

Måling av smertehemmning i laboratoriet

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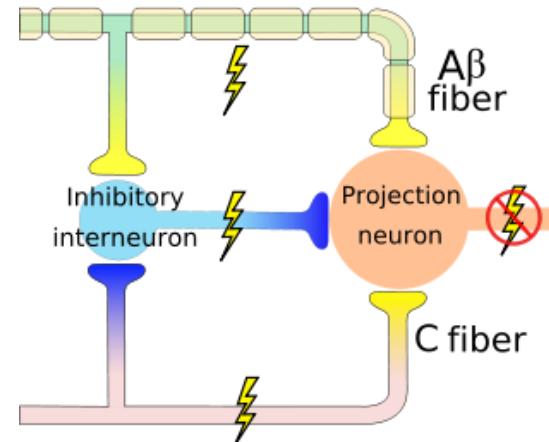
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Statens arbeidsmiljøinstitutt

Smertemodulering

- Hemming og forsterkning på ulike nivåer i sentralnervesystemet
- Smertehemming: Prinsipp lansert av smertesverteorien (Melzack and Wall, 1965)
- Endogene smertehemmende mekanismer aktiveres ved
 - Forventning
 - Distraksjon
 - Smerte (smertefull betinget stimulering)

Smertesverteorien



Wikipedia

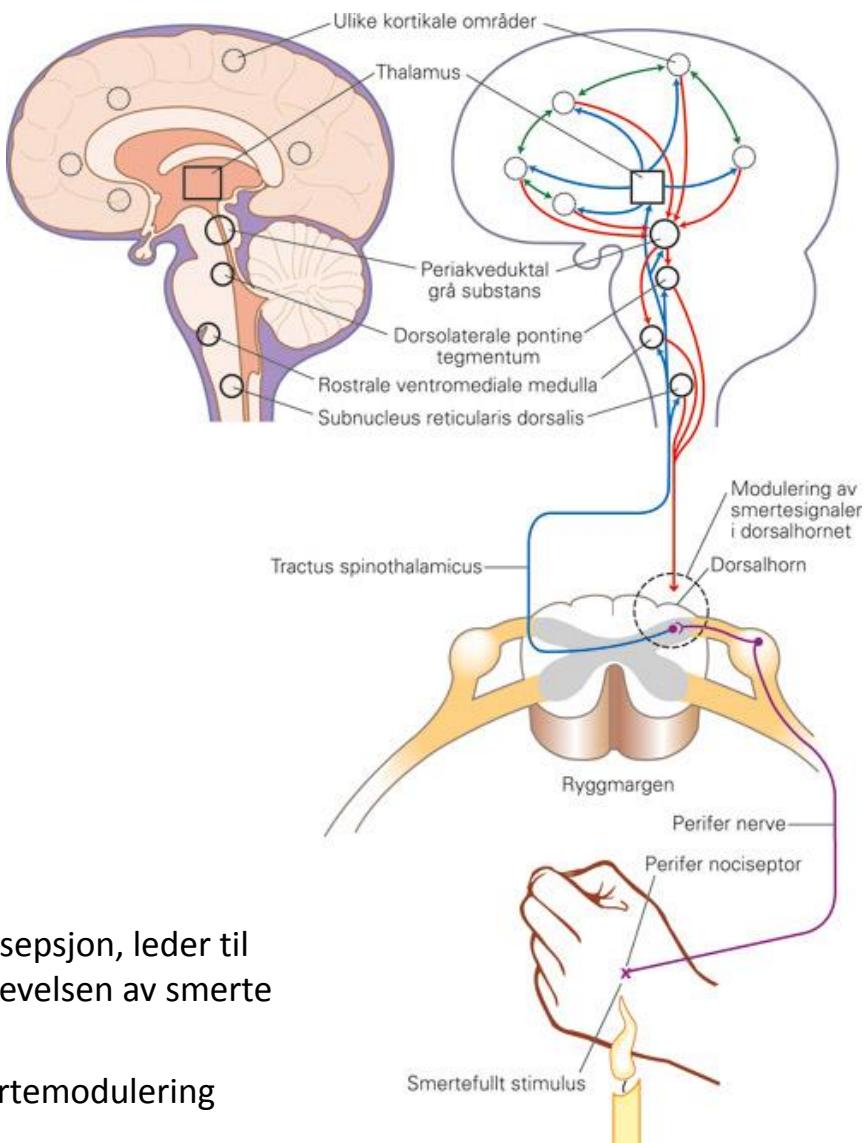


Smertesystemet



Descartes smertebaner (1664)

- Nocisepsjon, leder til opplevelsen av smerte
- Smertemodulering



Forventning

Brochet 2001

- N=54
- Hvitvin farget rød
- 0/54 fant ut at den var hvit
- Beskrev smaker og tanniner som for rødvin



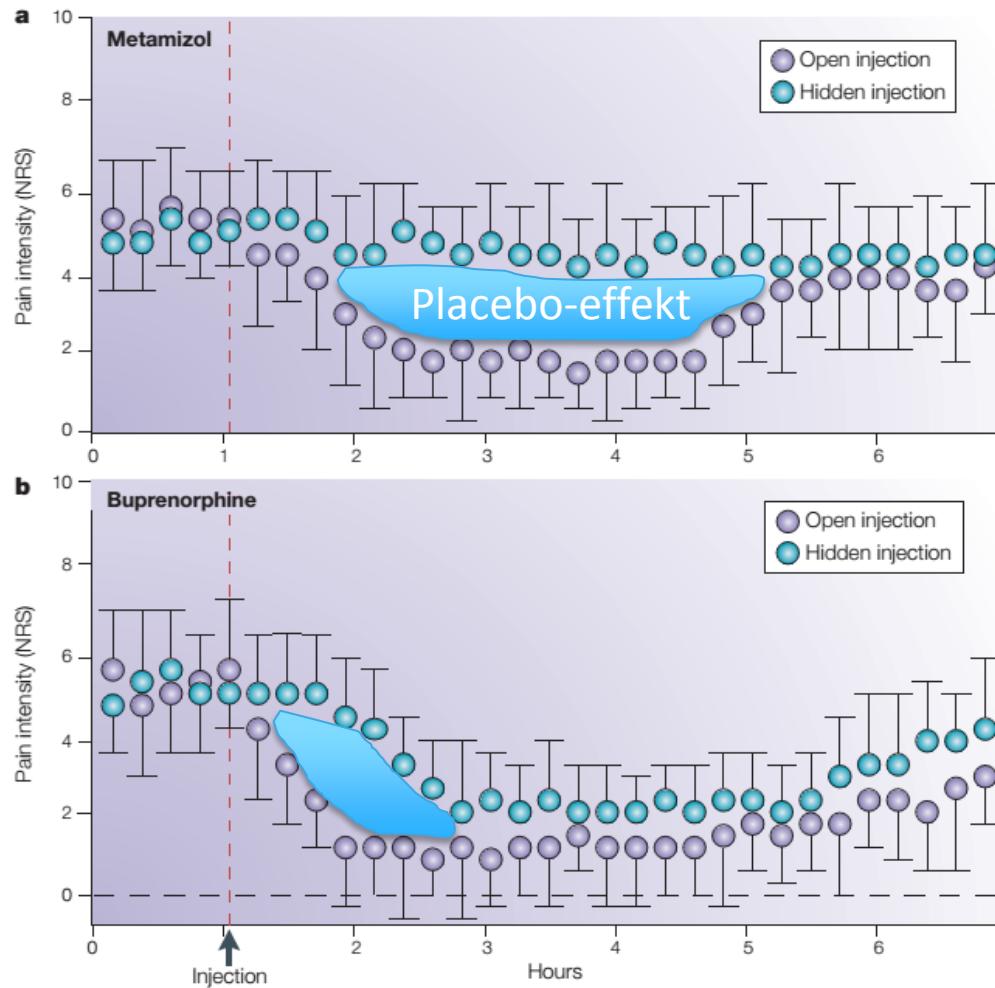
Smertelindring etter operasjon

300-mg dose of metamizol was tested in 10 patients

Ineffektiv behandling, kun forventningseffekt

0.2-mg dose of buprenorphine was tested in 12 patients

Noe effektiv behandling



Colocca and Benedetti, 2005

Er forventningseffekten (placeboeffekten) kun rapporteringsbias?

The New England Journal of Medicine

2001

Special Article

IS THE PLACEBO POWERLESS?

An Analysis of Clinical Trials Comparing Placebo with No Treatment

ASBJØRN HRÓBJARTSSON

ABSTRACT

Background Placebo treatments have been reported to help patients with many diseases, but the quality of the evidence supporting this finding has not been rigorously evaluated.

Methods We conducted a systematic review of 66 clinical trials in which patients were randomly assigned to either placebo or no treatment. A placebo could be pharmacologic (e.g., a tablet), physical (e.g., a manipulation), or psychological (e.g., a conversation).

Results We identified 130 trials that met our inclusion criteria. After the exclusion of 16 trials without relevant data on outcomes, there were 32 with binary outcomes (involving 3795 patients, with a median of 51 patients per trial) and 82 with continuous outcomes (involving 4720 patients, with a median of 27

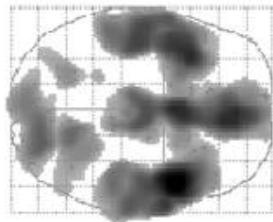
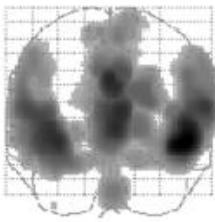
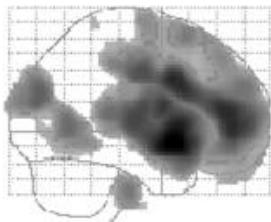
patients). In the 32 trials with binary outcomes, patients in the placebo group were more likely than those in the untreated group to know they were not being treated, and patients in a placebo group would think they had received treatment. It is difficult to distinguish between reporting bias and a true effect of placebo on subjective outcomes, since a patient may tend to try to please the investigator and report improvement when none has occurred. The fact that placebos had no significant effect on objective continuous outcomes suggests that reporting bias may have been a factor in the trials with subjective outcomes.

If patients in the untreated groups sought treat-

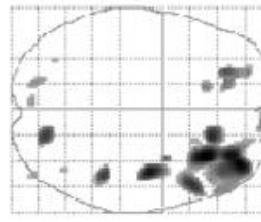
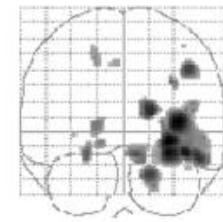
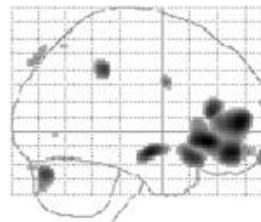
ment cited as evidence that a placebo can be an important medical treatment. The vast majority of reports on placebos, including Baileya's article, have estimat-

Forventning (placebo) aktiverer opioidsystemet

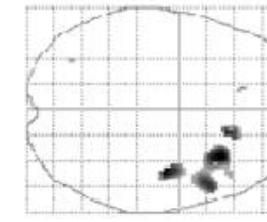
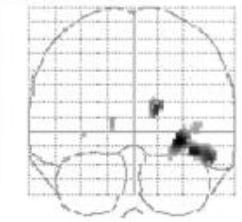
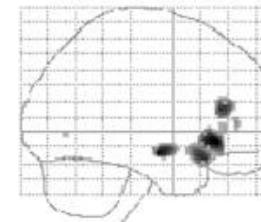
A Opioid network



B Placebo analgesia network



C Placebo analgesia network
masked with the opioid network

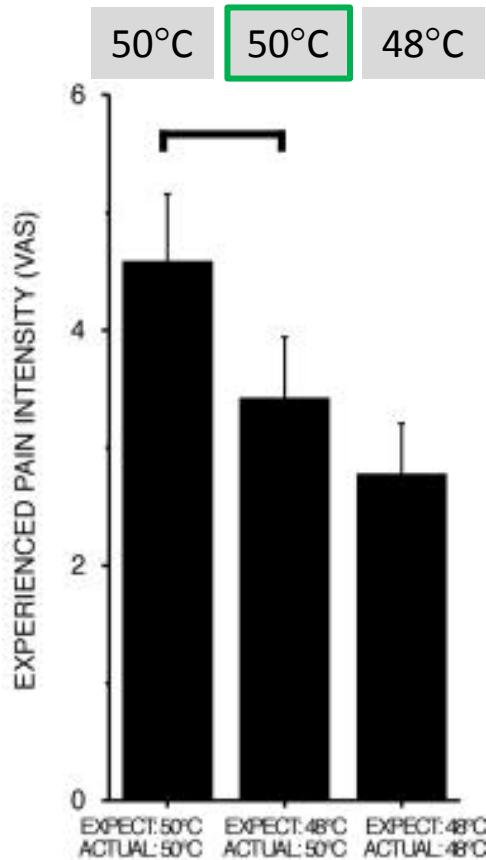


Opioidsystemet er delvis under kognitiv kontroll

(Petrovic et al, Science, 2002)

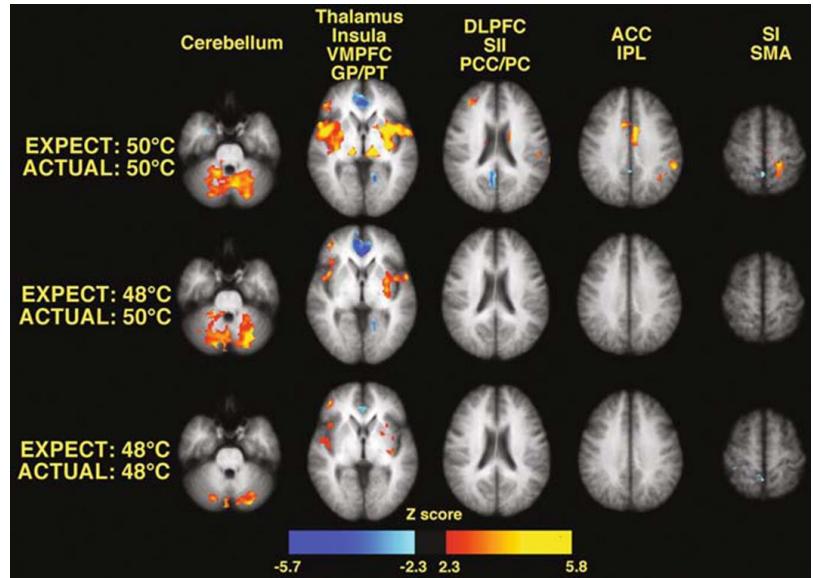
Forventning reduserer også kortikal aktivitet

Smerteopplevelse



(Koyama et al, *PNAS*, 2005)

Kortikal aktivitet i «smerteområder»



Varmesmerte

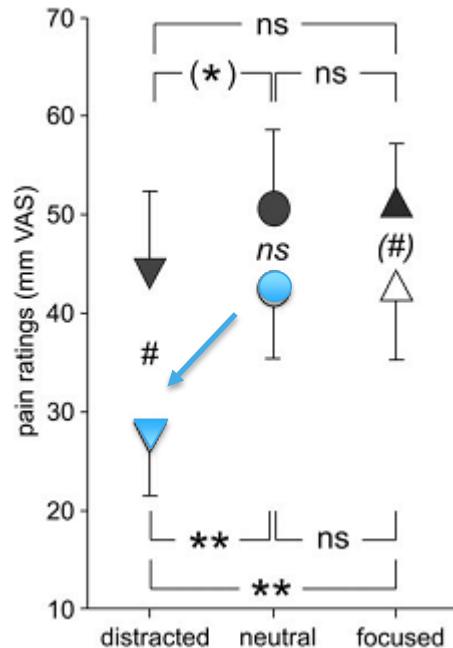


Forventning om smertehemming

- Placeboforventning aktiverer deler av opioidnettverket (Petrovic et al, 2002)
- Resultat
 - Aktiverer strukturer i hjernestammen (PAG) (Wager et al, 2004) som igjen hemmer nociceptiv signalering på spinalt nivå (Matre et al, J Neurophysiol, 2006; Eippert et al, Science, 2009)
 - Reduserer aktiviteten i kortikale strukturer som fortolker smerten (Koyama et al, 2005)
- Forventningseffekten kan ikke forklares som rapporteringsbias alene, men er biologisk

Smerte hemmes ved distraksjon

- Flere studier viser smertehemmende effekt av distraksjon (Bushnell et al, 1999; Dowman 2001; Eccleston 1995)
- Eks:
 - Eksperimentell studie, laser-stimuli, n=10 deltagere
 - Lavere smerteopplevelsen ved gjentatt subtraksjon

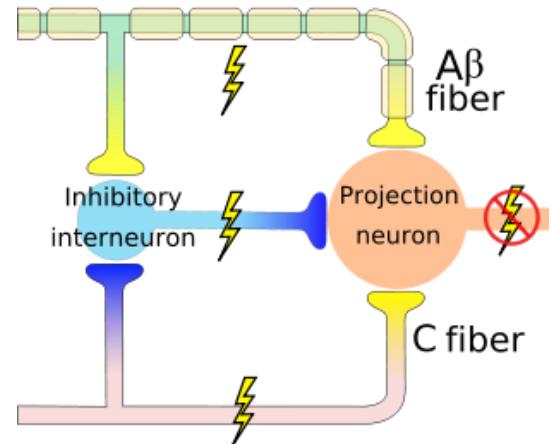


Tiede et al, Pain, 2010

Smertemodulering

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 - **Smerte (smertefull betinget stimulering)**

Smertesportteorien



Wikipedia



Smerte hemmer smerte



Terminology

DNIC: Diffuse noxious inhibitory controls

HNCS: Heterotopic noxious conditioning stimulation

CPM: Conditioned pain modulation



1979

DNIC:
Le Bars, Dickenson and Besson

1997

HNCS:
Kosek and Hansson

2010

CPM:
Yarnitsky, Arendt-Nielsen, Bouhassira,
Edwards, Fillingim, Granot, Hansson,
Lautenbacher, Marchand, Wilder-Smith

Nocisepsjon fra annet anatomisk område hemmer dorsalhorn-nevroner med 60-100% (DNIC-begrepet introduseres)

Pain. 1979 Jun;6(3):28

Diffuse noxious inhibitory control

Le Bars D, Dickens J, et al.

Abstract

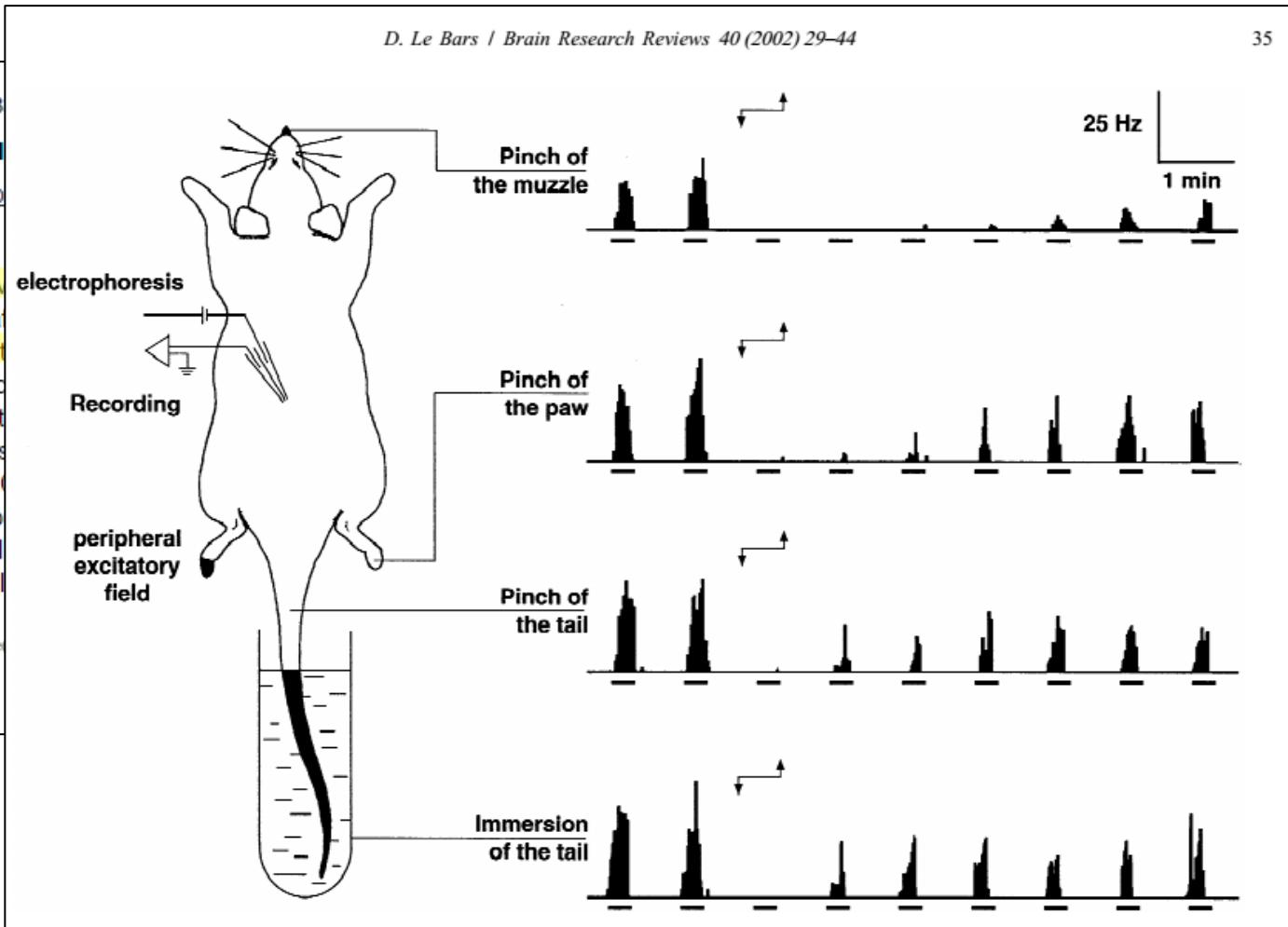
(1) Sixty-eight converging A_β, A_α and C fibre afferents were recorded from the dorsal horn of the cat. (2) The activation of these fibres by noxious stimuli were ineffective unless they were applied to the tail, the most sensitive part of the body. (3) The responses to noxious stimuli were enhanced when applied to and transduced in the dorsal horn by bradykinin. (4) DNIC was induced by noxious heat applied to the tail. (5) DNIC was also induced by electrical or natural noxious stimuli applied to the tail. (6) DNIC was induced by painful conditioning stimuli applied to the tail. (7) DNIC was induced by painful stimuli applied to the muzzle, paw and tail.

PMID: 460935 [PubMed]



D. Le Bars / Brain Research Reviews 40 (2002) 29–44

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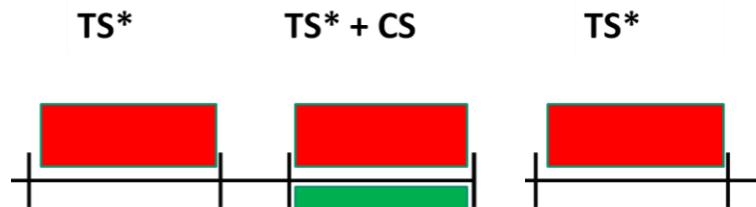
prominent A_β receptive field. non-noxious noxious pinch. Noxious heat stimulation and the threshold duration of

CPM (smertefull betinget stimulering)

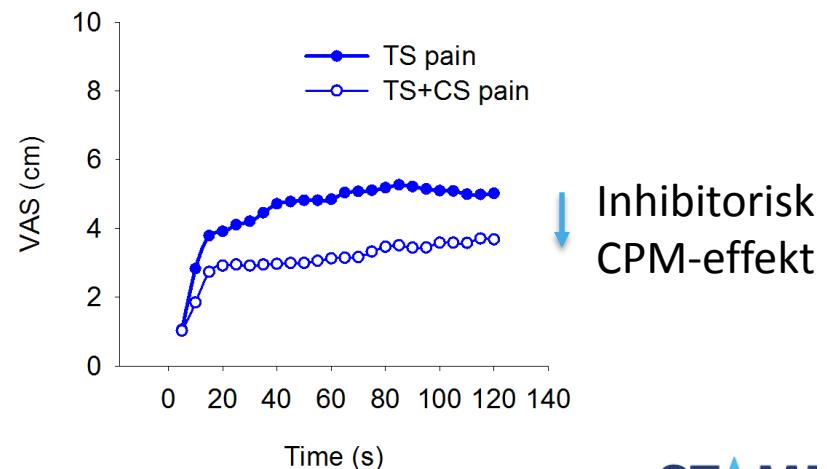
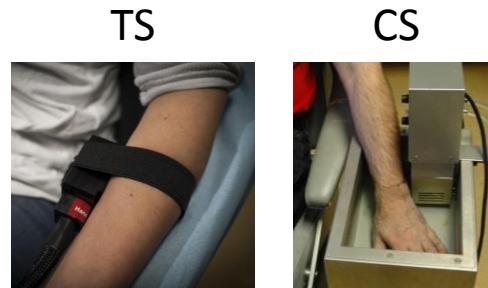
CPM-begrepet introduseres i 2010 for å dekke smertehemming i mer generell form

TS: test stimulus

CS: conditioning (betinget) stimulus



Eksempel



Psykofysiologisk utfallsmål
Nevrofysiologisk utfallsmål

Mange faktorer påvirker CPM-effekten

- Noe støtte for økende CPM-effekt med økende CS-intensitet, men CPM-effekt også funnet for ikke-smertefull CS
- Parallel testing gir kraftigere CPM-effekt enn seriell
- Kjønn og alder
 - noe støtte for dårligere CPM-effekt hos kvinner og eldre
- Lokalisasjon
 - TS og CS bør komme fra ulike segmenter
- Varighet og intensitet TS
 - Noe støtte for mer stabil CPM-effekt med økende varighet og TS rundt pain60
- Type TS-smerte og CS-smerte
 - mekanisk, termisk, kjemisk, elektrisk
- *Vanskelig gjør konklusjoner*

Pud et al, 2009

Stor variasjon i CPM-effekt mellom studier (Pud et al, Pain, 2009)

Table 1

DNIC-like effect in the various experimental paradigms; maximal pain inhibition (%) by modality, t

	Conditioning stimulus										Is U A	
	Cold (water) Upper body					Heat (contact, water) Upper/Lower* body						
	All	M	F	Thr	n	All	M	F	Thr	VAS		
				VAS						Neu		
				Neu								
Test pain												
<i>Heat (contact, water, laser)</i>												
Upper body	46	16	VAS	31 [13]		36	13	VAS	31 [13]			
	37		VAS	83 [34]	10			Thr	20 [18]			
	10		VAS	45 [6]	10			Thr	20 [18]			
	33		Thr	15 [37]		24	0	VAS	33 [32]			
	29		VAS	29 [27]								
Lower body	18		VAS	20 [20]	29			VAS	16 [15]	2		
	5		Thr	20 [20]	32			Neu	16 [15]	2		
											3	
											3	
<i>Electrical</i>												
Upper body	100		Thr	15 [37]	15			Neu	11 [7]			
								Thr*	20 [17]			
								VAS	13 [25]			
								Neu	13 [25]			
								Thr*	25 [26]			
Lower body	20		Neu	30 [30]	10			Thr	18 [24]			
	15	9	Thr	36 [31]	53			Neu	9 [39]	2		
	51		Neu	36 [31]								
<i>Mechanic</i>												
Upper body	21	13	VAS	40 [28]		22	17	VAS	40 [19]			
	23	15	Thr	35 [12]								

Systematisk variasjon av CS-smerte

- Oono et al, Scand J Pain, 2011

Table 2

Rank of the CPM effect on PPT, PPTol, VAS1.4 and VAS1.6.

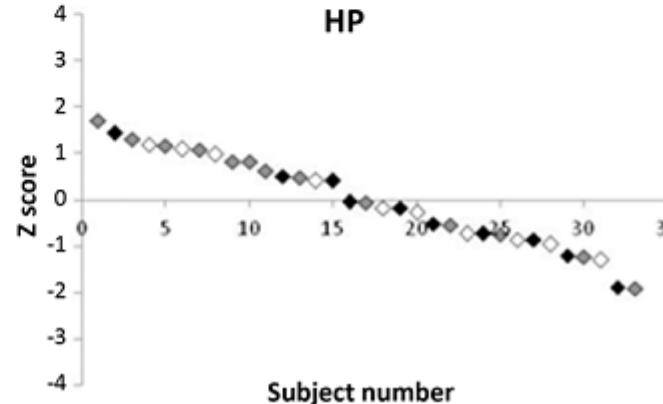
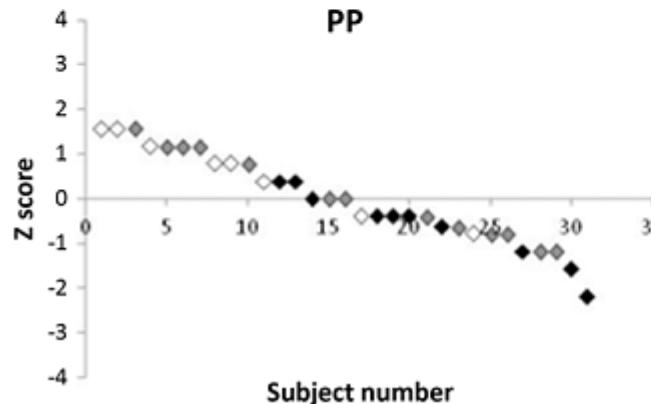
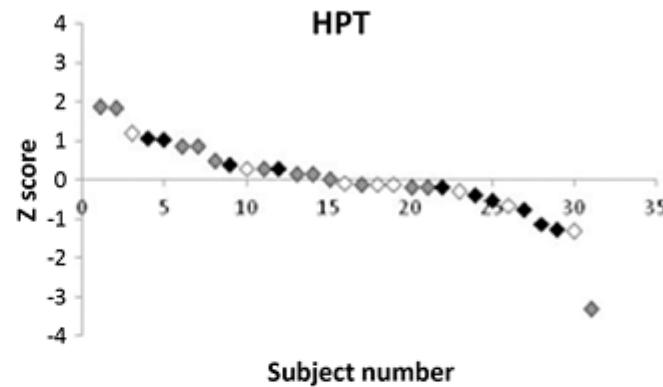
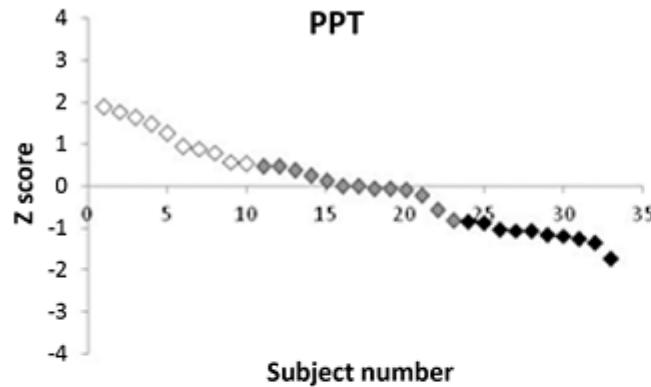
Rank	Conditioning stimulus	Assessment site	CPM effect (%)
PPT			
1	Cold	TA	66.3 ± 10.0*
2	Tourniquet	TA	43.4 ± 5.8*
3	Head band	TA	29.1 ± 5.7*
4	Cold	Masseter	23.3 ± 4.3*
5	Tourniquet	Masseter	20.7 ± 3.4*
6	Cold	Forearm	16.7 ± 2.8*
7	Tourniquet	Forearm	15.1 ± 2.6*
8	Head band	Forearm	13.8 ± 4.7*
9	Head band	Masseter	10.1 ± 2.7*

*P<0.01 compared with baseline

Dårlig korrelasjon mellom typer TS-smerte

- Nahman-Averbuch et al, Scand J Pain, 2013:

H. Nahman-Averbuch et al. / Scandinavian Journal of Pain 4 (2013) 10–14



Anbefalinger (Yarnitsky et al, EJP, 2014)

A

- TS
 - Termisk eller mekanisk
 - Stigende intensitet inntil pain40 eller fast pain40
 - Test bør gjennomføres to ganger på to ulike hudområder
- CS
 - Samme type bør brukes for begge TS
 - Intensitet > pain20

eller

B

- En full CPM-protokoll legges til den planlagte
 - TS: To etterfølgende mekaniske trykkstimuli inntil pain40
 - CS: hånden holdes i kuldebad, 1 min
 - Seriell protokoll

Få grupper følger anbefalingene (EFIC, Wien, 2015)

Hva har CPM-forsøk i laboratoriet vist?

Hypotese: dysfunksjonell endogen smertehemming bidrar til økt risiko for kronisk smerte

Ulike spørsmål:

- Har smertepasienter dårligere smertehemming enn kontroller?
- Kan smertehemming predikere post-operative smerter?
- Sier smertehemming noe om risiko for å utvikle smerter/plager?

Dårligere CPM-effekt hos pasienter

- Fibromyalgi
- Hodepine
- Migrene
- Irritabel tarm
- Er dårligere CPM-effekt en effekt eller en årsak?

(Kosek and Hansson, Pain, 1997; Pielsticker et al, Pain, 2005; de Tommaso et al, J Headache Pain, 2007; King et al, Pain, 2009)

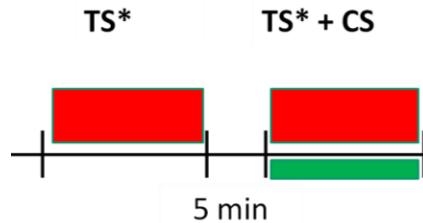
Prediksjon av postoperativ smerte

- Pasienter med mer effektiv DNIC (CPM-effekt) før kirurgi rapporterte mindre intense kroniske postoperative smerter (Yarnitsky et al, Pain, 2008)
- Ikke reproduksjon, bortsett fra i pilotstudie (Wilder-Smith et al, 2010)

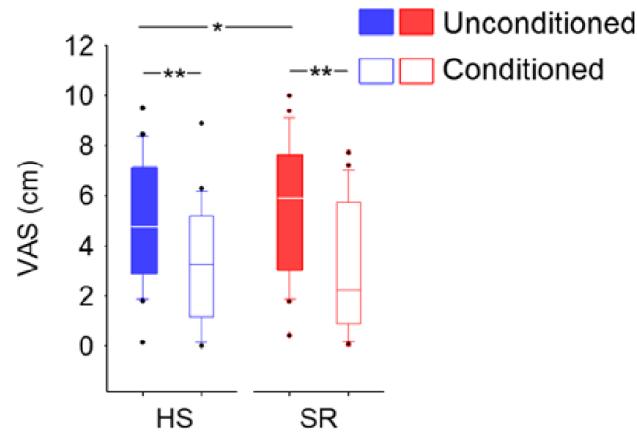
Lite søvn forsterker opplevd varmesmerte



- Kan det forklares med dårligere smertehemming?
- Eksperimentell studie (n=21) normalsøvn vs. 2 netter med 50 % søvn, CPM-protokoll med varme (TS) og kulde (CS)
- Subjektiv smerte øker etter søvnrestriksjon (SR), men det gjør også CPM-effekten
- **Dårligere smertehemming ser ikke ut til å forklare økt smerte etter søvnrestriksjon**



Matre et al, EJP, 2015



Konklusjoner

- Endogene smertehemmende mekanismer (forventning, distraksjon, CPM) kan studeres i laboratoriet
- Placebostudier har bidratt mye til forståelsen av smertehemming og er klinisk relevant
- CPM:
 - Stor variasjon i metodikk og store individuelle forskjeller, gjør det vanskelig å trekke konklusjoner på tvers av studier
 - Felles metodikk på tvers av lab'er nødvendig
- Noen indikasjoner på sammenheng mellom dysfunksjonell smertehemming og plager/kronisitet, men usikkerhet om kausal rekkefølge

Takk for inspirasjon og arbeidslyst



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