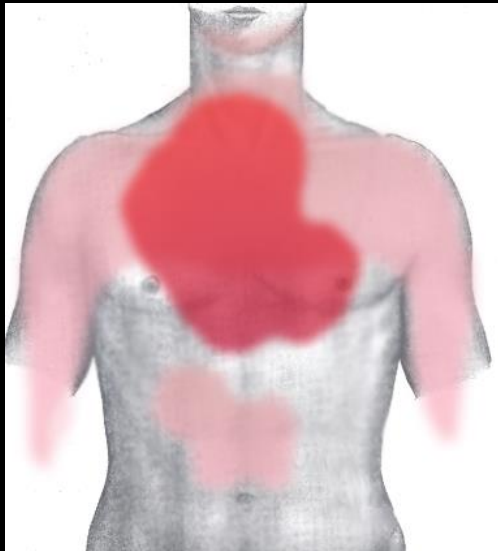


Spinal Mechanisms of Pain Processing (Referred Pain)

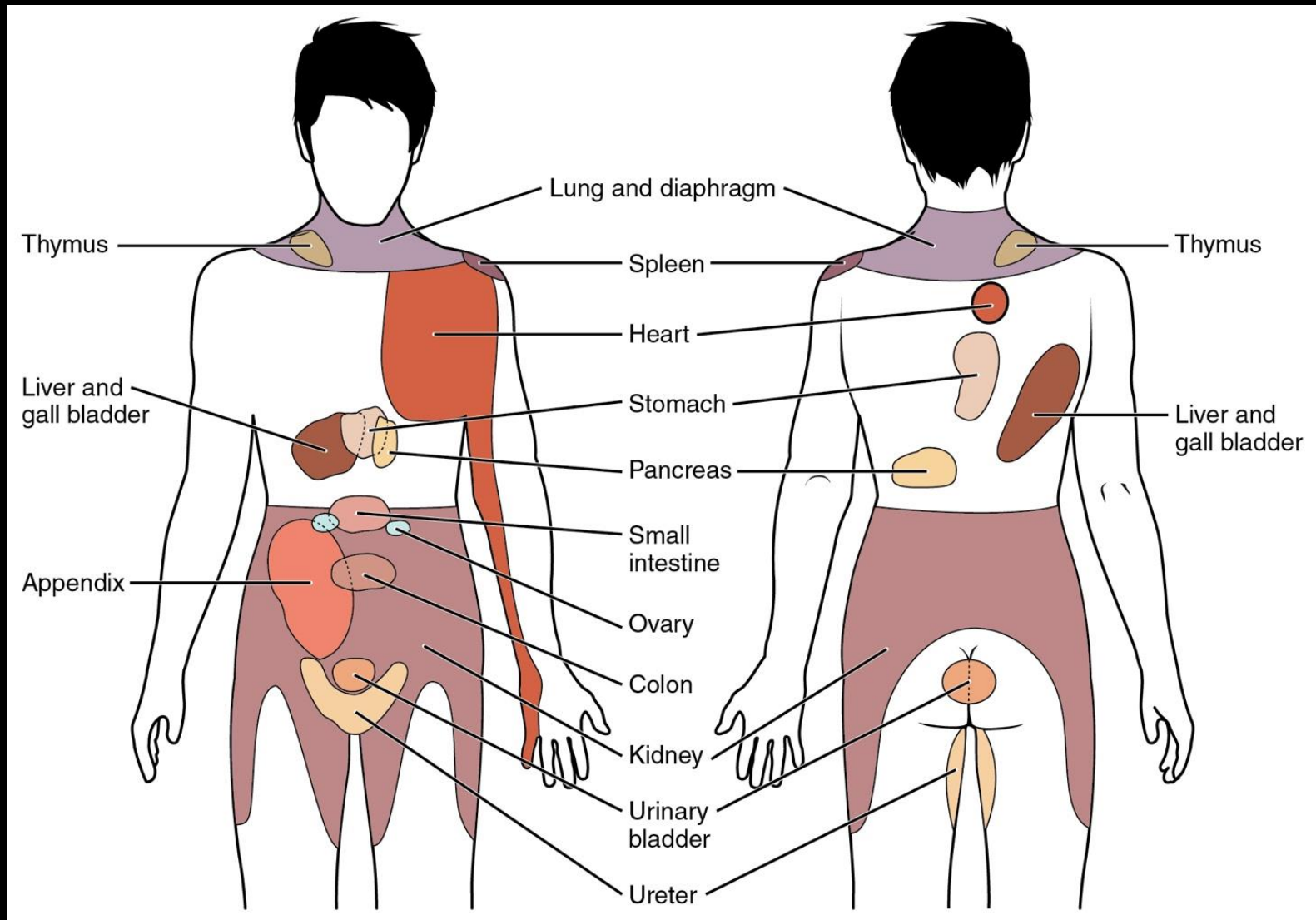
Boris Safronov

Instituto de Biologia Molecular e Celular,
Porto, Portugal

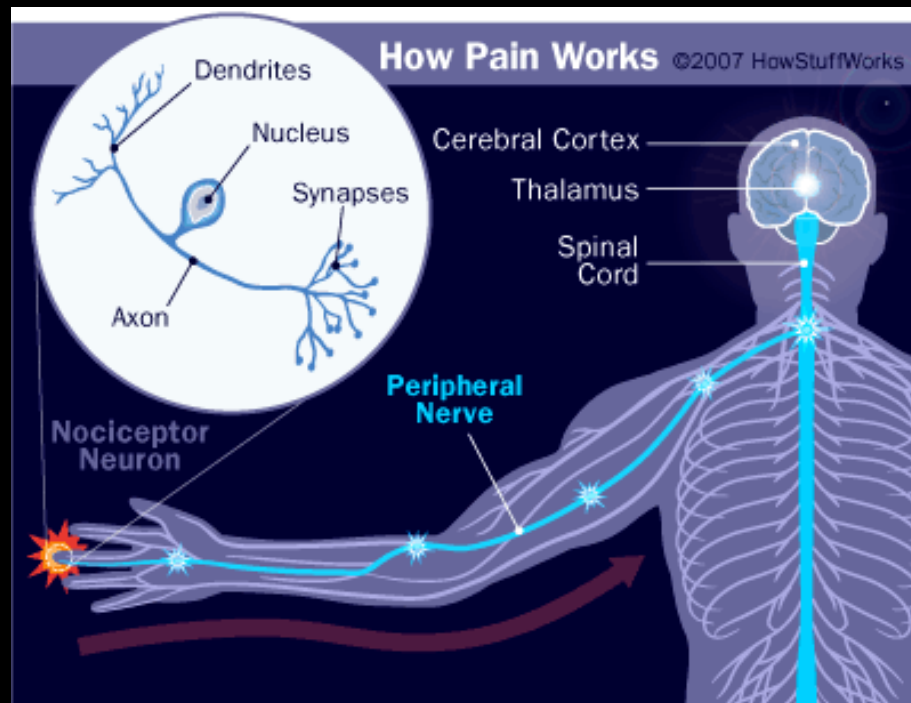
Referred pain is perceived at a location other than the site of the painful stimulus origin.



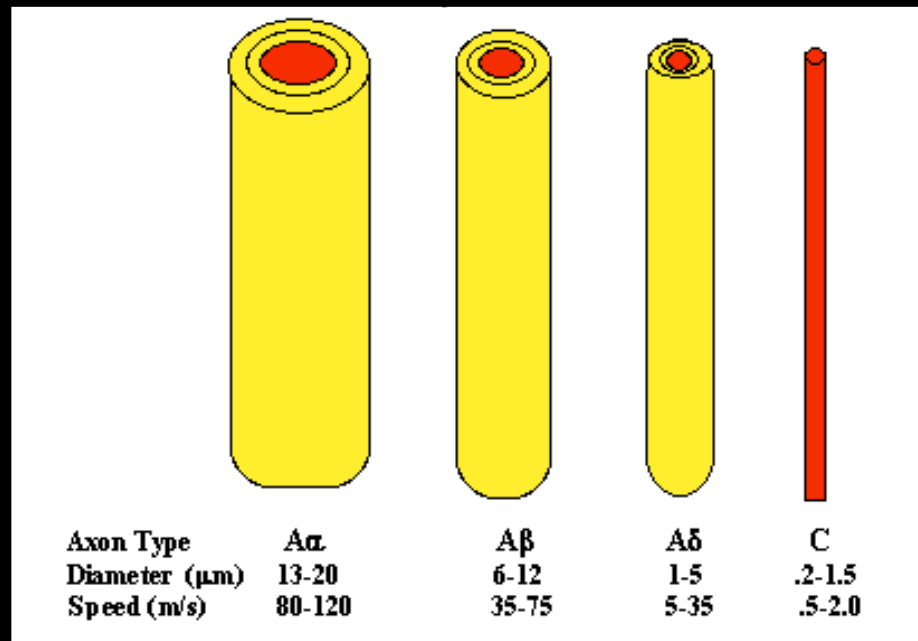
Somatic projections of visceral pain



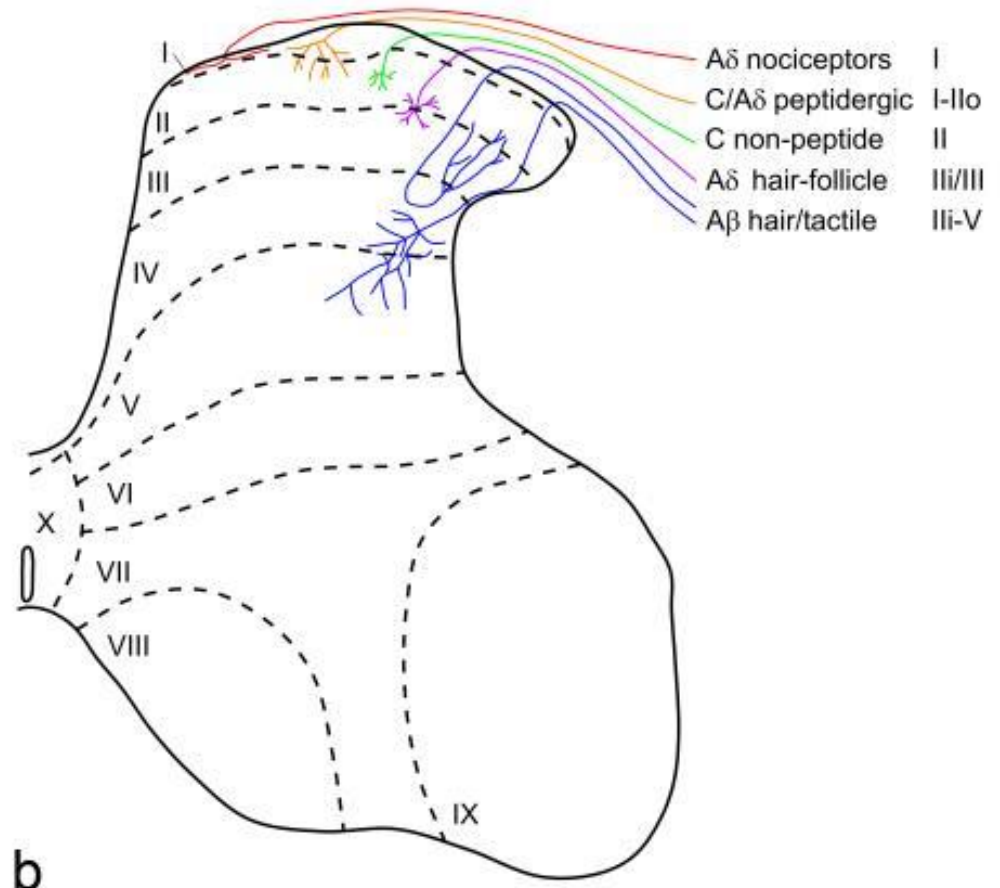
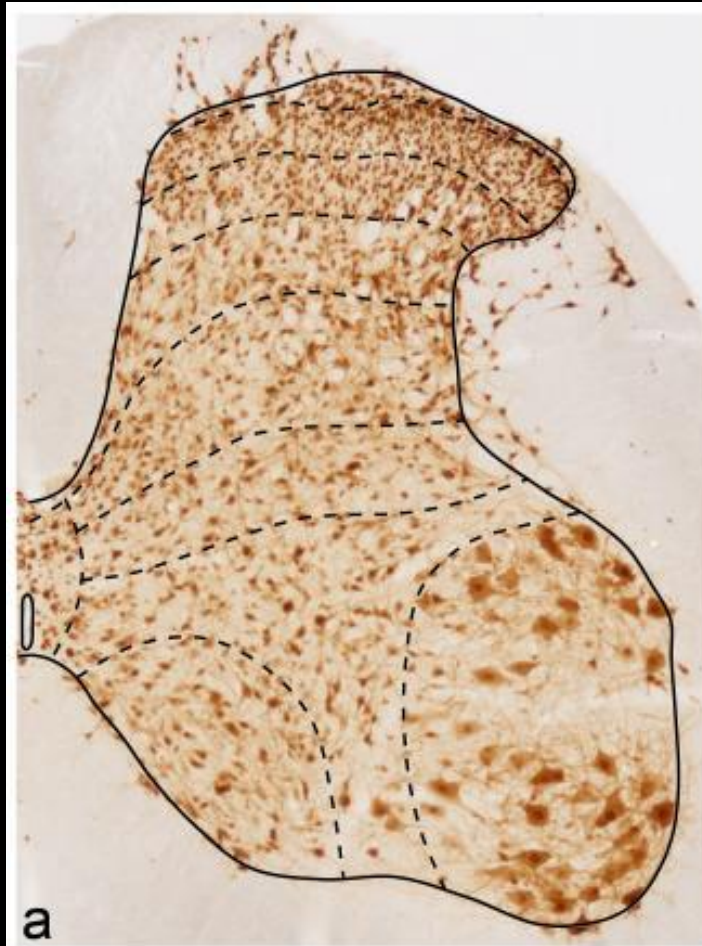
Pain processing pathways



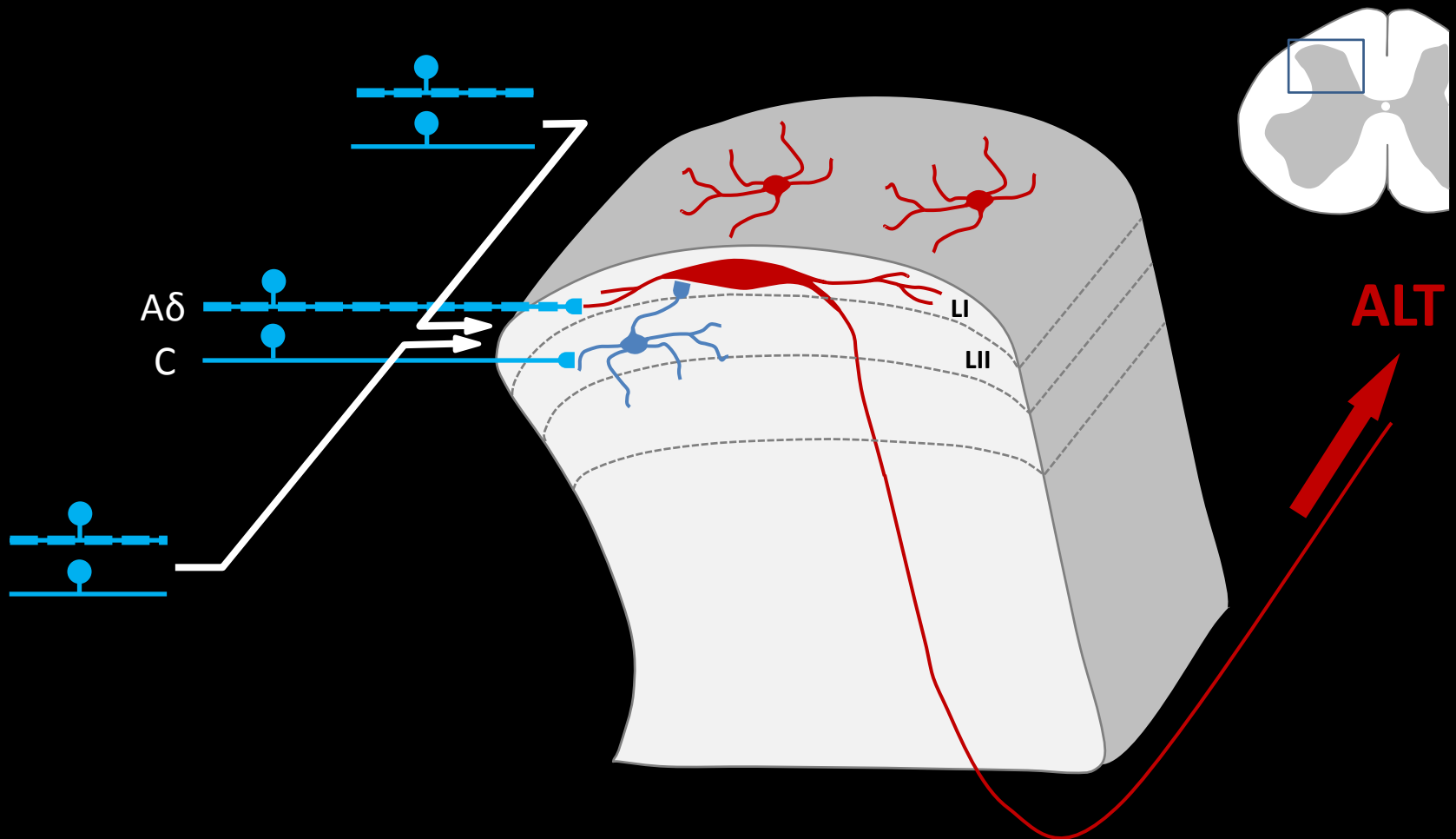
Primary afferent fibers



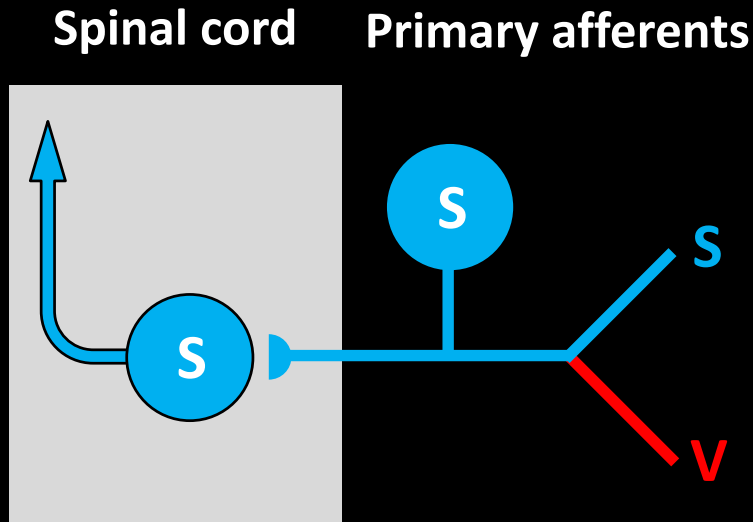
Nociceptors project to laminae I-II



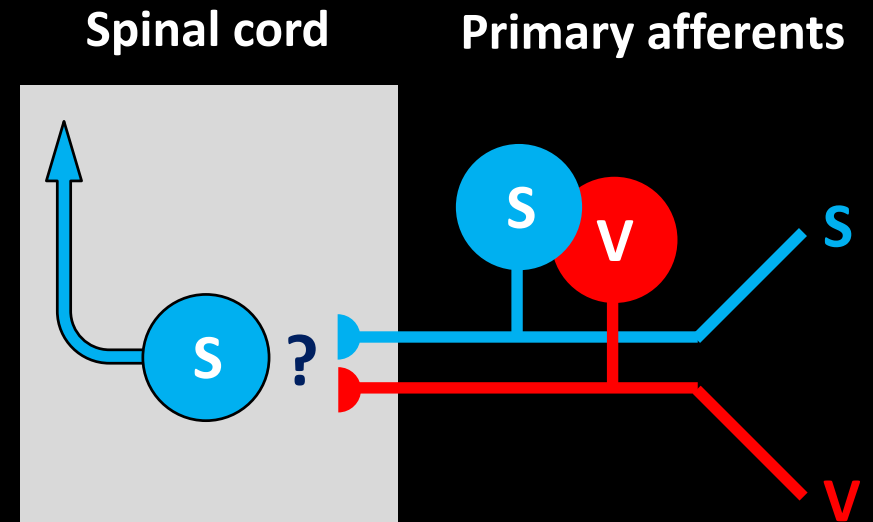
The superficial dorsal horn (laminae I-II)



Theories of referred pain origin

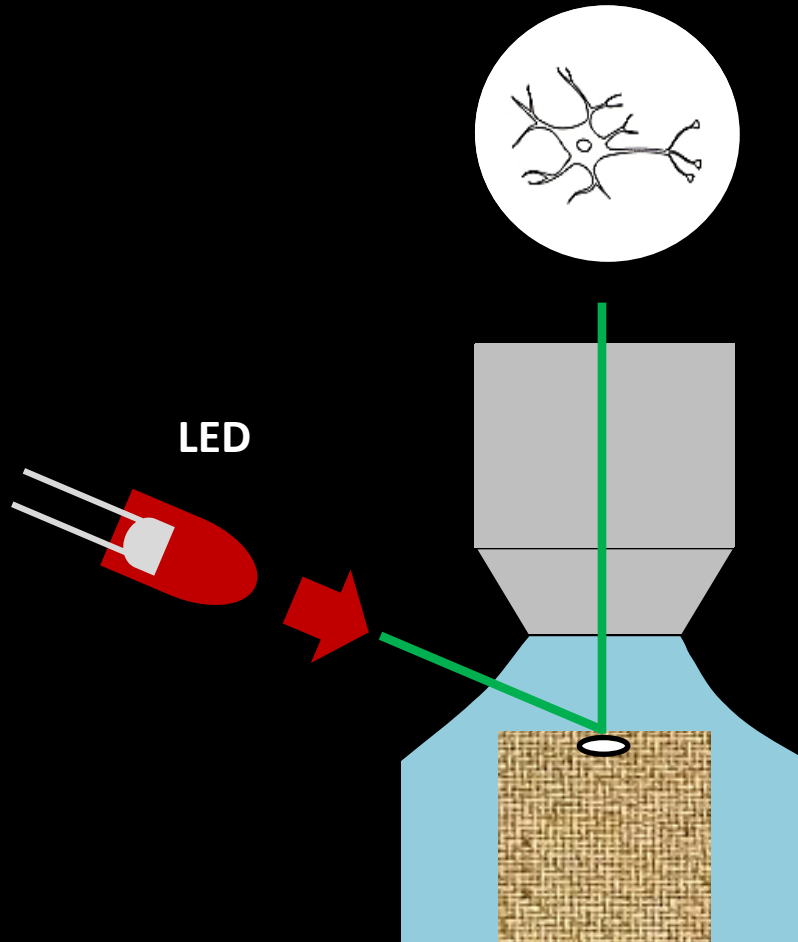


**Dichotomizing axons
(are rare)**



**Spinal cord integration
(how?)**

Cell imaging in thick tissues: The basic idea

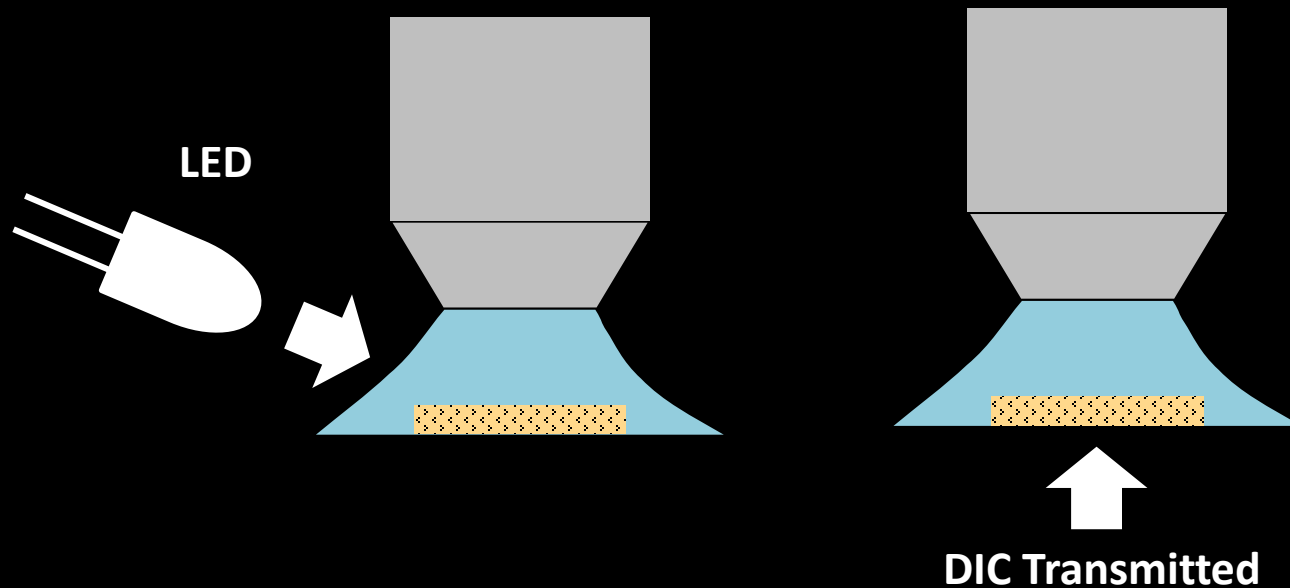
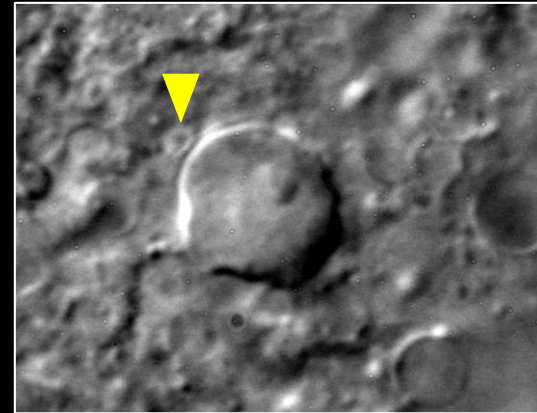
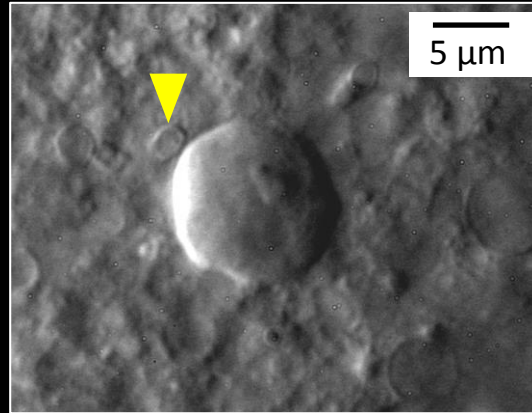


The Fresnel equation

Refractive indices $n_1=1.33$ $n_2=1.35$

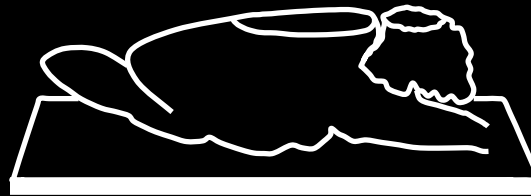
Angle

LED *versus* DIC in a 200- μm slice



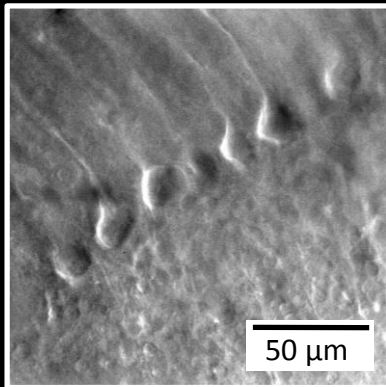
Oblique LED illumination

Whole brain

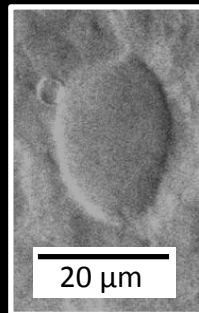


metal plate

cerebellar cortex

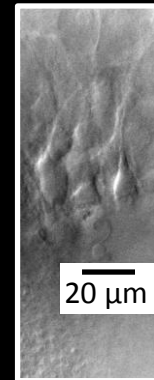


Purkinje cell layer

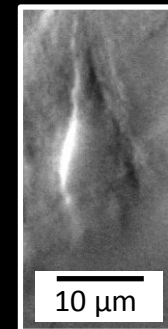


soma

cerebral cortex

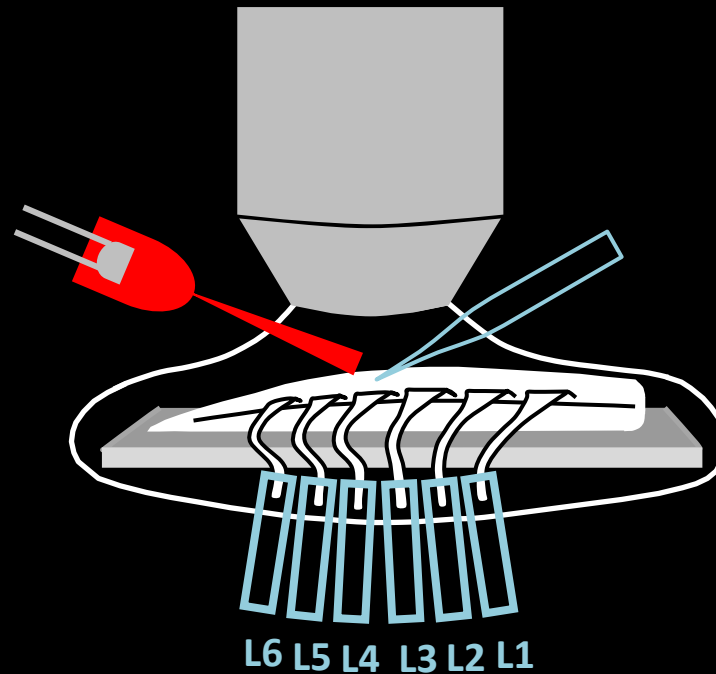
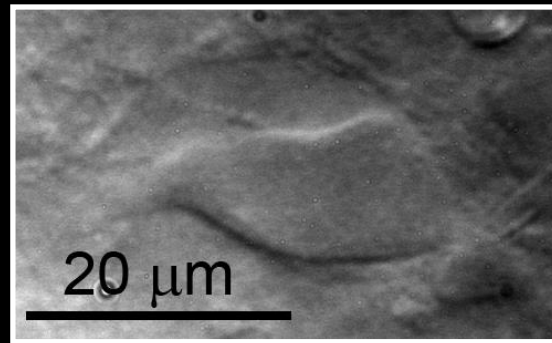


cell layer

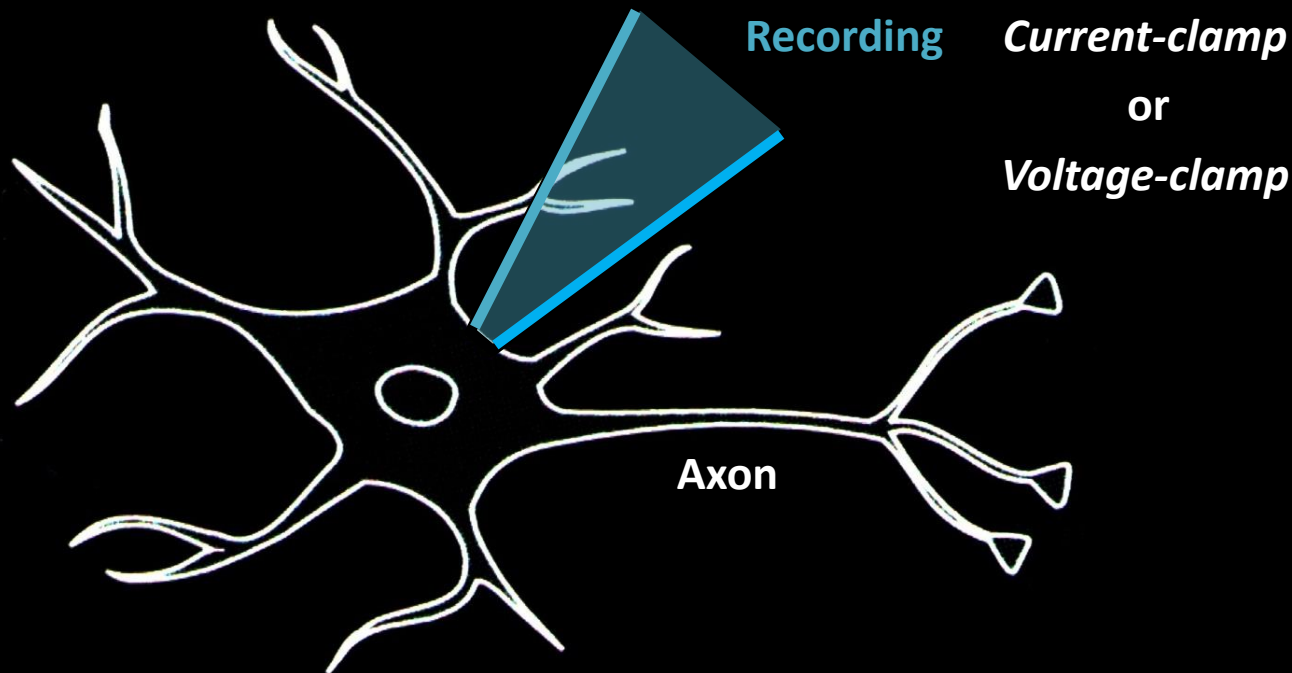


soma

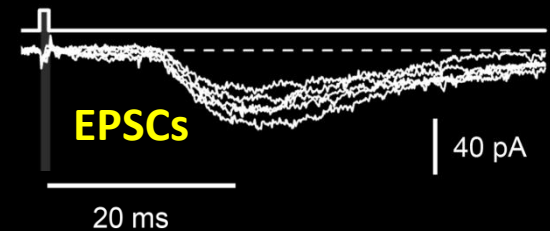
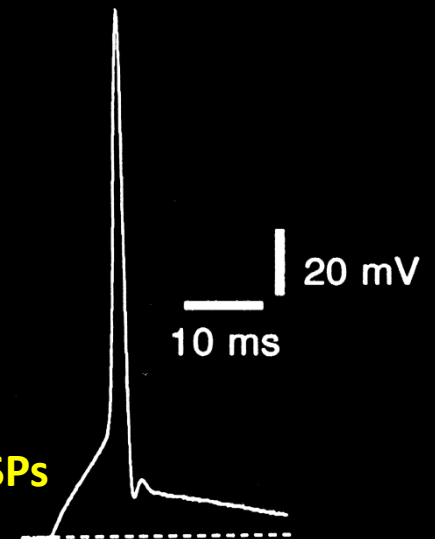
Multi-segmental input to lamina I neurons



Patch-clamp recording from spinal neurons



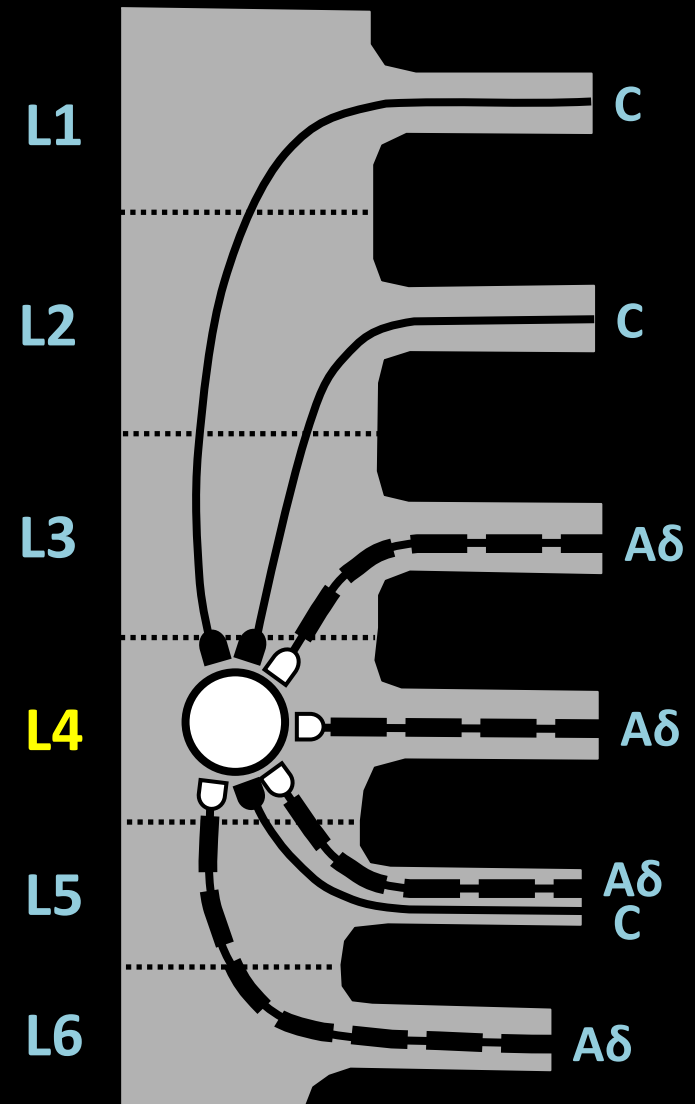
Action Potential



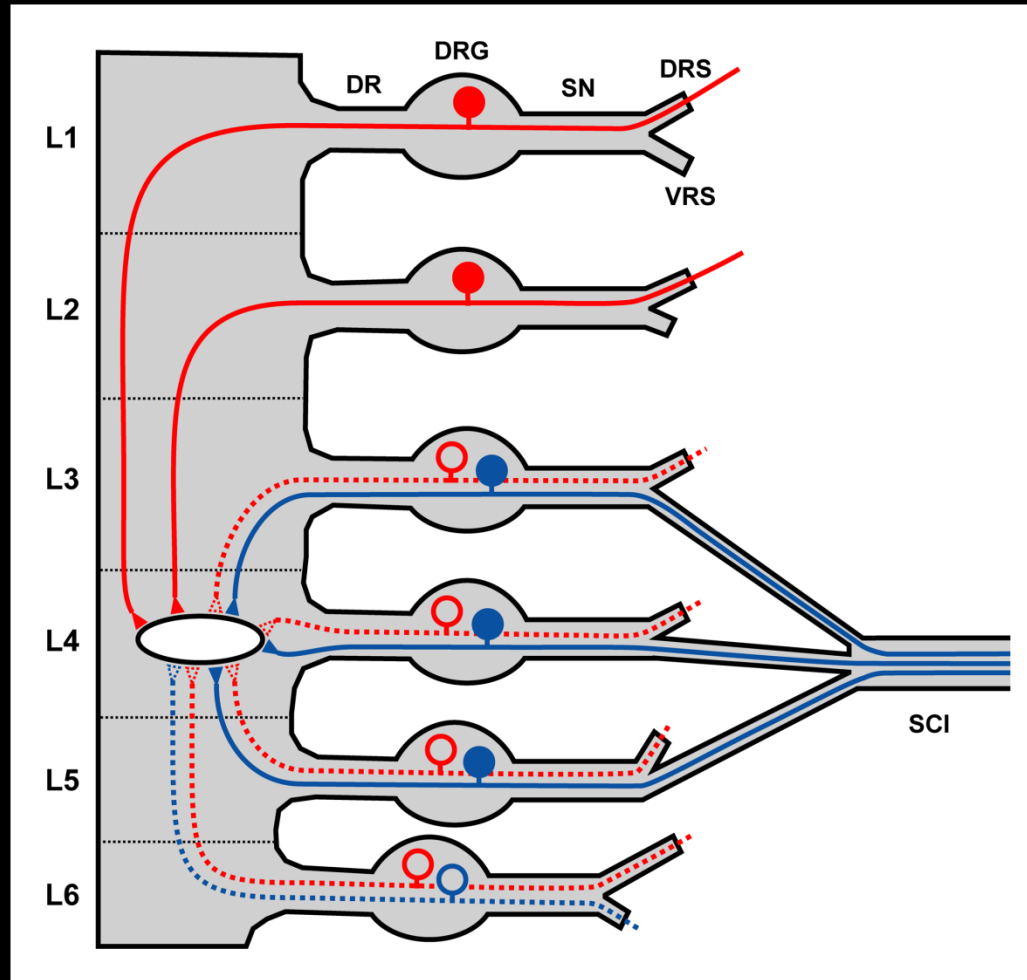
Broad **monosynaptic** inputs to lamina I neurons

$A\delta + C$

$A\delta$



Somato**visceral** convergence on lamina I neurons?

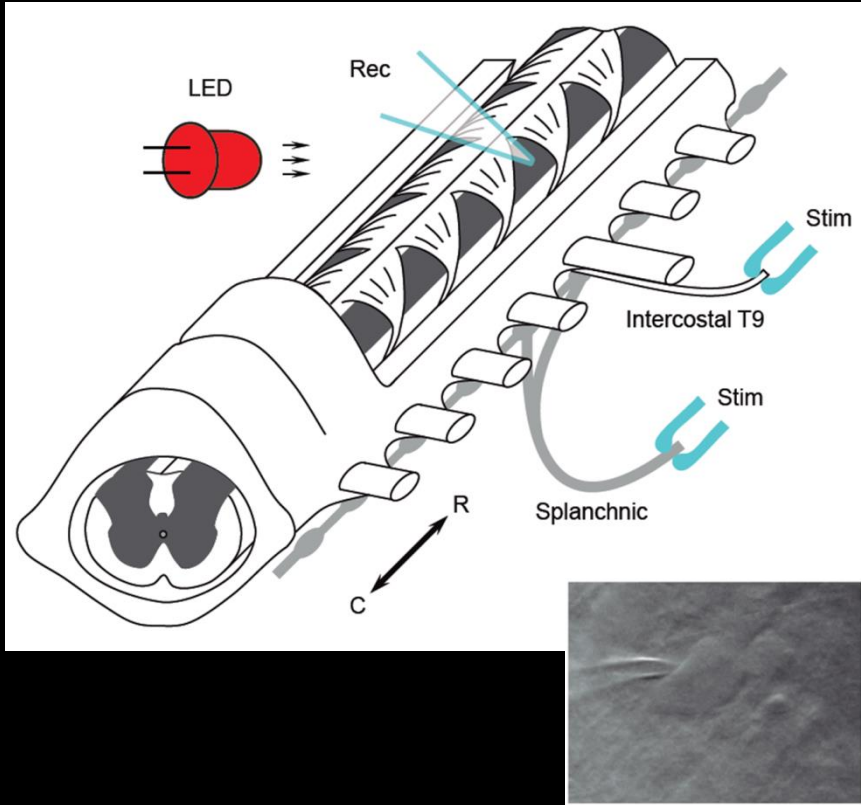


Preliminary conclusions:

A δ - and C-fibers from six roots can directly converge onto one **lamina I** neuron, which functions as an intersegmental integrator of primary afferent inputs

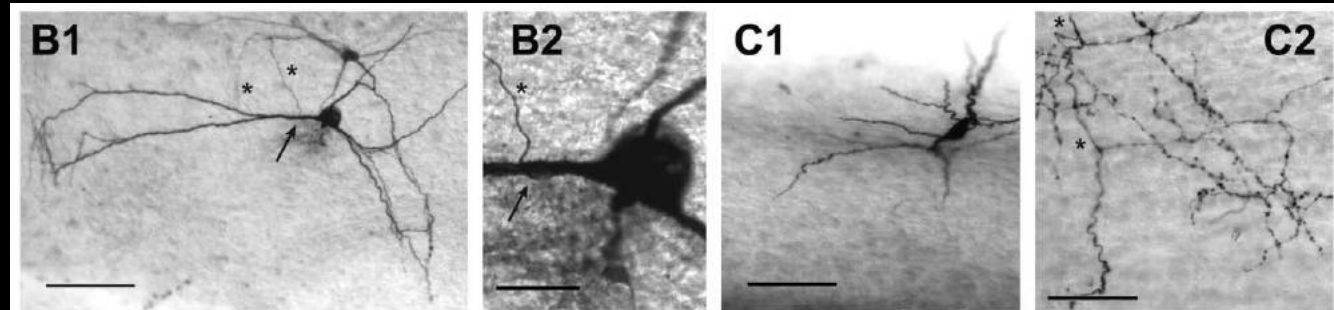
- **Can lamina I neurons integrate somatovisceral inputs and serve as neuronal substrates of referred pain?**

Study of **somato****visceral** convergence

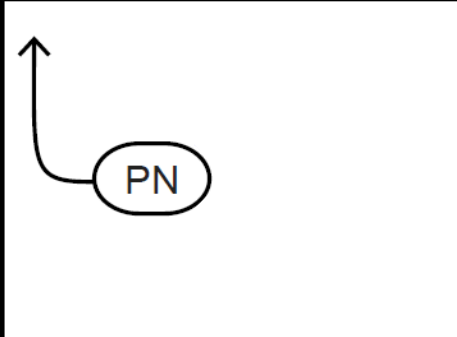


Somatic: Intercostal nerve

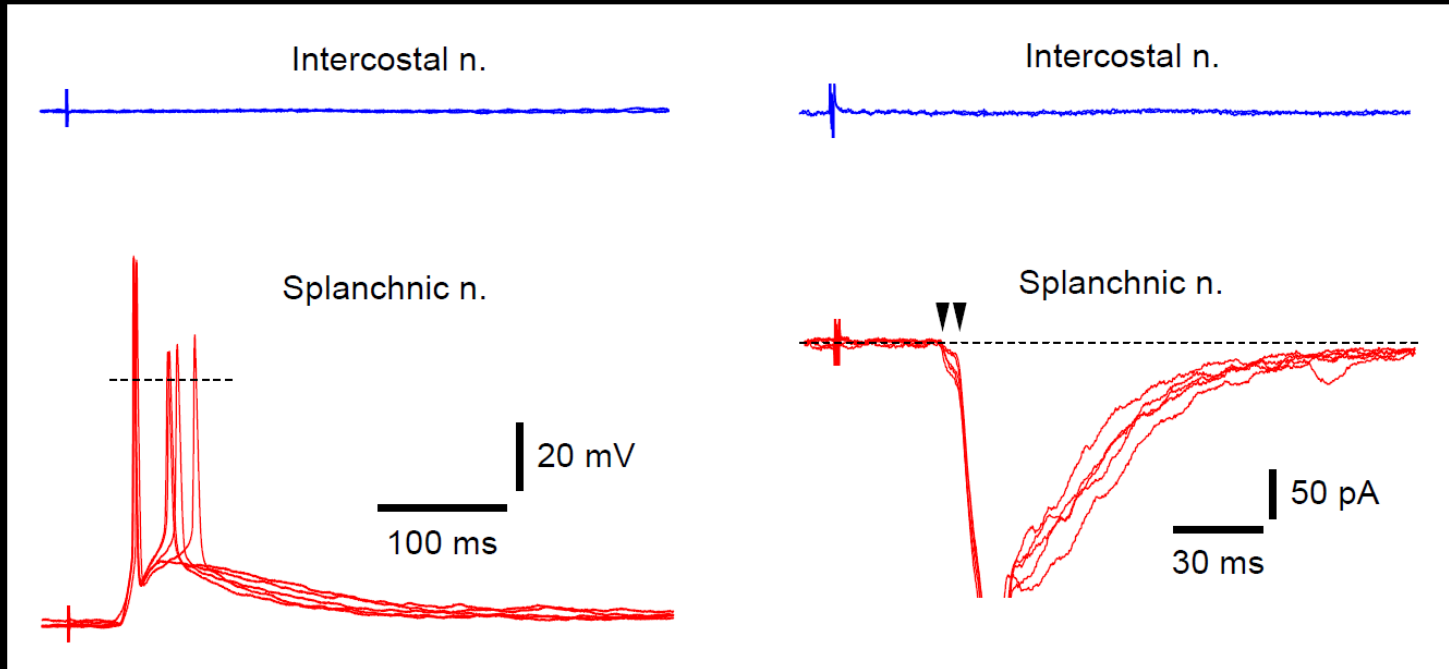
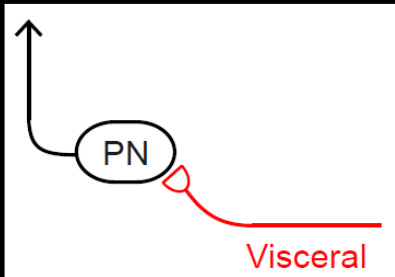
Visceral: Splanchnic nerve



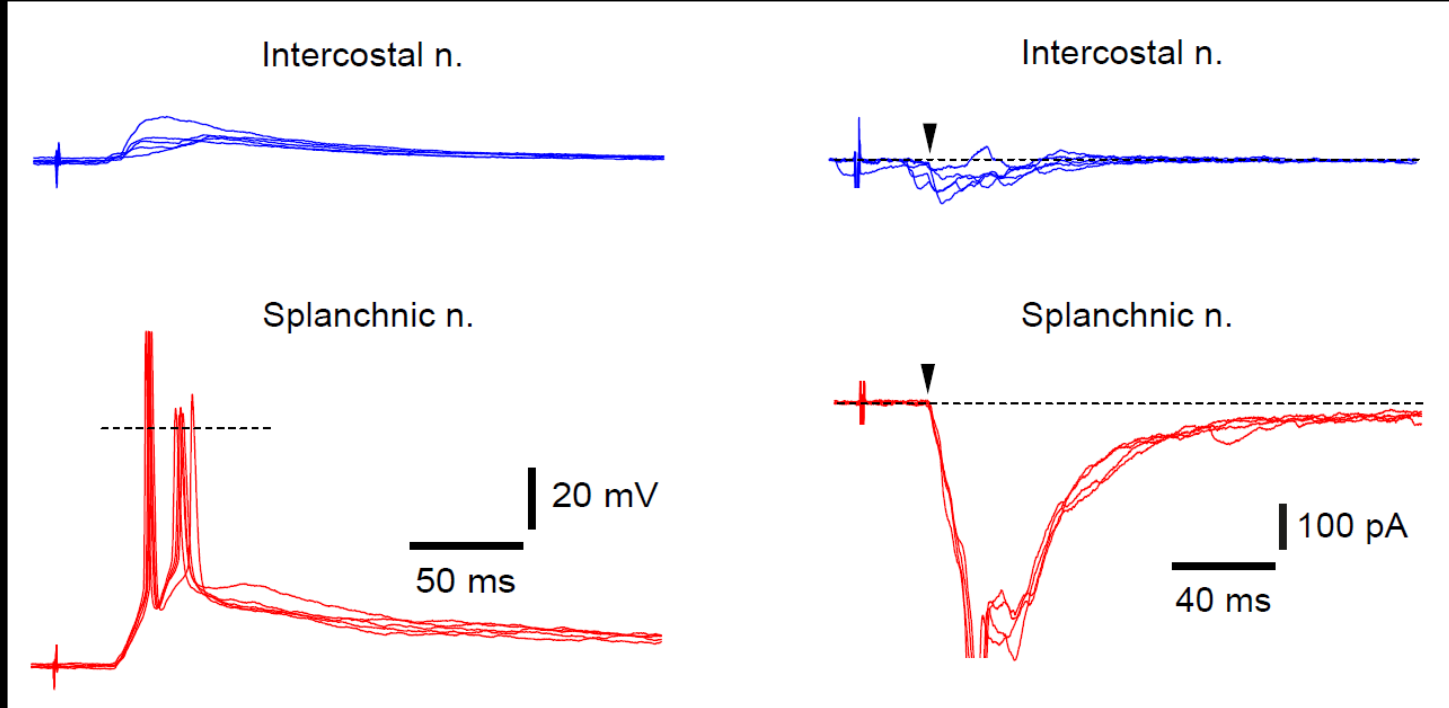
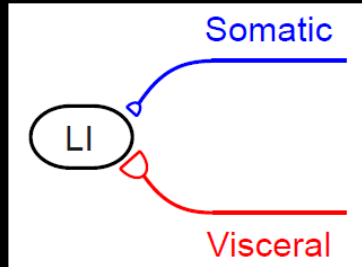
Somato**visceral** lamina I neuron



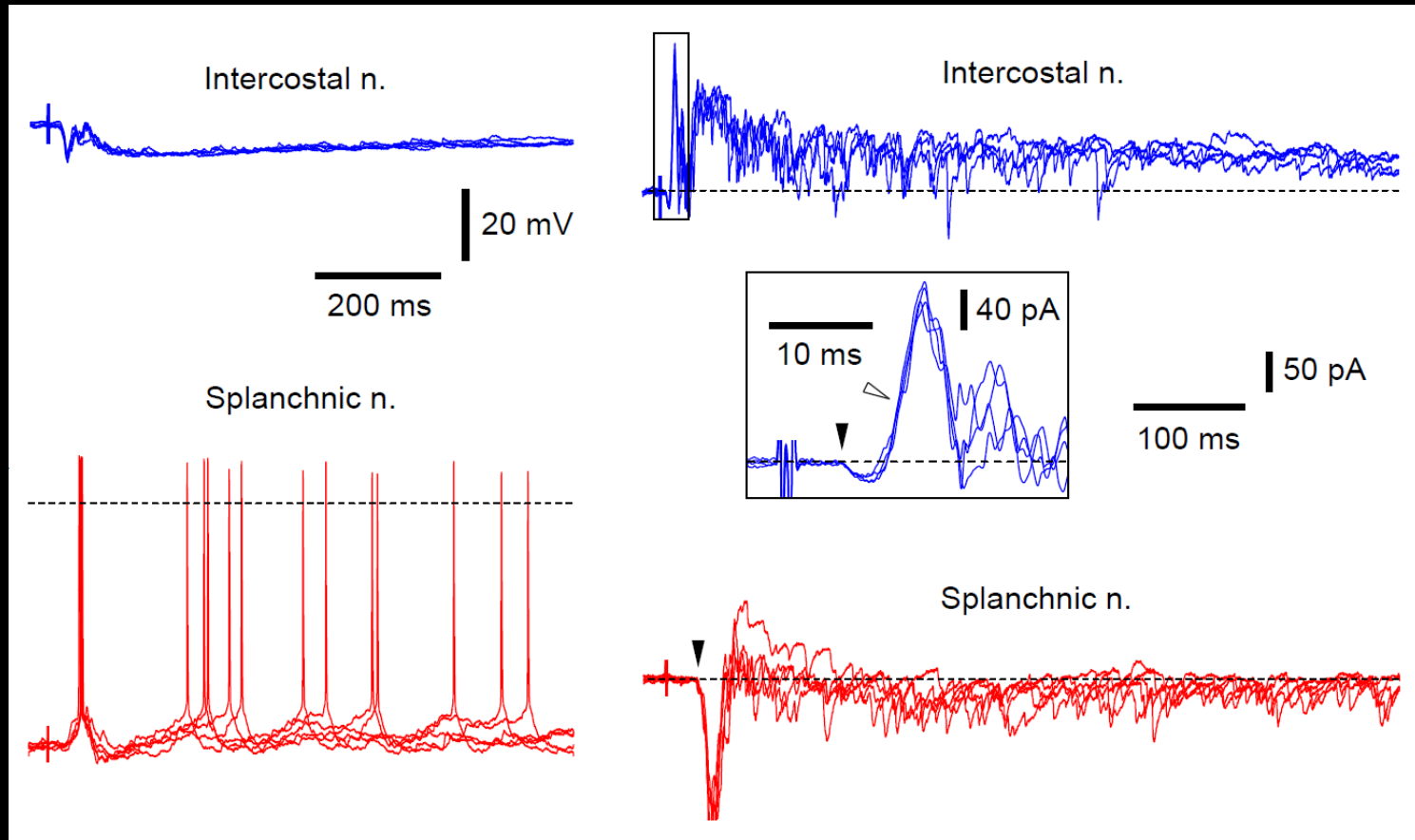
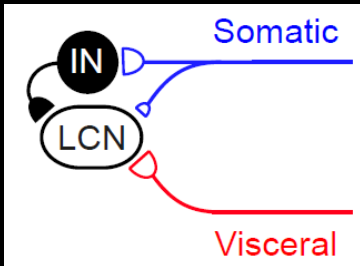
Visceral-specific neuron: Type 1



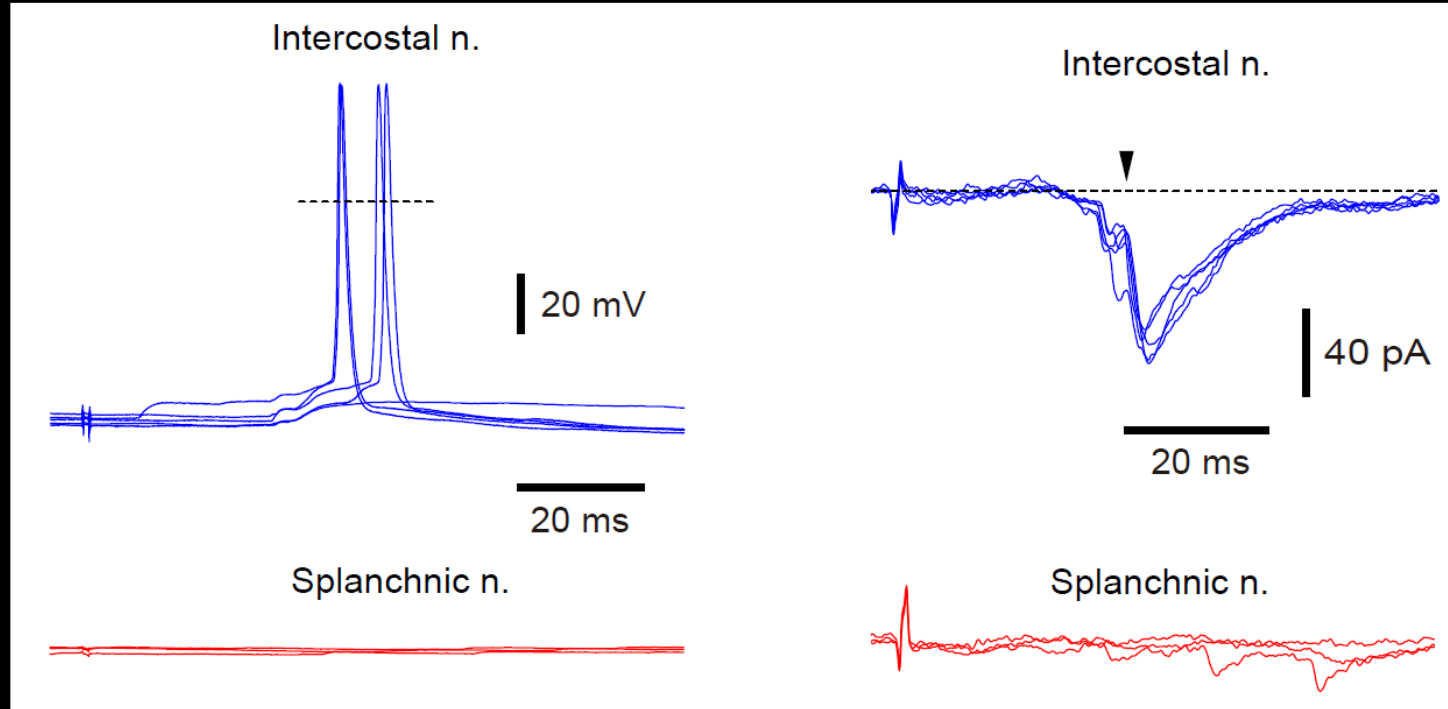
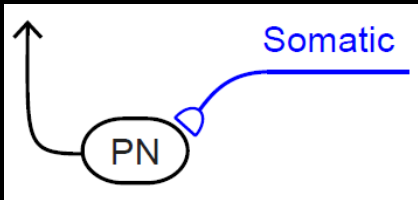
Visceral-specific neuron: Type 2



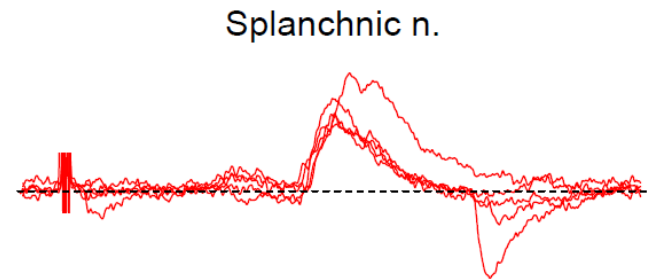
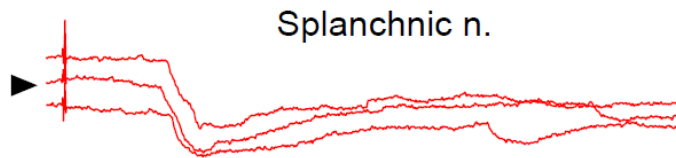
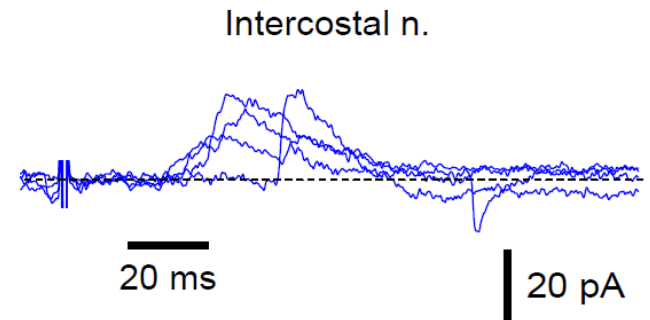
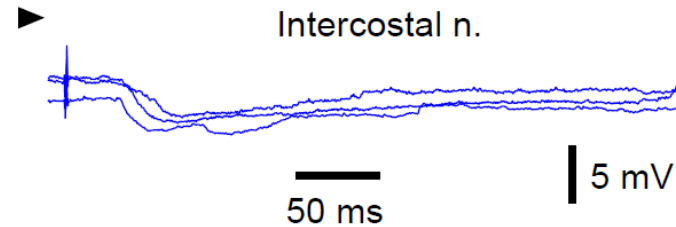
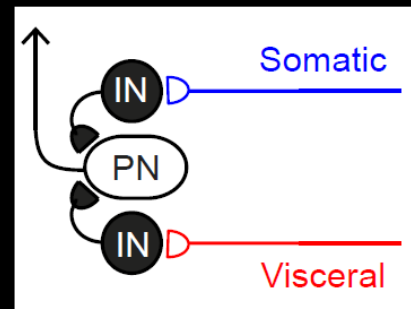
Visceral-specific neuron: Type 3



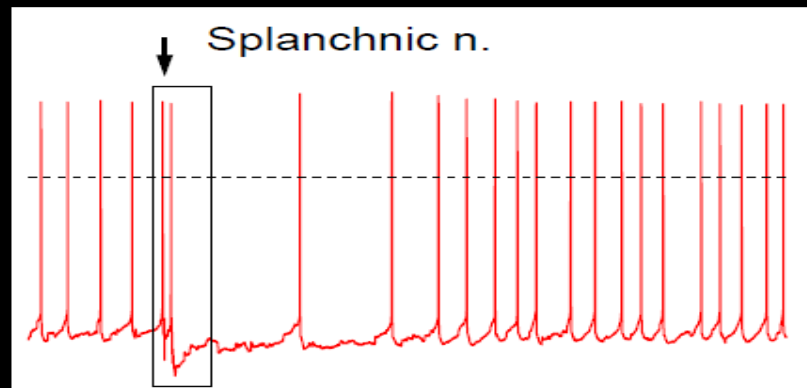
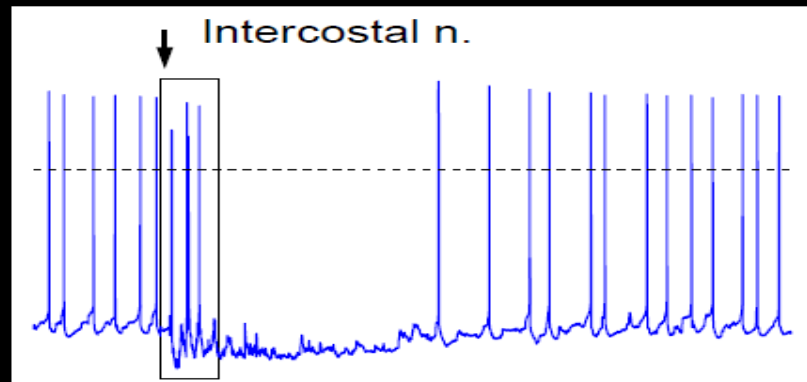
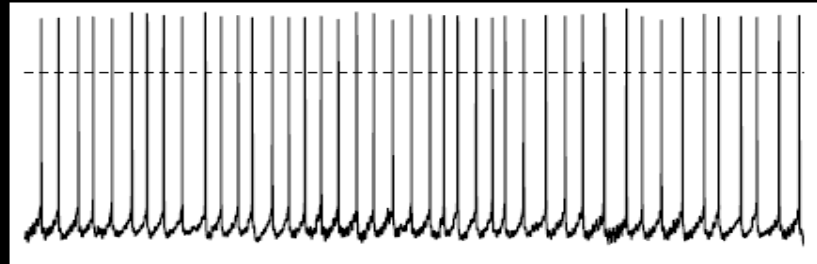
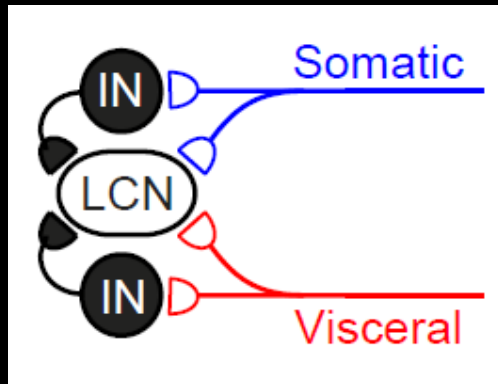
Somatic-specific neuron



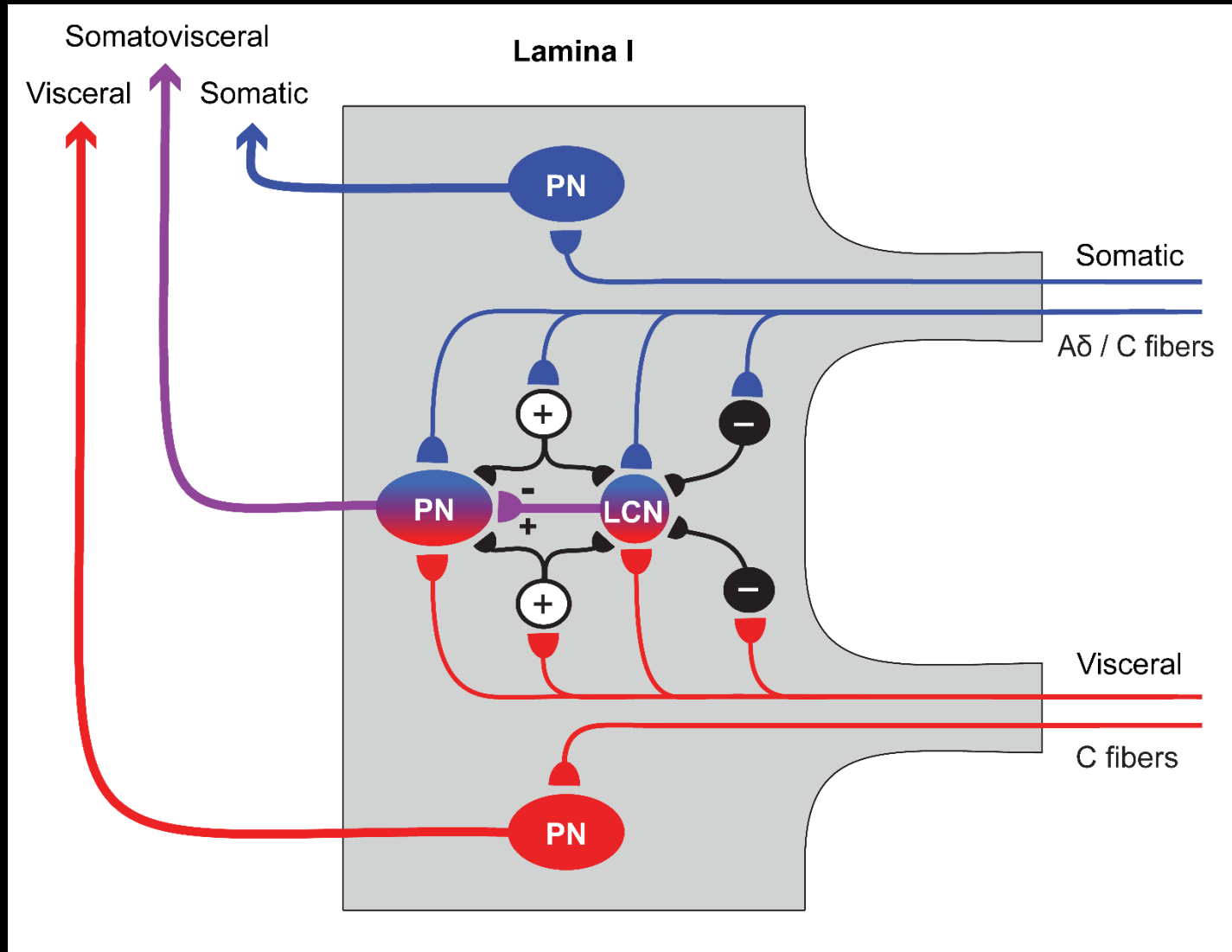
'Inhibited' neuron: Type 1



'Inhibited' neuron: Type 2



Somato**visceral** integration in lamina I

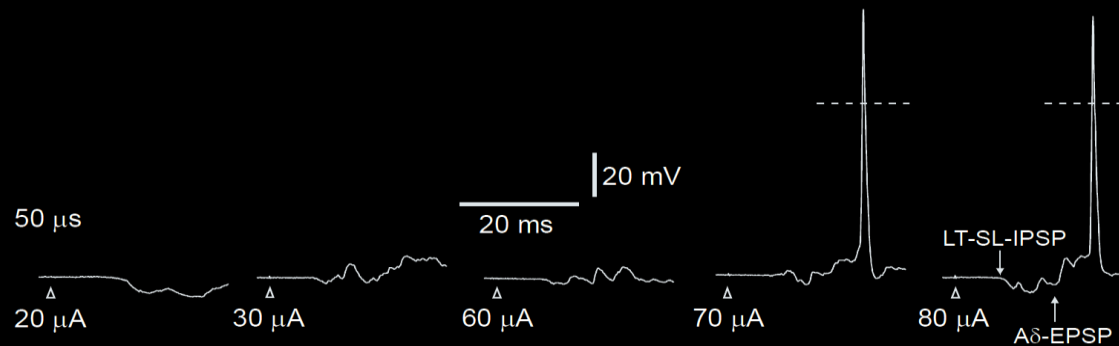
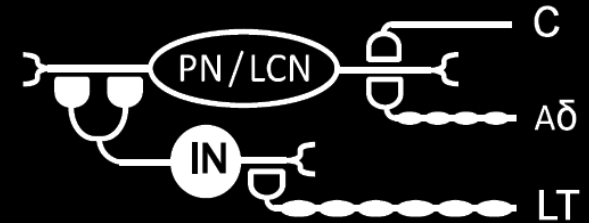
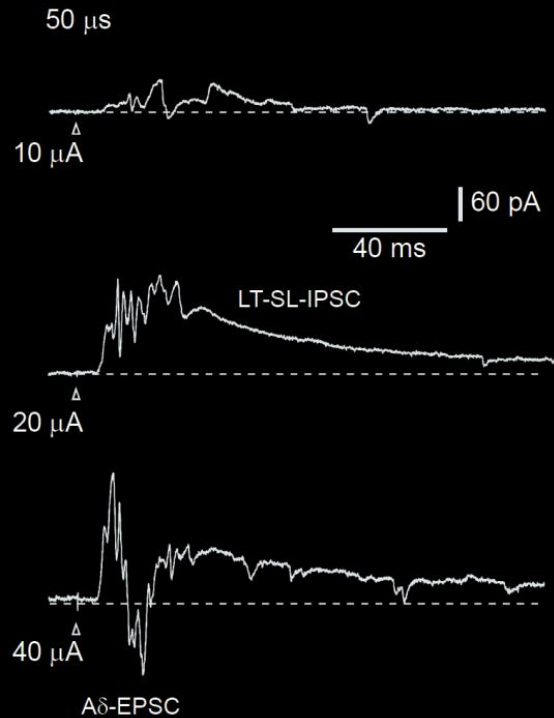


Conclusions:

There is a monosynaptic **somato****visceral** afferent convergence on **lamina I** neurons, which

Can underlie complex neurological phenomenon of **Referred Pain**

Low-threshold afferent-driven inhibition of lamina I neurons: a 'postsynaptic gate'

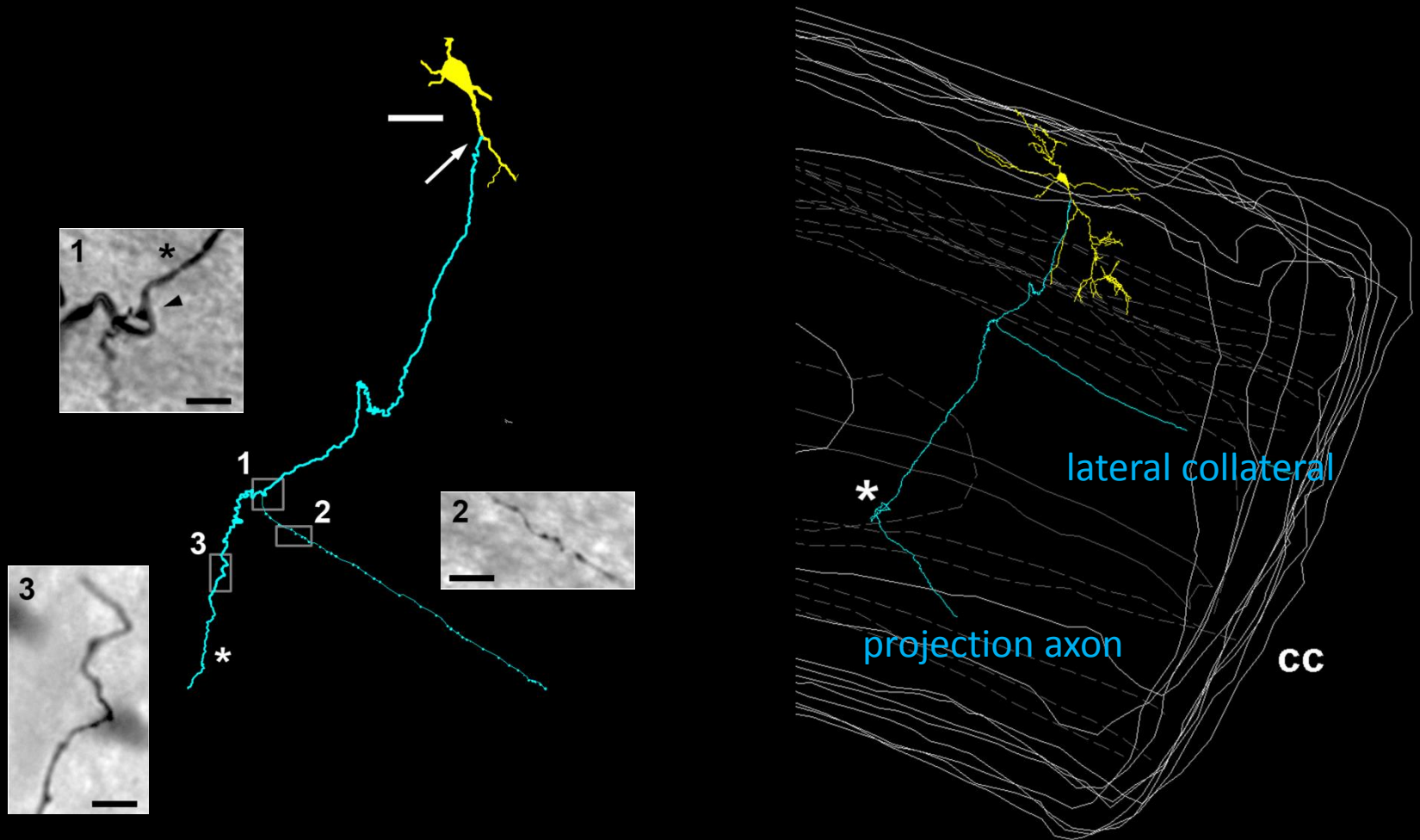


Conclusions:

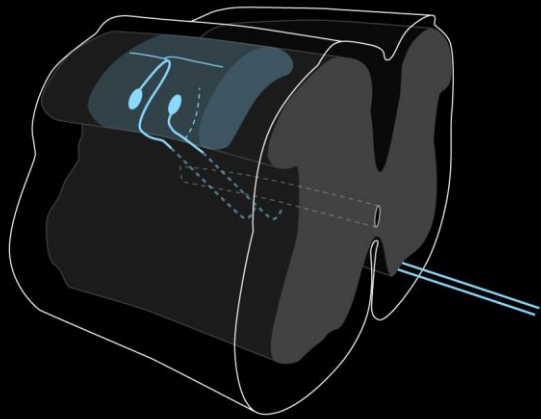
Lamina I **local-circuit** and **projection neurons** receive low-threshold afferent-driven inhibition, which, in many cases, is disynaptic and temporally precedes classical high-threshold excitatory inputs

This direct inhibitory link between low-threshold afferents and **projection neurons** can function as **a postsynaptic gate** controlling the nociceptive information flow in the spinal cord

Local axon collaterals of ALT-projection neurons



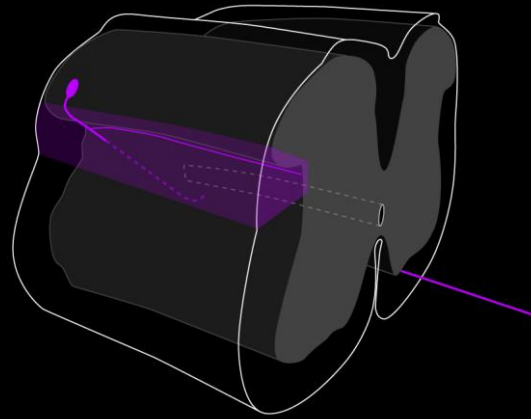
Axon collaterals of ALT-projection neurons



Dorsal Collateral Type I & II

Project to laminae I or II–IV of the same segment

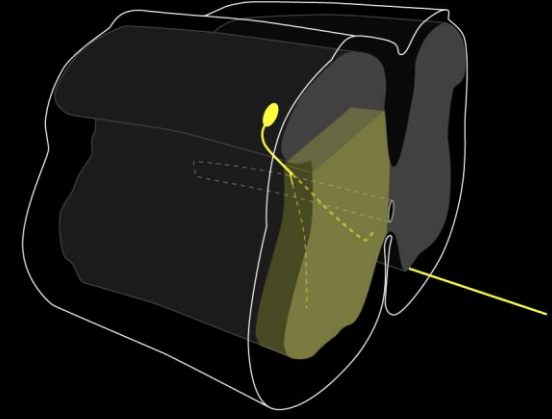
- Local segmental circuits



Lateral Collateral Type

Project to rostral and caudal segments

- Intersegmental connections
- Propriospinal projections

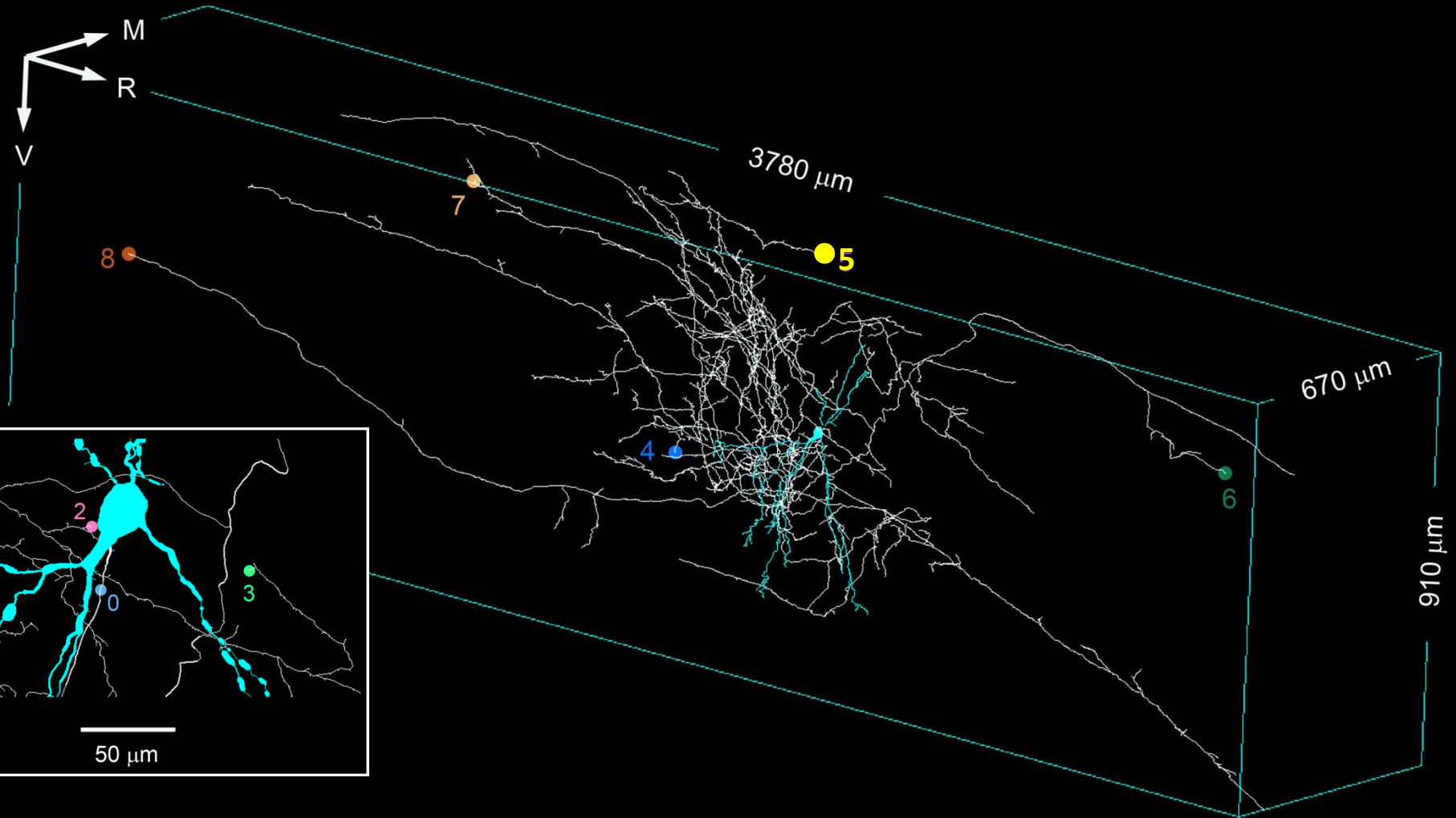


Ventral Collateral Type

Project to laminae V-VII

- Intrasegmental connections with deep laminae
- Can link parallel pain pathways originating from lamina I and lamina V

Axon of a local-circuit neuron in 3D

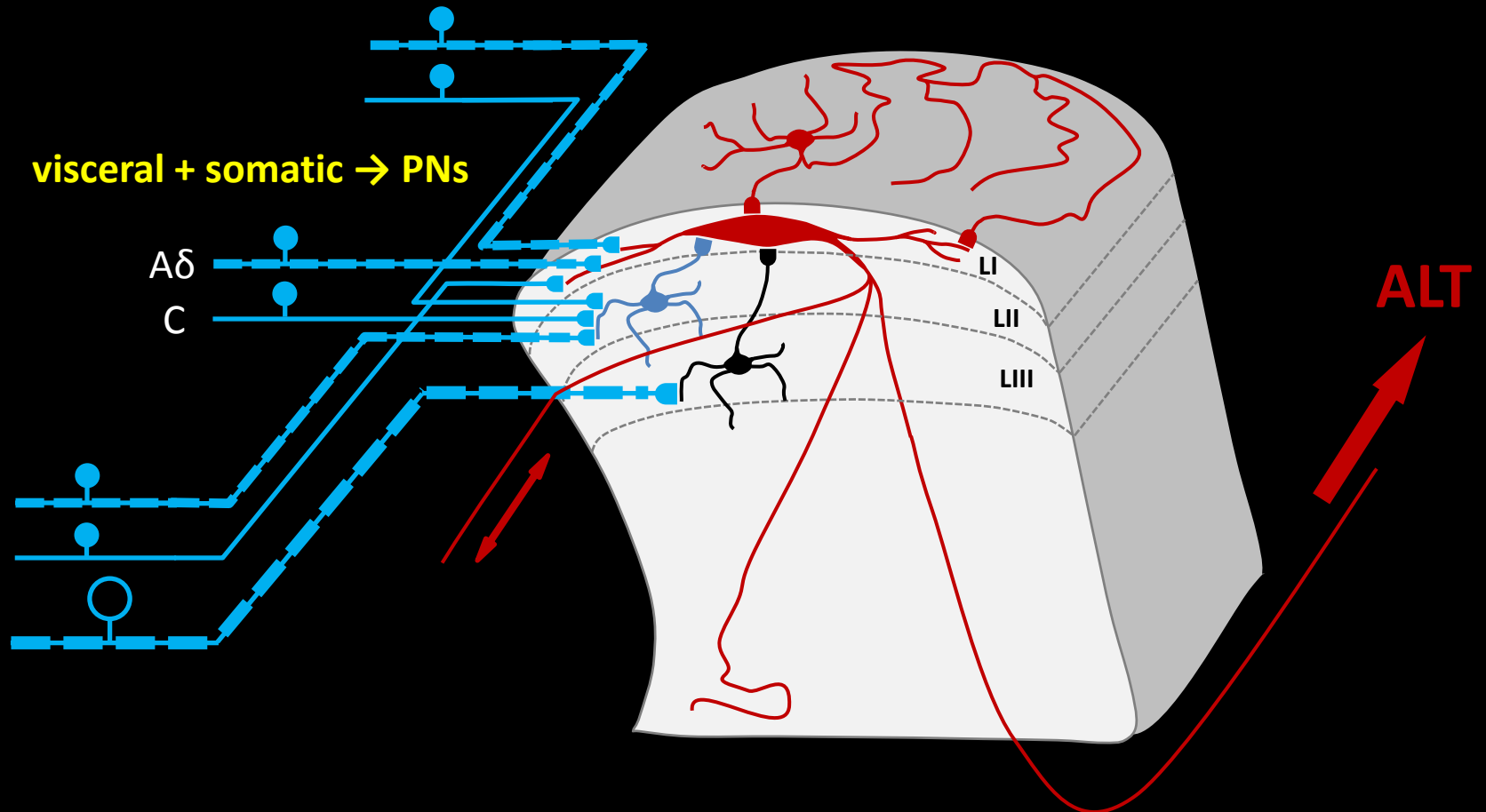


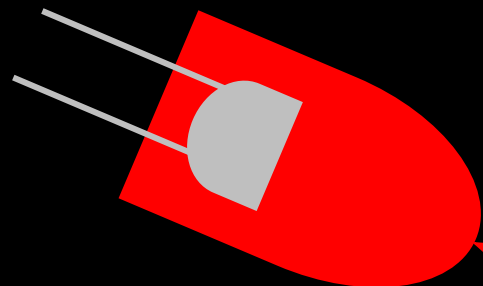
Conclusions:

Lamina I **ALT-projection neurons**, besides their principal role, can also function as local-circuit and propriospinal neurons participating in intra- and intersegmental processing

Lamina I **local-circuit neurons** form intersegmental as well as interlaminar connections and may control large numbers of neurons, providing anatomical substrate for rostrocaudal “processing units” in the dorsal horn

Final Conclusions:





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Liliana Luz

Peter Szucs

Vitor Pinto