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Soggetti	Pharmacology Pain medicine Clinical biochemistry Human physiology Pharmacology/Toxicology Pain Medicine Medical Biochemistry Human Physiology
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters and index.
Nota di contenuto	Emerging concepts of pain therapy based on neuronal mechanisms -- The pharmacology of nociceptor priming -- Sodium channels and pain -- Role of nerve growth factor in pain -- Central sensitization in humans -- assessment and pharmacology -- The role of NO in the spinal cord -- The role of the endocannabinoid system in pain -- The role of glia in the spinal cord in neuropathic and inflammatory pain -- Plasticity of inhibition in the spinal cord -- Gene regulation in nociception. Modulation of peripheral inflammation by the spinal cord -- The relationship between opioids and cytokines in the spinal cord -- The role of proteases in pain. Pain-related pharmacology in the

amygdala -- Pain and itch – differences and commonalities.

Sommario/riassunto

This volume addresses neuronal pain mechanisms at the peripheral, spinal and supraspinal level which are thought to significantly contribute to pain and which may be the basis for the development of new treatment principles. Chapters on nociceptive mechanisms in the peripheral nociceptive system address the concept of hyperalgesic priming, the role of voltage-gated sodium channels in different inflammatory and neuropathic pain states, the hyperalgesic effects of NGF in different tissues and in inflammatory and neuropathic pain states, and the contribution of proteinase activated receptors (PAR) to the development of pain in several chronic pain conditions. Chapters on nociceptive mechanisms in the spinal cord address the particular role of NO and of glial cell activation in the generation and maintenance of inflammatory and neuropathic pain and it discusses the potential role of local inhibitory interneurons, of the endogenous endocannabinoid system and the importance of non-neuronal immune mechanisms in opioid signaling in the control of pain. Furthermore, it is presented how spinal mechanisms contribute to the expression of peripheral inflammation.
