+ years) and sex in these markets.

- GlobalData epidemiologists forecast that the diagnosed incident cases of trigeminal neuralgia in the 7MM will grow at 16.70% over the next decade, from 98,804 cases in 2012 to 115,275 cases in 2022.

- GlobalData’s epidemiological analysis forecasts that the total prevalent cases of trigeminal neuralgia in the 7MM will grow at 15.0% over the next decade, from the estimated 842,086 cases in 2012 to 968,360 cases in 2022.

- A major strength of this analysis is the use of incidence and prevalence data that were representative of the disease epidemiology in each market. In addition, GlobalData epidemiologists used uniform methodology across the markets to forecast the incident and prevalent cases of trigeminal neuralgia.
4.3 About GlobalData

GlobalData is a leading global provider of business intelligence in the Healthcare industry. GlobalData provides its clients with up-to-date information and analysis on the latest developments in drug research, disease analysis, and clinical research and development. Our integrated business intelligence solutions include a range of interactive online databases, analytical tools, reports and forecasts. Our analysis is supported by a 24/7 client support and analyst team.

GlobalData has offices in New York, Boston, London, India and Singapore.

4.4 About EpiCast

EpiCast is a series of premier epidemiology reports written and developed by Masters and PhD level epidemiologists.

EpiCast Reports

EpiCast Reports are in-depth, high quality, transparent and market-driven, providing expert analysis of epidemiological trends and forecasting of patient populations for major markets. Specifically, the reports identify disease trends over a 10-year forecast period in six to seven major markets (US, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, UK, Japan). Additional countries, such as Canada, Brazil, India and China, are covered in these reports if their markets are highly relevant.
4.5 Disclaimer

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