PainWeek

Pain Pathways Made Simple

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Disclosures

- Nothing to disclose

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Learning Objectives

- Differentiate between nociceptive and neuropathic pain
- Describe the process of pain transmission
- Identify the specific pain pathways that can be acted upon by pharmacotherapy and nonpharmacologic treatments

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Classification of Pain

- Good pain vs bad pain

Clinical Pearl

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Good Pain

- **Nociceptive pain**: purposeful pain
  - **Eudynia:** being pain linked to normal tissue function or damage
  - Nonmaldynic pain
  - Adaptive

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Bad Pain

- **Neuropathic pain**: Nonpurposeful pain
  - **Maldynia:** pain linked to disorder, illness or damage
  - May be abnormal, unfamiliar pain, assumed to be caused by dysfunction in PNS or CNS, etc

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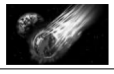
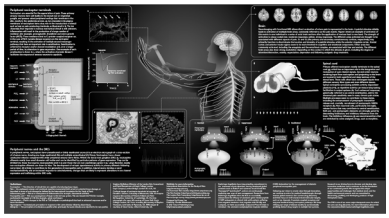
Pain Mechanisms





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Adapted from Nature Reviews – Neuroscience, Stephen McMahon & David Bennett, 2007.

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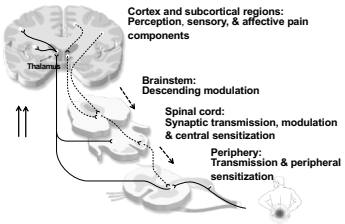
General Anatomy of Pain



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Adapted from Von Hehn CA, Baron R, Woolf CJ. Deconstructing the neuropathic pain phenotype to reveal neural mechanisms. *Neuron*. 2012; 23:73(4):638-652.

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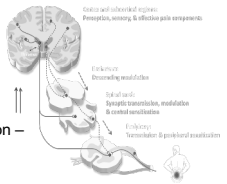
Pain Roadmap:
Peripheral and Central Nervous System Landmarks

- Physiologic process involving multiple areas of the nervous system
- Bidirectional
- Involves normal as well as pathological processes
- A sensory experience associated with affective and cognitive responses
- Dynamic (ie, occurring in real time)
- Adapts or changes in response to function – "**neuroplasticity**"



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Gardner EP, et al. In: Kandel E, et al, eds. *Principles of Neural Science*. 6th ed. McGraw-Hill Medical; 2021; chapters 21-23.

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Pathophysiologic Classification of Pain

- **Nociceptive –** purposeful pain
  - Somatic or visceral linked to normal tissue function or commensurate with identifiable tissue damage
- **Inflammatory pain –** Usually involves tissue damage
  - **Localized chemical soup of inflammatory mediators**
- **Neuropathic** – nonpurposeful pain
  - May be abnormal, unfamiliar pain, probably caused by dysfunction in PNS or CNS
- **Functional Pain** – dysfunctional pain
  - Non-neuropathic, non-inflammatory, often ill defined

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IASP: Definition of Pain https://www.iasp-pain.org/PublicationsNews/NewsDetail.aspx? December 2017
Vadivelu N, et al. Pain pathways and acute pain processing. In: Sinatra RS, et al, eds. *Acute Pain Management*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press; 2009:3-20.

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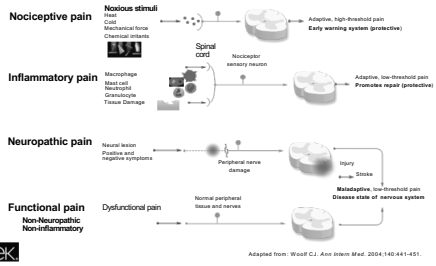
Classification of Pain



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Adapted from: Woolf CJ. *Ann Intern Med*. 2004;140:441-451.

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Nociceptive vs Neuropathic Pain

Portenoy RK, Kanner RM. In: Portenoy RK, et al, eds. Pain Management: Theory and Practice. Philadelphia, PA: FA Davis Company;1996:4.
Galer BS, Dworkin RH. A Clinical Guide to Neuropathic Pain. Minneapolis, MN: McGraw-Hill Companies Inc; 2000:8-9.

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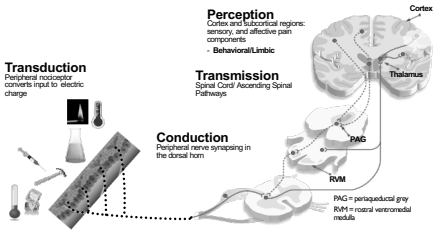
Pain Pathway Steps



Adapted from Scholtz J, Woolf CJ, Nat Neuroscience, 2002;5:1062-1067.

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Transduction: Processing at Peripheral Nerve Endings

- Conversion of mechanical, thermal or chemical stimuli into an electric charge
- Involves
  - Receptors activated directly by stimuli
  - Injury/inflammatory response

Adapted from Dougherty PM, et al. Neurochemistry of somatosensory and pain processing. In: Benzon H, et al, eds. *Essentials of Pain Medicine*. Philadelphia, PA; Elsevier; 2017: chapter 2.

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Peripheral Sensitization

After injury, a peripheral nervous system neuron becomes abnormally sensitive to stimuli, resulting in either or both

- Decreased threshold for activation
- Increased rate of firing

Mechanism of action*

- Tissue damage releases sensitizing "soup" of cytokines & neurotransmitters
- COX-mediated PGE2 release

  - These events are thought to be based on a number of changes at the cellular/molecular level, including changes in receptors and ion channels.

Baron R. Mechanisms of disease: neuropathic pain--a clinical perspective. *Nat Clin Pract Neurol*. 2006;2(2):95-106.
Figure: Adapted from Dougherty PM, et al. Neurochemistry of somatosensory and pain processing. In: Benzon H, et al, eds. *Essentials of Pain Medicine*. Philadelphia, PA, 4th ed; Elsevier; 2017 chapter 2.

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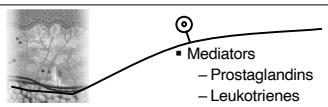
How Is Pain Transduced?



- Nociception
  - Mechanical
  - Thermal
  - Chemical
- Mediators
  - Prostaglandins
  - Leukotrienes
  - Substance P
  - Histamine
  - Bradykinin
  - Serotonin
  - Hydroxyacids
  - Reactive oxygen species
  - Inflammatory cytokines and chemokines

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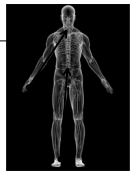
Conduction

Transfer of noxious impulses from primary nociceptors to cells in the spinal cord dorsal horn along the peripheral nerve.



Primary Nociception Fibers

Aδ – Fast/first pain
Large diameter
C-fibers – slow/second pain
Small diameter

Non-nociception fibers
(Proprioception)
Aβ – Muscle spindle, touch & kinesthesia
Larger diameter, myelinated

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Vadivelu N, et al. Pain pathways and acute pain processing. In: Sinatra RS, et al, eds. *Acute Pain Management*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press; 2009:3-20.
Figure adapted from Binder A, et al. Disease mechanisms in neuropathic itch. *Nat Clin Pract Neurol*. 2008;4(6):329-333.

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Primary Nociception

- **A-delta fibers**
  - Small receptive fields
  - Thermal & mechanical
  - Myelinated
  - Rapidly conducting
    - 10-30 m/sec
  - Large diameter

- **C-fibers**
  - Broad receptive fields
  - Polymodal
  - Unmyelinated
  - Slower conducting
    - .5-2.0 m/sec
  - Cross sensitized
  - Small diameter

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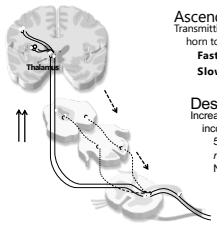
Transmission & Modulation



Ascending nociceptive pathways
Transmitting nociceptive impulses from the dorsal horn to supraspinal targets
Fast *(green)* Neospinalthalamic
Slow *(yellow)* Paleospinalthalamic

Descending inhibitory tracts *(blue)*
Increased activation leads to a decrease in volume control of incoming nociceptive signals reaching the brain
5-HT – **Serotonin** - **both excitatory & inhibitory*** (*may not lead to pain relief*)
NE – **Norepinephrine** - **Inhibitory**

Adapted from Von Hehn CA, Baron R, Woolf CJ. Deconstructing the neuropathic pain phenotype to reveal neural mechanisms. Neuron. 2012; 73(4):638-652.

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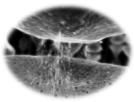
Transmission & Modulation

- **Excitatory Transmitters**
  - Substance P
  - Calcitonin gene related peptide
  - Aspartate, glutamate
- **Inhibitory Transmitters** *(descending inhibitory pathways)*
  - GABA
  - Glycine
  - Somatostatin
  - a_2 agonists



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Role of Neuronal Plasticity in Pain

- Nervous system changes in
  - Neuronal structure
  - Connections between neurons
  - Quantity/properties of neurotransmitters, receptors, ion channels
- Decreases body's pain inhibitory systems (increased pain)
- Injury, inflammation, and disease are culprits
- Produces short-term and permanent changes
- Pivotal to the development of hypersensitivity of inflammatory pain

- Enables NS to modify its function according to different conditions or demands placed upon it

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How Acute Pain Becomes Chronic

- Peripheral sensitization
  - Tissue damage releases sensitizing "soup" of cytokines & neurotransmitters
  - COX-mediated PGE2 release
  - Sensitized nociceptors exhibiting a decreased threshold for activation & increased rate of firing
- Central sensitization
  - Resulting from noxious input to the spinal cord
  - Resulting in hyperalgesia, & allodynia

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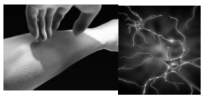
Definitions

- **Hyperalgesia**
  - Lowered threshold to different types of noxious stimuli
- **Allodynia**
  - Painful response to what should normally be nonpainful stimuli



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Adapted from IASP: Defiant Ion of Pain, https://www.iasp-pain.org/resources/terminology/pain, updated December 2017

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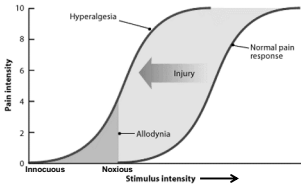
Neuroplasticity in Pain Processing



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1. Woolf CJ, Salter MW. Science. 2006;309:1721-1726.
2. Basbaum AI, Jessell TM. The perception of pain. In: Kandel ER, Schwartz JH, et al, eds. Principles of Neural Science. 4th ed. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill; 2000:472.
3. Cervero F, Laird JMA. Pain. 1996;68:13-23.

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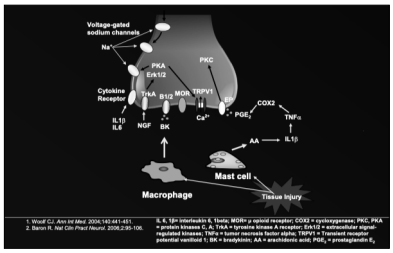
Neuroplasticity in Peripheral Pain Transmission



1. Woolf CJ. *Ann Int Med.* 2004;140:441-451.
2. Baron R. *Nat Clin Pract Neurol.* 2006;2:95-106.

IL 6, 1β= interleukin 6, 1beta; MOR= μ opioid receptor; COX2 = cyclooxygenase; PKC, PKA = protein kinase C, A; TrkA = tyrosine kinase A receptor; Erk1/2 = extracellular signal-regulated kinases; TNFα = tumor necrosis factor alpha; TRPV1 = Transient receptor potential vanilloid 1; BK = bradykinin; AA = arachidonic acid; PGE_2 = prostaglandin E_2

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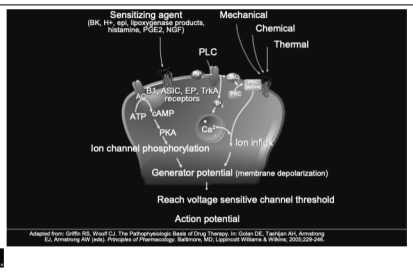
Peripheral Sensitization



Adapted from: Griffin RS, Woolf CJ. The Pathophysiologic Basis of Drug Therapy. In: Golan DE, Tashjian AH, Armstrong EJ, Armstrong AW (eds). *Principles of Pharmacology.* Baltimore, MD; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; 2005:229-246.

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Central Sensitization

- Activation
  - "Wind up" of dorsal horn nociceptors
- Modulation
  - Excitatory/Inhibitory neurotransmitters
- Decreased central inhibition of pain transmission
  - NE/5HT

Prime role in chronic pain, particularly neuropathic pain

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Definitions

- Wind Up
  - Causes long-term changes in nociceptive neurons, which become hyperexcitable such that they respond to lower stimuli
    - NMDA-type glutamate receptors play an important role in this process[1,2,3,4]
  - Prolonged opening of the ion channels enables greater influx of calcium and sodium across the post-synaptic membrane and greater excitation of nociceptive neurons[2,3]

1. Kandel ER, Schwartz JH, Jessell TM, editors. Principles of Neural Science (Sixth Edition). New York: McGraw Hill (Health Professions Division). 2021;472-491.
2. Millan MJ. Progress in Neurobiology 1999;57:1-164.
3. Dickenson AH. Brit J Anaesthesia 1995;75:193-200.
4. Suzuki R and Dickenson AH. Neuroreport 2000;11:R17-21.

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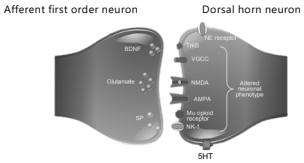
First Order Synapse – Dorsal Horn



NK-1 = Neurokinin 1 receptor; AMPA = alpha-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyle 4-isoxazolepropionic acid; NMDA = N-methyl-D-aspartic acid; VGCC = voltage gated sodium channel; TrkB = tropomyosin receptor kinase B; BDNF = Brain derived neurotrophic factor; SP = substance P

Adapted from Schlotz J, Woolf CJ. Nat Neuroscience. 2002;5:1062-1067

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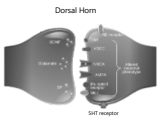
Central Sensitization



Key influences upon signal propagation

- Excitatory neurotransmitters
  - Substance P, CGRP, glutamate
- NMDA channel activity
  - Glutamate binding
  - Altering channel activity
- Descending inhibitory tracts
  - NE/serotonin (5HT)
- Mu opioid receptor

NK-1 = Neurokinin 1 receptor; AMPA = alpha-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyle 4-isoxazolepropionic acid; NMDA = N-methyl-D-aspartic acid; VGCC = voltage gated sodium channel; TrkB = tropomyosin receptor kinase B; BDNF = Brain derived neurotrophic factor; SP = substance P; CRGP = Calcitonin gene related peptide

Adapted from Schlotz J, Woolf CJ. Nat Neuroscience. 2002;5:1062-1067

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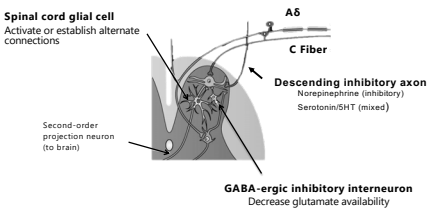
Dorsal Horn of the Spinal Cord Serves as a Relay Station in Pain Processing[1,2]



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Adapted from 1. Baron R. Mechanisms of disease: neuropathic pain-a clinical perspective. *Nat Clin Pract Neurology*. 2006;2:95-106.
2. Woolf CJ. Pain: moving from symptom control toward mechanism-specific pharmacologic management. *Ann Int Med*. 2004;140:441-451.

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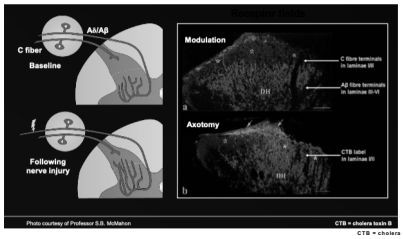
Neuroplasticity: Neural Reorganization



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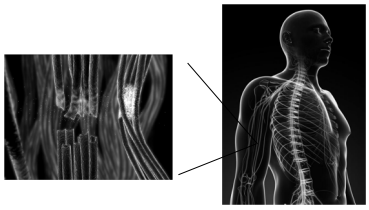
Neuroplasticity: Cross Talk



CTB = cholera toxin B

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Central Sensitization:
Neuroplasticity in Spinal Cord Processing

- Definition: altered function of neurons or synaptic activity
- Mechanisms of central sensitization may include:
  - Changes effecting glutamate / NMDA receptors activity
    - Reduced threshold for activation
    - Increased availability of glutamate
    - Increased influx of Na^+/Ca^+ (receptor open longer)
  - Modulation – excitatory/Inhibitory neurotransmitters
  - Decreased tone – descending inhibitory pathways[2]
  - Activation/migration of glial cells into the spinal cord[3]
  - Changes in the thalamus and primary somatosensory cortex[4]

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1. Mannion RJ, Woolf CJ. *Clin J Pain*. 2000;16(3):S151-S153. 2. Ossipov MH, et al. *Ann N Y Acad Sci*. 2000;909:12-24.
3. Wieseler-Frank J, et al. *Neuroimmunol*. 2005;14:166-174. 4. Guilbaud G, et al. *Exp Brain Res*. 1992;92:227-245.

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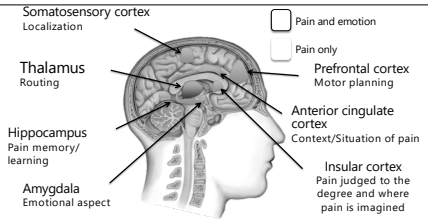
Brain Regions Involved in Pain Processing



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Apkarian AV et al, Eur J Pain 2005;9:463-484

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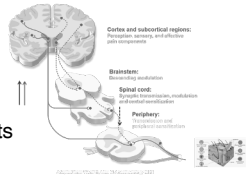
Common Pharmacologic Therapies

- Acetaminophen
- NSAIDS
- Antiepileptics
- TCAs
- SNRIs
- Topicals
- Muscle relaxants
- Opioids



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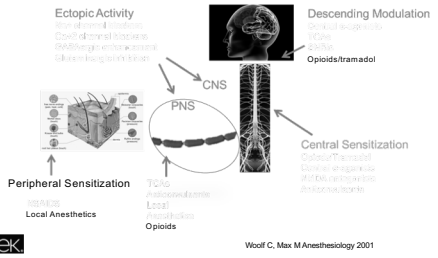
Pharmacological Targets in Pain



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Woolf C, Max M Anesthesiology 2001

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Nonpharmacologic Treatments Reliant on Pain Pathways

- Classic neuromodulation (Implantable spinal and extraspinal)
- External devices (transcutaneous)
  - Quell® – musculoskeletal pain (neck, back, etc)
  - Nerivio® migra – acute migraine
  - CEFALY® – acute migraine without aura
  - Livia® – menstrual cramps
  - ActiPatch® – musculoskeletal pain
  - ClearUP® – sinus pain
  - gammaCore™ – migraine & cluster HA
    (COVID-19 emergency use respiratory system/asthma)

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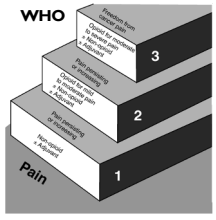
The Chronic Pain Armamentarium

Nonopioids
- Acetaminophen
- NSAIDs
- COX-2 inhibitors

Opioids
- Mu-opioid agonists
- Mixed agonist-antagonists

Adjuvant analgesics
- Antidepressants
- Anticonvulsants
- Topical agents/local anesthetics



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JC Ballantyne Oncologist 2003;8(6):567-75. ©AlphaMed Press; WHO. 2005.

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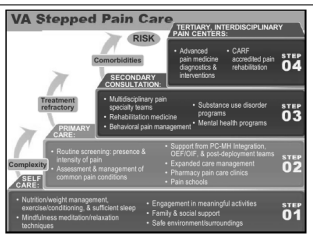
VA DoD Stepped Pain Care Model



PCSS-O Webinar Implementation of the National Pain Strategy and Safer Opioid Prescribing: A Military Perspective, Buckenmaier C (COL) ret, Aug 24, 2016
JAMA Intern Med. 2015;175(5):682-689. doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2015.97

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Adjuvant Analgesics: Topicals

Examples
- Lidocaine patch (patch/gel)
- Capsaicin cream/patch
- Diclofenac (cream/liquid/gel/patch)
- Rubefacient (cream/patch/spray)

Mechanism of action
- Block sodium channels, inhibit generation of abnormal impulses by damaged nerves
- Depletion of peripheral small fibers and therefore Substance P release from sensory nerve endings, $TRVP_1$ receptor agonist
- Target local inflammatory response
- Counterirritation, some with mild anti-inflammatory action

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Objectives for Treating Pain

- Reduce overall signal by addressing the source
  - Treatment by eliminating the pathology
  - Mitigate the response at the source
- Interrupt or interfere with signal within pathway
  - Directly addressing steps in the pathway
- Reduce the overall excitatory response
- Increase the inhibitory response
- Decrease perception of the signals

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Neuroplasticity Considerations

- Neuroplasticity can be a 2 way process, and should be considered reversable
- Can delay or slow the perceived response to pain treatment
- May play a role in amplification of pain perception in the presence of comorbidities
- Is often overlooked when caring for the patient

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Case Study

- 54 year old with 3 year history of neck, shoulder and upper extremity pain following a lifting injury
  - Current medications
    - Fluoxetine
    - Milnacipran
    - Gabapentin
    - Clonazepam
    - Alprazolam
    - Methocarbamol
    - Tapentadol
    - Acetaminophen and propoxyphene
    - Zolpidem
    - Diclofenac topical
    - Acetaminophen

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