



Central Sensitization and Chronic Overlapping Pain Conditions

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Pain Conditions Overlap

Chronic Overlapping Pain Conditions (COPCs)



www.chronicpainresearch.org



From the <u>OPPERA Study</u>. Idiopathic pain conditions (IPCs) related to TMD. The four related conditions were: headache, low back pain, widespread pain and IBS. *OR = odds ratio for TMD in people with 1, 2, 3 or 4 IPCs relative to people with no IPCs





PAIN[®] 152 (2011) S2–S15



www.elsevier.com/locate/pain

Review

Central sensitization: Implications for the diagnosis and treatment of pain

Clifford J. Woolf

Program in Neurobiology and FM Kirby Neurobiology Center, Children's Hospital Boston, Department of Neurobiology, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA

Central Sensitization

...an amplification of neural signaling within the CNS that elicits pain hypersensitivity...

Clinical Signs of Central Sensitization

- Pain mediated by low threshold Aß fibers
- Spread of pain sensitivity to areas with no demonstrable pathology
- Aftersensations
- Enhanced temporal summation
- Maintenance of pain by low frequency stimuli that normally do not evoke any ongoing pain

Risk Factors Common to Chronic Overlapping Pain Conditions

- Female Sex*
- Widespread Pain Sensitivity
- Psychological Factors*
- Somatic Symptom Burden*
- Familial/Genetic Factors*
- * Previously associated with pain sensitivity

Proportion of Females and Males by Number of Pain Conditions



Pain Conditions included: temporomandibular disorder, irritable bowel syndrome, headache, low back pain, fibromyalgia

Unpublished data from OPPERA Study

Family History of COPCs in Cases and Controls



Slade, et al, under review

Psychological Factors Associated with Idiopathic Pain Conditions (IPCs)

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Psych measure SCL90R-Som PILL SCL90R-Dep PSS Trait Anxiety PTSD LES-Negative POMS-NA CSQ-Catastroph POMS-PA(r) CSQ-Distance CSQ-Distract CSQ-Praying CSQ-Coping CSQ-Ignore





Fillingim, et al, under review

Approaches in Mechanism-Based Pain Assessment



Fillingim, et al, 2016 J Pain 9 (Suppl 2): T10-T20

Evidence for Central Sensitization in COPCs

• Pain distribution and qualities

• QST findings

Neuroimaging

Number of Pain Conditions and Painful Body Sites for Different Index Pain Conditions



Mun, et al (2019) J Pain, in press





OPEN



Anatomical selectivity in overlap of chronic facial and bodily pain

Gary D. Slade^{a,b,c,*}, Jonathan D. Rosen^d, Richard Ohrbach^e, Joel D. Greenspan^{f,g}, Roger B. Fillingim^h, Marc Parisienⁱ, Samar Khouryⁱ, Luda Diatchenkoⁱ, William Maixner^j, Eric Bair^{a,d,k}

Odds of TMD Based on Presence of Other Bodily Pains



Slade, et al.

PAIN

Quantitative sensory testing in patients with migraine: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Hadas Nahman-Averbuch^{a,*}, Tom Shefi^b, Victor J. Schneider II^a, Dan Li^c, Lili Ding^c, Christopher D. King^a, Robert C. Coghill^a

Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

PAIN

Quantitative sensory testing and predicting outcomes for musculoskeletal pain, disability, and negative affect: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Vasileios Georgopoulos^{a,b,*}, Kehinde Akin-Akinyosoye^{a,b}, Weiya Zhang^{a,b,c}, Daniel F. McWilliams^{a,b,c}, Paul Hendrick^{b,c,d}, David A. Walsh^{a,b,c}

Research Paper

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Quantitative assessment of nonpelvic pressure pain sensitivity in urologic chronic pelvic pain syndrome: a MAPP Research Network study

Steven E. Harte^{a,*}, Andrew Schrepf^a, Robert Gallop^{b,c}, Grant H. Kruger^{a,d}, Hing Hung Henry Lai^e, Siobhan Sutcliffe^f, Megan Halvorson^a, Eric Ichesco^a, Bruce D. Naliboff⁹, Niloofar Afari^{h,i}, Richard E. Harris^a, John T. Farrar^c, Frank Tu^j, John Richard Landis^c, Daniel J. Clauw^a, for the MAPP Research Network



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IASP

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PAIN⁻ 148 (2010)



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Central and peripheral hypersensitivity in the irritable bowel syndrome

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Somatosensory profiles in subgroups of patients with myogenic temporomandibular disorders and fibromyalgia syndrome

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Comprehensive Review



Early changes in somatosensory function in spinal pain: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Anna Marcuzzi^{a,b,*}, Catherine M. Dean^{a,b}, Paul J. Wrigley^{c,d}, Julia M. Hush^{a,b}

Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis





Endogenous pain modulation in chronic orofacial pain: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Estephan J. Moana-Filho^{a,*}, Alberto Herrero Babiloni^b, Nicole R. Theis-Mahon^c

Pressure Pain Thresholds (PPT) for TMD Cases vs. Controls





PPTs are significantly lower for chronic TMJD cases than pain-free controls in both cranial and extra-cranial body sites. (Mean +/- SEM; all p<0.001)

Osteoarthritis and Cartilage

Experimental pain sensitivity differs as a function of clinical pain severity in symptomatic knee osteoarthritis

CrossMark

C.D. King †*, K.T. Sibille †, B.R. Goodin ‡, Y. Cruz-Almeida †, T.L. Glover †§, E. Bartley †, J.L. Riley †, M.S. Herbert ||, A. Sotolongo ||, J. Schmidt ||, B.J. Fessler ||, D.T. Redden ¶, R. Staud #, L.A. Bradley ||, R.B. Fillingim †



Variable	OA High Pain* (n=155)	OA Low Pain* (n=129)	Controls (n=119)			
Demographic Variables						
Age (Years)	55.4 (7.1)	58.4 (7.9)	57.4 (8.0)			
Sex (% Female)	65.3	64.8	63.9			
Race (% White) [‡]	27.3	39.2	70.6			
Clinical Variables						
GCPS-Characteristic Pain (0-100)	67.7 (14.1)	30.6 (12.7)	10.2 (16.8)			
GCPS-Disability (0-100)	59.7 (24.5)	24.6 (21.7)	2.1 (7.0)			
WOMAC-Pain (0-20)	9.8 (4.1)	4.5 (2.8)	0.6 (1.7)			
WOMAC-Physical Function (0-)	31.8 (13.7)	13.9 (10.2)	1.8 (4.8)			
SPPB Total Score	9.2 (2.1)	10.5 (1.5)	10.9 (1.4)			
CES-D Scores	11.8 (8.3)	7.6 (6.4)	6.5 (6.7)			

* High vs. low OA pain based on median split of GCPS-Characteristic Pain Score (median=50)

Pressure Pain Thresholds for OA Patients and Controls



Groups with unlike letters differ from each other, p < 0.05

Punctate Mechanical Pain for OA Patients and Controls



*OA-High differs from the other two groups in both average rating and slope (p < 0.05)

Temporal Summation of Heat Pain (Arm) for OA Patients and Controls



*OA-High differs from the other two groups in both average rating and slope (p < 0.05)

Pain Medicine, 0(0), 2019, 1–13 doi: 10.1093/pm/pnz112 Original Research Article



Neuropathic-Like Pain Symptoms in a Community-Dwelling Sample with or at Risk for Knee Osteoarthritis

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Sample Characteristics

	NP (n=32)	non-NP (n=152)
Age*	54.6 (7.0)	58.6 (7.7)
Sex (%F)	62.5	63.8
Race (% white)*	31.3	51.3
BMI (% obese)*	63.3	55
# Pain Sites	4.7 (2.7)	3.9 (2.2)
Pain Duration		
<u><</u> 3 Years	43.7	47.8
> 3 Years	56.3	62.2

Short Form McGill Pain Questionnaire-2

NP non-NP



All p's < 0.01, adjusting for study site, age, race, education, and BMI

Movement Evoked Pain

NP non-NP



All p's < 0.01, adjusting for study site, age, race, education, and BMI. SPPB=Short Physical Performance Battery

Temporal Summation of Heat Pain

NP non-NP



All p's < 0.01, adjusting for study site, age, race, education, and BMI

Temporal Summation of Mechanical Pain

NP non-NP



All p's < 0.01, adjusting for study site, age, race, education, and BMI

Laboratory Pain Measures Associated with Multiple **Idiopathic Pain Conditions (IPCs)**

QST	TMD	HA	IBS	LBP	FM
PPT-Temp(r)					
MCP-Thresh(r)					
PPT-Trap(r)					
HP-Max48					
MCP-15After					
MCP-Single					
HP-15After48					
PPT-AntTib(r)					
HP-Thresh(r)					
HP-AUC48					
MCP-10stim					
HP-Single48					
HP-Tol(r)					
HP-TS48					
MCP-TS					
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Greenspan, et al, under review

² Standardized odds ratio 4

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Univariate association of health measure and IPC:

PPT temporalis

Adjusted mean (z-score ± s.e.) F т н В -0.68* 0.02 -0.24* -0.01 -0.08 β= -0.22 (0.04)† 0 2 3 5 Number of IPCs

MCP threshold



Adjusted mean (z-score ± s.e.) β= -0.13 (0.04)† 0 5 Number of IPCs MCP 15s aftersensation Adjusted mean (z-score ± s.e.) s.e.) 2 Т н в Adjusted mean (z-score ± s. L 0 1 -0.03 0.21 0.53 0.10 0.12 β= 0.14 (0.04)† 5 0 Number of IPCs

PPT anterior tibialis

н

0.07

-0.37*

В

-0.13 0.14 -0.46*

HP threshold



β= 0.13 (0.07) 5

Number of IPCs

Is "Central Sensitization" a Predictor or Consequence of COPCs?

Standardized Hazard Ratios for TMD Incidence Related to QST Measures

Significant (but weak) Predictors of TMD Onset include:

- Cranial PPTs
- Mechanical aftersensation
- Suprathreshold heat ratings
- Heat temporal summation & aftersensation







Arthritis & Rheumatology

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Pain Susceptibility Phenotypes in Those Free of Knee Pain With or at Risk of Knee Osteoarthritis: The Multicenter Osteoarthritis Study

Lisa C. Carlesso,¹ Neil A. Segal,² Laura Frey-Law,³ Yuqing Zhang,⁴ Lu Na,⁴ Michael Nevitt,⁵ Core E. Lewis,⁶ and Tuhina Neogi⁴

QST Profiles Predict Development of Persistent Knee Pain (PKP)

1- Low-to-moderate proportion of PP sensitivity + facilitated TS n=285 (34)
2- Low/Absent proportion of both PP sensitivity + facilitated TS n=265 (31)

- 4- Low proportion of PP sensitivity + high proportion of facilitated TS n=103 (12)



Group 3 had greater risk of developing persistent knee pain over two-year follow-up. OR=1.98 (1.07-3.68)

Carlesso, et al. 2019 Arth Rheum 71: 542-549

Inconsistent Findings Regarding Brain Structure and Pain Sensitivity



and self-rated pain sensitivity: a voxel-based morphometry study

Ruth Ruscheweyh^{a,b,c,*}, Heike Wersching^d, Harald Kugel^e, Benedikt Sundermann^e, Anja Teuber^d ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Brain structural changes in patients with chronic myofascial pain

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Pain Medicine, 0(0), 2018, 1–11 doi: 10.1093/pm/pny108 Original Research Article



Structural Brain Alterations Before and After Total Knee Arthroplasty: A Longitudinal Assessment

Gwyn N. Lewis, PhD,* Rosalind S. Parker, MPhil,* Sheena Sharma, PhD,* David A. Rice, PhD,*^{,†} and Peter J. McNair, PhD*

Significant <u>increases</u> in gray matter volume were observed after TKA in: bilateral amygdala, contralateral hippocampus, and contralateral PAG.

In contrast, gray matter volume was significantly <u>smaller</u> in bilateral S1 at POSTOP compared with PREOP.



Changes in QST Responses Pre to Post-Op



All changes significant p < 0.05

Etiology of Chronic Overlapping Pain Conditions (COPCs)



Maixner, et al, 2016 J Pain 17 (Suppl): T93-107

Conclusions

- COPCs exhibit multiple signs of central sensitization
- Increased # pain conditions associated with greater sensitization
- Sensitization may represent both risk factor and consequence
- Overlapping measures related to sensitization need to be reconciled

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