NIH Workshop: Developing Meaningful Endpoints for Pain Clinical Trials

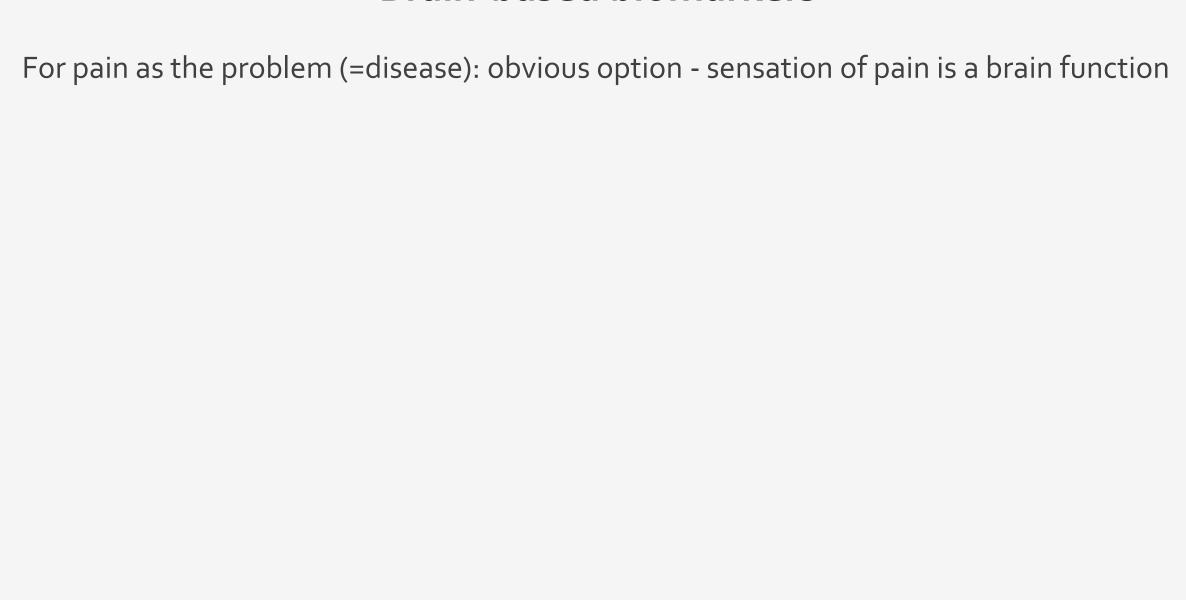
PAIN CLINICAL ENDPOINTS-BIOMARKERS



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IMMPACT Biomarker assessment:

- > Neuroimaging
- Sensory Testing
- > Skin Biopsies



For pain as the problem (=disease): obvious option - sensation of pain is a brain function

As diagnostic biomarker (detection of pain)?

Problematic (e.g. Davis et al. 2017; Nature Reviews Neurology)

Potential benefit: more sensitive – e.g. treatment responsiveness detected earlier (Duff et

al. Science Translational Medicine 2015)

For pain as the problem (=disease): obvious option - sensation of pain is a brain function

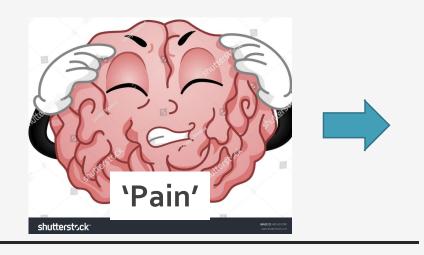
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Potential benefit: more sensitive – e.g. treatment responsiveness detected earlier (Duff et

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As 'mechanistic' biomarker?

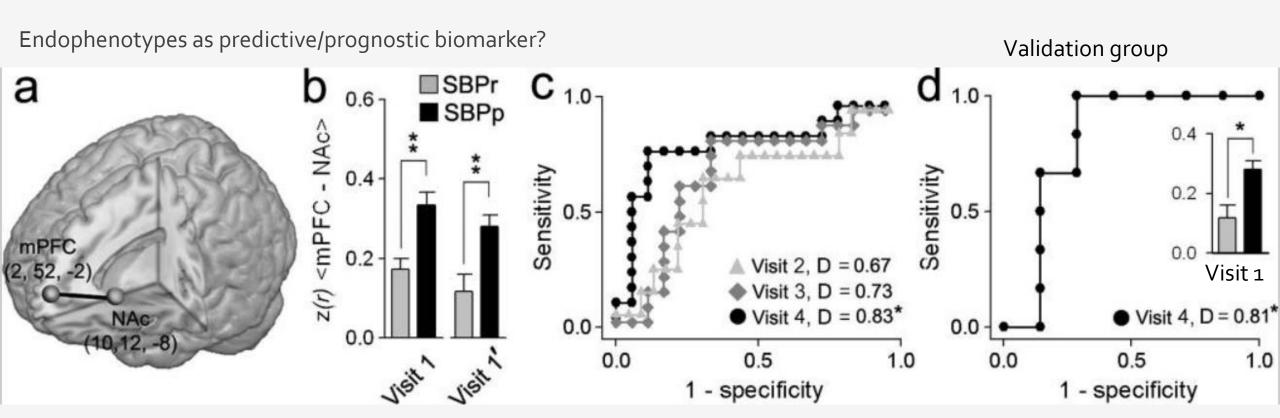


Pain = 7

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Different endophenotypes



Default mode network changes: 'chronic pain seems to reorganize the dynamics of the DMN and as such reflect the maladaptive physiology of different types of chronic pain'.

	DMN-insula connectivity up	DMN-some other non- DMN region connectivity up
n=20 (505 patients)	n=10	n=9

Default mode network changes: 'chronic pain seems to reorganize the dynamics of the DMN and as such reflect the maladaptive physiology of different types of chronic pain'.

	DMN-insula connectivity up	DMN-some other non- DMN region connectivity up	Pain at time of study visit? Yes	Pain at time of study visit? Not reported
n=20 (505 patients)	n=10	n=9	n=10	n=5

Fibromyalgia patients: chronic widespread pain for at least 1 year with an average daily intensity of at least 4/10.

	Patients (n=27)	Controls (n=27)	Patients (n=16)	Controls (n=16
Age (yrs)	42	42	49	49
Pain duration (yrs)	11	n/a	12	n/a
Anxiety symptoms (HADS)	8	4	10	5
Depression symptoms (HADS)	5	2	5	2

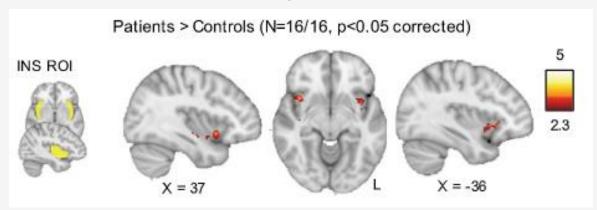
Ceko et al. 2020, Pain

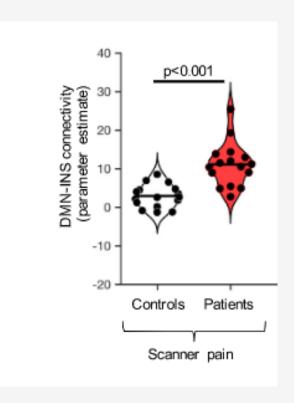
Fibromyalgia patients: chronic widespread pain for at least 1 year with an average daily intensity of at least 4/10.

	Scanner pain-free cohort		Scanner pain cohort	
	Patients (n=27)	Controls (n=27)	Patients (n=16)	Controls (n=16
Age (yrs)	42	42	49	49
Pain duration (yrs)	11	n/a	12	n/a
Anxiety symptoms (HADS)	8	4	10	5
Depression symptoms (HADS)	5	2	5	2
Pain at the time of scan (/10)	0	0	4.4	0.05

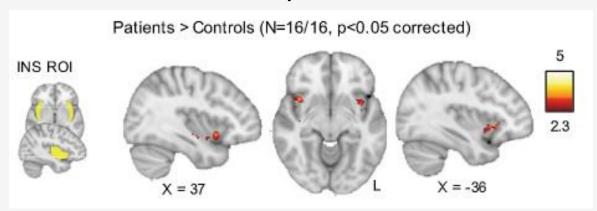
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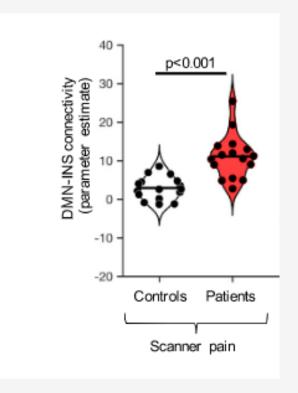
Scanner pain cohort

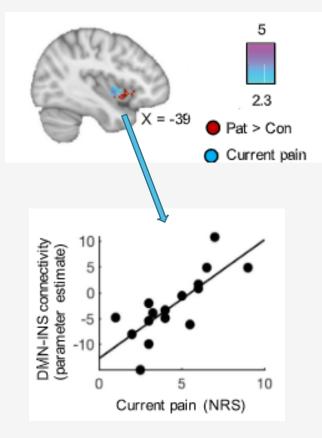


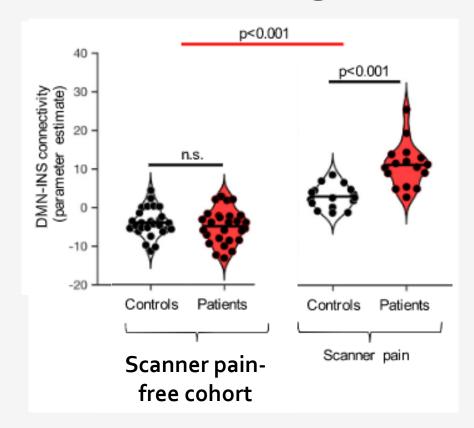


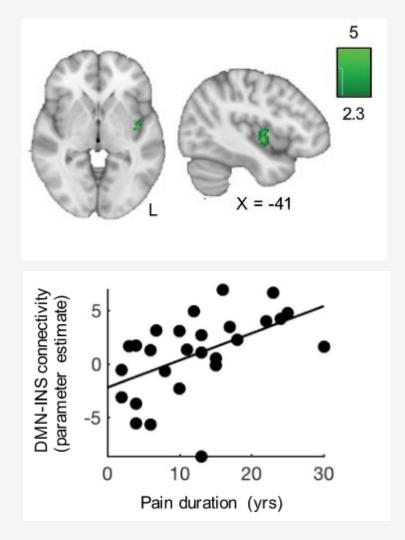
Scanner pain cohort

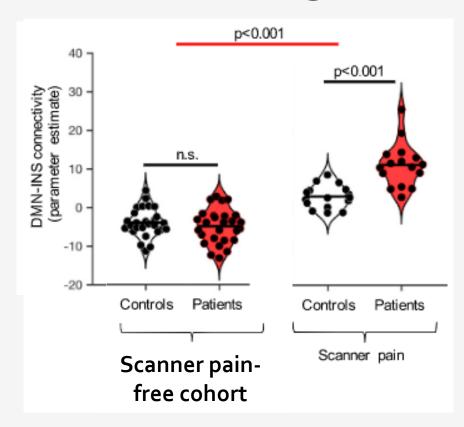












Pain as a symptom



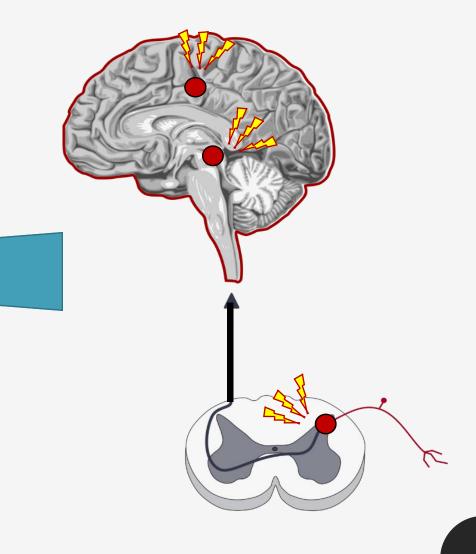


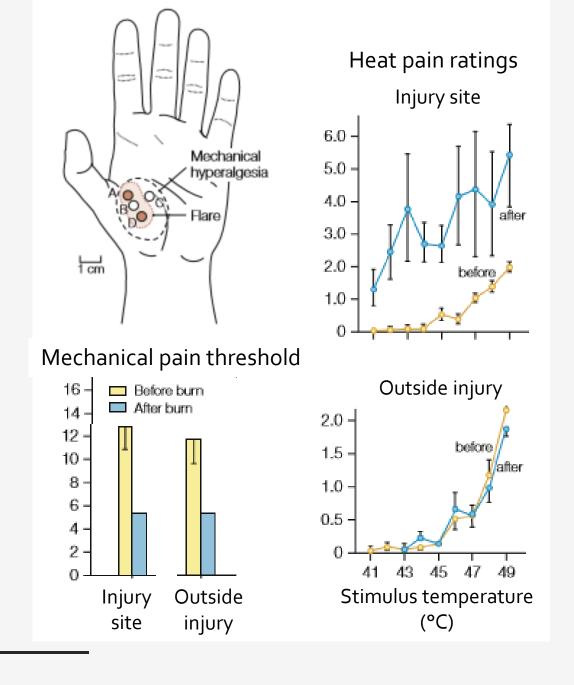




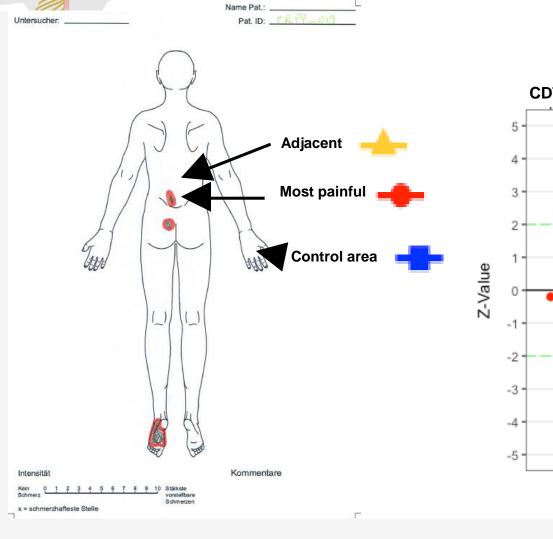
Biomarkers





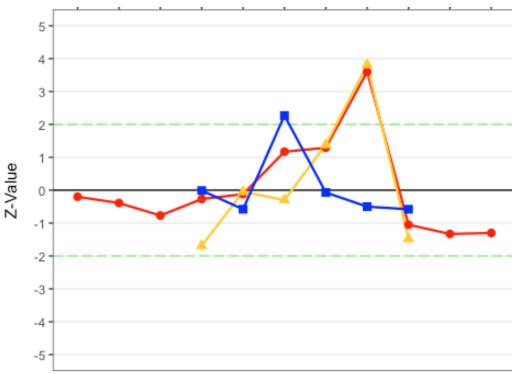




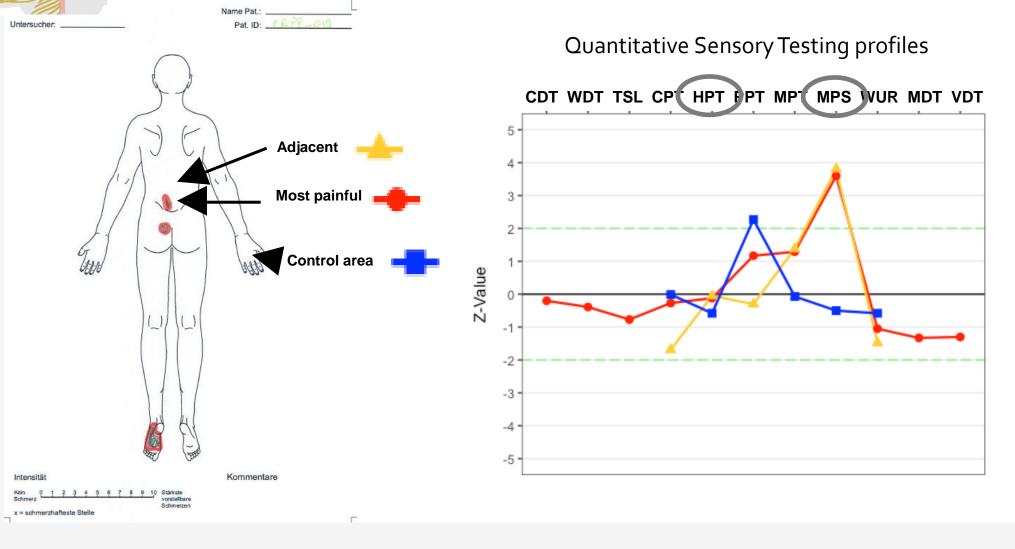


Quantitative Sensory Testing profiles









Take home messages

- The biomarker to choose / aim to develop depends very much on the purpose
- A suitable biomarker for pain might depend on the underlying condition, even in the instance of chronic pain
- It is difficult but not hopeless!



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