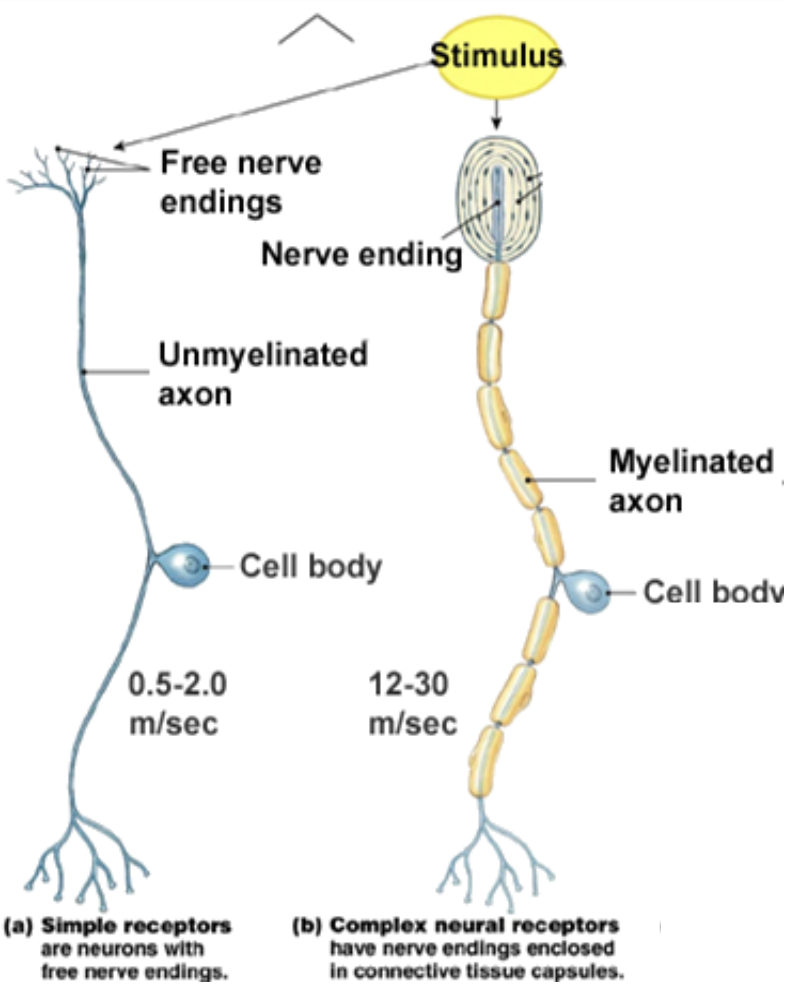
7
Somatosensitivity, viscerosensititvity, proprioception and pain III

Evolutionary point of view

- The signals indicating potential damage are the most important and the corresponding systems evolved early
  - Pain
  - Temperature

- The touch signals have adaptive value and evolved later



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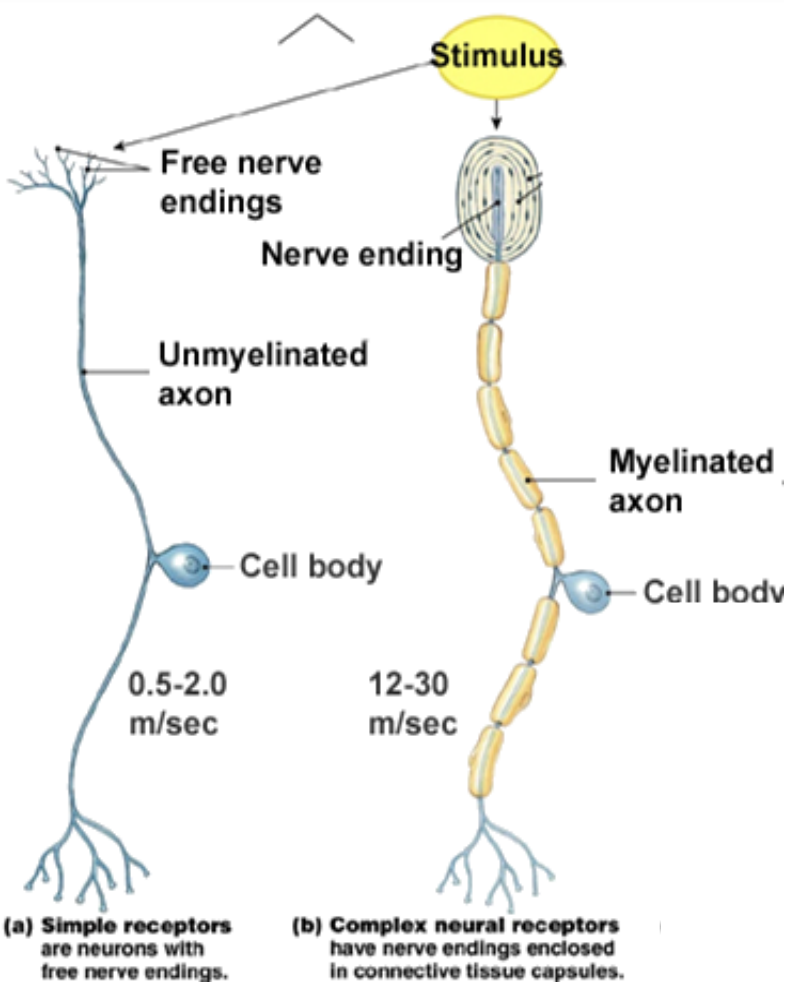
Immediate survival

Long-term survival



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Evolutionary point of view

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  - Pain
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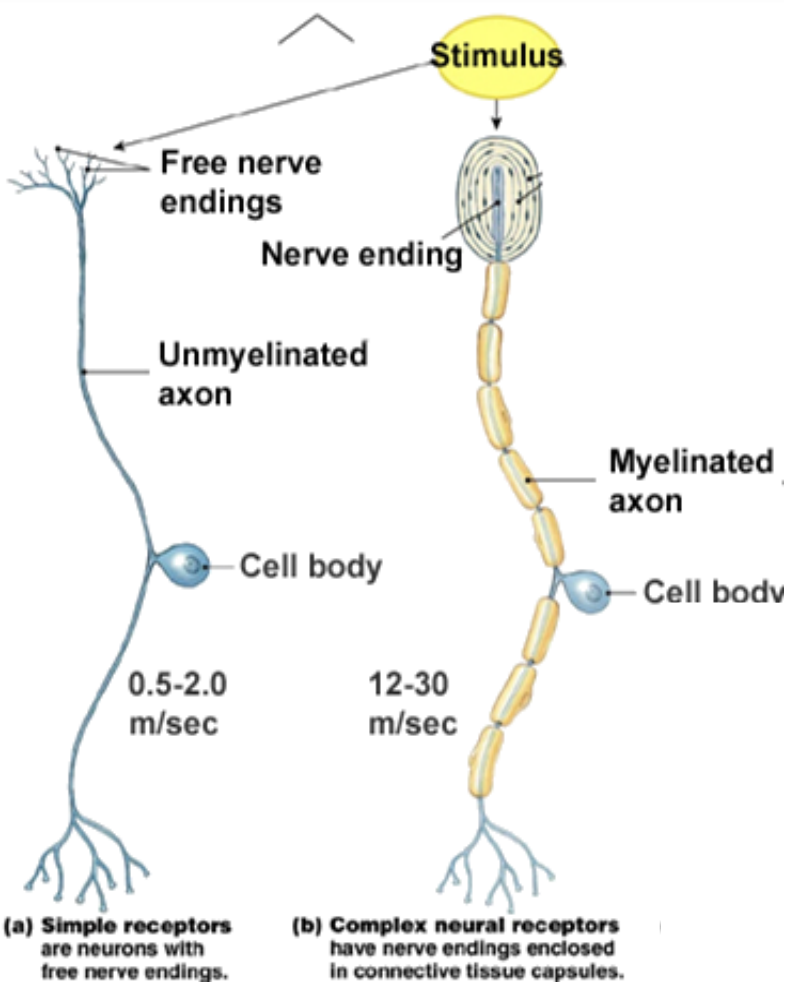
- The touch signals have adaptive value and evolved later
- The structure of the receptor, nerve fibers and pathways reflects the evolution



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Somatosensory pathways

- Three systems

- (Archispinothalamic)
  - Interconnection of adjacent segments (tr. Spinospinalis)
- Paleospinothalamic
  - tr. Spinoreticularis, tr. Spinotectalis…
- Neospinothalamic
  - tr. Spinothalamicus
- Dorsal column system
  - tr. Spinobulbaris

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EVOLUTION….

Evolutionary old structures have not been replaced by new ones during evolution, but the old has been kept and the new added

Somatosensory pathways

- Paleospinothalamic
  - Low resolution – dull, diffuse pain („slow pain“)
- Neospinothalamic
  - High resolution – sharp, localized pain („fast pain“), temperature
  - Low resolution – touch
- Dorsal column system
  - High resolution – touch, proprioception

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Somatosensory pathways

Table I
The Sensory Modalities Represented by the Somatosensory Systems

Modality	Sub Modality	Sub-Sub Modality	Somatosensory Pathway (Body)	Somatosensory Pathway (Face)
Pain	sharp cutting pain		Neospinothalamic	Spinal Trigeminal
	dull burning pain		Paleospinothalamic	
	deep aching pain		Archispinothalamic	
Temperature	warm/hot		Paleospinothalamic	
	cool/cold		Neospinothalamic	
Touch	itch/tickle & crude touch		Paleospinothalamic	
	discriminative touch	touch	Medial Lemniscal	Main Sensory Trigeminal
		pressure		
		flutter		
		vibration		
Proprioception	Position: Static Forces	muscle length		
		muscle tension		
		joint pressure		
	Movement: Dynamic Forces	muscle length		
		muscle tension		
		joint pressure		
		joint angle		

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Paleospinothalamic system

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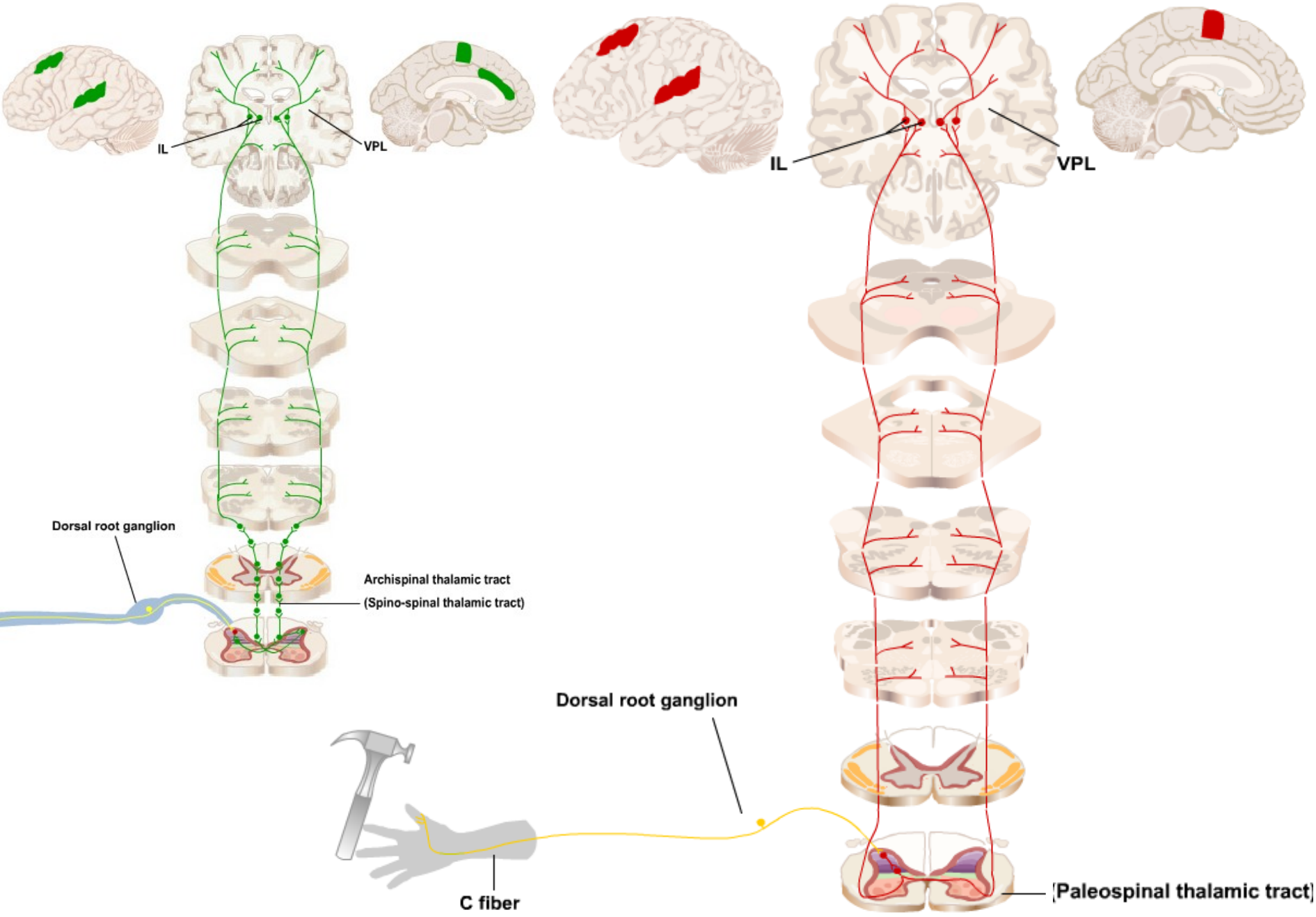
- Approximately half of the fibers cross the midline



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Neospinothalamic system

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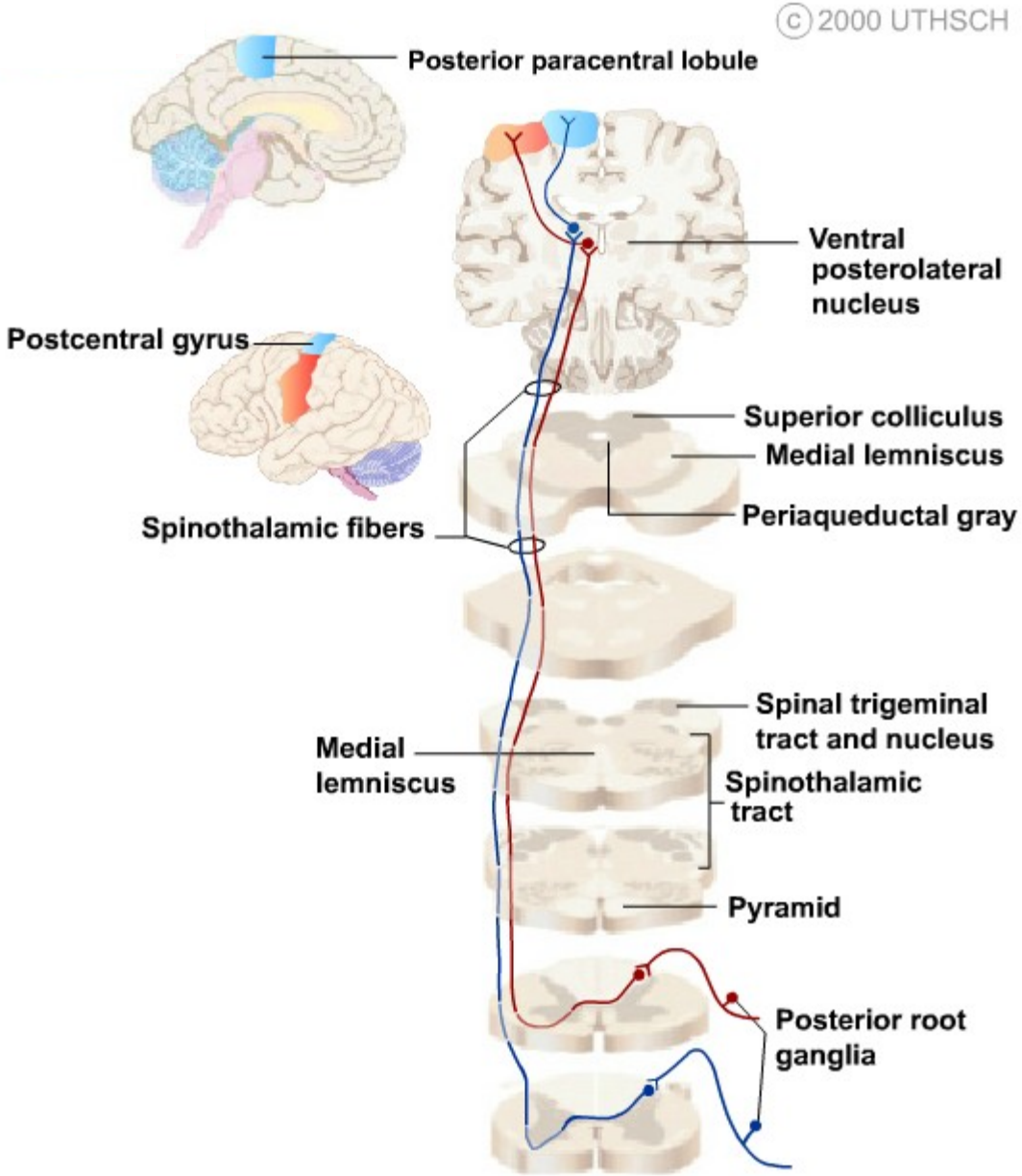
- Crude touch sensation
- The fibers cross midline at the level of entry segment



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Dorsal column system

- Tr. Spinobulbaris

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- Fine motor control
- Better object recognition
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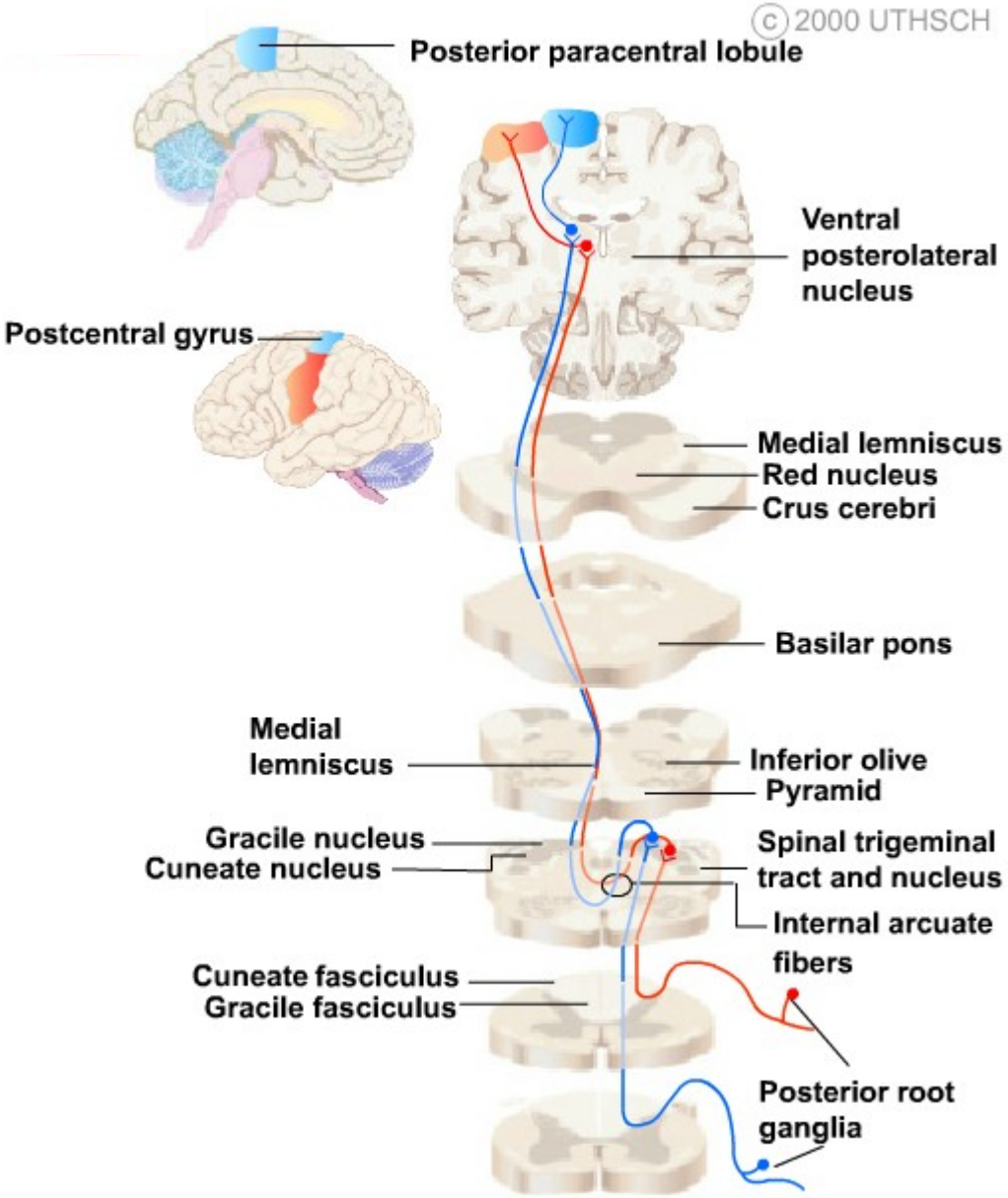
- The fibers cross midline at the level of medulla oblongata



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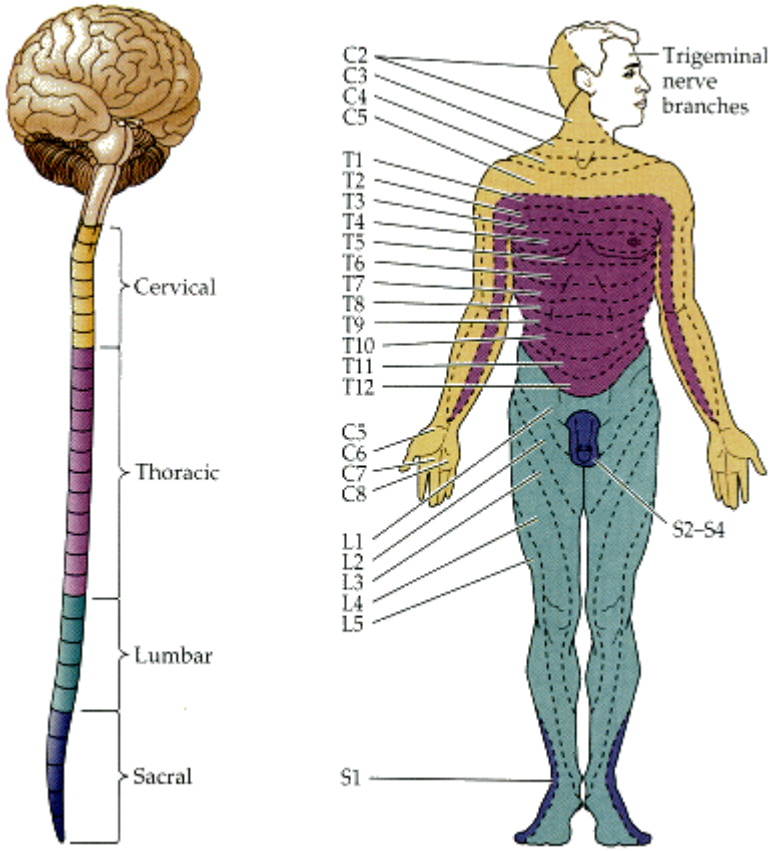
Dermatoms



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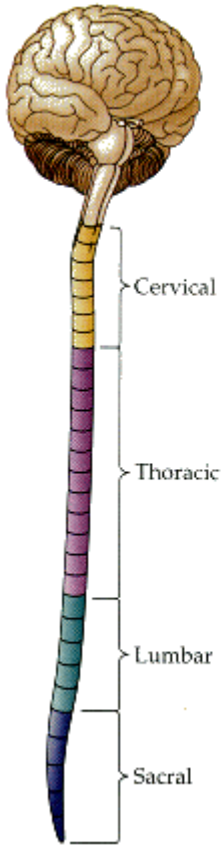
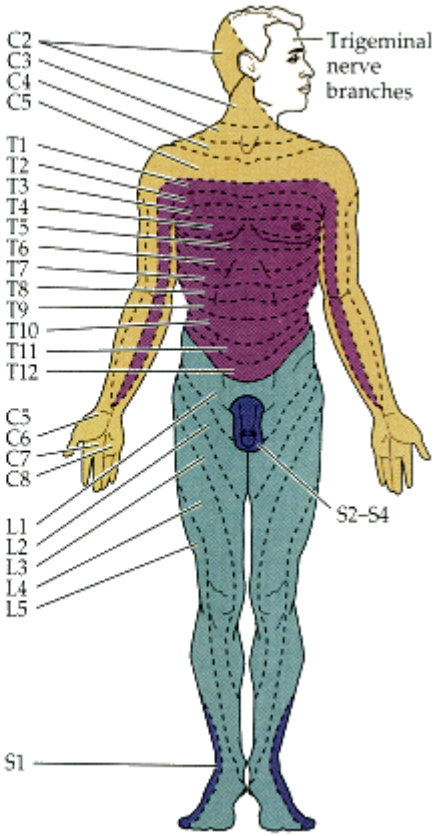
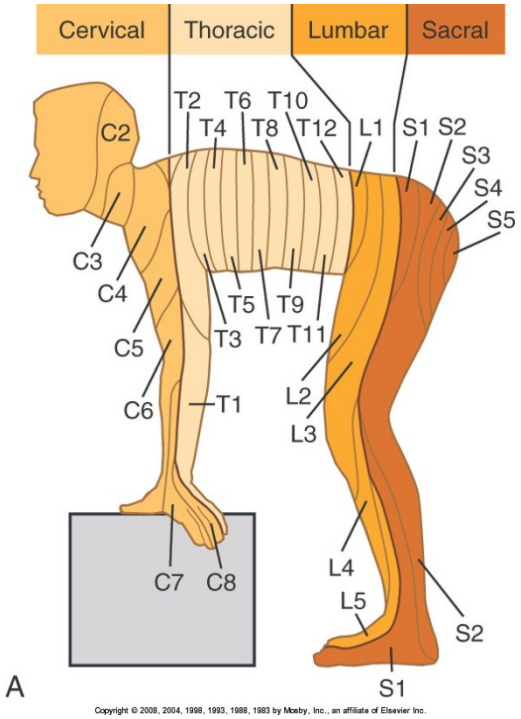
Dermatoms







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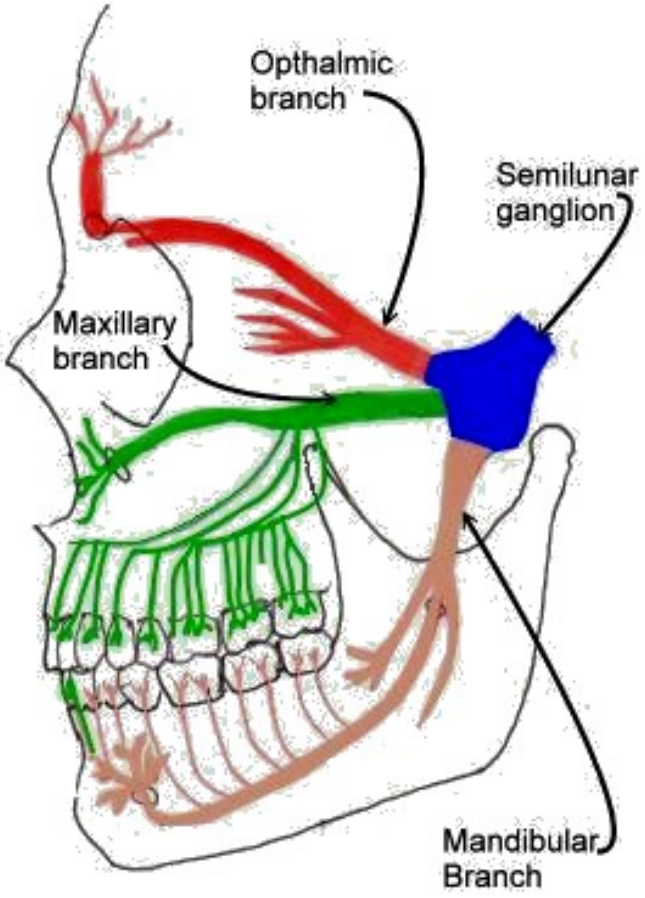
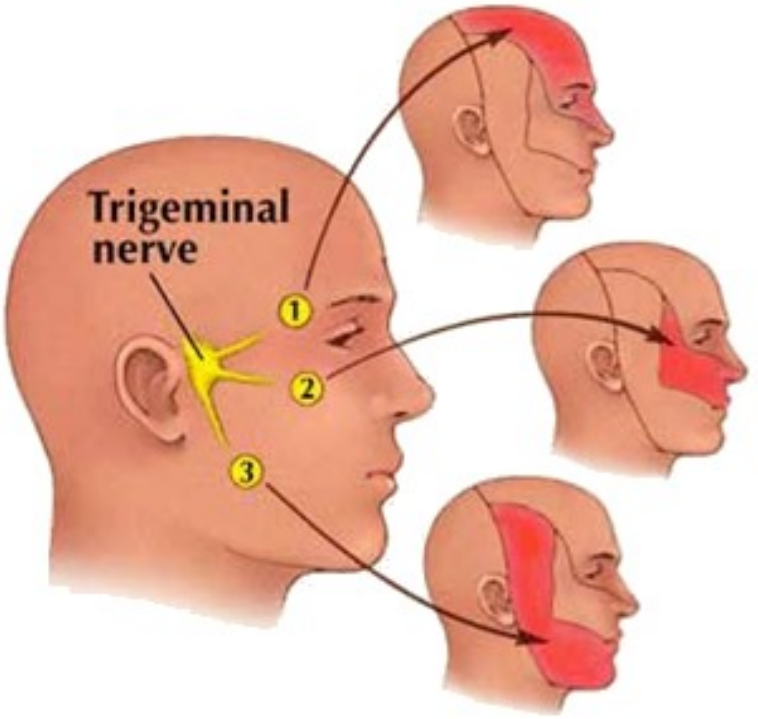
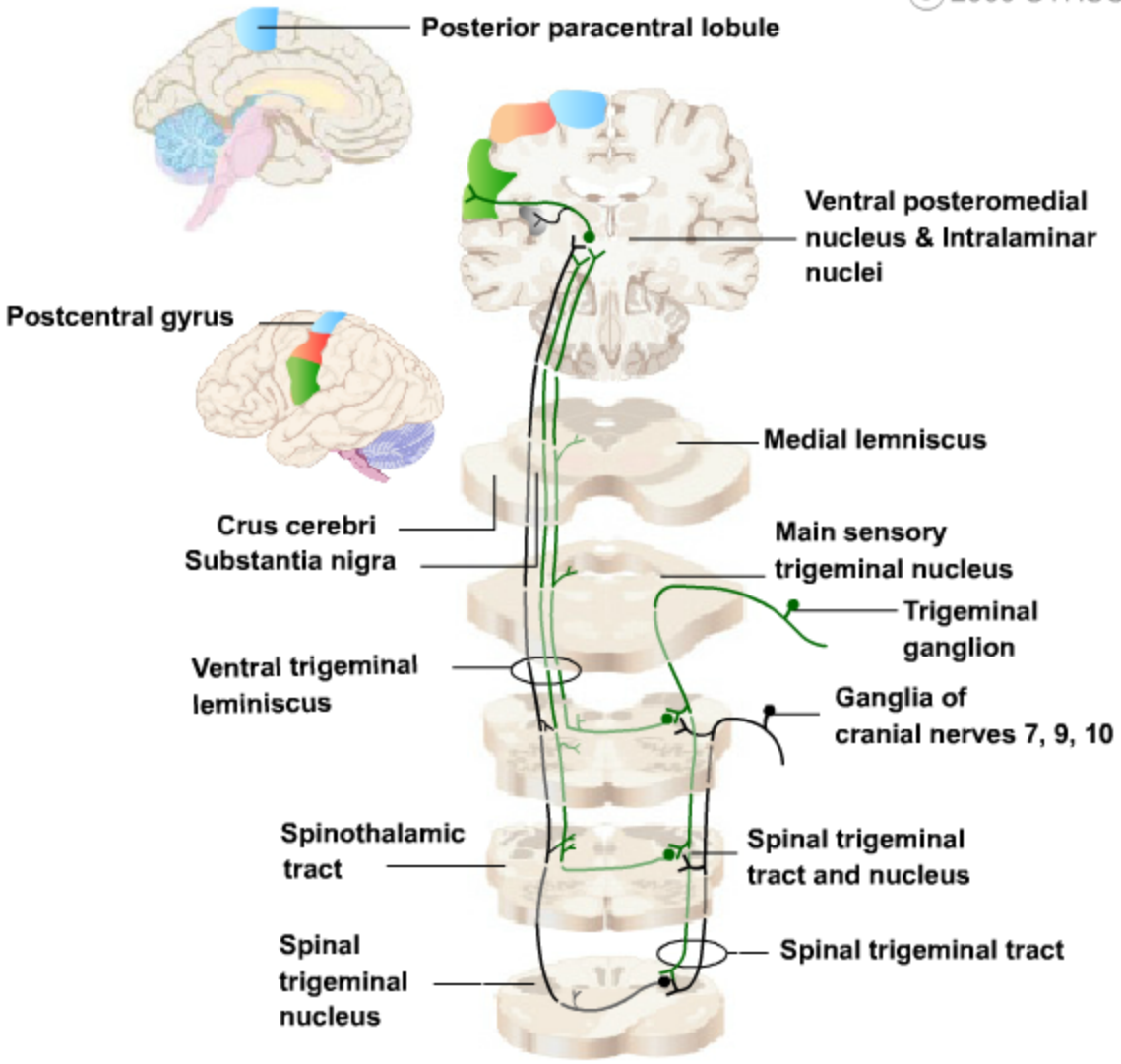
Trigeminal system







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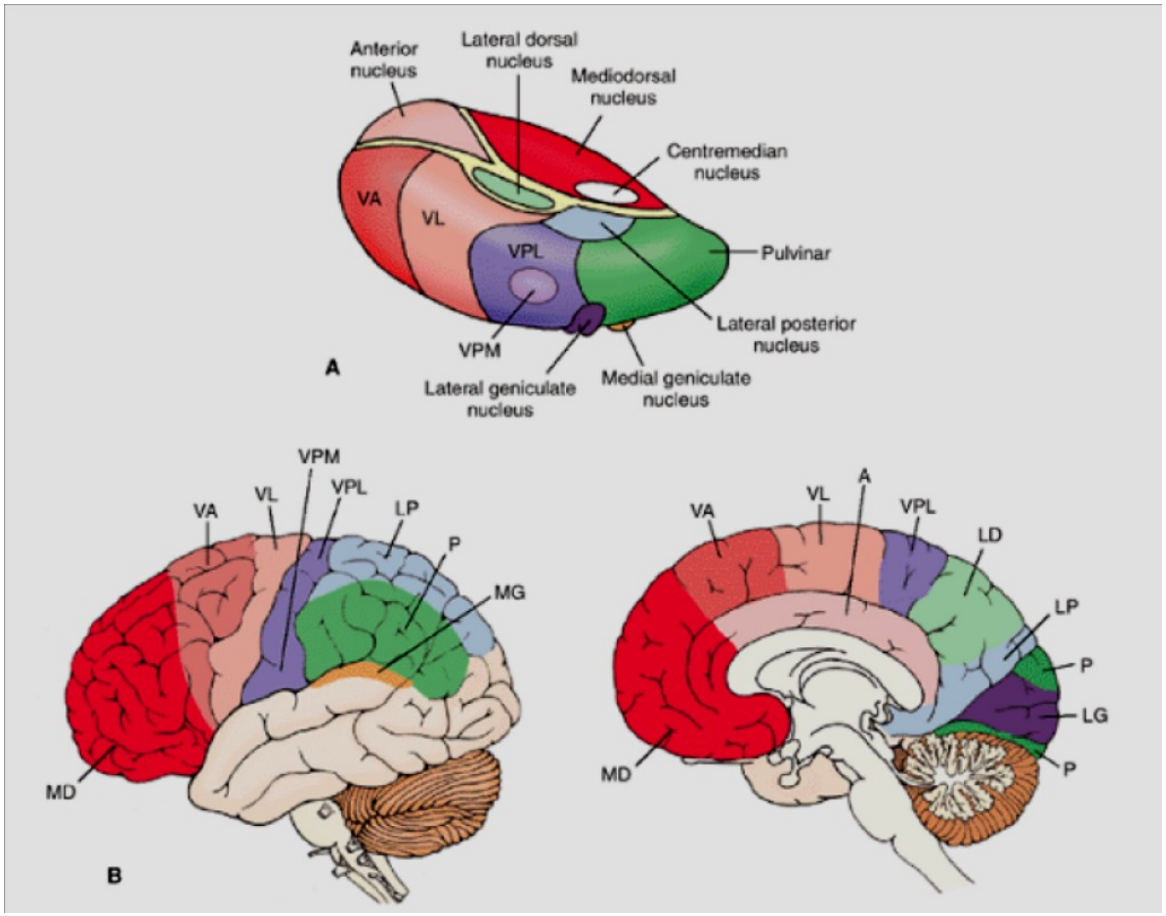
Thalamus a neocortex

- Almost all the afferent information gated in the thalamus
- Olfaction is an exception
- Bilateral connections between neocortex and thalamus



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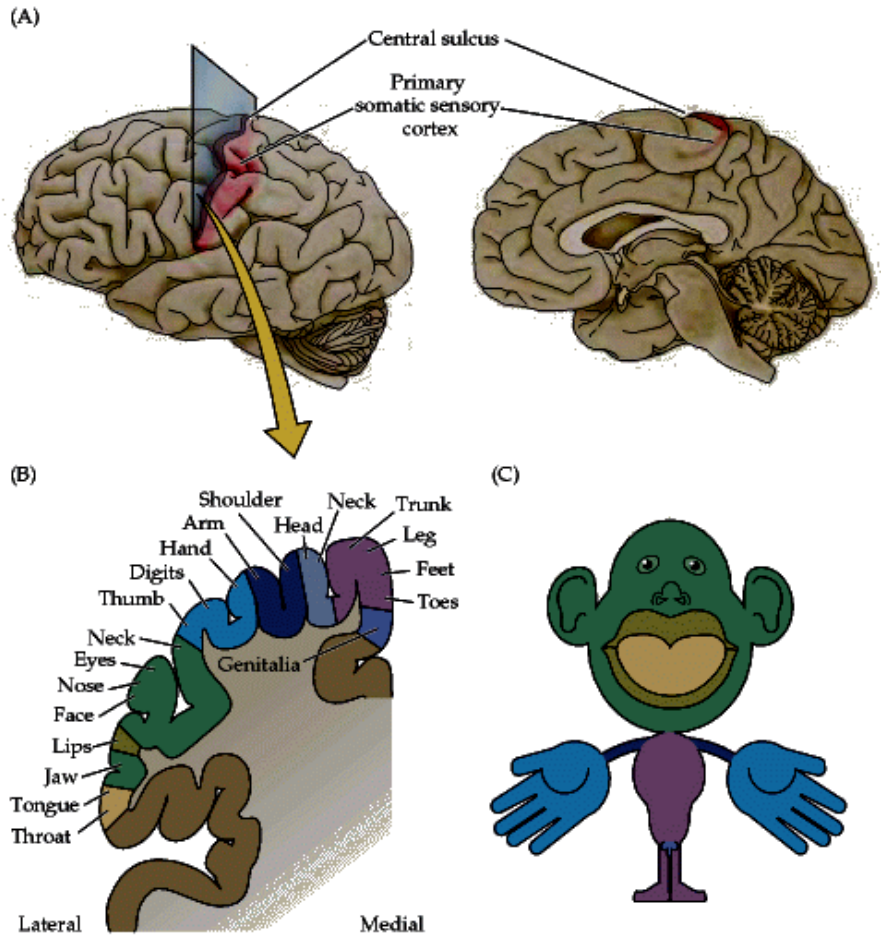
Neocortex



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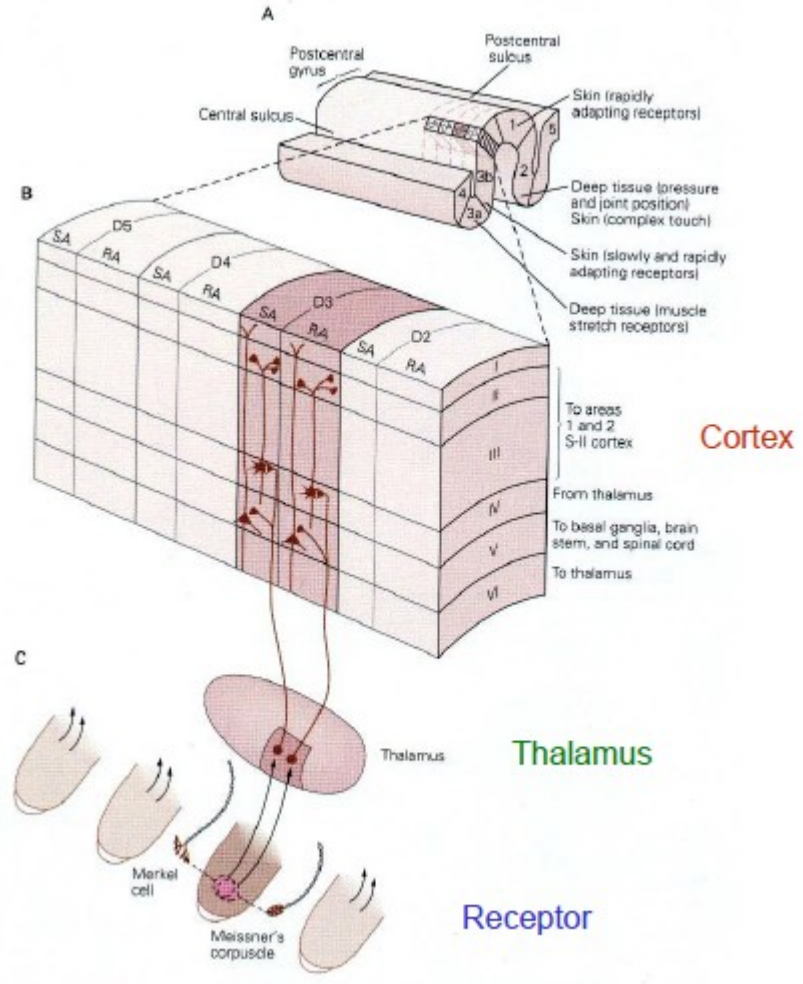
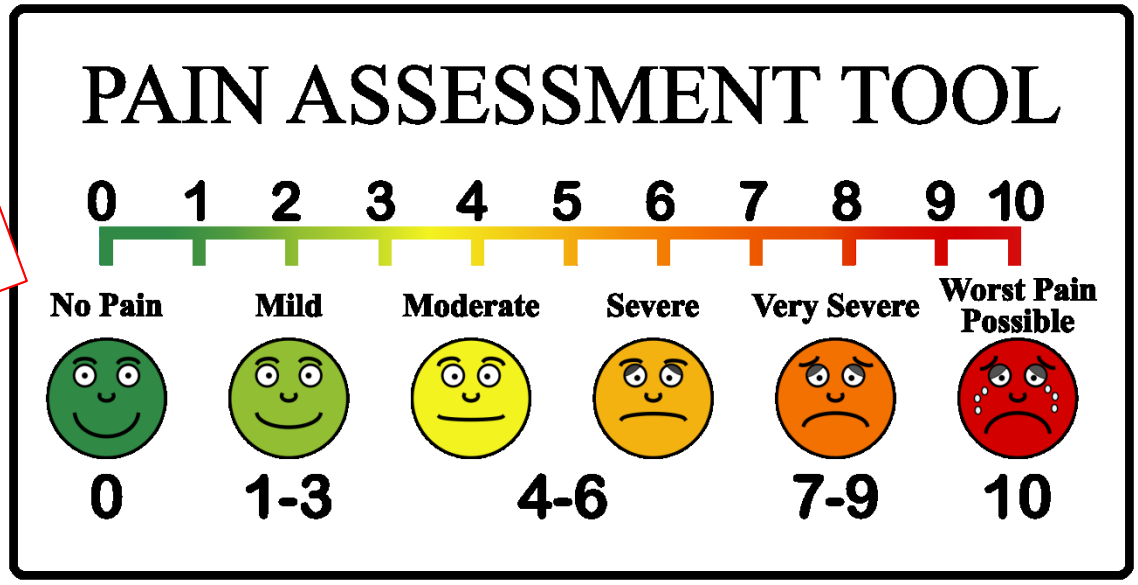


http://www.shadmehrlab.org/Courses/physfound_files/wang_5.pdf

Pain

- Distressing feeling associated with real or potential tissue damage
- Sensor x psychological component
- Physiological x pathological pain
- Acute (up to 6months) x chronic (more than 6 months)

Subjective character



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Limbic system

Navratilova E, Porreca F. Reward and motivation in pain and pain relief. *Nat Neurosci*. 2014;17:1304–1312.

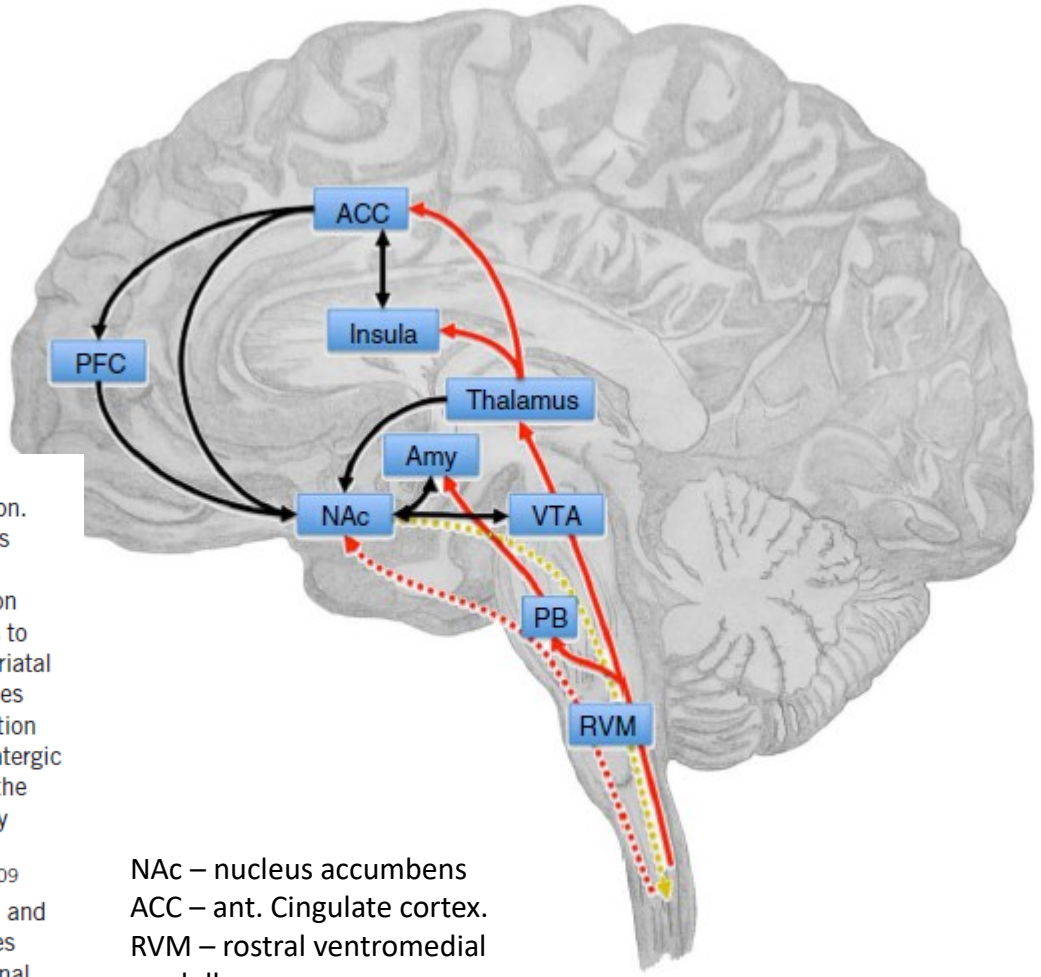
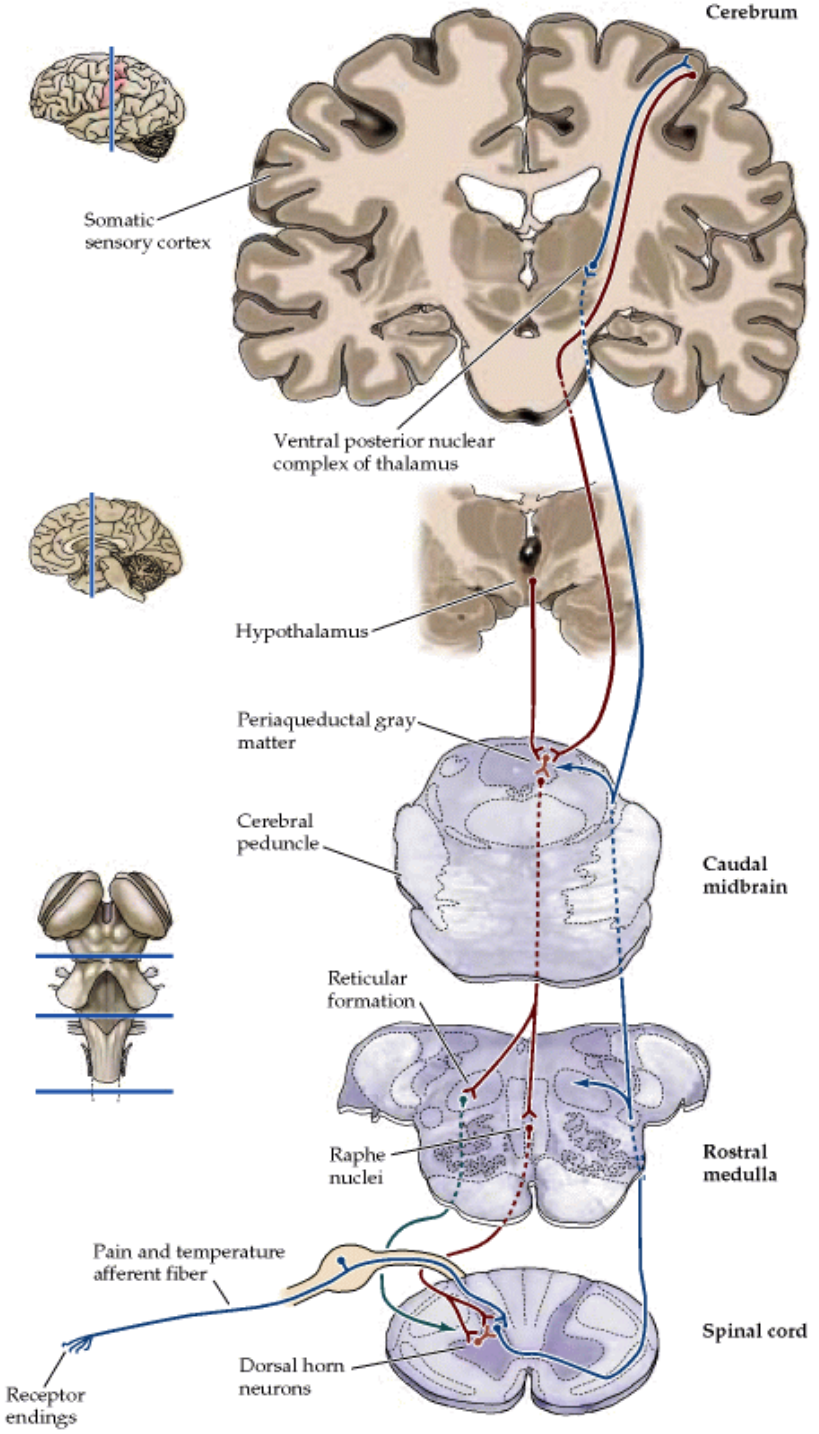


Figure 1 The corticolimbic circuit integrates motivationally salient information, including pain, and makes decisions about action selection. The NAc receives afferent nociceptive information through connections with the thalamus, parabrachial area (PB), amygdala (Amy) and ACC. Direct projections from the spinal cord to the NAc may be postulated on the basis of findings in rodents[47] (red lines). VTA dopaminergic inputs to the NAc signal saliency, as well as the value of pain or relief. Corticostriatal connections from prefrontal, orbitofrontal and anterior cingulate cortices contribute to affective, emotional and cognitive control of pain perception and are involved in motivational decision-making. In the NAc, glutamatergic outputs from the amygdala converge on dopaminergic terminals from the VTA and influence motivated behavior in response to stress and anxiety (black lines). A descending pathway from the NAc that can modulate spinal nociceptive signals, possibly via the RVM, has been suggested[109] (gold dotted line). Chronic pain states are characterized by anatomical and functional reorganization of the corticolimbic circuit, including changes in gray matter density in the PFC, ACC and NAc and increased functional connectivity between the PFC and NAc[108].

NAc – nucleus accumbens
ACC – ant. Cingulate cortex.
RVM – rostral ventromedial medulla

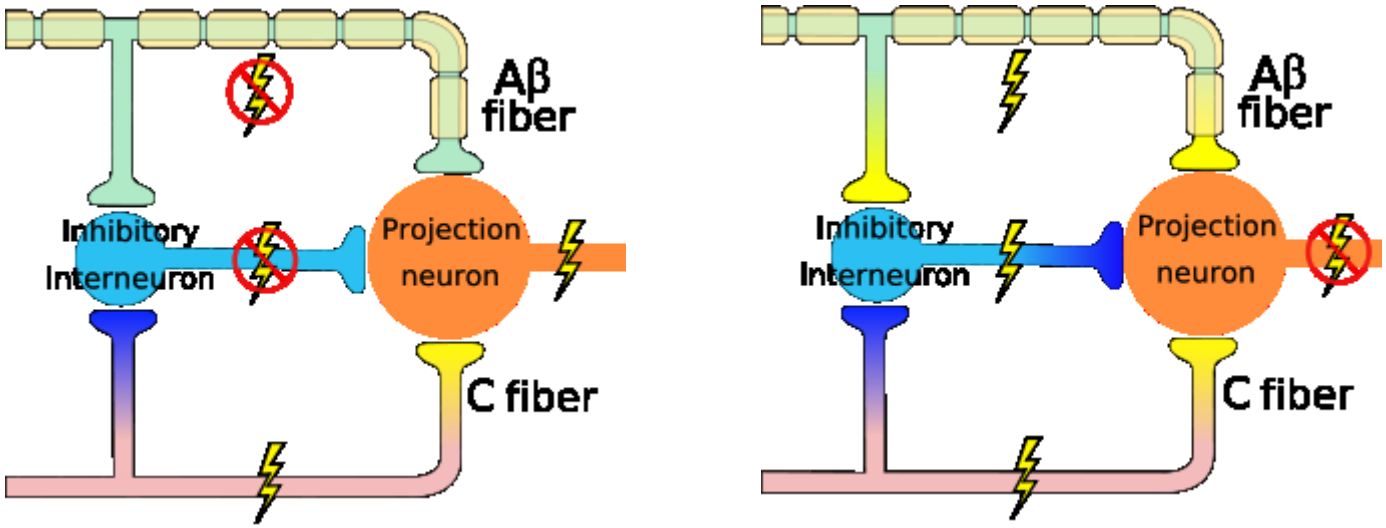
Descendent pathways modulating pain

- Somatosemcoric cortex
- Hypotalamus
- Periaquaeductal gray
- Nuclei raphe



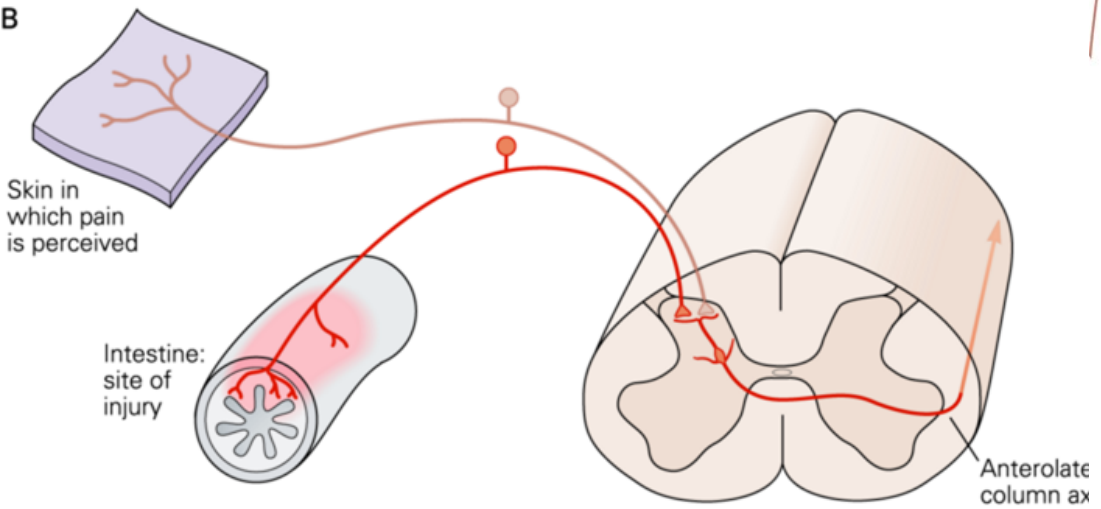
Pain modulation on the spinal level

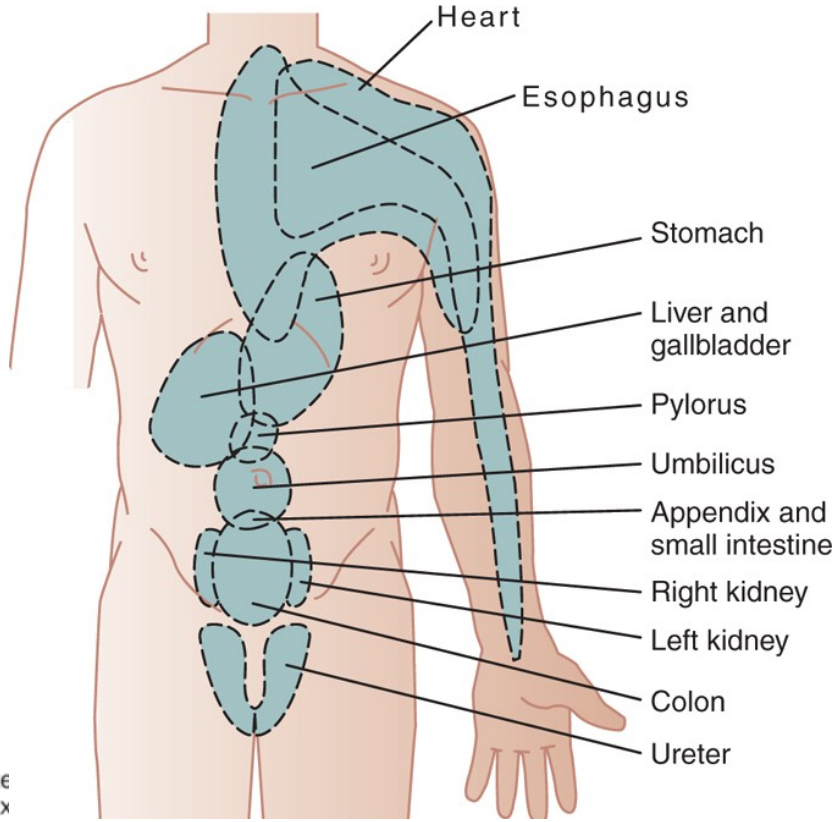
Gate control theory of pain



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gate_control_theory

Referred pain





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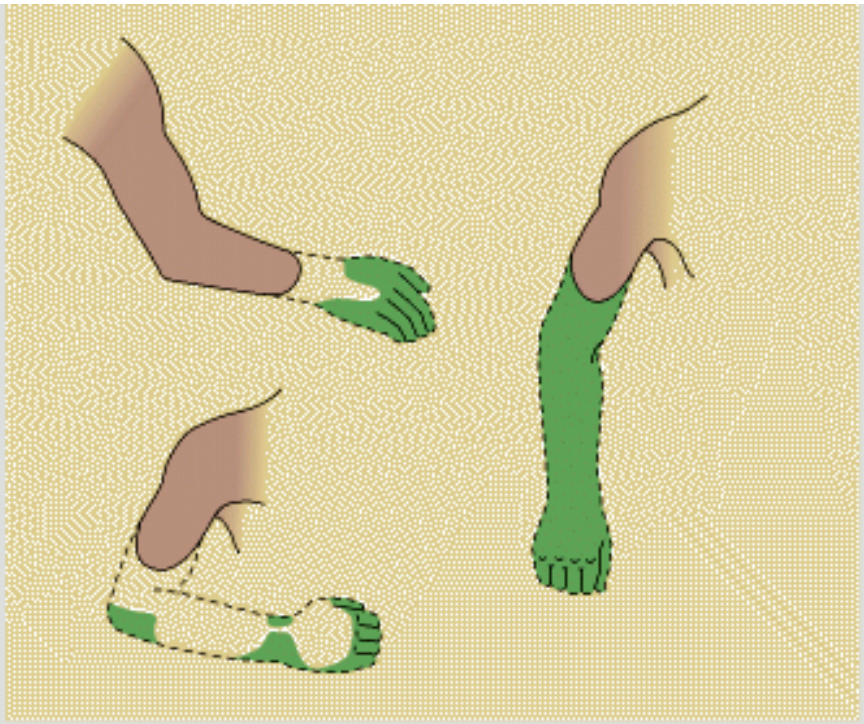
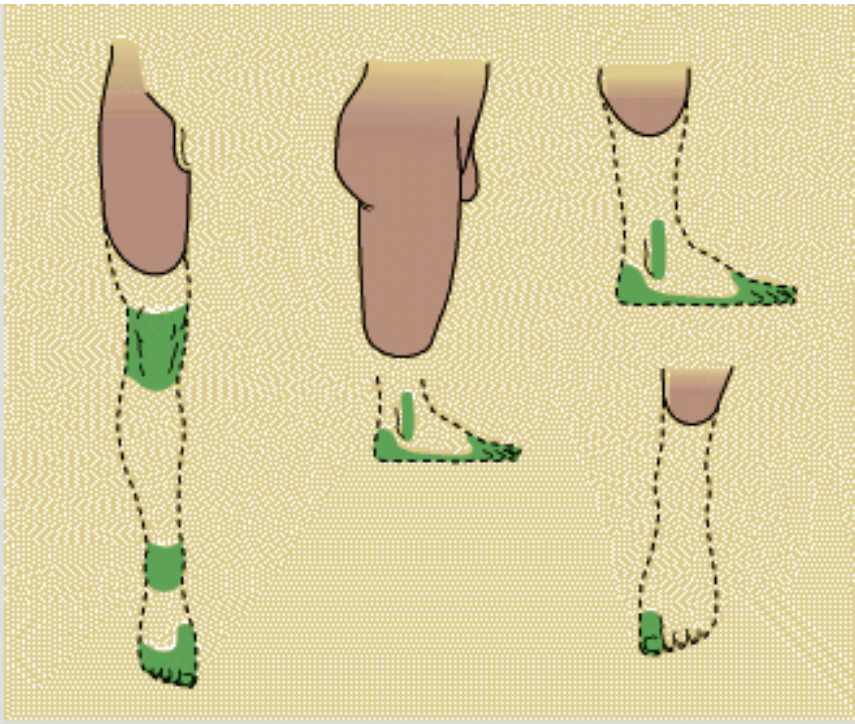
Phantom limb pain





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