

**Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg** 

## Translating Preclinical Targets to Human Experimental Models of Analgesic Efficacy in Healthy Volunteers

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# Human pain models: what is the mechanism of pain to be modelled



# Painful neuropathy

# Sites of sensitization/ spontaneous activity



Sites of desensitization

Spontaneous pain
Peripheral sensitization
Central sensitization

Hyp- Anaesthesia
Hyp- Analgesia
numbness

### Separating pain intensity and degree of neuropathy



### Neuropathy

# Clinically relevant read outs for the models

Excitation thresholds

Supra-threshold encoding - "evoked pain"

Spontaneous activity - "spontaneous pain"



# Microneurography technique



### A-fiber response

### C-fiber response

# More spontaneous activity in nociceptors in painful vs. Non-painful neuropathy



#### Spontaneous activity of nociceptors correlates to pain level in patients spontaneously active C-nociceptors 30 recorded by microneurography 25 % of C-fibers 20 15 10 5 0 no pain no-mild pain moderate to severe pain desensitized C-nociceptors 25 20 % of C-fibers 15 10 5 0 diabetic neuropathy young healthy healthy elderly neuropathic pain mild pain (n>100) (230 fibers, moderate to severe pain 15 subjects) (163 fibers, (228 fibers, 11 patients) 7 patients)

### Dissecting neuropathy and pain

Neuropathic pain patients in microneurography:

- Correlation of pain intensity and spontaneous activity
- Sensitization of mechano-insensitive nociceptors

### Effects of Nerve Growth factor in human skin

(1µg/50µl, n=16)







Acute effects:

no spontaneous pain, no axon reflex flare, no inflammation

#### Long term sensitization

- rapid heat hyperalgesia (peak at day 3)
- mechanical hyperalgesia to impact (peak day 21)
- static allodynia, but no brush evoked allodynia
- no secondary hyperalgesia
- no sensitized axon reflex

#### Rukwied et al. Pain, 2010

### Electrical hyperalgesia at NGF injection site



# No correlation between axonal hyperexcitability and heat pain threshold



# Correlation of axonal hyperexcitability and mechanically induced pain



## NGF sensitization model in humans

- Localized sensitization no secondary hyperalgesia to brush or pin-prick
- No enhanced axon reflex flare at the NGFinjection site

 Augmented pain upon electrical stimulation at day 21 - axonal sensitization NGF induced sensitization in human pharmacological intervention

Microdosing
Local injection of 150 µl of Lidocaine 0.1 or 0.01%

# NGF - heat hyperalgesia: sensitization by lidocaine



# NGF- mechanical hyperalgesia: more sensitive to lidocaine



Rukwied Weinkauf

## conclusions

Long lasting local sensitization
Non-inflammatory
Long lasting hyperalgesia suitable for microdosing approach

 Increased responsiveness to chemical stimulation (low pH and cowhage)

# UVB-induced sensitization in human

## UVB induced sensory sensitization



## **UVB** induced axonal sensitization



# UVB-induced sensitization in human

- Primary hyperalgesia to mechanical and heat stimuli
- Axonal sensitization

### Combination of NGF and UVB

# UVB in NGF pre-sensitized skin



# Sensory and axonal sensitization



### conclusion

- Key read outs: spontaneous pain suprathresholds encoding
- UVB and NGF models provide patterns of sensitization that reflects some aspects of pain patients
- Mechanisms in patients still unknown

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# basic idea of experimental models

