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Efficacy of Simplicity Radiofrequency for Chronic Sacroiliac Pain
(Saudi Arabia)

The Effectiveness of Pulsed Radiofrequency in the Treatment of Tennis Elbow (Lateral Epicondylitis)
Z. Elchami, M.B. Issa, E.H. AbdElKarim, R. Massoud, A. Mirambel (Saudi Arabia)

Pretreated Tianeptine Attenuates the Development and Maintenance of Neuropathic Pain Through an Increased Extracellular NE and 5-HT in Dorsal Horn

Common Recurrent Pain Disorders of Childhood Not Associated with Disease
H. Lao, G. Championd (Taiwan)

Comparison of Different Types of Post-Operative Pain Control Method for Video-Assisted Thoracic Surgery
K. Chen, T. Lee, Y. Chiang, Y. Wen, Y. Liu (Taiwan)

Back to Simplicity and Return to Nature: Re-introduction of an Unpopular Acupuncture Method for Musculoskeletal and Joint Pain
F. Lan (USA)

Trigeminal Neuralgia Patients are Not Associated with an Increased Risk of Developing Coronary Heart Disease: A Population-Based Study
C. Huang, Y.C. Fan, P.S. Tsai (Taiwan)

Induction of Pain Symptoms and Major Depression in Chronic Hepatitis C Patients Receiving Interferon-? Treatment
K. Chen, S. Liu, Y. Wen, K. Su (Taiwan)

Reproducibility and Reliability of the Newly Developed Multi-Channel Regional Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis
S.Y. Moon, C.H. Lee, B.C. Kim, C.M. Kim, D.Y. Chung, J.A. Yoon (Korea)

Acquiring the Optimal Time of Hyperbaric Therapy in the Rat Model of CFA Induced Arthritis
C.H. Lee, S.H. Kim, S.T. Koo (Korea)

The Continuance Time of Pressure Effect in the Rat Model of CFA Induced Arthritis
genetically related to the restless legs syndrome (Champion et al., 2012). Subsequently, in a multiphase twin family case-control study, we have found evidence for genetic influence again in 3 month life prevalence of growing pains, also migraine, recurrent abdominal pain, low back pain and the restless legs syndrome with multiple associations between each condition and associations with anxious depression (Champion, Chapman et al 2013).

Discussions and Conclusions
Associations between restless legs syndrome and all pain conditions tested, other than headache, suggests common genetically influenced neurobiological mechanisms.

References

No conflict of interest

AAFPS-0091
Postoperative pain management

COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF POST-OPERATIVE PAIN CONTROL METHOD FOR VIDEO-ASSISTED THORACIC SURGERY

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not by types of PCA after adjustment for age and sex.

Discussions and Conclusions
EPCA may still be the most effective method for pain control after VATS.

No conflict of interest

AAFPS-0092
Neuropathic pain

EFFECT OF THE HDACS INHIBITOR TRICHOSTATIN A IN A MODEL OF LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDE-INDUCED NEUROINFLAMMATION AND COGNITIVE DYSFUNCTION

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Introduction
Activation of the peripheral innate immune system stimulates cytokine secretion in central nerve system that modulates the behavioral symptoms of sickness. Excessive production of cytokines by microglia may cause longlasting behavioral and cognitive complications. Histone deacetylase inhibitor (HDACi) treatment decrease lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced inflammatory response in vitro by reducing inflammatory cell recruitment and decrease cytokine expression. Also, HDACis reduce expression of proinflammatory-associated molecules such as NFκB and HMGB1. Trichostatin A (TSA), a histone deacetylase (HDAC) inhibitor, is documented to have neuroprotective properties in neurons. This study investigated whether TSA reduced lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced neuroinflammation and behavioral complications. We hypothesised that, by decreasing inflammation, TSA would improve injury and behavioural outcome.

Methodology
ICR mice were injected intraperitoneally (i.p.) with saline or Escherichia coli LPS (1 mg/kg) 1 hr after i.p. injection of vehicle or TSA (0.3 mg/kg). Food and water intake, body weight loss, and sucrose preference of mice were analyzed. Microglia activation and inflammatory cytokine expression in the LPS-treated brain of mice and BV-2 microglia cell cultures were determined.

Results
In LPS-challenged mice, TSA pretreatment decreased the microglia activation, facilitated the recovery from sickness behavior including anorexia, weight loss, and social withdrawal, and prevented anhedonia. Moreover, the TSA treatment reduced mRNA expression of HDAC2, HDAC5, indoleamine 2, 3 dioxygenase (IDO), TNF-α, MCP-1, and IL-1β in the brain of LPS-challenged mice as well as in the LPS-treated BV-2 microglia cells.

Discussions and Conclusions
TSA diminishes LPS-induced inflammatory responses in the brain and modulates the cytokine-associated changes in motivation and behavior, which may be specifically related to reducing HDAC2 and HDAC5 expression.