

PARK HOTEL CAPPUCCINI

23-25

MAGGIO
2024

Tecniche innovative per il trattamento del dolore cronico

Valeria Giorgi, MD

Unità di Ricerca Clinica, Gruppo Ospedaliero Moncucco, Lugano, CH.

Tecniche innovative: requirements

Utilizzabili in clinica

Non troppo costose

Facili da prescrivere





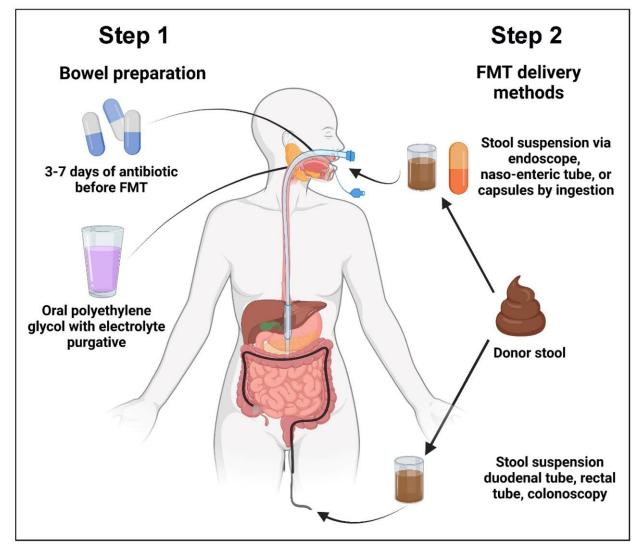
Trapianto fecale





Trapianto fecale

- C. difficile infection
- GVHD
- IBD
- IBS
- Multidrug-resistant organisms
- Metabolic syndrome
- Autism spectrum disorders multiple sclerosis, PD, ...





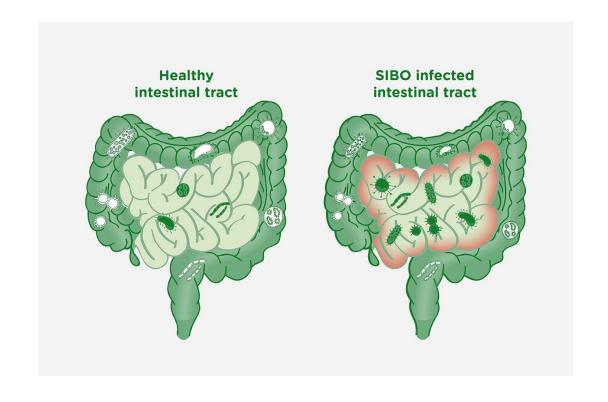


Trapianto fecale: razionale in FMS

Intestinal dysbiosis, SIBO and increased intestinal permeability

Similar mechanisms w/ IBS and Disorders of gut-brain interaction

- immune system, especially the mast cells (MCs), along with their products
- receptors, hormones, and neurotransmitters such as serotonin
- role of the microbiota: dysbiosis alters the levels of serotonin in the body and can produce hyperstimulation of the autonomic nervous system.







Trapianto fecale: razionale in FMS

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International Immunopharmacology





Gut microbiota in chronic pain: Novel insights into mechanisms and promising therapeutic strategies

Liping Liu ^{a e}, Qin Wu ^b, Yuping Chen ^c, Huiling Ren ^a, Qi Zhang ^a, Hengyue Yang ^a, Wenying Zhang ^d, Tingyu Ding ^d, Shujie Wang ^a, Yan Zhang ^a, Yun Liu ^a,

Jihu Sun ^d A







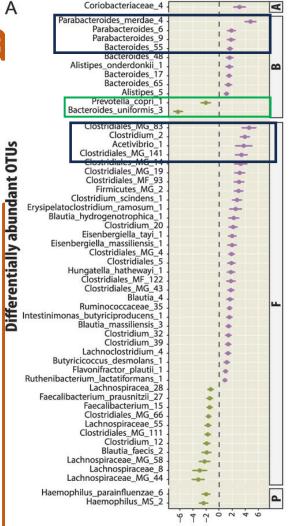


Trapianto fecale: ra

Altered microbiome composition

 Histidine\histamine-producing bacteria.

• Altered **BA composition**: α -muricholic acid (α MCA) and alpha and betatauromuricholic acid (TMCA α + β)



Erysipelatoclostridium ramosum Blautia hydrogenotrophica Eisenbergiella tayi Eisenbergiella massiliensis Hungatella hathewayi Intestinimonas butyriciproducens Alistipes onderdonkii Blautia massiliensis **Butyricicoccus desmolans** Flavonifractor plautii Ruthenibacterium lactatiformans

Parabacteroides merdae

Clostridium scindens



Fibromyalgia

Phylum
A: Actinobacteria
B: Bacteroidetes
F: Firmicutes
P: Proteobacteria

Fold Change (log₃)



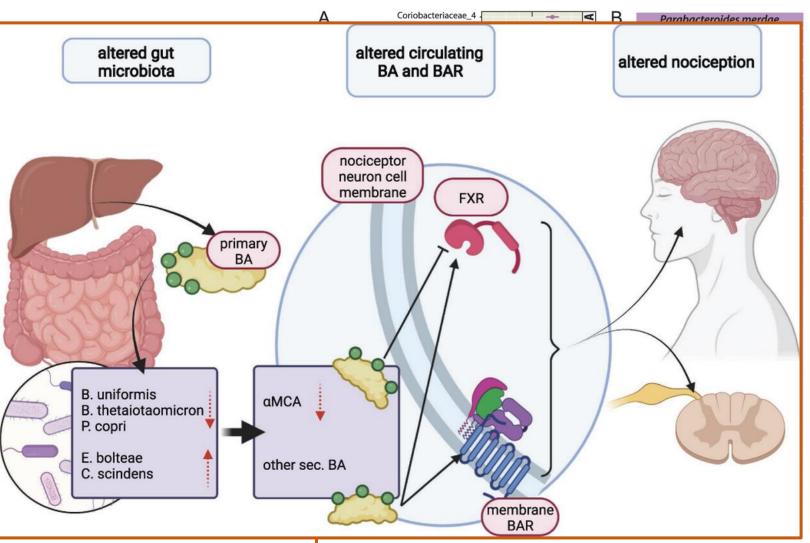
Pain. 2019 Nov;160(11):2589-2602; Pain 2023, Volume 164 (2), p e66 – e76

Trapia

Altered mid

 Histidine bacteria.

 Altered BA co acid (αMCA) a tauromuricho



Fold Change (log,)

Fibromyalgia

Haemophilus parainfluenzae Prevotella copri **Bacteroides uniformis**

Faecalibacterium prausnitzii Blautia faecis

Control



Pain. 2019 Nov;160(11):2589-2602; Pain 2023 Volume 164 (2), p e66 – e76

Phylum

A: Actinobacteria

B: Bacteroidetes

F: Firmicutes P: Proteobacteria UC FM •

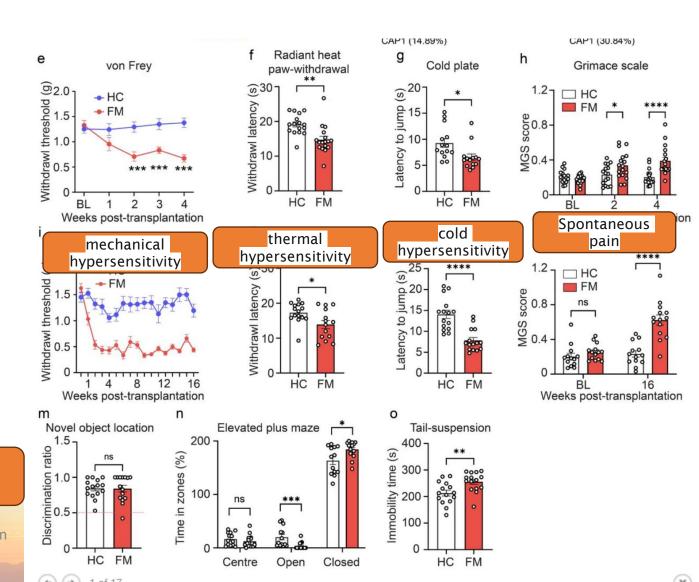
Group

1. Gut microbiota transplantation from fibromyalgia patients induces pain in mice

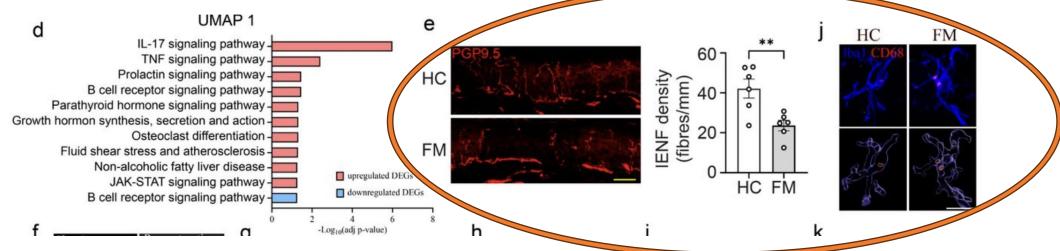
- primary fibromyalgia, who screened negative for anxiety, depression, IBS
- microbiota compositional profile was representative of a previously established fibromyalgia signature

No change in memory, anxiety, depression-like behaviour

Cai et al., bioRxiv, Gut microbiota promotes pain in fibromyalgia Syndrome fibromyalgia, 2023



- Increased proportion of classical monocytes compared to mice that received healthy control FMT
- Analysis of differentially expressed genes within this cellular population showed enrichment for IL-17 and TNF signaling pathways,
- Immune-related changes were also present in other cell types. including intermediate/non-classical monocytes. memory/plasma B cells, DC, Treg, and B cell-like T cells (Supplementary Table 3). The proportion of memory B cells was decreased in fibromyalgia FMT-recipient mice
- In fibromvalgia FMT-recipient mice. microglia were present in a reactive state in the lumbar dorsal spinal cord as evident by morphological changes







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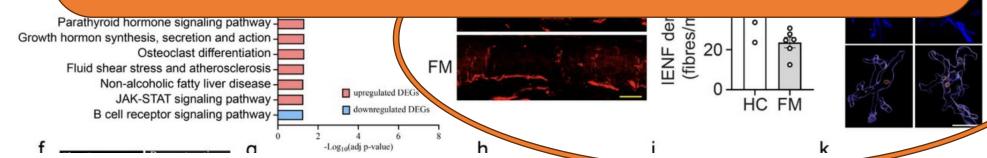
Immune-remover memory/p
 cells was

 In fibromva as evident Collectively, these results show that the transplantation of fibromyalgia

microbiota into germ-free mice induces multisystemic effects, including

altered metabolic profile, low-grade inflammation, and reduced

epidermal innervation







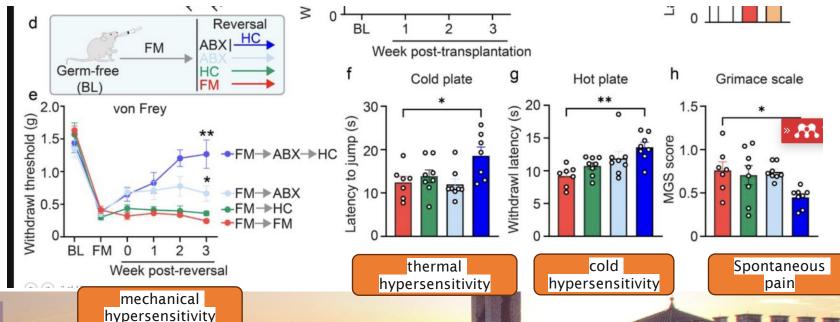
ocvtes.

ory B

al cord

2. La sintomatologia si è in seguito normalizzata con un nuovo trapianto di microbiota fecale da soggetto sano.

Notably, healthy control FMT into fibromyalgia microbiota-recipient mice without prior suppression of gut communities with antibiotics failed to alleviate pain

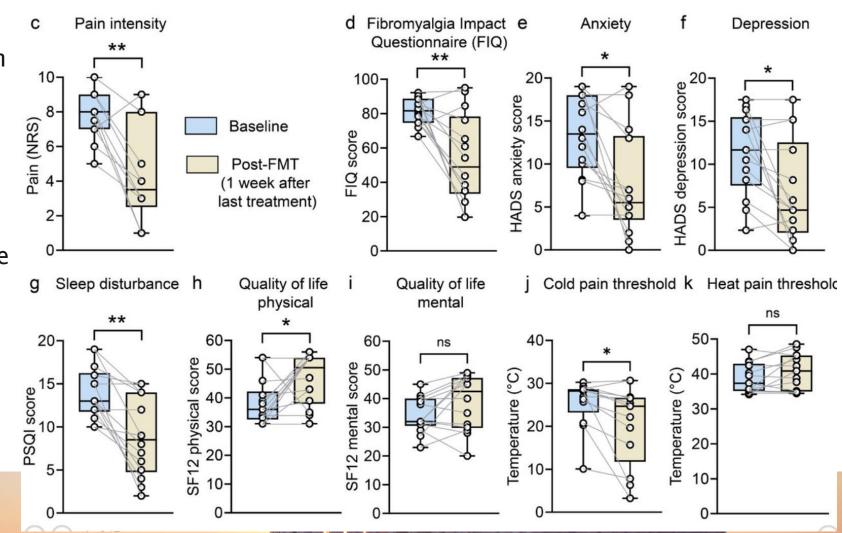




Cai et al., bioRxiv, Gut microbiota promotes pain in fibromyalgia, 2023

Trapianto fecale: studio pilota

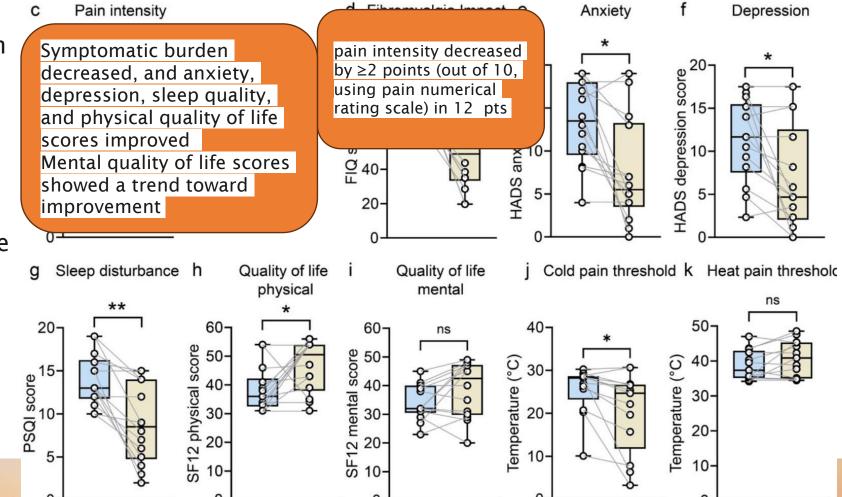
- 3. Open-label. pilot study to investigate the effect of FMT from healthy individuals on the symptoms of fibromyalgia in humans (n.17)
- Following depletion of the endogenous microbial communities using antibiotics and bowel cleansing, each patient received five FMTs, once every two weeks, via oral administration of encapsulated transplants from healthy donor
- One week after the last FMT





Trapianto fecale: studio pilota

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Cai et al., bioRxiv, Gut microbiota promotes pain in fibromyalgia, 2023





- Tecnologia che utilizza software e hardware per creare un'esperienza simulata che può imitare o sostituire la realtà fisica.
- Gli utenti possono essere **immersi** in ambienti tridimensionali generati al computer e **interagire** con essi utilizzando dispositivi come visori VR, guanti sensoriali o controller di movimento.
- L'esperienza è di fatto vissuta come realistica (studi di neuroimaging)

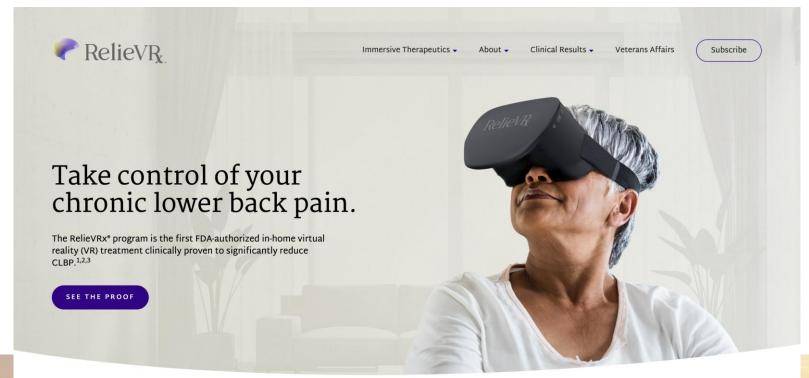
VR ANALGESIA





November of 2021, the FDA authorized the marketing of a prescription home-use VR device to help reduce chronic low back

pain





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pain



The RelieVRx Program

The RelieVRx program engages pain centers through various ways:



Mindful Escapes



Pain Education



Diaphragmatic Breathing



Relaxation/ Interoception



Dynamic breathing

Responsive training environments enhance diaphragmatic breathing allowing patients to activate and control their parasympathetic response³

Virtual environments: serene nature settings, breathing exercises, narration about pain

VR treatment is self-administered over 56 sessions in the comfort of a patient's home with an average daily session of 6 minutes.







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Mindful Escapes



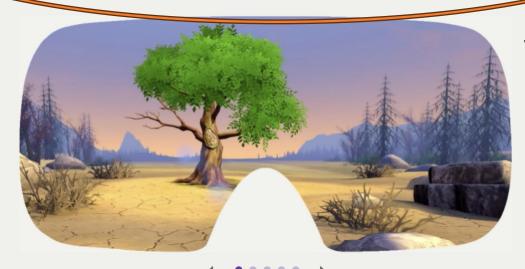
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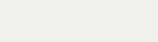


Mindful Escapes



Pain

Education





Relaxation/ Interoception

The RelieVRx program offers a simple user experience at every step of the journey





Diaphragmatic

Breathing



1. At prescribing

After prescribing, the RelieVRx device will ship directly to the patient's home with easy to follow instructions.

2. Ready to Use

The RelieVRx device comes ready to use out of the box with preloaded content.

3. Returning the device

Patients will then return the device in the original packaging using the provided prepaid return shipping label. re settings, ut pain

nistered mfort of a rerage

Responsive training environments enhance diaphragmatic breathing allowing patients to activate and control their parasympathetic response³





Realtà virtuale: FM: Esercizio fisico

• Studies investigating the effect of VR treatment in FM used **non-immersive VR technologies such as exergames** (Collado-Mateo et al., 2017; Garcia-Palacios et al., 2015; Martín-Martínez et al., 2019; Villafaina et al., 2019).

Nonimmersive VR -> Exergames

Games for Health

Research Article | A NO ACCESS | Published Online: 15 June 2021



The Effect of Virtual Reality Exercises on Pain, Functionality, Cardiopulmonary Capacity, and Quality of Life in Fibromyalgia Syndrome: A Randomized Controlled Study

Authors: Musa Polat, MD, Abdulvahap Kahveci, MD 🔀, Birsen Muci, PhD, Zafer Günendi, MD, and Gülçin Kaymak Karataş, MD 📗 <u>Authors info & Affiliations</u>

Publication: Games for Health Journal • https://doi.org/10.1089/g4h.2020.0162





Realtà

• Studies in technolo; et al., 20

No

♠ Games for Health

Research Article | 6 NO ACCESS | Pu

The Effect of Virtual and Quality of Life in

Authors: Musa Polat, MD, Abdulvahap Ka

Publication: Games for Health Journal •



rsive VR
Palacios





Realtà virtuale: FM

- Esercizio fisico
- CBT
- Biofeedback multisensoriale









Realtà virtuale: FM: Esercizio fisico

- EG plus 20 minutes of IVR, twice a week for 8 weeks.
 - IVR: 10 minute dungeon game, the patient was asked to avoid guillotines by tilting ...or jump with both legs.
- Aim of increasing balance and mobility



Exercise+IVR group showed significant improvement compared to the EG regarding pain, kinesiophobia, fatigue, level of physical activity, and mental component of quality of life (p < .05)





Realtà virtuale: FM: CBT

♠ Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking > Vol. 16, No. 3

Research Article | NO ACCESS | Published Online: 15 March 2013







Virtual Reality in the Treatment of Fibromyalgia: A Pilot Study

Authors: Cristina Botella, PhD, Azucena Garcia-Palacios, PhD, Yolanda Vizcaíno, BA, Rocio Herrero, BA, Rosa Maria Baños, PhD, and Miguel Angel Belmonte, MD

Publication: Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking • https://doi.org/10.1089/cyber.2012.1572

- 1 sessions of group (ten hour group sessions,) ith the support of an adaptive virtual environment containing a specific content for developing rela ation and mindfulness sills.
- ong term benefits at months

supported training in slo breathing.



INFO & AFFILIATIONS



Realtà virtuale: VR-based biofeedback

Original Article Open Access © (*) (=) (*)

Virtual Reality-Based Biofeedback and Guided Meditation in Rheumatology: A Pilot Study

R. Swamy Venuturupalli, Timothy Chu, Marcus Vicari, Amit Kumar, Natalie Fortune 🔀, Ben Spielberg

• 20 participants, rheumatoid arthiritis (RA), lupus, and fibromyalgia.

First published: 11 November 2019 | https://doi.org/10.1002/acr2.11092 | Citations: 23

• Guided meditation (GM) environment, + respiratory biofeedback (BFD) environment.





Realtà virtuale: VR-based biofeedback

Original Article Open Access (c) (†) (=) (\$)

Virtual Reality–Based Biofeedback and Guided Meditation in Rheumatology: A Pilot Study

R. Swamy Venuturupalli, Timothy Chu, Marcus Vicari, Amit Kumar, Natalie Fortune 🔀, Ben Spielberg

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- High Acceptability
- Positive subjective experience
- Anxiety was significantly reduced immediately following an GM environment but not after respiratory BFD. This was inconsistent with results from previous studies and may be a result of the small sample size.
- Acute pain relief occurs after immersive respiratory biofeedback and, to a lesser extent, immersive GM.
- The order of intervention did not have a significant effect





Realtà virtuale: meccanismi

- Active distraction.
 - <u>attention is required for pain</u> and exists in limited supply
 - · VR is thought to be more effective than traditional methods of distraction because of its immersive property
 - high immersion level produces more pain reduction than lower ones (Shahrbanian et al., 2012).

Goal -> increase user's immersion

CAVE:

- VR distraction is a more appropriate procedure for <u>specific moments</u> such as when a patient is undergoing a painful medical procedure (experiencing <u>acute</u> pain).
- Chronic pain -> distraction may not always be an effective technique for such a multidimensional condition.





Realtà virtuale: meccanismi

- Neurophysiologic changes
 - Studies investigating active participation in VR to improve perception of control over pain
 - Loreto-Quijada et al. and Shiri et al. both used techniques that transitioned from visuals representing feelings of pain to visuals representing feelings of calm and comfort or happiness.
 - CBT





Psychedelic-Assisted Therapy





Psychedelic-Assisted Therapy

- Serotoninergic psychedelics
 - LSD, Psylocibin, DMT, (MDMA)
 - Mostly act through serotonin receptors | 2A receptor agonism

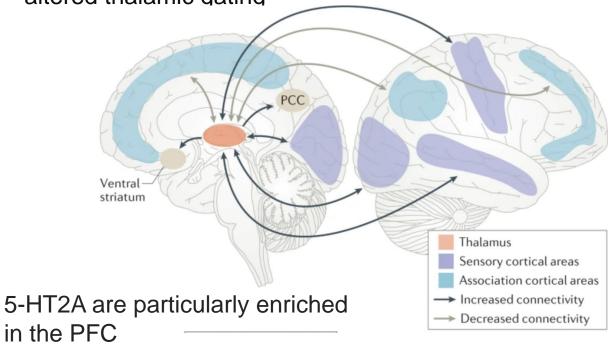
 Many psychedelic drugs also have high affinities for 5-HT2B and 5-HT2C receptors & other GPCR

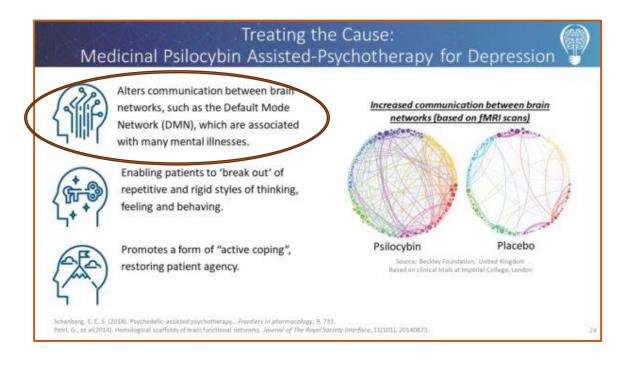




Psychedelic-Assisted Therapy: Mechanisms

Widespread changes in neural activity, particularly within the **cortico-striato-thalamo-cortical loops**, Which play crucial roles in regulating perception, cognition, and behavior. | Increased cortical activity, altered thalamic gating



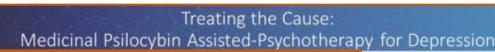


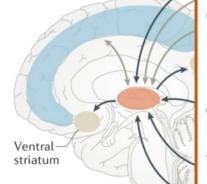




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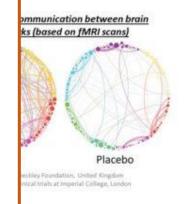


Changes in measures of connectivity ->

psychedelic-evoked neural plasticity (neuroplastic adaptation)

even after 1 administration

-> lasting symptom improvements



> BDNF, AMPA and NMDA-driven neuroplasticity

5-HT2A are particularly en in the PFC

Decreased connectivity

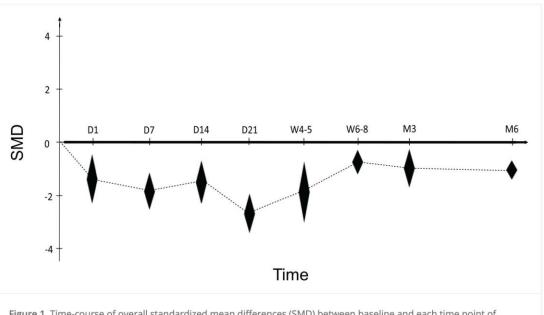




PAT: Depression

- 8 studies
- A significant decrease of depressive symptoms was found from day 1 to <u>6 months</u> after psychedelic sessions (drug administration + psychological support).
- No serious adverse effect was reported in all included studies.
- To our knowledge, ketamine is the only treatment which had shown relative similar results











PAT: Depression

 In the meta-analysis of 7 randomised controlled trials, symptom reduction was significantly indicated in three timepoints out of four, including 1day, 1-week, and 3-5 weeks, with the exception of the 6–8 weeks follow-up point which was less conclusive.







Journal of Affective Disorders



journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jad

Review Article



Psychedelic therapy for depressive symptoms: A systematic review and meta-analysis

Kwonmok Ko^{a,*}, Emma I. Kopra^a, Anthony J. Cleare ^{a,b,c}, James J. Rucker ^{a,b,c}

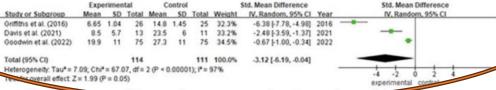
Standardised Mean Difference between control and experimental at Day 1

	Exp	eriment	tal	C	ontrol			Std. Mean Difference		Std. Mean Difference
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	Year	IV. Random, 95% CI
Grob et al. (2011)	11.37	3.6	6	13.15	3.6	6	23.0%	-0.46 [-1.61, 0.70]	2011	
Ross et al. (2016)	4.21	1.91	15	12.07	1.84	14	21.2%	-4.07 [-5.41, -2.73]	2016	
Palhano-Fontes et al. (2019)	12.65	10.27	14	21.49	10.9	15	26.5%	-0.81 [-1.57, -0.05]	2019	-
Goodwin et al. (2022)	16.84	11	75	23.41	11	75	29.3%	-0.59 [-0.92, -0.27]	2022	*
Total (95% CI)			110			110	100.0%	-1.36 [-2.50, -0.22]		-
Heterogeneity: Tau* = 1.13; Ch	i*= 24.6	5, df = 3	(P < 0.	0001);	*= 881	16				
Test for overall effect Z = 2.33	(P = 0.02)	n								experimental control

Standardised Mean Difference between control and experimental at week 1

	Exp	erimen	tal		Control			Std. Mean Difference		Std. Mean Difference
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV. Random, 95% CI	Year	IV, Random, 95% CI
Palhano-Fontes et al. (2019)	11.58	10.27	14	26.76	10.11	15	32.4%	-1.45 [-2.28, -0.62]	2019	_
Davis et al. (2021)	8	7.1	13	23.8	5.4	11	28.2%	-2.39 [-3.48, -1.30]	2021	
Goodwin et al. (2022)	18.7	11	75	25.16	11	75	39.4%	-0.58 [-0.91, -0.26]	2022	-
Total (95% CI)			102			101	100.0%	-1.37 [-2.41, -0.34]		-
Heterogeneity: Tau* = 0.68; Ch	i*= 12 t	2 44		.002), F	= 04%					
Test for overall effect 2.00	(P = 0.00)	09)								experimental control

Standardised Mean Difference between control and experimental at weeks 3-5



Standardised Mean Difference between control and amerimental at weeks 6-8

	Expe	erimen	tal	C	ontrol			Std. Mean Difference		Std. Mean Difference
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	Year	IV, Random, 95% CI
Gasser et al. (2014)	7.5	3.3	8	8.7	2.9	3	31.7%	-0.34 [-1.68, 1.00]	2014	-
Ross et al. (2016)	6.5	1.91	15	14.12	1.88	14	31.9%	-3.91 [-5.21, -2.60]	2016	-
Goodwin et al. (2022)	18.75	11	75	23.77	11	75	36.4%	-0.45 [-0.78, -0.13]	2022	•
Total (95% CI)			98			92	100.0%	-1.52 [-3.55, 0.51]		
Heterogeneity: Tau* = 2	.91; Chi	= 25.5	7. df =	2 (P < 0	.0000	1); * = 1	92%			- + + + + + +
Test for overall effect Z										experimental control

DAT. DTCD

ORIGINAL RESEARCH article

Front. Psychiatry, 03 November 2022 Sec. Psychopharmacology

Volume 13 - 2022 | https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyt.2022.939302 This article is part of the Research Topic MDMA-Assisted Therapy for Treatment of PTSD and Beyond

View all 10 articles >

nature > nature reviews rheumatology > perspectives > article

Perspective Published: 05 December 2022

Emotion regulation and the salience network: a hypothetical integrative model of fibromyalgia

Ana Margarida Pinto, Rinie Geenen, Tor D. Wager, Mark A. Lumley, Winfried Häuser, Eva Kosek, Jacob N.

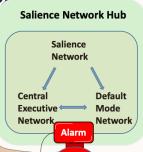
Ablin, Kirstine Amris, Jaime Branco, Dan Buskila, João Castelhano, Miguel Castelo-Branco, Leslie J.

Crofford, Mary-Ann Fitzcharles, Marina López-Solà, Mariana Luís, Tiago Reis Marques, Philip J. Mease,

Filipe Palavra, Jamie L. Rhudy, Lucina Q. Uddin, Paula Castilho, Johannes W. G. Jacobs & José A. P. da

Silva 🖾

reputed disability associated with in CPGS subscales for pain interoverall CPGS severity grade w the highest pain cluster (n = 9) the medium pain cluster (n = 1



Article | Open access | Published: 14 September 2023

MDMA-assisted therapy for moderate to severe PTSD: a randomized, placebo-controlled phase 3 trial

Jennifer M. Mitchell ☑, Marcela Ot'alora G., Bessel van der Kolk, Scott Shannon, Michael Bogenschutz

Potentially traumatic events, post-traumatic stress disorder and post-traumatic stress spectrum in patients with fibromyalgia

C. Conversano¹, C. Carmassi², C.A. Bertelloni², L. Marchi¹, T. Micheloni¹, M.G. Carbone², G. Pagni², C. Tagliarini², G. Massimetti², L. Bazzichi³, L. Dell'Osso²



PAIN®

Volume 154, Issue 8, August 2013, Pages 1216-1223



5% (n = 24)

Posttraumatic stress disorder in reduction fibromyalgia syndrome: Prevalence, temporal relationship between posttraumatic stress and fibromyalgia symptoms, and impact on clinical outcome

> Hedi Kühn-Becker ^e, Jost Langhorst ^f, Franz Petermann ^{g h}, Ulrich Prothmann ⁱ, Andreas Winkelmann ^j, Gabriele Schmutzer ^k, Elmar Brähler ^k, Heide Glaesmer ^k



Psychedelic-Assisted Therapy: Mechanisms

- In fMRI studies in healthy volunteers, psilocybin and MDMA attenuate amygdala reactivity to negative and neutral stimuli and increase activity in the frontal cortex, modulating circuitry that can become dysregulated following trauma (Kraehenmann et al., 2015; Feduccia et al., 2018).
- Reduced amygdala reactivity in response to affective stimuli and associated negative affect was decreased <u>1-week</u> post psilocybin administration in healthy volunteers (Barrett et al., 2020).
- In PTSD, psilocybin may also inhibit fear responses during the revisiting of traumatic material.

Systems involved in emotional processing and memory are modulated

by MDMA





PAT and chronic pain: Applications

- Phantom limb pain
 - Already in 1960s and 70s

Headache

- randomized, double-blinded, placebo-controlled study of psilocybin for <u>cluster</u> headaches in 2022
- Psylocibin may reduce the frequency of <u>migraine</u> <u>headaches</u>

Neuropathic pain

 Case series (Pain 2023). low-dose psylocibin Patients reported up to 80–100% pain relief lasting anywhere from 3–4 hours to 2–4 weeks. However, the analgesic effect in 1 subject persisted for weeks suggesting a possible mechanism downstream of direct 5-HT_{2A} agonism that may involve central modulation of nociception and synaptic plasticity

Fibromyalgia

- Only survey (Glynos et al. J Psychoactive Drugs) Of the 354 participants surveyed, 29.9% had reported use of a psychedelic with 59.4%, 36.8%, and <3% having a neutral, positive, or negative perceptions, respectively, on their impact of health and pain. Interestingly, 12 participants reported intentional use for treating chronic pain, with 11 noting improvement in pain symptoms
- ONGOING 3 trials: 2 open label and 1 RCT
- Other case reports (CRPS, low back pain, spinal cord injury)





PAT and chronic pain: Applications

- Phantom limb pain
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- Headache
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- ONGOING 3 trials: 2 open label and 1 RCT
- Other case reports (CRPS, low back pain, spinal cord injury)

METHODS article

Front. Psychiatry

Sec. Psychopharmacology

Volume 15 - 2024 |

doi: 10.3389/fpsyt.2024.1320780

This article is part of the Research Topic

Down the rabbit hole – the psychological and neural mechanisms of psychedelic compounds and their use in treating mental health and medical conditions

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Study Protocol for "Psilocybin in patients with fibromyalgia: Brain biomarkers of action"

Provisionally accepted





Psychedelic analgesic mechanisms

- Modulation of bottom-up nociception
- Anti-inflammatory properties
 - Serotonergic agonism from psychedelics has the necrosis factor-α (TNF-α), nuclear factor-κB and

Critical role of the 5-HT_{2A} R in the nociceptive transmission through the spinal cord their activation can inhibit the descending nociceptive transmission in states of chronic and neuropathic pain

5-HT2A receptors are expressed in neurons in the dorsal root ganglia (DRG) - one of the analgesic properties of psilocybin, for instance, are believed to be mediated by downregulation of 5-HT2A receptor in the DRG.

- Impact on neg
- Cognitive and

emerging evidence in animal models that 5-HT_{2A} agonists have powerful anti-inflammatory effects by reducing inflammatory cascades mediated by pro-inflammatory cytokines



Immunology Letters

Volume 228, December 2020, Pages 45-54



Psychedelics as a novel approach to treating autoimmune conditions

<u>Caitlin Thompson</u> ^a ♀ ☒, <u>Attila Szabo</u> ^{b c} ♀ ☒

Modulation of the <u>gut microbiome</u> by psychedelics may influence immune functions.



Neuroplastic effects

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Neuropharmacology 2023

Psychedelic analgesic mechanisms



Neuropharmacology

Volume 233, 1 August 2023, 109528



Are psychedelic medicines the reset for chronic pain? Preliminary findings and research needs

Farah Z. Zia a , Michael H. Baumann, Sean J. Belouin d m, Robert H. Dworkin e f, Majid H. Ghauri ^{g h}, Peter S. Hendricks ⁱ, Jack E. Henningfield ^{j k}, Ryan K. Lanier ^j, Stephen Ross ^l, Ann Berger ^m

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models that 5-HI_{2A} agonists have powerful anti-inflammatory effects by reducing inflammatory cascades mediated by pro-inflammatory cytokines

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5-HT2A receptors are expressed in neurons in the dorsal root ganglia (DRG) - one of the analgesic properties of psilocybin, for instance, are believed to be mediated by **downregulation** of 5-HT2A receptor in the DRG.



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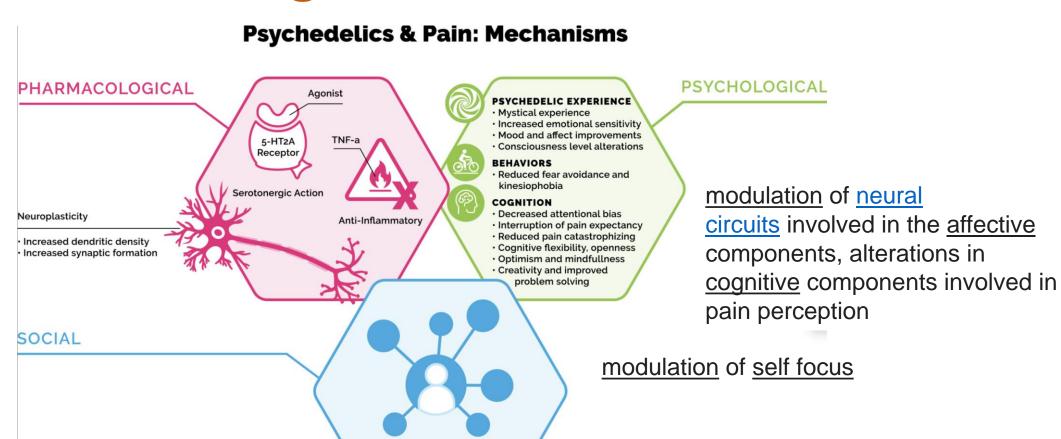
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Psychedelic analgesic mechanisms





From taboo to treatment: The emerged the management of pain and opio BJC, April 2024

Reduced social isolation
 Increased connectedness

PAT for chronic pain: therapeutic model

- Necessity to adapt the psychiatric model of PAT application to chronic pain
- For some conditions, such as cluster headache and migraine, the drug alone, at smaller doses with subtle subjective effects, may have therapeutic benefit.
- It is vital to reconsider the current emphasis on more resource-intensive psychedelic-assisted psychotherapy and advocate for a more flexible, diversified, and pragmatic role of psychedelics in this group of medical conditions.
- Priorities for future research include identifying **ideal dosing parameters** (How much drug should be administered, and when?), **elucidating mechanisms of action** (How do psychedelics work?) and delineating the influence of extra-pharmacologic factors (What might be therapeutic other than the drug itself?), all in the service of advancing therapeutic benefit.
 - The lack of specificity of the popular term 'microdosing,' for instance, generates confusion. It encapsulates a range of potential regimens from a single sub-psychedelic dose in one's lifetime to daily small doses for the rest of one's life, which are starkly differing scenarios with very different pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic consequences.







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Tecniche innovative per il trattamento del dolore cronico

Valeria Giorgi, MD

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